



ISLMUN

THE DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

**CHAIR: WALEED AHMED SHAHZAD,
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TOPIC: ADDRESSING THE ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT.

About the Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee is the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Its inherent mandate is to discuss relevant and timely questions on international security, disarmament as well as demilitarisation throughout all territories. It is also tasked with the duty to ensure the safety of all citizens of the globe. This year the members of the committee will be entrusted to address a conflict that has disrupted international peace for the last 54 years.

Key definitions

Intifada: refers to the Palestinian uprising against Israel and its occupation of the West Bank and the strip of Gaza.

Hamas: is the name of the “Islamic resistance movement” that was formed at the time of the first Intifada.

Palestinian Liberation Organisation: is an organisation formed with the intent to liberate Palestine through an armed struggle which was founded on May 28th, 1964.

Two state solution: The two-state solution in light of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict envisions an independent State of Palestine alongside the State of Israel, west of the Jordan River. The boundary between the two states is still subject to dispute and negotiation.

Zionism: is an ideology that advocates for a separate, safe and sovereign nation for all Jews in the form of Israel. It was established as a political organisation by Theodore Herzl dating back to 1897.

Nationalism: alludes to the idea of a strong sense of identity one attaches to a nation they belong to. This also includes the alignment of interests and goals with one’s state for its betterment.

Holocaust: also known as the Shoah, was the genocide of European Jews during World War II. Between 1941 and 1945, Nazi Germany and its collaborators systematically murdered some six million Jews across German-occupied Europe, around two-thirds of Europe's Jewish population.

Background

World war I and the Establishment of the British mandate for Palestine

The allies winning World War I ultimately gave them the opportunity to govern more land and grow their empire. Therefore, after the peace treaties began to come under work, the Palestinian Territories were given to Britain. This mandate was issued by the League of Nations. This not only ensured that Britain would administer the region but also was one of the major factors behind the creation of a Jewish homeland within the state.

The civil administration of Palestine was established by Britain's military on the 1st of July, 1920. Earlier that year Britain was granted the Palestinian mandate on the 25th of April 1920, which was approved by The League of National in the San Remo conference.

World war II

The Second World War directly resulted in the consequences of the Holocaust for the people of Palestine, which ultimately impacted the state and its citizens. During the Second World War Britain had restricted any access to European Jews into Palestine who were escaping Nazi persecution. This was purposely done to appease oil rich middle eastern countries including Saudi Arabia. By end of the war however, the Americans took on the Zionist Mantle that asked for a separate Jewish state. American public opinion was deeply affected by the Holocaust, and consequently the United States became more supportive of Jewish statehood in its aftermath. This certainly influenced U.S. foreign policy, as did President Truman's genuine sympathy for Jewish suffering in the Holocaust and for the plight of Jewish Holocaust survivors (shortly

after he became president at the end of World War II, for instance, Truman asked the British government, unsuccessfully, to admit 100,000 Holocaust survivors into Palestine). The Soviets too supported Jewish statehood because they wanted to get the British out of Palestine and hoped that a Jewish state, led by the socialist-oriented Mapai Party, would have good relations with the USSR. Eventually the UN General Assembly voted to divide Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state. The vote primarily reflected the wishes of Washington and Moscow — which, for once, happened to be aligned — and the perceived national interests of the UN member states.

UN Partition plan

The United Nations 1947 Partition Plan for Palestine proposed and recommended the mandatory partition of Palestine. This was adopted by the UN General assembly on 29th November 1947. The UNSCOP proposed the creation of two separate states, Jewish and Arab, which were both to share economic matters as a Jerusalem-Bethlehem region under international administration.

British withdrawal

After the partition plan of 1947 was approved by the United Nations General Assembly and the previous Palestinian mandate was revoked, the British Army began retracting its troops leaving the Jews and Arabs to fend for themselves after years of dysfunctional governance. Although the decision to withdraw from Palestine, at first, may have been contradictory to their strategic plans in the past, their reasoning, essentially, took the form of economic exhaustion much like the decision for the partition of the sub continents.

Key Events

The Arab-Israeli War

The Arab-Israeli Wars were series of military struggles between Israeli powers and different Arab powers. In November 1947 the United Nations casted a ballot to segment the British order of Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state. Conflicts broke out very quickly among Jews and Arabs in Palestine. As British soldiers got ready to pull out from Palestine, struggle kept on heightening, with both Jewish and Arab powers submitting belligerences.

