

UNGA DISEC

The Disarmament & International Security Committee

AGENDA

Deliberation on the Israel-Palestine Conflict
with special emphasis on non-state actors
and foreign intervention in the region.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Letter from the Executive Board
- 2 Introduction to the committee
- 3 List of key terms
- 4 Timeline of events
- 5 Bloc positions
- 6 Past actions taken by the UN
- 7 Past resolution
- 8 Questions a resolution must answer
- 9 Sources to use
- 10 Preambulatory and operative clauses

Letter from the EB

Esteemed Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that we as the Executive Board welcome you to the United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024. We extend our warm greetings and welcome you to this prestigious gathering that aims to unite international citizens who have the potential to help humanity get ahead of global catastrophes and become true changemakers.

As citizens of the global community, we have witnessed a paradigm shift in the functionality of diplomatic procedures and as delegates of the First Committee of the General Assembly, it's your duty to uphold internal peace and security in accordance with the mandate of DISEC. The delegates at the UNGA DISEC committee at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024 will require resilience and persistence as we delve into possibly the most intricately woven agenda of modern geopolitics: The Israel-Palestine conflict.

A respectable fraction of you have predictably been involved in the world of Model UN for years together while the rest of you are embarking on your first MUN experience. However, as your Executive Board, we can assure you that regardless of your experience in the field of Model UN, you will leave this two-day conference with a better understanding of the world around you.

This committee not only provides you with a platform to explore a multifaceted agenda, but it also allows you to develop a better understanding of global affairs, hone your debating skills, and forge bonds that last beyond the duration of the conference.

In the coming days, we will collectively explore, discuss, and deliberate on a global theme that in recent times has been at the core of our shared humanity. We encourage you to embrace this unique opportunity, exchange perspectives, and work together toward meaningful solutions that uphold the standard of the First Committee. Welcome to JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024, and may our shared journey through the Disarmament and International Security Committee be enlightening, productive, and impactful.

Priyansh Sata,
Director - UNGA DISEC

Sidh Sundaram,
Assistant Director - UNGA DISEC

Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations (UN) Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the First of the Main Committees in the General Assembly when the charter of the United Nations was established in 1945. Precisely, the General Assembly founded DISEC on 24th October 1945, and ever since the council convenes annually from September to December (typically in October) for a 4-5 week forum with multiple meetings conducted depending on the global state of affairs. The First Committee is tasked with matters surrounding disarmament, global challenges, and peace threats that impact the international community, while also attempting to find solutions to the challenges that the international security regime faces. The mandate of DISEC reads, “to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources”. The mandate itself includes the tackling of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, and any artillery that threatens global peace.

The Committee works in close cooperation with the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament due to similar vision statements highlighting the solemnity and moral duty of DISEC. In essence, the First Committee is the only committee of the General Assembly granted verbatim records coverage pursuant to Rule 58 (a) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and its direct association with the General Assembly as authorized under Article 22 as a subsidiary organ.

However, all resolutions passed by this committee are non-binding in nature and hence paperwork has to be formatted with the lens of a recommending body to the 193 nations in the committee with the resolutions being passed based on a simple majority (50+1 system) with the exception of observer states.

Typically, the First Committee sessions are structured into three distinctive stages:

- General debate
- Thematic discussions
- Action on drafts

Similarly, at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024, DISEC will be approached from a multifaceted lens with the inclusion of a wider range of countries from a variety of developmental and geographical demographics. The UNGA DISEC at JBCN Oshiwara MUN 2024 will discuss possibly the most fundamental ongoing conflict: the dilemma of Israel-Palestine with a special emphasis on non-state actors and foreign intervention in the region.

List of Key Terms

Non-State Actors: Individuals or militant groups that are not sovereign states but play significant roles in international relations.

Foreign Intervention: The use of the discretionary power of a government in one society to address perceived problems in foreign societies.

Gaza Strip: A coastal region bordered by Israel and Egypt, and controlled by HAMAS since 2007. This region has historically been a focal point of conflict and contention.

West Bank: A landlocked territory near the Mediterranean coast, bordered by Israel and Jordan, with significant historical and political importance.

