



The Model Conference Global Security Issues

Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics in Bratislava



Modelová konferencia Bezpečnostná sekcia

Fakulta medzinárodných vzťahov, Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave

Reputable chairmanship of Forum for the 21st. Century on the Global security issues,

It's an honour for the State Israel, that the we are a part of conference such proportions. Ours attendance at the conference, would express our will to closely cooperative on building new world peace. The State of Israel, a member of the United Nations since 1949, maintains relations with the majority of the world's countries. With memories of centuries of persecution, the shattering experience of the Holocaust, and the decadeslong Arab-Israeli conflict, Israel's foreign policy has been geared to advance peace in the region while ensuring the country's security and promoting cooperation with all nations.

The State of Israel would like to acknowledge the Forum for the 21st Century for the second draft, issued after the Conference on 29th, 2010. However The state of Israel is can not permit with some Proposals and Notes.

The Notes section :

The State of Israel agrees with the first paragraph, however there should be point out, that during Cold War, was no peace in the Middle-East, and since the creation of Israel, has fought many wars against enemies and States, which were fully against the presence of Israel in the region. This history has a big influence on our policy. But we have to look forward for better future not only for Israely people, but for people in over the world. Israel dont agrees with with the part, where are mentioned the non-state actors. There is no evidence given to think, that these organisations are so strong, that can do their own agenda and operations without knowing of UN or any other states. This paragraph is not taking in the reflexion, the action of Secret services as an instrument of foreign policy. Without them, we would not be able to avoid terrorist threads and other incoming danger.

The Proposes section :

Proposal number 1

Israel welcomes and supports the initiative for significant reform within the United Nations system. There is no contradiction between holding a deep commitment to the UN's founding principles, and being a forceful advocate for change in the institutions entrusted with implementing those principles. Indeed, a commitment to those founding principles is itself a major argument for reform, especially in relation to those procedures and institutions that have regrettably shown themselves not adequate to their tasks.

As the draft Outcome Document recognizes, reform in the United Nations system must be concrete, ambitious, and take account of the interconnected nature of the threats and opportunities facing our world.

Any approach to UN reform must recognize the integrated nature of the UN system as a whole. At the same time, no single issue can take precedence or hold reform on other





tracks hostage. Security Council reform, in particular, has attracted considerable attention and is clearly overdue. However a single issue, however important, cannot be allowed to over shadow other areas in which immediate and concrete change is urgently required.

Israel is a country which believes deeply in the founding principles of the United Nations. But it is also a country that has been disadvantaged by some of the UN's shortcomings. The discriminatory attitude to Israel in many parts of the UN system is an anomaly needing urgent attention in its own right, but also a symptom of wider failings in the system. Only if the UN is able to address fairly the disadvantaged minorities within its own walls, does it stand any chance of advancing the needs of such groups in the world at large. A significant test of the effectiveness of any process of reform, therefore, must be the extent to which the United Nations genuinely becomes a organization of all its members.

For these reasons Israel has a sincere and profound interest in the success of the reform initiative, and is keen to work together with member states to achieve real results, both to restore and bolster the credibility of institution and to bring real benefit to the citizens of member states.

In particular, Israel would like to make the following comments on specific items under discussion:

Security Council reform

Israel supports a reform of the Security Council which would increase the Council's effectiveness. 60 years have passed since the end of the Second World War and we share the view of many other member States that a change in the composition of the Council is overdue.

Israel believes that any reform of the Council should be adopted by the widest possible majority of member States. The process of reform should be one which unites nations, rather than dividing them. In Israel's opinion, such broad agreement is more important than the pace of reform, and believes that with time, a much wider consensus may be realistically achieved.

First variant

Israel maintains that an enlargement of the Council by Organizations mentioned in the draft document might burden the work of the Council and deny it the efficiency and speed of response necessary to insure effective action.