Among the most notorious occasions was the attack on the Arab town of Dayr Yasin on April 9, 1948. The information on a merciless slaughter there by Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Gang powers spread broadly and roused both frenzy and retaliation. Days after the fact, Arab powers assaulted a Jewish convoy set out toward Hadassah Hospital, killing 78.

Just before the British forces' May 15, 1948, withdrawal, Israel announced independence. The following day, Arab forces from Egypt, Transjordan (Jordan), Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon took over the regions in southern and eastern Palestine not allotted to the Jews by the UN segment of Palestine and afterward captured East Jerusalem, including a small Jewish quarter of the Old City. The expressed reason for the intrusion was to reestablish peace and lawfulness considering British withdrawal, referring to occurrences like that at Dayr Yāsīn, and a developing outcast emergency in adjoining Arab nations. The Israelis, in and effectively shocked rehashed Arab assaults. By mid-1949 the Israelis had figured out how to possess the entirety of the Negev up to the previous Egypt-Palestine frontier, except for the Gaza Strip.

Between February and July 1949, because of discrete cease-fire arrangements among Israel and every one of the Arab states, a transitory frontier was fixed among Israel and its neighbors. In Israel, the conflict is recognized as its War of Independence. In the Arab world, it came to be known as the Nakbah due to the enormous number of evacuees and displaced people coming about because of the conflict.

The Suez Crisis

Strains mounted again with the ascent to power of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, an ardent Pan-Arab patriot. Nasser took a hostile position toward Israel. In 1956 Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, an essential waterway associating Europe and Asia that was generally possessed by French and British concerns. France and Britain reacted by striking an arrangement with Israel wherein Israel would invade Egypt; France and Britain would then mediate, apparently as peacemakers, and assume responsibility for the waterway. In October 1956 Israel invaded Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. In five days, the Israeli armed force caught Gaza, Rafah, and Al-Arish and occupied a large portion of the peninsula east of the Suez Canal. The Israelis were then in a situation to open ocean interchanges through the Gulf of Aqaba. In December, after the joint Anglo-French mediation, a UN Emergency Force was positioned in the area, and Israeli forces pulled out in March 1957. However Egyptian forces had been crushed on all fronts, the Suez Crisis, as it is in some cases referred to, was seen by Arabs as an Egyptian triumph. Egypt dropped the barricade of Elat. A UN cradle force was set in the Sinai Peninsula.

The Six-Day War

Arab and Israeli forces conflicted for the third time June 5–10, 1967, in what came to be known as the Six-Day War. In mid-1967 Syria heightened its assault of Israeli villages from positions in the Golan Heights. At the point when the Israeli Air Force destroyed six Syrian MiG fighter jets in backlash, Nasser prepared his forces close to the Sinai line, dismissing the UN power there, and he again looked to Bar Eilat. In May 1967, Egypt marked a shared guard settlement with Jordan. Israel addressed this evident Arab race to battle by organizing an abrupt air attack, annihilating Egypt's aviation based armed forces on the ground. The Israeli triumph on the ground was additionally overpowering. Israeli units drove back Syrian powers from the Golan Heights, took control of the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, and drove Jordanian powers from the West Bank. Significantly, the Israelis were left in sole control of Jerusalem.

The Camp David Accords

The Camp David Accords were arrangements among Israel and Egypt endorsed on September 17, 1978, which drove in the next year to a truce between those two nations, the first such settlement among Israel and any of its Arab neighbors. Facilitated by U.S. President Jimmy Carter between Israeli Prime Minister Meacham Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, formally named the "framework for Peace in the Middle East," the arrangements became known as the Camp David Accords in light of the fact that the exchanges occurred at the U.S. official retreat at Camp David, Maryland. Sadat and Begin were granted the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1978 for their commitments to the arrangements.

The main points agreed upon were:

- The establishment of a self-governing authority in the Israeli “Occupied Territories” of Gaza and the West Bank, effectively as a step toward Palestinian statehood.
- Full implementation of provisions of U.N. Resolution 242, including, notably, the withdrawal of Israeli forces and civilians from West Bank lands acquired during the Six-Day War.
- Recognition of the “legitimate rights of the Palestinian people” and the beginning of processes to grant them full autonomy within the West Bank and Gaza within five years.