Jerusalem: A city with religious and historical significance to Jews, Christians, and Muslims, contested as a capital by both Israelis and Palestinians.

Hamas: A Palestinian Sunni-Islamist political and militant fundamentalist group governing the Gaza Strip.

Hezbollah: A Shia-Lebanese Muslim organization and militant group that supports the Palestinian cause.

Fatah: A major Palestinian political party and the official leading faction within the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), traditionally more secular in its approach and based in the West Bank region.

Israel Defense Forces (IDF): The national military forces of the State of Israel, responsible for defending the country and conducting military operations in the unprecedented case of war.

Quartet on the Middle East: An international group including the United Nations, The United States of America, the European Union, and the Russian Federation working to mediate the peace process as an act of foreign intervention in the region.

Settlement: Israeli civilian communities built on lands occupied by Israel, particularly in the West Bank, are considered illegal under the Partition Plan of 1947.

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Intifada: Palestinian uprisings against Israeli occupation, the First Intifada occurred in 1987, and the Second Intifada in 2000-02.

Oslo Accords: The first-ever series of peace agreements between Israel and the PLO in the 1990s aimed to achieve a peace process, Palestinian self-governance, and recognition of the sovereignty of both nations.

Two-State Solution: A proposed solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict with a vision of the peaceful co-existence of two states, Israel and Palestine.

Right of Return: The claimed right of Palestinian refugees and their descendants to return to the land they were displaced from in present-day Israel under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

Border Crossings: Points of entry and exit along the borders of Gaza, primarily controlled by Israel and Egypt are critical for the movement of people and goods.

Blockade: Restrictions imposed by Israel and Egypt on the Gaza Strip, impacting movement and access of goods and people.

Separation Barrier: A barrier wall constructed by Israel, primarily in the West Bank region amidst heightened violent conflicts, and is considered a de facto border between both nations.

Green Line: The official boundary marked between Israeli and Palestinian territories as part of the Armistice Agreements of 1949.

Zionism: A nationalist movement advocating for the establishment and support of a Jewish state in the historic land of Israel first mentioned in the Balfour Declaration by the British in 1917.

Rocket Fire: The launching of rockets typically through airstrikes from the Gaza Strip into Israeli territory, often resulting in civilian casualties and damage.

Ceasefire: A temporary or in rare cases permanent suspension of fighting, often negotiated during conflicts.

Arab League: A regional organization of Arab countries founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, unity, and stability in the region.

Human Rights Violations: Actions that infringe upon the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled following the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Economic Sanctions: Restrictions imposed by one country or group of countries on another, typically to exert pressure for political or policy change.

UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency): A UN agency providing support through aid to Palestinian refugees and civilians.

Iron Dome: An Israeli missile defense system designed to intercept and destroy short-range rockets to bolster defense from attacks launched by adversaries.

Tunnel Warfare: The use of tunnels by militant groups in Gaza primarily HAMAS for smuggling, movement of fighters, and launching attacks.

War Crimes: Serious violations of the laws of war that give rise to individual criminal responsibility, including targeting civilians and using disproportionate force.

Area A/B/C: Designations in the Oslo Accords dividing the West Bank into different administrative zones with varying degrees of Palestinian and Israeli control.

Annexation: The formal incorporation of the territory into another sovereign state, often discussed regarding Israeli actions in the West Bank.

Demilitarized Zone (DMZ): Areas where military forces are prohibited, often established in conflict resolutions.

BDS Movement (Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions): A global campaign promoting various forms of boycott against Israel until it complies with international law.

Road Map for Peace: A plan proposed by the Quartet aiming for a two-state solution through phased negotiations.

Introduction to the Agenda

The Israel-Palestine conflict appears to be a never-ending dispute, tracing back to the late 19th century. More recently, the dispute has progressed to aggression around religious locations and acts of war. The ongoing conflict can be rooted back to when the United Nations proposed a Two-State partition plan, causing outrage among Palestinians. This eventually steered the First Intifada which was an uprising against Israeli rule that lasted for 6 years from 1987 to 1993 and consisted of violence from civilians which caused widespread destruction.



