



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General Assembly

President: Alexa Ramírez Sánchez

Moderator: Luis Alejandro Simental

Conference officer: Ana Lucía Trujillo Reyna

Topic A: Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Topic B: Issues with the different political and economic systems.

I. Committee Overview

“The United Nations General Assembly is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and the only body in which every member of the organization is represented and allowed to vote. The first session of the assembly convened on January 10th, 1946, in London, with 51 countries represented...” (Britannica, n.d.) “This committee also convenes annually and in special sessions, electing a new president each year from among five regional groups of states. At the beginning of each regular session, the General Assembly also holds a general debate, in which all members participate and may raise any issue of international concern” (Britannica, n.d.).

The General Assembly’s functions are:

1. To play a key role in the financing of peace operations, is the main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the United Nations. “Comprising all the 193 Member States of the UN, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of international issues including peace and security” (United Nations Peacekeeping, n.d.).
2. To make recommendations to States on international issues within its competence. It has also initiated actions, as well as political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal, which have benefited the lives of millions of people throughout the world.
3. To make sure the Member States reach specific goals to attain peace, security and disarmament, along with development and poverty eradication; this in order to safeguard human rights and promote the rule of law, to protect the environment, and to meet the special needs of Africa to strengthen the United Nations (United Nations, n.d.).

On the other hand, the General Assembly has debated issues that other organs of the UN have either overlooked or avoided, including decolonization, the independence of Namibia,

apartheid in South Africa, terrorism, and the AIDS epidemic. The number of resolutions passed by the Assembly each year has climbed to more than 350, and many resolutions are adopted without opposition (Britannica).

II. Quorum

1. Arab Republic of Egypt
2. Dominion of Canada
3. Federal Republic of Germany
4. Federation of Malaya
5. French Republic
6. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
7. Islamic Republic of Iran
8. Kingdom of Bahrain
9. Kingdom of Sweden
10. Lebanese Republic
11. People's Republic of China
12. Republic of Cuba
13. Republic of Iraq
14. Republic of Poland
15. Republic of Singapore
16. Republic of South Africa
17. Republic of Turkey
18. Russian Federation
19. State of Israel
20. State of Palestine
21. State of Qatar
22. Syrian Arab Republic
23. United Arab Emirates
24. United Kingdom
25. United States of America

Topic A: Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

1. Brief Information of the Topic

“Israel is the world’s only Jewish state, located just east of the Mediterranean Sea.

Palestinians, the Arab population that hails from the land Israel now controls, refer to the territory as Palestine, and they seek to establish a state that includes most of the territory, if not all, and goes by the previously mentioned name” (Beauchamp, 2018). The Israeli-Palestinian conflict mainly lies over who gets what land and how said territory is managed or controlled (Beauchamp, 2018). The United Kingdom took control of the area known as Palestine after the Ottoman Empire was defeated during World War One, when the international community gave them the task of establishing a “national home” in Palestine for the Jewish.

The tensions between the two groups people that lived in Palestine increased; on one side for the Jews, it was their ancestral home, and oppositely, the Palestinian Arabs claimed the land and showed themselves reluctant to move; when the state of Israel was established in 1948, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict began. This conflict has been very active since 2008, which according to data published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, n.d.), has caused more than 120,000 injuries and more than 6,000 deaths to this day. Nowadays this conflict is considered to be a crisis caused by a confrontation between Palestinian protesters and Israeli police, on account of a decision of the Supreme Court of Israel to evict Palestinians from the Sheikh Jarrah in East Jerusalem.

2. Guiding Questions

1. In what ways is your delegation affected by the Israel-Palestine conflict?
2. How is your delegation involved in the conflict between Israel and Palestine?
3. What has your delegation done in order to encourage a peace treaty between the parts involved in the conflict?
4. Is your country able and willing to accept refugees?
5. In which way can your delegation contribute to the resolution of the conflict?

Israel-Palestine escalation



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2019), Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (2020), Israel Ministry of Interior (2020), Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research (2020).