The Lebanon War

On June 5, 1982, under about a month and a half after Israel's finished withdrawal from the Sinai, expanded pressures among Israelis and Palestinians brought about the Israeli bombing of Beirut and southern Lebanon, where the Palestine Liberation Organization had various strongholds. The next day Israel attacked Lebanon, and by June 14 its territory forces came to the extent to the outskirts of Beirut, which was encompassed, yet the Israeli government consented to halt its advance and start negotiations with the PLO. After much deferral and massive Israeli shelling of west Beirut, the PLO cleared the city under the oversight of a multinational force. At last, Israeli soldiers pulled out from west Beirut, and the Israeli armed force withdrew from Lebanon by June 1985.

The First Intifada

First Palestinian Intifada additionally referred to just as the intifada or intifadah, was a supported series of Palestinian fights and vicious uproars in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and inside

Israel. The fights were against the Israeli control of the West Bank and Gaza that had started twenty years earlier, in 1967. The intifada kept going from December 1987 until the Madrid Conference in 1991, however some date its decision to 1993, with the marking of the Oslo Accords. The intifada started on 9 December 1987, in the Jabalia evacuee camp after an Israeli Defense Forces truck slammed into a regular citizen vehicle, killing four Palestinian laborers, three of whom were from the Jabalia outcast camp. Palestinians charged that the crash was a conscious reaction for the killing of a Jew in Gaza days sooner. Israel rejected that the accident, which came at season of increased pressures, was deliberate or composed. The Palestinian reaction was portrayed by fights, common insubordination, and brutality. There was spray painting, blockading, and broad tossing of stones and Molotov cocktails at the IDF and its infrastructure inside the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These diverged from common endeavors including general strikes, blacklists of Israeli Civil Administration organizations in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, a financial blacklist comprising of refusal to work in Israeli settlements on Israeli items, refusal to pay taxes, and refusal to drive Palestinian vehicles with Israeli licenses.

The Oslo Accords

The Oslo Accords were a milestone in the pursuit of harmony in the Middle East. All things considered a bunch of two separate arrangements endorsed by the government of Israel and the administration of the Palestine Liberation Organization the aggressor association set up in 1964 to make a Palestinian state in the area the Oslo Accords were approved in Washington, D.C., in 1993 (Oslo Accords I) and in Taba, Egypt, in 1995 (The Oslo

Accords II). While arrangements drafted during the discussions stay in effect today, the connection between the different sides keeps on being damaged by conflicts. Albeit the Oslo Accords were imperative in that the PLO consented to officially perceive the territory of Israel and that Israel, thus, permitted the Palestinians some type of restricted self-administration in Gaza and the West Bank, they were initially seen uniquely as a venturing stone toward the sanction of a proper truce between the different sides that would end many years of contention. Nonetheless, the Oslo Accords presently can't seem to bring about any enduring harmony and their general effect stays begging to be proven wrong.

The Declaration called for:

- Israel to withdraw from Jericho and Gaza, and eventually the West Bank.
- Five years of limited autonomy for Palestinians in those areas.
- Election of Palestinian Legislative Council within nine months.
- Establishment of a Palestinian police force.
- The question of Jerusalem was left undecided.

The Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was lethally shot in the wake of going to a harmony rally held in Tel Aviv's Kings Square in Israel. Rabin later died during the medical procedure at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv. The 73-year-old Prime minister was approaching his vehicle when he was shot in the arm and the back by Yigal Amir, a 27-year-old Jewish law understudy who had associations with the extreme right Jewish gathering Eyal. Israeli police captured Amir at the location of the shooting, and he later admitted to the crime, clarifying at his arraignment that he killed Rabin on the grounds that the executive wanted "to give our country to the Arabs." Born

in Jerusalem, Rabin was a head of the Arab-Israeli conflict of 1948 and filled in as head of-staff of Israel's military during the Six-Day War of 1967. In the wake of filling in as Israel's envoy to the United States, Rabin entered the Labor Party and became PM in 1974. As Prime Minister, he led the dealings that brought about a 1974 truce with Syria and the 1975 military separation arrangement among Israel and Egypt. In 1977, Rabin resigned as PM over an outrage including his holding of ledgers in the United States infringing upon Israeli law. From 1984 to 1990, he filled in as his country's defense minister. In 1992, Rabin drove the Labor Party to a political decision triumph and became Israel's Prime Minister once more. In 1993, he marked the noteworthy Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles with Palestinian pioneer Yasser Arafat and in 1994 finished up a conventional nonaggression treaty with the Palestinians. In October 1994, Rabin and Arafat shared the Nobel Peace Prize, alongside Israeli foreign minister Shimon Peres. One year later, Rabin was killed. Peres succeeded him as PM.