The Oslo Accords signed on 13th September 1993, marked the end of the First Intifada and was an attempt at making peace between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Israeli government. However, fanatics of both nations rejected the idea of peace and Jewish fundamentalists assassinated their Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin shortly after the signing of the treaty. Soon after, the Second Intifada commenced in 2000 and lasted 5 years when a Palestinian Islamic militant group known as 'Hamas' gained governance in the Gaza Strip.

Since 2007, Hamas and the Israeli government have been a part of ground skirmishes and aerial strikes using rocket warfare tactics resulting in innumerable civilian casualties over the years. Hamas has been deemed a terrorist organization by the European Union, the United States, Israel, and the United Kingdom among other sovereign nations for their ruthless war crimes including illicit rocket attacks, suicide bombings, human shields, and child soldiers to establish an Islamic state of Palestine. Israeli military operations have also resorted to using similar tactics in the guise of self-defense against terrorist organizations even if it results in civilian casualties.

Both sides have violated humanitarian international law by failing to maintain stability in the Middle East and respecting fundamental human rights. Moreover, amongst key stakeholders in the conflict lay non-state actors such as Hamas, and the Shia-Lebanese militant group Hezbollah who have been involved in various kidnappings of Israeli soldiers, cross-border raids, and military engagements in the 2006 Lebanon war which led to the UN mandating the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon to expand and even gave it the power to directly assist the Lebanese governments indicating the solemnity of the crisis.

Foreign intervention has been mainly witnessed through the Middle East Quartet, composed of the United States, the European Union, the United Nations, and the Russian Federation who have aimed to establish peace talks between Israel and Palestine. Their primary initiative was the Roadmap for Peace which introduced a detailed module to achieve a Two-State Solution and resolve the conflict, however, it was proven ineffective due to the continued ongoing violence.

Despite attempts at peace talks, civilian-dense public places such as hospitals and residential buildings have been bombed in the Gaza Strip as a result of Israel's military operations. Most recently, the Israel military operations have targeted the Rafah area in the Gaza Strip which involved airstrikes and militant attacks leading to the displacement of civilians, and destruction of homes, land, and the lives of 45 people. This dispute has escalated from a geographical and religious conflict to a full-blown war in Gaza exemplifying the harsh realities of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Timeline of Events

1517-1917: Palestine is officially part of the Ottoman Empire

1881: The mass migration of Jews was observed in the Palestine area where they built permanent settlements. The migrants chose this area because of the holy city of Jerusalem.

1917: The Balfour Declaration by the British explicitly supports the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

1936-41: Arab royalty began revolting against British rule and subsequently, mass Jewish immigration ensued as a result of the early Holocaust.

1947: The United Nations established the Partition Plan: UN Resolution 181 where they gave 57% of the land to a Jewish State (Current day Israel) and left 43% of the land for an Arab-Palestine State (Current day Palestine) leaving Jerusalem under international control. While the Jews accepted this verdict, the Arabs rejected the plan.

1948:

1. May 14th: Israel declares Independence as a “Jewish and democratic state”
2. May 15th: Under 24 hours, neighboring Arab states invade the newly established state of Israel and the first Arab-Israeli War commences.

1949: Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria signed the Armistice Agreements to formally end the hostilities of the Arab-Israeli war and officiate the Green Line which effectively separated Arab-controlled territory from Israel.

1964: The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is founded to create an independent Palestinian state.

1967: The Six-Day War (Second Arab-Israeli War) takes place after which Israel captures the entirety of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and the Sinai Peninsula.

1973: The Yom Kippur War occurs as Egypt and Syria launch a surprise attack on Israel during the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur. However, the war ends with a diplomatic ceasefire.

1974: Despite being deemed a “terrorist organization” by Israel and the US, the United Nations and the Arab League officially recognized PLO as the official representatives of Palestine.

1978-79: Camp David Accords are officiated between Egypt and Israel. The peace treaty marks Israel’s withdrawal from the Sinai with Egypt becoming the first Arab nation to recognise Israel as a country.