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Through the years, Israel has been occupying the major part of the Palestine territory, therefore constantly fighting against the Palestine opposition; in the present, the cardinal place of the Palestine opposition is located in Gaza, where the main conflict is currently developing.

4. Historical Framework

In November 1947, the United Nations voted to partition the British mandate of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state. That plan was accepted by Jewish leaders but rejected by the Arab side and never implemented. Britain took control of the area known as Palestine, the land was inhabited by a Jewish minority and Arab majority. "Tensions between the two people grew when the international community gave Britain the task of establishing a "national home" in Palestine for Jewish people. For Jews it was their ancestral home, but Palestinian Arabs also claimed the land and opposed the move." (BBC News, 2021). Clashes broke out almost immediately between Jews and Arabs in Palestine

"In 1948, unable to solve the problem, British rulers left and Jewish leaders declared the creation of the state of Israel. Many Palestinians objected and a war followed. Troops from neighbouring Arab countries invaded. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians fled or were forced out of their homes in what they call Al Nakba, or the "Catastrophe". By the time the fighting ended in a ceasefire the following year, Israel controlled most of the territory, Jordan occupied land which became known as the West Bank, and Egypt occupied Gaza. Jerusalem was divided between Israeli forces in the West, and Jordanian forces in the East. Because there was never a peace agreement, (with each side blaming the other), there were more wars and fighting in the following decades" (BBC News, 2021).

5. Power Relations and Strategic Alliance

As this conflict has been discussed for approximately 73 years, a considerable number of alliances have been formed. On one side of the issue lies Palestine, which is currently creditor of bilateral recognition from 139 states, including: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Iran, People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, among others. The last two nations have urged both parts of the conflict to “de-escalate tensions and peacefully resolve the emerging issues” in order to reduce the number of casualties and civilians involved (Bochkov, 2021). The Chinese and Russian leaders have proposed a “two-state solution”, which would imply the independence of the state of Palestine alongside Israel. Recently, the Chinese minister's efforts paid off, as president Biden of the United States was convinced to cease the fire against Palestinians (Bochkov, 2021).

On the other hand, Israel is supported by one of the strongest nations of the world, the United States of America. Although said ally has called for a reduction of tensions between the two parts of the conflict, the figures of power of the USA have shown to be Israel's main supporters. Donald Trump, ex-president of the United States of America, showed the nation's support by helping to reconstitute the diplomatic relations between Israel and four wealthy Arab countries. Biden, the actual president, reiterated said support, action that caused People's Republic of China to accuse his government of ignoring the suffering of the palestinian population (BBC, 2021). Regarding the Middle East, Egypt was the first country to sign a peace agreement with Israel. Even though a truce has been highly encouraged by the Egyptians in a public way, the details of the discussions have not been released to the press yet (BBC News Mundo, 2021).

6. Economic Aspects

“More than one million Palestinians are living in poverty due to the Israeli-led blockade of the Gaza Strip in 2007” (Borgen Magazine, 2021). The blockade has devastated Palestine's

economy, costing more than \$16 billion for the Palestinian inhabitants. “Since the 2007 blockade of the Gaza Strip, the people of Israel have had very little access to clean water, electricity or proper sanitation. Besides, it has reduced access to basic goods while external trade has ceased indefinitely” (Borgen Magazine, 2021).

In addition, the poverty rate in Gaza has increased to 56% in 2017 from 40% back in 2007, leaving millions of Palestinians without the ability to afford basic necessities. “Data indicates that Palestinian live at double the poverty rate when compared to Israel’s average poverty rate” (Borgen Magazine, 2021).

7. Legal Aspects

The following are important documents regarding the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

- ❖ The Syrian Golan (document A/75/L.29): The Assembly adopted the resolution by a recorded vote of 88 in favor to 9 against. “It declared that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and demanded that Israel withdraw from the territory” (United Nations, 2020).
- ❖ Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (document A/75/L.32): The Assembly adopted three resolutions regarding the “Organization’s support to the Palestinian people and requested the Committee to continue focusing its activities throughout 2021 and 2022 on efforts and initiatives to end the Israeli occupation and organize activities in this regard” (United Nations, 2020).
- ❖ “Follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace” (document A/75/L.28): “The Assembly concluded its consideration of the agenda

item on the culture of peace, which calls for the active promotion of a culture of peace reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*” (United Nations, 2020).