The 2000 Camp David Summit

The 2000 Camp David Summit was a culmination meeting at Camp David between United States president Bill Clinton, Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian Authority executive Yasser Arafat. The summit took place somewhere in the range of 11th and 25th July 2000 and was a work to end the Israeli–Palestinian clash. The summit was finished without an agreement. U.S. President Bill Clinton reported his solicitation to Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Yasser Arafat on 5th July 2000, to come to Camp David, Maryland, to proceed with their dealings on the Middle East harmony measure. There was a cheerful point of reference to the 1978 Camp David Accords where President Jimmy Carter had the option to expedite a nonaggression treaty between Egypt,

addressed by President Anwar Sadat, and Israel addressed by Prime Minister Meacham Begin. The Oslo Accords of 1993 between the later killed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat had given that arrangement ought to be reached on all exceptional issues between the Palestinians and Israeli sides. Nonetheless, the break cycle set up under Oslo had satisfied neither Israeli nor Palestinian assumptions.

The Second Intifada:

The Second Intifada, otherwise called the Al-Aqsa Intifada was a Palestinian uprising against Israel. The general triggers for the brutality were proposed as the disappointment of the 2000 Camp David Summit to agree on the Israeli-Palestinian harmony measure in July 2000. The brutality began in September 2000, after Ariel Sharon made an exceptionally provocative visit to the Temple Mount. The actual visit was tranquil, as expected, it started fights and uproars which the Israeli police put down with rubber bullets and tear gas. High quantities of losses were caused among regular people as well as the soldiers. The Israelis occupied with gunfire, tank and air assaults, and designated killings while the Palestinians occupied with suicide bombings, rock tossing, gunfire and rocket assaults. The loss of life, including both, the soldiers and regular citizens, is assessed to be around 3000 Palestinians and 1000 Israelis as well as 64 foreigners.

2005 – Present

Post-Intifada, Gaza conflict

After Israel totally pulled out from Gaza in 2005, Hamas and different aggressors released a torrent of every day rocket assaults

into Israel. The city of Sderot, for instance, one pretty far from Gaza, was hit by more than 360 Qassam rockets inside a six-month time frame after Israel's withdrawal. In June 2006, assailants from Gaza burrowed into Israel, killing two officers and catching one. After fourteen days, Hezbollah, upheld by Iran and Syria, attacked Israel across the globally perceived Israeli–Lebanese line, killing eight officers and seizing two, at the same time dispatching a blast of rockets against regular citizen towns in northern Israel. After Hamas terminated many rockets at Israeli communities and wouldn't restore a six-month *détente*, Israel reacted with tactical activity against Hamas to secure Israeli residents.

The contentions rose with the appointment of the Islamist ideological group Hamas in 2005 and 2006 in the Gaza Strip and further rose with the split of the Palestinian government into the Fatah government in the West Bank and the Hamas government in Gaza and the accompanying fierce removing of a large number of fatahs lost the elections to Hamas. Palestinian rocket assaults on Israel, Israeli airstrikes on Gaza, and the joint Egyptian-Israeli barricade of Gaza also exacerbated the contention. As a component of its 2005 withdrawal plan, Israel, which held elite power over Gaza's airspace and regional waters, proceeded to watch and screen the outside land edge of the Gaza Strip, except for its southernmost line and also proceeded to screen and barricade Gaza's coastline. Till present time, Israel to a great extent controls Gaza's water supply and power. The United Nations has expressed that under the goals of both the General Assembly and the Security Council, it respects Gaza to be essential for the "Occupied Palestinian Territories". In the meantime, the Fatah government in the West Bank, universally perceived as the sole agent of the State of Palestine, alludes to the Gaza Strip as a feature of the Palestinian state and doesn't perceive the Hamas

government.

