

*Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for  
Human Rights (OHCHR)*



*Eradicating the  
violation of civil  
rights in the  
Palestine–Israel  
conflict.*

PASMUN 2023

Strength in diversity

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## *I. INTRODUCTION*

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), created on the 20th of December, 1993, seeks and works towards “the protection of all human rights for all people; to help empower people to realize their rights; and to assist those responsible for upholding such rights in ensuring that they are implemented.” (OHCHR, n.d).

Based in Geneva, with offices in New York City and regional and national representation, the committee of over 1300 staff and 47 member states supports and upholds the foundation of the United Nations. This is achieved by partnering together with state governments and legislatures, international organizations, courts, and civil society, amongst others. By doing so, this committee addresses human rights violations (with a focus on those that pose an imminent peril regardless of whether they are acute or chronic), sheds light and attention on those that find themselves in states of vulnerability, and ensures that all elements and rights of development are respected ( these include civil, cultural, economic, political, and social aspects) in order to provide the most substantive benefit to individuals all around the world. (Office of the... n.d).

The actions of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights can be divided into three categories: standard-setting, monitoring, and supporting implementation on the ground. Work in any of the three categories is carried out by endorsing the implementation of human rights on an international level and supervising, as a UN agency, that such rights are carried out in various nations around the world. Apart from that, the OHCHR is able to carry out its mandate by providing assistance to the various UN bodies with a focus on human rights, promoting their action plans and resolving disputes that arise within them. (Universal Rights Group, n.d.)

Stemming from cultural, religious, and territorial disputes, the geographical location currently known as “Israel/Palestine” has been a focal point for over two millennia. Escalating exponentially after the Second World War, the current situation is not only characterized by bursts of violence and escalation; but also failed attempts at achieving continual peace. This, in part, can be attributed to the longevity of the issue, and the reluctance that it has triggered from both parties to adopt and consider solutions. The

presence and perseverance of constant aggressors, more specifically within the Gaza Strip and West Bank territory, has led to this conflict being considered a “ticking time bomb”, whose next detonation would unleash the primordial consequences of a third Intifada (an armed uprising of Palestinians against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip) (Merriam Webster, n.d.).

Were this to happen, potential consequences would include the damage leading to the complete rupture of all Israeli-Palestinian relations, accompanied by the total negation of future peace talks and the opting for armed conflict instead. Furthermore, millions of lives would not only be threatened by direct warfare, but the necessary relocation that goes along with this would displace and generate countless refugees, separating families, breaking communities, and shifting entire lives off course with limited access to clean water, electricity, basic goods, and proper sanitation. As the international community has witnessed on previous occasions, the instability and internal collapse created would only serve as a gateway to an increase in trafficking, termination of external trading, forced military enrollment, amongst other blatant violations of human rights.

Ever since the actions taken in the second intifada, according to Borgen Magazine, more than one million Palestinians are living in poverty due to the Israeli-led blockade of the Gaza Strip in 2007 (Ahumada, J, 2021). Furthermore, the Palestinian economy was destroyed at a cost of 16 billion dollars to the Palestinians. Taking into consideration the previous intifada, if this occurrence ever happens again in a modern context, it can only be expected to have a more egregious sanguinary outcome than the ones in the first and second intifada.

The violence that erupted during the three years of the Second Intifada inevitably had an impact on human rights in Israel. Ongoing inter-ethnic violence fosters deep distrust among members of the opposing party. When violence takes the form of terrorism, especially bombings, the constant threat of attack by members of another ethnic or religious group breeds a justified and crippling fear of the "other," which leads to discrimination and hatred amongst both nations' inhabitants. (Raday F., n.d.)

Because of this, and the cultural, political, and social effects that this issue brings to the world stage, the entire international community has expressed its deepest concern for the resolution of the conflict. However, as the U.N's special coordinator for the Middle East peace process told the Security Council recently, "without a realistic prospect of an end to the occupation and the realization of a two-state solution... it is only a matter of time before we face an irreversible, dangerous collapse and widespread instability." (Youssef H., 2022).

## *II. HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM*

The territory on which this entire conflict is built, has biblically and historically been known since 1700 BCE, as the Land of Israel (the Promised Land, the Palestine Region, and even the Holy Land) . Based off of current land division it is comprised by modern-day Israel, West Bank, Gaza, along with parts of Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan. (History, 2021) The origin of the premise for the territorial dispute, however, can be traced back to 63 BCE, after the death of King Solomon, when the territory in question was divided into 2 kingdoms: the Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah. Despite several conquest attempts, it would not be until Roman General Pompey conquered Jerusalem in 63 BCE, that the kingdom of Judah was renamed "Judea" and later "Palestine", in an attempt to break the cultural and religious ties between the territory and the Israeli Jews.