- ❖ United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (III): Resolution dated December 11th, 1948 by The United Nations General Assembly, which resolves that “refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible” (UNRWA, n.d.).

8. Sociocultural Aspects

The main actors in this issue are religion and nationalism. On one side lies Israel being conformed by Jews, and on the other, Palestine, being conformed by Muslims. It is known that one of the main causes of the conflict was the goal of the Jews to make a “Homeland for the Jews”, the return to Holy Land; this is known as Zionism; for Zionists, Judaism is also a nationality (Galal, 2018).

Throughout history, the Palestinians have had a significant weakness in important areas, as opponents possessed greater resources and there were disagreements amongst the population on the appropriate policies to achieve their claims for self-determination. It was when the Zionism appeared that the Palestinian Nationalism arose as opposition for the same towards self-determination and sovereignty over Palestine (Galal, 2018).

9. Quorum General Positions

The quorum of the General Assembly is in charge of helping the parts involved to get to a solution that brings safety to civilians. The following are lists of the general positions of the members of the quorum of the General Assembly in regards of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

- ❖ **In favor of Palestine:** Arab Republic of Egypt, Dominion of Canada, Federation of Malaya, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Sweden, Lebanese Republic, People's Republic of China, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Poland, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, State of Palestine, State of Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Emirates.
- ❖ **In favor of Israel:** Federal Republic of Germany, State of Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.
- ❖ The **Republic of France** remains in a neutral position as it is committed to the Middle East Peace Process (Permanent mission of France to the United Nations in New York, 2021).
- ❖ The **Republic of Singapore** calls for a ceasefire to prevent further loss of lives or injuries (The Straits Times, 2021).

10. Sustainable development goals

I. Goal no. 1: *No poverty. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.*

Since the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has caused both delegations to suffer financial problems. Resolving the conflict would reduce poverty rates by opening the door to

prosperity and human rights for all citizens (Borgen Project, 2017). Kofi Annan said: “Extreme poverty anywhere is a threat to human security everywhere” (Borgen Project, 2018). “Violence would have profoundly negative economic consequences for both Palestinians and Israelis; per capita gross domestic product would fall by 46 percent in the West Bank and Gaza and by 10 percent in Israel by 2024” (Ross, Egel, Ries, Bond, Liepman, Martini, Simon, Efron, Stein, Ayer, n. d.).

II. Goal no. 10: *Reduced inequalities. Reduce inequality within and among countries.*

“Urgent steps should be taken to address the widespread marginalization of Arab minorities in Israel, including Palestinians living in occupied East Jerusalem, to improve their livelihoods and encourage sustainable peace in the Middle East, says the International Crisis Group” (ICG, n.d.). “Palestinian citizens (of Israel) are politically marginalized, economically underprivileged, ever more unwilling to accept systemic inequality and ever more willing to confront the status quo” (United Nations, 2012).

III. Goal no. 16: *Peace, justice, and strong institutions. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.*

Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain a great threat to sustainable development (United Nations, 2021).

“ It is crucial for a sustainable society to promote peaceful communities, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. It includes a wide range of activities, such as ensuring freedom of expression, access to justice, respect of human rights, reduction of inequalities and elimination of social exclusion. Each society must have strong and efficient institutions ensuring the rights of its citizens are fulfilled” (Council of Europe, n.d.).

Topic B: Issues with the different political and economic systems.