Operation Pillar of Defense 2012

On November 14, 2012, the IDF dispatched Operation Pillar of Defense against fear-based oppressor associations in the Gaza Strip, with the goal of decreasing the quantity of rocket assaults at Israeli regular people. The activity started with the disposal of Ahmed Jabari, top of the Hamas military branch in the Gaza Strip. Jabari was one of the heads of the Hamas psychological militant association and straightforwardly liable for assaults on Israel before, just as the grabbing and bondage of Gilad Shalit. During the operation, Hamas and other fear monger associations terminated long-range rockets, like the Iranian-made Fajr-5s, into Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. During the operation, the IDF dealt a blow to the psychological militants' rocket stockpile and their starting capacities. In spite of the IDF's accomplishments, more than 3.5 million Israelis were as yet in Hamas' scope of rocket fire. Even presently because of the idea of unbalanced contentions, guarantee regular citizen casualties are an appalling, yet lamentably unavoidable outcome of the conflict. By and by, not surprisingly, the IDF put forth incredible attempts to lessen the quantity of regular citizen losses and measure of blow-back. Notwithstanding the IDF admonitions to save regular citizen lives, Hamas requested its kin to overlook these alerts, and utilized its regular citizens as human safeguards. Hamas dispatched rockets from homes, schools and mosques, and set up its foundation in the workplaces of different media associations in Gaza.

Events of 2021

An episode of savagery in the continuous Israeli–Palestinian clash initiated on 10 May 2021, however aggravations occurred prior, and proceeded until a truce happened on 21 May. It was set apart by fights and police revolt control, rocket assaults on Israel by Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, and Israeli airstrikes focusing on the Gaza Strip. The emergency was set off on 6 May, when Palestinians started fights in East Jerusalem over an expected choice of the Supreme Court of Israel on the ousting of six Palestinian families in Sheikh Jarrah. Under global law, the region, successfully attached by Israel, is a piece of the involved Palestinian domains. Israel applies its laws there. On 7 May, as per Israel's Channel 12, Palestinians tossed stones at Israeli police powers, who then, at that point raged the compound of the al-Aqsa Mosque utilizing tear gas, elastic bullets and stagger projectiles. The emergency provoked fights all throughout the planet and responses from world pioneers. An excess of 600 individuals were harmed, for the most part Palestinians, drawing global judgment. The Supreme Court administering on removals from Sheikh Jarrah was then deferred for 30 days as the head legal officer of Israel, Avichai Mandelblit, looked to decrease strains. On the evening of 10th May, Hamas gave Israel a final proposal to pull out security powers from the Temple Mount complex and Sheikh Jarrah by 6 p.m. At the point when the final proposal lapsed without a reaction, both Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad dispatched rockets. A few rockets hit homes and a school. Israel started a mission of airstrikes against Gaza; by 16th May, somewhere in the range of 950 designated attacks had destroyed, totally or somewhat: 18 structures including four tall building towers, 40 schools and four medical clinics, and furthermore struck the al-Shati outcast camp. What's more, no less than 19 clinical offices were harmed or

obliterated by Israeli siege. By 17th May, the United Nations assessed that Israeli airstrikes annihilated 94 structures in Gaza, containing 461 lodging and business units, including the al-Jalaa Highrise, lodging workplaces of the Associated Press and Al Jazeera and 60 condos. Because of the savagery, no less than 256 Palestinians, including 66 youngsters, have been killed. In Israel, around 13 individuals have been killed, including two kids. The Gaza Ministry of Health announced that in excess of 1900 Palestinians were harmed, and starting from 12 May, Israel detailed somewhere around 200 harmed Israelis. Needs update as of 19 May, no less than 72,000 Palestinians have been dislodged. Around 4360 rockets have been terminated towards Israel from Gaza, of which 680 arrived inside the strip, and more than 90% of rockets bound towards populated regions were caught by the Iron Dome. Israel has directed 1500 air, land and ocean strikes on the Strip. Calls for a truce were first proposed on 13th May by Hamas, yet were dismissed by Israeli leader Benjamin Netanyahu. On 18th May, France, alongside Egypt and Jordan, reported the recording of a United Nations Security Council goal for a truce. A truce among Israel and Hamas became effective on 21st May 2021, finishing 11 days of battling with the two sides asserting victory. On 16th June 2021, combustible inflatables were dispatched from Gaza into Israel, which the Israeli Air Force reacted to with various airstrikes in the Gaza Strip, making battling resume.