1987: The death of four Palestinians in a truck collision led to the First Intifada erupting in Gaza and West Bank through a Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation.

1987: The PLO split into two factions: The existing PLO and a new political movement Hamas.

1993-95: The Oslo Accords were signed and agreed upon by Israel and PLO to establish recognition and sovereignty of both nations. This was the first attempt at a peacebuilding framework.

1995: Israel’s Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated by Jewish extremists as an act of rebellion against the peace talks.

1996: Hamas leaders boycotted the Palestinian elections and began conducting suicide bombings in Israel.

2002: Violent protests eventually led to the Second Intifada with Israel building walls in the West Bank settlements to border both nations. This protected Israeli civilians from the ground skirmishes but made it increasingly difficult for the Palestinians to live.

2005: Israel altered its internal policy entailing their unilateral withdrawal from the Gaza Strip.

2006: Hamas wins the Palestinian legislative elections and they take control of the Gaza Strip.

2007: A civil war breaks out between PLO and Hamas titled the Battle of Gaza. The war effectively divides Palestine into two parts: Hamas controls the Gaza Strip and PLO controls the West Bank region.

2008-2009: Israel carries out Operation Cast Lead by launching a three-week armed conflict in Gaza against Hamas.

2012: Israel Defense Force launched Operation Pillar of Defense. The operation was focused on destroying Hamas missile stocks and killing selected members of the organization's leadership.

2014: Israel launched Operation Protective Edge which led to a 50-day conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza. The intention of the operation was to stop rocket attacks by Hamas and destroy its arsenal for any future attacks.

2018: Israeli forces killed a reported 223 Palestinians in protests at the Gaza-Israel border.

2021: An 11-day conflict ensued between Hamas and Israel due to an escalation in violence and clashes over the holy city of Jerusalem.

21st May 2021: A temporary ceasefire was declared which brought an end to 11 days of fighting which marked 250+ deaths.

7th October 2023: Hamas launched a planned assault in Southern Israel by opening fire in public places, invading civilian homes, and taking Israeli citizens as hostages. The deadliest attack was the Supernova Sukkot Gathering Attack where Hamas-led fighters killed a reported 260 people. This event especially caused Israel to respond with air strikes and ground operations in Gaza.

January 2024: Israel carried out multiple airstrikes notably on the following locations:

1. El-Amal Hospital: On 6th January 2024 Israeli shelling was reported near the hospital with 40 reported deaths.
2. Khan Yunis Residential Building: On 6th January 2024 an airstrike on a house in Khan Yunis resulted in 22 deaths.
3. Attack on Al-Aqsa Hospital: On 8th January 2024 drones reportedly opened fire near with videos emerging showing Israeli forces using deadly force, including the shooting of a 17-year-old boy.
4. Rafah Apartment Building: On 9th January 2024 an Israeli airstrike targeted an apartment building in Rafah leading to a casualty count of an estimated 15 people.

January 2024: HAMAS took a reported 128 Israeli civilians hostage including children and the elderly.

May 2024: Israel committed a humanitarian crime by conducting deadly airstrikes at a safe zone camp for displaced Palestinians in the Gazan city of Rafah killing 45 people and marking 250 as injured. Moreover, the incident led to the creation of the social media slogan, “All eyes on Rafah” which has been shared an estimated 45 million times on social media.



Bloc Positions

The United States of America:

The United States has historically shown its support for Israel. They were one of the first countries to recognize Israel in 1948 and since have maintained a longstanding relationship with various economic and military aid being provided to them to show their support during the ongoing conflict. The US has supported the Two-State solution as a resolution to this complex and multifaceted dispute, however, they believe that Jerusalem should be declared as a shared capital for both Israel and Palestine. The US has recognized militant groups like Hamas as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) since 1997 and they view these terrorist organizations as a threat to global peace and support Israel's right to self-defense against these organizations by cooperating with them on counterterrorism operations. The US does show concern for the humanitarian aspect of the conflict which is a pressing concern; they have provided humanitarian aid to Palestinians through organizations like the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). They have critiqued Israeli expansions and settlements in the West Bank at times as they have been viewed as an obstacle to peace which highlights their dedication to achieving long-lasting harmony in the Middle East.