1. Brief Information on the Topic

In order for the population of the world to live in optimal conditions, political and economic systems are required. A political system is defined as a “set of formal legal institutions that constitute a government or a state” (Heslop, n.d.). This kind of system ensures the maintaining of order and it influences governments to apply rationality while looking out for society (Science Daily, n.d.). The following is a list of the five most common political systems which includes a brief description of each:

- ❖ **Democracy:** This system consists of a form of government in which people are able to choose their leaders by voting (Merriam Webster). This system is often divided into two subcategories, which are: direct and representative democracy (Checkli, n.d).
- ❖ **Republic:** State in which power is held by the people and their chosen representatives. In this system, a nominated or elected president is in charge of the state, rather than a monarch (Oxford Languages).
- ❖ **Monarchy:** In this system, a ruler is not chosen by the people. Most of the time, the monarch is in charge of making all decisions. There are several kinds of monarchy, for example: absolute, elective and non-sovereign monarchy.
- ❖ **Communism:** This political system is based on the ideas of Karl Marx and it consists of “advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs” (Oxford Language).

- ❖ Dictatorship: According to Britannica, the definition of a dictatorship is: “a form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.”

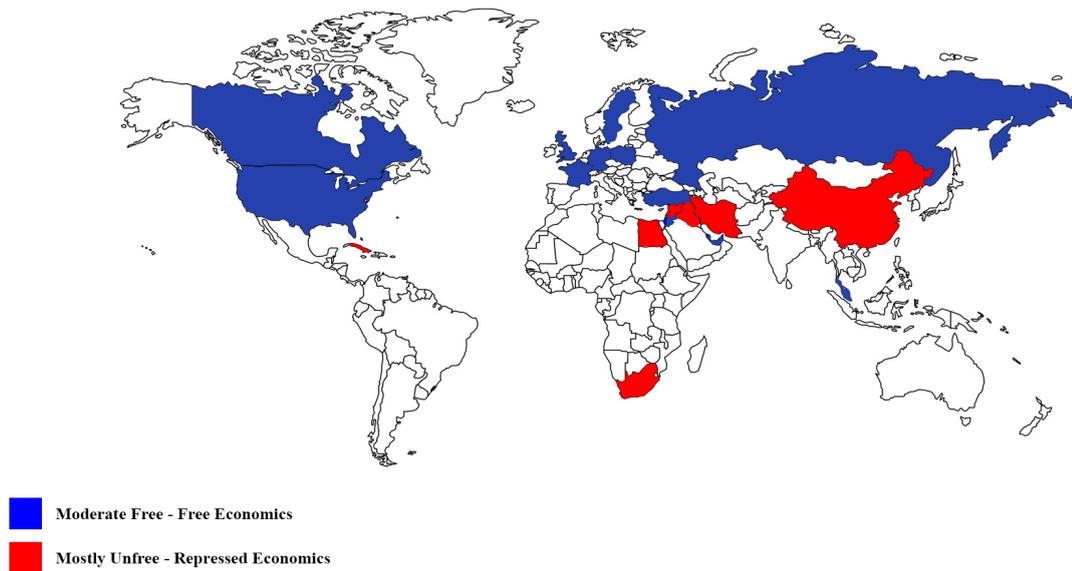
On the other hand, an economic system refers to the way that goods are produced, consumed and distributed in order to fulfill the needs of the population of a specific place. Just like in the case of the political systems, economic systems have been debated for many years, as people try to decide which is the most convenient one. The two main examples of economic systems are: “capitalism”, in which means of production are owned privately and personal profit is seen as the main goal; and “socialism”, which consists of collectively owned (usually by the government) resources and means of production. Although the previously mentioned systems are considered the most important in the modern age, it is important to mention that, in practice, no society is purely capitalist or socialist, as characteristics of each are shared by most territories (Libraries, n.d.).

2. Guiding Questions

1. Which political and economic system is used in your delegation?
2. What are the most recurrent failures in the economic and political system of your delegation?
3. What are the most relevant characteristics of the political and economic system of your delegation?
4. Why does your delegation consider that the economic and political system they have is the most beneficial for the whole country?
5. What makes a political and economic system efficient?
6. If you had to choose another, which economic system would you apply in your delegation and why?