Second variant

The state of Israel dont agree with the sentece „its a small price to pay for UN becoming truly organization“. If it would be a small price for the UN, the reform of Security Council would be done already. But it isnt. There should be done some criteria, which will help to choose new Security Council members.





2nd – 3rd Proposes

Israel supports the establishment of a peace building commission. UN peacekeeping has increasingly been involved in post-conflict reconstruction and return to normalcy, and indeed, this multidisciplinary task has become perhaps the primary function of peacekeeping as a whole. An advisory Commission, which would, on request, advise the Security Council on conflict situations, could play a significant role in ensuring a coherent response in the aftermath of conflict and in providing for coordination between efforts directed at peacekeeping, economic recovery and restoring the rule of law. Clearly there is much work to be done in the development of modalities for the operation of such a commission. These modalities must recognize that there are no uniform solutions to conflict situations. They must also ensure that the work of the Commission is dictated by genuine priorities of need rather than political considerations, and that the interests of all stakeholders are involved so that they retain a sense of "ownership" and responsibility for resolution of the conflict, and for recovery and development.

Israel notes that the draft Outcome Document rejects terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and in doing so reflects both international law, and the conviction of the overwhelming majority of states.

Israel is concerned however, that the Document undermines this position of principle by listing "factors that may contribute to terrorism". This list is partial and selective, ignoring, for example, such other potentially contributing factors as lack of democracy, incitement, corruption and extremism. More fundamentally, it is at odds with the almost universal understanding that the fight against terrorism must not be held hostage to any so called 'root causes'. It is hard to reconcile this list of contributing 'factors' with the Document's expressed commitment to "endorse and implement the comprehensive United Nations counter-terrorism strategy proposed by the Secretary-General" which rejected any attempt to explain or justify terrorism.

At the same time, Israel feels that the Outcome Document should recognize that States' failure to confront terrorism, is often not a matter of capacity so much as one of will, and that stronger mechanisms are required to ensure State compliance with obligations including under Security Council resolutions to refrain from supporting and to prevent terrorist activity and financing.

Israel joins other countries in welcoming this important contribution to the preservation of human life and dignity. As the draft Outcome Document notes, in the first instance the response of the international community should be to encourage and assist states in exercising their own responsibility to protect their own populations. But clearly in cases of large scale atrocities the international community has a responsibility to use diplomatic means, and other means permitted under the UN Charter, to protect civilians

4th Proposal





Israel has not changed his opinion on PMCs, we are repeating our statement from the 1st draft. Private military companies playing a big role in the peace building operations. We suggest, that should be established a special committee to set up new rules and ethical codex for PMC. There should be some guidelines for those, who are taking actions in regions where are unprotected civilians.

5th Proposal

Israel has read carefully the proposals by the forum of 21. Centry in the draft document on the issues of disarmament and non proliferation and, while we fully support some of the proposals, others are unacceptable and more work on the text should be done in order bring it into a consensus one. Israel is committed to work constructively on the text and will propose some amendments accordingly.

The State of Israel fully supports the mission of IAEA inspectors. Because of their hard work, we can state that UN Security Council Resolution 1929 is an important step in the efforts to get Iran to acquiesce to international demands: suspension of uranium enrichment, including enriching to 20%; cessation of construction of the facility in Qom; full cooperation with IAEA investigation into the military aspect of the nuclear program; and granting the agency full access. This is the sixth resolution calling for Iran to suspend uranium enrichment and to cooperate with the IAEA. Iran is in blatant violation of all the resolutions that have been adopted to date, demonstrating its scorn for the international community and its institutions. It is of high importance to implement the resolution fully and immediately. At the same time, it should be recognized that this resolution is not sufficient in and of itself and should be accompanied by significant steps in additional international frameworks as well as on a national level. Only sanctions that focus on a variety of sectors in Iran are likely to influence Iran's calculations. Broad, determined international action is needed in order to make clear to the Iranian regime the price tag for continuing to violate international demands. The combination of Iran's extremist ideology together with nuclear weapons will have catastrophic consequences.