Israel:

Israel's approach to the conflict is majorly influenced by historical ties and conflicts. Israel's government has supported the Two-State solution, however, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has repeatedly rejected the current plan for the solution due to differences in opinions surrounding Palestinian demilitarisation in the area and security issues surrounding the existence of non-state actors governing the region. Israel demands that Jerusalem be named as Israel's undivided capital and the country should be recognized as an independent Jewish state. Non-state actors such as Hezbollah and Hamas have been deemed as terrorist organizations by the Israeli government and they are viewed by Israel as a barrier to peace and harmony in the Middle East. Israel believes in their right to defend itself against threats they face from non-state actors and they recognize the importance of regional stability and that neighbouring states play an immense role in achieving that objective. As a result, Israel has attempted to build relations with Arab Countries in the Middle East through efforts such as the Abraham Accords to show their commitment to peace in the region.

Palestine:

Palestine's approach to this conflict is deeply rooted in the defined borders of 1967 which established an independent Palestinian state. However, Palestinian territories have faced conflict with Israel and decades of displacement therefore while they do support the Two-State initiative they strongly oppose Israel's demand to have Jerusalem as their undivided capital. Palestinians believe in their right to resist Israel's illegal occupation hence they view actions by Hamas and Hezbollah as a resistance movement. However, Hamas and the PLO have drastically different approaches to mitigate the crisis: PLO believes in diplomatic peace-building efforts while Hamas maintains a militant approach, hence, their internal disagreement has weakened their national front. The Palestinian Authority (PA) believes that the 'security measures' taken by Israel such as their military operations violate Palestinian rights and harm peace talk efforts. Palestine has urged Israel to follow international law and has called for the withdrawal from occupied territories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They have also recognized that it is important to gain international support hence they have pledged their allegiance with several Arab nations and international allies such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, Russia, and China.

Iran:

Iran's stance on the ongoing issue is based on its geopolitical and regional goals. Iran doesn't recognize Israel and has supported non-state actors such as Hamas and Hezbollah who are viewed as organizations that are helping in the struggle against Israeli occupation and are supporting the Palestinian resistance. Iran has provided these militant groups with financial and military support as they believe it can help counter Israeli oppression. These organizations are viewed as allies by Iran in countering the military power Israel has dictated to the Middle East in recent history. Iran supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state which would involve East Jerusalem as its capital, however, they are only in favour of the Two-State plan if the Palestinian rights are fully recognized. Iran has repeatedly criticized Western and Israeli influence in the region viewing it as harmful to regional stability. Former President of Iran Ebrahim Raisi has spoken about Israel's violations of international law and human rights abuses against Palestine internationally on numerous occasions, intending to get more support for the Palestinian cause and condemning Israeli actions such as their settlement expansions in the West Bank, military operations in Palestinian territory, human rights violations against Palestinians, and most importantly, their declaration of Jerusalem as their capital which Iran strongly opposes.

Syria:

Syria officially does not recognize the state of Israel and advocates for Palestinian rights. The Syrian government has had a longstanding relationship with Arab states vouching for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as the capital. Groups like Hezbollah and other non-state actors operating within Syria are seen as allies against Israeli occupation. Syria strategically views these groups as essential organizations that can play a huge role in the resistance against Israel's powerful military hence they have provided these non-state actors with militant and political support which makes them a more formidable threat in this already complex dispute. Syria's long-lasting civil war which began in 2011 and involved fending off various rebel groups has affected its ability to influence the Israel-Palestine conflict as the Syrian government's focus has mainly been on stability in their own country which has drained them of strategic resources making it much harder to actively participate in this conflict. Hence, Syria's historical role as a key player is being limited due to the damage the civil war has brought on their economy, infrastructure, and capabilities as a government altogether. However, despite these obstacles, Syria has aligned itself with other anti-Israel countries and organizations and has shown great support for militant groups opposing Israel.