3. Geographical and Time Frame

This map shows how economics is measured nowadays.



In recent years, the way of measuring the economy of a country using concepts such as capitalism or socialism has been put aside because, in a way, all countries are considered to be capitalists. Currently, the measures rely on how free an economy is, through the “Index of Economic Freedom” created by “The Wall Street Journal” and the “Heritage Foundation”.

Investopedia (2021) declares:

“An index of economic freedom measures jurisdictions against each other in terms of parameters such as trade freedom, tax burden, judicial effectiveness, and more. These factors may be weighted according to their influence on economic freedom and compiled into a single score that allows for a ranking.”

It can be categorized with these terms: moderate to free economics, which are focused on the free market, its political system it is more directed towards democracy and it commonly

follows right-wing ideologies; and mostly unfree to repressed economics, in which the political system is more directed towards authoritarianism and left-wing ideologies (Investopedia, 2021).

4. Historical Framework

“Capitalism, also called free market economy or free enterprise economy, economic system, dominant in the Western world since the breakup of feudalism” (Britannica, 2021). On this system, the means of production are privately owned and said production is guided. Also, in capitalism, income is distributed largely through the operation of markets. In the 19th century, as a consequence of the growth of industries and the development of the factory system, a new class of industrial workers who lived and worked in miserable conditions, arose (Britannica, 2021).

This situation started the conversation of seeking new alternatives for economics and it inspired the philosophy of Karl Marx, also known as Marxism, “Marxist theory recognizes a tension between the demands of capitalist accumulation and the requirements of social reproduction. Accumulation of profit requires some displacement of costs outside the economic accounting of capitalism” (International Encyclopedia of Human Geography, 2009). With the goal of overthrowing capitalism, in his most famous piece, “Capital”, Marx critiques in its totality the capitalism and his sympathizers (Capitalists); as the book mentions:

“As a capitalist, he is only capital personified. His soul is the soul of capital. But capital has one single life impulse, the tendency to create value and surplus-value, to make its constant factor, the means of production, absorb the greatest possible amount of surplus-labour. Capital is dead labour, that, vampire-like, only lives by sucking

living labour, and lives the more, the more labour it sucks.” (Marx, 1867, Chapter 10,).

The document also establishes in a very complex manner why the state should control the means of production and distribute wealthness. Through this, the dichotomy of socialism vs capitalism arose, and along it the debate between democracy and authoritarianism. “Marxist theory develops in part because people need more than political instinct to steer by when they want to improve their situation” (International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences, 2001).

Currently, capitalism and democracy “succeed”, although some exceptions apply. The statement previously mentioned is the main reason why people keep seeking new alternatives to the way wealthness is managed and money is produced, besides the seek of universal well-being.

5. Power Relations and Strategic Alliances

Relations and alliances between countries allow broader audiences and/or benefits in the political and economic sectors. Economically, said strategic alliances include a great number of advantages such as: bigger global reach, which allows resources to be shared and distributed among nations; lower costs because of treaties; exercises and interoperability, which consists of the creation of job opportunities in more parts of the world; and coalition participants, characteristic that allows other states to share financial aid (Heritage.org, n.d.).

Politically and economically speaking, power relations and strategic alliances can be identified inside the quorum of the General Assembly. According to world population reviews done in 2021, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, People’s

Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the French Republic, Japan, Israel, Saudi Arabia and South Korea take place in the list of the world's most powerful countries (World Population Review, 2021). Regarding strategic alliances, most of the delegations previously mentioned on the list, such as Israel and South Korea, consider the United States of America their main ally (Silver, 2019).

6. Economic Aspects

The political system of a country has a direct relation on how the goods are managed and the relationship between money and society, because of the previously stated, it is needed to establish said system in a "compass" employed as the basis of the economy-politics relationship. "Instead of having to have left-wing mean liberal and right-wing mean conservative, the political compass proposes that we are better off measuring political ideologies on two separate axes: a right/left economic axis and an authoritarian/libertarian axis..." (The Decision Lab, 2021).