Role of UN

Past UN Actions

Throughout the late 1980s and into the 90s, Israel-Palestine diplomacy lay squarely at Washington's door. The UN remained excluded, with the exception of a series of condemnations of

various specific violations of international law and UN resolutions inherent in Israel's actions as an occupying power in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

To investigate a suitable course of action, the UN formed the UN Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP), an inquiry committee made up of members from 11 countries. Ultimately, UNSCOP delivered two proposals that of the majority, which recommended two separate states joined economically, and that of the minority, which supported the formation of a single binational state made up of autonomous Jewish and Palestinian areas. The Jewish community approved of the first of these proposals, while the Arabs opposed them both. The proposal to partition Palestine, based on a modified version of the UNSCOP majority report, was put to a General Assembly vote on November 29, 1947.

Past UN Resolutions

181: Resolution passed by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1947, which called for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. Palestine had been governed by Great Britain since 1922. Since that time, Jewish immigration to the region had increased, and tensions between Arabs and Jews had grown. In April 1947, exhausted by World War II and increasingly intent upon withdrawing from the Middle East region, Britain referred the issue of Palestine to the UN.

242: Resolution of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted on November 22, 1967, in an effort to secure a just and lasting peace in the wake of the Six-Day (June) War, fought primarily between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The Israelis supported the resolution because it called on the Arab states to accept Israel's right "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force." The Palestine Liberation

Organization rejected it until 1988 because it lacked explicit references to Palestinians.

338: Resolution of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) that called for an end to the Yom Kippur (October) War of 1973, in which Israel faced an offensive led by Egypt and Syria. The ambiguous three-line resolution, which was adopted unanimously (with one abstention) on October 22, 1973, called upon all parties to cease hostilities within 12 hours and to implement UN Resolution 242 (1967) "in all its parts." The resolution was accepted on October 22 by Egypt and Israel but not by Syria, which finally accepted it under Soviet pressure the following day.

3236: United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236, adopted by the 29th Session of the General Assembly on November 22, 1974 recognized the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and added the "Question of Palestine" to the UN.

Bloc Formation

Israel

Israel desires a strong economic system for Palestine. The Israeli government has created and distributed areas to expand Palestine's trade system, which includes import/export passages, information, specific economic sectors and transportation. Israel also encourages Palestinian investment in Israel. The Israeli government has promised to provide risk insurance and long-term visiting permits to the Palestinian investors.

As of 2015, Israel and Palestinian administration in the West Bank continue in partial economic relations, including limited bilateral trade, transfer of goods from and to Palestine via Israel (in which Israel collects the imports taxes and transfers to Palestinians), limited electricity and water sales from Israel to Palestinians and

admission of Palestinian workers from the West Bank to work in Israel on daily basis.

Palestine

Palestinian security forces in the West Bank have retained limited security relations with the Israeli counterparts in the IDF and Shin Bet since re-establishment of relations in 2005. The parties cooperate on prevention of Hamas and Islamic Jihad activity in the West Bank, which is considered a threat by both parties.

In October 2015, tensions rose, resulting in thirty-two Palestinians and seven Israelis being killed in two weeks. The unrest was a result of Palestinians' resentment over heightened Israeli intrusion on the al-Aqsa mosque compound in Jerusalem.

USA

Although America is a robust supporter of Israel, it has historically attempted to boost a diplomatic answer that could reconcile the competing claims of the 2 parties.

Multiple U.S. administrations have proposed street maps for a peace system that could bring about states, one Israeli and one Palestinian. However, critics say potentialities for a -nation answer dimmed under President Donald Trump, who carried out a slew of debatable guidelines concerning middle additives of the warfare. The Joe Biden management has reversed a number of the modifications however left others in place.

China

Over the final decades, China and Israel have constructed a near courting, primarily based on investments and financial ties.