Egypt:

Egypt's role in this conflict has been shaped by its longstanding role as a mediator and its goal is to achieve regional stability in the Middle East. Egypt was the first Arab country to recognize Israel which was done in 1978 through the Camp David Accords. Egypt believes the Two-State solution is necessary to resolve the Israel-Palestine conflict which would involve East Jerusalem as the capital for Palestine. Despite Egypt's diplomatic relations with Israel, they have come out and expressed concerns over illegal Israeli settlement and expansions in the West Bank and East Jerusalem and believe that this will hinder peace talks. Egypt opposes the activities of non-state actors especially extremist and militant groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah by openly criticizing the militant actions that these groups have organized in the Gaza region. Regardless, Egypt has had to mediate ceasefires between Israel and Hamas most notably, the Oslo Accords.

China:

China's position on the ongoing conflict is heavily based on its foreign policy which is non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries amidst international conflicts. China recognizes both Israel and Palestine and advocates for the Two-State solution with East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine. China has addressed its concerns over the

involvement of non-state actors in the conflict and the extremist actions that they are responsible for. They believe these actions could undermine peace talks however they stick to their foreign intervention policy of not intervening in other countries' matters unless it directly affects their economic or political interest.

Russia:

Russia's position in the Israel-Palestine conflict is based upon various strategic considerations in the Middle East. Russia recognizes both Israel and Palestine officially and supports the idea of a Two-State solution to help resolve the ongoing conflict in which East Jerusalem will be named the capital of Palestine. Regarding non-state actors, Russia's stance is heavily influenced by its complicated relations in the context of the Syrian civil war where Russia has historically supported Syria and its government wherein President Bashar al-Assad has gone against several rebel groups while allying with the Lebanon-based Shia militant group known as Hezbollah. Hence, Russia has been indirectly allied with Hezbollah, an organization which has been recognized by some countries as a terrorist group. Russia's historical involvement in the Middle East with its military involvement in Syria has made Russia a key player regionally. Russia has a broader goal in the conflict to maintain stability in the region while acting as a mediator for the Israel-Palestine conflict.

European Union (EU):

The European Union has played a crucial role in the Israel-Palestine conflict with its main policies supporting the Two-State solution. The EU recognizes both Israel and Palestine as a state however they believe that the Two-State solution should grant East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine and PLO as the official government of the country. They encourage the use of recognizable and secure boundaries and call for withdrawal from illegally occupied land in the region by Israel. Non-state actors such as Hezbollah and Hamas have been deemed terrorist organizations by the EU and have been condemned repeatedly as they believe these groups undermine peace talks. The EU has provided significant financial and humanitarian aid to Palestinians. The EU has criticized Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem deeming them illegal under international law and strongly condemned their military action as it caused casualties among civilians which raised humanitarian concerns.

Past Actions Taken by the UN

In 1947, the UN General Assembly proposed Resolution 181, colloquially regarded as the UN Partition Plan where they gave 57% of the land to a Jewish State (Current day Israel) and left 43% of the land for an Arab-Palestine State (Current day Palestine) leaving Jerusalem under international control. While the Jews accepted this verdict, the Arabs rejected the plan. In 2003 the UNSC passed Resolution 1515 which talks about a 'Roadmap for Peace'. The initiative was ideated by the Quartet (the US, the UN, Russia, and the EU) and aims for a long-term peace settlement based on the Two-State Solution hence, effectively calling upon Israel to withdraw from illegally occupied Palestinian territories to improve the life of Palestinians who have been displaced due to Israeli expansion.

In 1948 the United Nations Security Council drafted Resolution 50 which called for a 'cessation of hostilities in Palestine' and concluded that there should be supervision in the form of a UN mediator, which led to the formation of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) which was established in 1949 to supervise the implementations of the Israel-Arab Armistice Agreement. They played a pivotal role as the first peacekeeping mission established by the United Nations and still have an ongoing role in monitoring ceasefires and reporting any violations by the UN.