The more it points towards authoritarianism, the less free and restricted is the economy, the state controls the market such as the goods, institutions, means of production, etc; the more it points towards anarchism, the more free and autoregulated is the economy, the market and the goods autoregulates. The more it points towards left-wing, the collective are the priority and they are more opposed to social hierarchy, whereas the more it points towards right-wing, the individual is the priority and it promotes more social inequality and hierarchy as natural and inevitable factors (The Decision Lab, 2021).

7. Legal Aspects

Legal documents are essential in order for people to create and follow rules regarding their economic and political systems. Said documents allow a more peaceful coexistence in different aspects. The following is a list of relevant legal aspects regarding topic B:

- ❖ Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/5715/REV.2): This document issued by the United Nations holds, among others, the rules, agenda and document records that are of great relevance in the discussions of the economic and political systems of the countries of the world. ECOSOC is the committee in charge of the application of the rules issued by this document and it “also holds coordination and management meetings and financing for development meetings during its substantive session” (United Nations).
- ❖ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Regarding socio-political aspects, this document emphasizes four fundamental rights that must be complied, which are: freedom of speech and belief, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. According to Anna Tims (2010), this document “isn't legally enforceable, but it defines the freedoms and rights set out in the United Nations Charter, which is binding, and its provisions – including a ban on torture, slavery and discrimination – have found their way into most constitutions since 1948.”
- ❖ Resolution 69/115 Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-seventh session: This document issued by the United Nations in the year 2014 “recognizes the importance of fair, stable and predictable legal frameworks for generating inclusive, sustainable and equitable development, economic growth and employment, generating investment and facilitating

entrepreneurship.” It also commends the work of the Economic Commission in modernizing and harmonizing the laws of international trade (United Nations, 2014).

- ❖ Human Rights, democracy and rule of law, Resolution 19/36: The Human Rights Council on its Nineteenth session recalls that each State has the responsibility for the promotion of all human rights, including the right of development and the elimination of poverty, all of which can contribute substantially to the promotion and consolidation of democracy and constitute a common and shared responsibility of States, having as a result a good governance (United Nations General Assembly, 2012).

8. Sociocultural Aspects

Political ideologies are associated with power structures since politicians seek said power. Their ideology, along with the social, economic and political circumstances of the time period, influence what is done with that power as soon as it is earned. The use of power always takes place in the framework of ideologies (Manchester Openhive, 2018). For example: one of the most important ideologies is socialism, as it is considered that it has the greatest goal of commonwealth. The government controls almost all of society's functions, therefore, it can make better use of resources, labors and lands.

This being said, both economic and political systems have always been affected by the culture of each country, since beliefs, religious affiliations, ethnic background, and preferences, which have a direct impact on these topics. People living in different countries tend to interact with their development processes in different ways, which are influenced by

the social customs of each of their nations (Study, n.d.). Said influences have a great impact on economic systems of the States that are part of this quorum.

9. Quorum General Positions

The following is a list containing each of the quorums actual political and economic systems:

- ❖ **Arab Republic of Egypt:** This delegation is a republic with a mixed economic system.
- ❖ **Dominion of Canada:** This delegation's political system is a constitutional monarchy, and its economic system is dominated by the private sector (Britannica, n.d.).
- ❖ **Federal Republic of Germany:** This delegation's political system consists of a federal state with parliamentary democracy (Facts about Germany, n.d.). The Federal Republic of Germany "includes a variety of private freedom, combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation" (Global Edge, n.d.).
- ❖ **Federation of Malaya:** This delegation's political system is based on a constitutional monarchy and its economy system consists of a mix between private and public enterprises (Global Edge, n.d.).
- ❖ **French Republic:** As referred to by its name, France is a republic ruled by a president. This delegation's economic system is dominated by the private sector.
- ❖ **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:** This delegation has a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliament. It relies on a majority of private enterprises (Britannica, n.d.).