The US is Israel's maximum effective and steadfast supporter, and China is Washington's largest rival. Beijing additionally has ties to

Iran and patterns itself as a staunch supporter of Palestine, with which Israel has been embroiled in a decades-lengthy conflict. Under Mao Zedong, China pursued a noticeably ideological Middle East coverage, assisting anti-imperialist, Arab nationalist and Marxist governments and insurgencies in Algeria, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Libya and Syria. Amid the Cultural Revolution, Beijing armed the Palestinian Liberation Organization. But after Mao's loss of life in 1976, the Chinese started drawing near the Jewish country in much less ideological ways, ensuing in Beijing's pro-Palestinian overseas coverage taking up mostly diplomatic and symbolic dimensions.

Russia

Russia is a member of the Quartet on the Middle East. For many years, Israel served as a sanctuary for Russian Jews. This became the case at some point in 1970s and 1990s. Israel and Russia have been on opposing facets at some point of the Cold War. However, the connection among Israel and Russia commenced to enhance substantially from the early 2000s onwards, with the election of the greater pro-Israel Russian chief Vladimir Putin, and in 2001 with election of the greater pro-Russia Israeli chief Ariel Sharon. Russia generally maintains a neutral stance on the topic. Consistently, calling for a two-state solution.

United Kingdom

Diplomatic issues arose between Israel and the UK over the threat of senior Israeli military and political figures on official visits to the UK being arrested and tried for alleged war crimes under the principle of universal jurisdiction. Pro-Palestinian and human rights activists and groups have filed petitions in British courts urging that arrest warrants be issued for Israeli officials planning on visiting the

UK. This led to the cancellation of visits by Israeli officials to the UK multiple times. In September 2011, Britain said it would recognize Palestine as a state, but only with non-member observer status, rather than full membership, at the United Nations.

France

France is the friend of both the Israelis and the Palestinians. France has sturdy historical, cultural and human ties with Israel. France is one of the first countries to accept the brand-new state and set up diplomatic relations with it, as early as 1949.

France is committed to the Middle East Peace Process. France considers the Two-State solution as the only solution able to meet the legitimate aspirations of both the Israelis and the Palestinians to security, independence, recognition and dignity.

In the face of the deadlock in the peace process, France organized a ministerial conference for peace in the Middle East on 3 June 2016, with the participation of thirty states and international organizations to renew the mobilization of the international community and to restart a dynamic of peace. As a follow-up to this initiative, the International Conference for peace in the Middle East was held on 15 January 2017, to which more than 70 States participated.

Pakistan

Pakistan's religiously-oriented political parties such as Jamaat-e-Islami and militant groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba fiercely oppose any relationship with Israel, and have repeatedly called for the destruction of Israel due to its standing as an alleged sworn enemy of Pakistan. Currently, as Pakistan refuses to apprehend Israel till a feasible answer is reached with Palestine, all Pakistani residents are not able to journey to Israel, with Pakistani passports bearing an

inscription outlining the invalidity of the passport for this purpose.

Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran formally endorses the introduction of a Palestinian State, concerning Palestine as a nation. Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader of Iran, rejects a two-nation answer and means that Palestine is inseparable, even as Iran's former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad called for a free referendum for the entire Palestinian population, including Arab citizens of Israel, to determine the type of government in the future Palestinian State.

Turkey

In 1958, Israeli prime minister David Ben-Gurion and Turkish prime minister Adnan Menderas met secretly to discuss a "peripheral pact" which included public-relations campaigns, exchange of intelligence information and military support.

In spite of Turkey's constructive relations with Israel, diplomacy between Turkey and the Palestinian National Authority has been relatively strong and helpful, especially when Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan took action in verbally countering Israel's standoff against Gaza fighters.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia and Palestine both countries are members or observers of the Arab League, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the United Nations. In recent years, there have been rumors indicating behind-the-scenes diplomatic and intelligence cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Israel, in pursuit of mutual goals against Iran. However, Saudi Arabia supports the establishment of a Palestinian state on the basis of pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital. While Saudi

Arabia tends to be a sympathizer of Palestine after the 1948 Arab Israeli War, Saudi Arabia has distanced itself from the conflict.

Questions a resolution must answer.

1. What loopholes exist within past resolutions and how can they be addressed?
 2. What steps should be taken by the United Nations to avoid further conflict within the region?
 3. What is the possible role of non-governmental organizations in improving the situation of the victims of the conflict?
 4. What are the prospects for bilateral or multilateral discussions?
 5. What mechanisms can be devised for post conflict accountability?
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