In 1978 after cross-border attacks by the PLO from southern Lebanon, Israel responded with their own military operations which led to significant casualties of Lebanese civilians. This caught the attention of the UN which called upon Israel to "immediately cease its military action against Lebanese territory and withdraw its forces from all Lebanese territory". This led to the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) which had 3 clear goals:

1. Confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces
2. Restoring international peace and security
3. Assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

In 1993 the UN supported the Oslo Accords, an agreement between Israel and the PLO that aimed to resolve the conflict with a Two-State solution through diplomatic peaceful means. The Oslo Accords were seen as a bridge to peace in the region and a framework for any future negotiations. Following the Oslo Accords, The United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) was established which played a crucial role in coordinating the peace process between Israel and Palestine. The UNSCO was established with 3 key responsibilities:

- 1.To facilitate peace negotiations
- 2.Provide Humanitarian aid and assistance with development to the Palestinians
- 3.Monitor and report the situation in occupied Palestinian territory

Additionally, UN agencies such as the United Nations Reliefs and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) provided necessary humanitarian aid including education, healthcare, and other safety-related services to the Palestinian refugees.

The United Nations Fact-Finding Mission report on the Gaza Conflict, better known as the 'Goldstone Report' was released on September 15, 2009, commissioned by the UNHRC to investigate human rights violations and violations of international law during the Gaza War. The report accuses Israel of committing crimes against humanity including destruction of infrastructure, extensive use of firepower, and

the use of human shields. The report also mentions Palestinian armed militant groups such as Hamas who have fired rocket attacks on areas in Israel which caused injuries and casualties among civilians. This report increased tension between Israelis and Palestinians as it called on both sides to take accountability for their actions and requested both governments to conduct further investigations into these alleged violations.

On January 26, 2024, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued a significant ruling that demanded Israel take strict measures to prevent the crime of genocide against Palestinians in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The use of the term 'genocide' by the ICJ and their statement, "the world will not remain passive in the face of potential genocide" the severity of the allegations.

Resolution

- Resolution 58/292: The status of the Palestinian territory (including East Jerusalem) which was occupied since 1967 was reaffirmed as merely one of military occupation, and Israel has only the duties and obligations of an occupying power under the Geneva Convention.
- Resolution 67/19: Palestine granted a non-member observer status in the General Assembly.
- Resolution ES-10/19: Declaring Israel's proclamation of Jerusalem as its capital officially null and void.
- Resolution ES-10/20: Criticized Israel for the killing of 223 Palestinians at the 2018 Gaza border protests.
- Resolution ES-10/21: Calls for all parties involved to uphold international law and calls for an immediate humanitarian truce and a ceasefire of all condemned hostile actions.
- Resolution ES-10/22: Calling for cessation in the Israel-Hamas war and demanding an immediate release of all hostages unconditionally while ensuring there is sufficient humanitarian access and all parties involved uphold international law.
- Resolution 237: Addresses the aftermath of the Six-day War calls upon the government of Israel to ensure the safety, welfare, and security of civilians inhabiting areas where military operations have taken place and urged the return of the inhabitants who have fled the area.
- Resolution 242: Withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the 6-Day War.
- Resolution 271: Grieved at the damage caused by arson to the Holy Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem under the military occupation of Israel recognizes that any act of destruction or profanity of the Holy Places and Religious Buildings in Jerusalem may seriously endanger International Peace.
- Resolution 298: Called upon Israel to change the status of the Israel-Occupied section of Jerusalem
- Resolution 338: Called upon all involved parties to implement an immediate ceasefire in the Middle East within the next 12 hours
- Resolution 425: Called upon Israel to Withdraw all military forces from Lebanese territory and cease all military action.
- Resolutions 476 and 478: Talks about Israel's Occupation over the Holy city of Jerusalem noting that Israel has not complied with resolution 476.