- ❖ **Islamic Republic of Iran:** Iran's political system combines theocracy and democracy (BBC, 2021), and its economy is based on state, cooperative and private sectors (Iran data portal, n.d.).
- ❖ **Kingdom of Bahrain:** Bahrain's political system is a constitutional monarchy with a mixed economic system (Bahrain.bh, n.d.).
- ❖ **Kingdom of Sweden:** Sweden's government relies on a monarchy (Sweden.se, n.d.) and its economic system is considered mixed (Global Edge, n.d.).
- ❖ **Lebanese Republic:** This republic is "is a unitary multiparty republic with a parliamentary system of government" (Britannica, n.d.). The delegation uses very low government intervention in private enterprises (Britannica, n.d.).
- ❖ **People's Republic of China:** This is a communist delegation, more specifically described in 2021 by Santander Trade as a "a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship".
- ❖ **Republic of Cuba:** This delegation's political system is a unitary republic (United Nations, n.d.). Their economy is based on a planned-socialist system (Trumbull, n.d.).
- ❖ **Republic of Iraq:** This delegation is a republic with legislative power that includes a mixed economic system (Britannica, n.d.).
- ❖ **Republic of Poland:** This delegation's political system is based on democracy (Britannica, n.d.). Their economy relies on a mixed system (Global Edge, n.d.).
- ❖ **Republic of Singapore:** This sovereign republic has a highly-developed free market (Prime Minister's Office Singapore, n.d.).
- ❖ **Republic of South Africa:** This republic is defined by the South African Government as a "constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government and an independent judiciary" (n.d.).

- ❖ **Republic of Turkey:** This republic's political system is described as a democracy with a parliamentary republic system (Ankara Embassy, n.d.).
- ❖ **Russian Federation:** This delegation is a federal presidential republic (Russiopedia, n.d.). Their economic system is mixed (Global Tenders).
- ❖ **State of Israel:** The State of Israel has a parliamentary democracy (Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.).
- ❖ **State of Palestine:** The state of Palestine's political system consists of a democratic, parliamentary system based on pluralism (Muller-Berner, n.d.).
- ❖ **State of Qatar:** This state is attributed with a technically constitutional monarchy that includes a mostly free economic system (Heritage, 2021).
- ❖ **Syrian Arab Republic:** This delegation is based on the democratic system and relies on a socialist economic system (Britannica, n.d.).
- ❖ **United Arab Emirates:** The United Arab Emirates is a constitutional federation which has one of the most diverse economies in the world (UAE Embassy, 2021).
- ❖ **United Kingdom:** The United Kingdom has a parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy (GBMag, n.d.) and their economic system is based on a mix between the private and public sectors (Global Tenders, n.d.).
- ❖ **United States of America:** This delegation's political system consists of a democracy and they are based on a mainly capitalist economic system

10. Sustainable Development Goals

I. Goal no. 1: *No poverty. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.*

Since the purpose of this topic is to find an economic and political system that fits and covers everyone's necessities, ending poverty would be one of the expected results at the end

of the day. “Most poor people do not really aspire to end poverty; they merely aspire to escape it” (Mokhonoana, n.d.). An effective economic and political system can give more opportunities for the majority of the population, such as stability, equality and inclusion.

II. Goal no. 8: *Decent work and economic growth. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.*

Since every economic and political system has failures, the main goal is to find the most efficient system that covers all the needs that a country may have in order to be successful in every aspect. As the world’s economy has suffered the negative consequences of Covid-19, it is expected that the population will face “the worst economic crisis” since the Great Depression (United Nations, n.d.). This goal must be accomplished in order for the delegations in the quorum to recover from said economic crisis.

III. Goal no. 10: *Reduced inequalities. Reduce inequality within and among countries.*

Countries with the adequate economic and political systems should be able to fulfill the needs of the population. Inequalities do not only represent a risk economically speaking, but also to the conditions of the health systems and humanitarian crisis the most vulnerable face. The goal 10.5, in which the improvement regarding the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions is mentioned, will not only reduce inequality, but it will also create more efficient political and economic systems (United Nations, n.d.).

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