- Resolution 672: Addresses and condemns Israeli violence against Palestinians at the Haram al-Sharif.
- Resolution 681: Disapproves Israel resuming the deportation of Palestinians.
- Resolution 694: Disapproves of Israel's resumption of the deportation of Palestinians and calls for their return immediately.
- Resolution 726: Condemns Israel's deportation of Palestinians.
- Resolution 799: Strongly Deplores and condemns Israel's deportation of 413 Palestinians and calls for their immediate return.
- Resolution 904: Describes their shock at the massacre committed in the Cave of the Patriarchs in the West Bank. Called for steps to be taken to ensure the safety of Palestinians residing in Occupied territory.
- Resolution 1073: Recalling all resolutions on Jerusalem and demanding a ceasefire from Israel due to the 'tragic events' that took place in Jerusalem.
- Resolution 1397: Explicitly calls for a Two-State Solution.
- Resolution 1435: Urges Israel to withdraw forces to positions that were held before September 2000 and cease all measures near Ramallah.
- Resolution 1701: Aimed for a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah and called for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army.
- Resolution 1860: Urged Israel and Hamas to have a complete ceasefire due to the ongoing war.
- Resolution 2334: States that Israeli settlement in Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem is an outright violation of international law and doesn't hold any legal validity.
- Resolution 2712: Calls for an urgent humanitarian pause during the Israel-Hamas war in 2023.
- Resolution 2720: Urged that there be an increase in aid provided for Gaza humanitarian crisis in 2023 which consisted of food and medical supplies. Demanded that there be an opening of all border crossings for humanitarian aid.
- Resolution 2728: Demands an immediate ceasefire during the month of Ramadan for all parties involved.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer

1. How does the presence of non-state actors affect the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank?
2. What are the obstacles to achieving a long-lasting/permanent ceasefire between all parties involved in the conflict? And to what extent can they be tackled?
3. How can the International Criminal Court ensure that accountability for war crimes is taken by both state and non-state actors?
4. How does military support to militant groups affect regional security and are there any measures to control the military aid provided?
5. What is the effectiveness of foreign intervention in the peace talks between Israel, Palestine, and other non-state actors?
6. What is the purpose of foreign nations intervening militarily and to what extent can this be regulated?
7. What are the consequences of domestic and foreign military intervention in the region?
8. What repercussions should Israel's nuclear program have as a result of the war?
9. What can be done to control violent acts near religiously significant locations such as Jerusalem?

Sources to Use

The Right Sources:

1. **Official UN Websites, Articles, and Libraries**
2. **UN Ratified Sites. Eg: Aljazeera, Britannica, Amnesty International, etc.**
3. **Governmental Websites (of your country)**
4. **Websites ending with “.org” that follow fact-based reporting**
5. **Websites of NGOs (that your country is associated with)**

These sources are verified with accurate information your portfolio could use. A UN website is the most reliable because it's UN-ratified and gives you more in-depth information about your country's stance.

The Wrong Sources:

1. **Buzzfeed**
2. **Wikipedia**
3. **Quora**
4. **Websites ending with “.com” that have a vested interest**
5. **Op-ed articles**

All of the sources listed above are opinionated with the perception of the article's writers. These sources also answer questions from a person's individual knowledge domain with no proven accuracy.

Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Preambulatory clauses:

Acknowledging Affirming Alarmed by Approving Aware of Believing Bearing in mind Confident Congratulating Contemplating Convinced Declaring Deeply concerned Deeply conscious Deeply convinced Deeply disturbed Deeply regretting Deploing desiring Emphasizing Expecting Expressing its appreciation Expressing its satisfaction	Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fulfilling Fully alarmed Fully aware Fully believing Further deploring Further recalling Guided by Having adopted Having considered Having considered further Having devoted attention Having examined Having heard Having received Having studied Keeping in mind Noting further.	Taking note Viewing with appreciation Welcoming Noting with appreciation Noting with approval Noting with deep concern Noting with regret Noting with satisfaction Observing Pointing out Reaffirming Realizing Recalling Recognizing Referring Reminding Seeking Taking into account Taking into consideration
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Preambulatory and Operative Clauses

Operative clauses:

Accepts Affirms Approves Appreciates Asks Authorizes Calls for Calls upon Condemns Congratulates Confirms Deplores	Designates Encourages Endorses Expresses its hope Further invites Further proclaims Further recommends Further requests Further resolves Hopes Proclaims Proposes	Recommends Regrets Requests Resolves Seeks Strongly affirms Strongly condemns Strongly urges Suggests Trusts Transmits Urges
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