However, Islam's presence within the territory will not begin until the Arab conquests of the 7th century, which will be augmented by the presence of the Ottoman Empire from 1517 to 1917. Simultaneously, it is during these years that Zionism emerges within the Jewish population, as does the desire to reclaim the ancient territory that was once theirs (Past to Future, 2021). After World War I, and the fall of the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain and the Republic of France took over the territory, annexing it to their own.

Because of the desire of both parties to take over the territory allegedly "belonging" to them, in 1923 tensions surmounted, and the beginning of the armed conflict set in. This was only fomented by the increase of Jews fleeing Nazi hostilities and populating Britian's mandate at the start of World War II and the escalation of Israeli militia attacks when this power chose to limit the entrance of Jewish immigrants in an attempt to settle the arrising

conflicts with the Arabs in 1930 (Crash Course, 2018). By 1942, Great Britain had started its withdrawal from the territory, and by 1947, the UN proposed the partition of the territory into two independent states: a Jewish nation and an Arab nation, while Jerusalem would stay as an international zone. However, the Jewish population, consisting of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the overall population of the territory, was given 56.5% of the territory, which made the Arabs reject the offer and develop extensive armies for the invasion of the Jewish territory.

The year 1948 marked the completion of Britain's withdrawal, and with it, the State of Israel proclaimed its independence; an action that is considered to be the spark of the Arab-Israeli War. During this period, fellow Arab nations such as Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon invaded the region in the hopes of unifying it into a single Arab Palestine. A ceasefire went into effect a full year later, when it was defined that two thirds of the disputed territory belonged to Israel, with the Gaza Strip being occupied by Egypt and both the West Bank and East Jerusalem by Jordan. In doing so, more than 750,000 Palestinians, consisting of half the population of Arab Palestine, were expelled from the Israeli nation on a day now called Al-Nakba, or "The Catastrophe" (CrashCourse, 2018).

Caused by a volatile period of diplomatic friction between Israel and neighboring Arab countries (Jordan, Syria, and Egypt) and the attempts of a blockade from the Arab countries, the Six-day War emerged from June 5th, 1967 to June 10, 1967. In response to its Arab neighbors' blockade, Israel launched a surprise air assault early on June 5th that destroyed more than 90% of Egypt's air force. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2021)

A similar air assault rendered the Syrian air force inoperable. Without air support, the Egyptian army was vulnerable to attack. Within three days, Israel had won an overwhelming ground victory, capturing the Gaza Strip as well as the Sinai Peninsula; later returned in 1979 (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2021). Simultaneously, Jordanian forces began bombarding West Jerusalem, which in response led to a massive counterattack that drove Jordanian forces out of East Jerusalem and the West Bank on June 7th, making such territories a part of the new Israel territory.

Thanks to the previously mentioned actions taken by the countries, the UN Security Council called for a cease-fire deal on June 7th. The deal was immediately accepted by

Israel and Jordan, by Egypt the next day, and finally by Syria until June 10th due to the constant armed pressure Israel exerted through an assault on June 9th on the Golan Heights and the later capture of the territory. The consequences of the Six-day War did not go unnoticed. The Arab countries' casualties were numbered as follows: in contrast to the 700 casualties in Israel, Egypt had 11,000; Jordan had 6,000; and Syria had 1,000 (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2021). Moreover, Arab countries faced crippling damage and loss of weaponry and equipment. Aside from the direct disastrous consequences of the war, the great defeat became a key point for the greater separation of both cultures and a gateway for rising hatred and tension between both ideologies.

While the previously mentioned conflict was escalating, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded in Cairo, Egypt in 1964 with the purpose of not only liberating Palestine and achieving Palestinian self-determination but also securing the return of the refugees (Aljazeera, n.d.). Although some considered it insignificant at the time, the PLO would become a recognized Palestinian representation after the Arab defeat during the six-day war.

An increase in the expropriation of Palestine owned territory, along with the construction on both the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1977, the increase of Israeli repression in response to heightened Palestinian protests following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and the emergence of a new cadre of local Palestinian activists who challenged the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2020). Some of the main causes of constant friction between the Israelis and Palestinians. However, it was not until a violent Palestinian uprising from the Jabilaya refugee camp (caused by the collision of an Israeli defense forces truck with 2 Palestinian vans which lead to the casualty of 4 palestinians) that resulted in the escalation, and development of what is known as the First Intifada.

The First Intifada lasted six years, from 1987 to 1993. The Intifada began with rioting, such as throwing rocks or improvised incendiary firebombs, which later escalated into a major armed conflict as a result of police brutality in response to Palestinian rioting. "According to the Israeli human rights group B'Tselem, nearly 2,000 deaths due to violence

occurred during the first intifada; the ratio of Palestinian to Israeli deaths was slightly more than 3 to 1” (Araj, et. al., 2020).

Pragmatism evolved in tandem with violence. In 1988, the PLO agreed to American conditions for launching a US-Palestinian dialogue, including the rejection of terrorism, recognition of Israel's right to exist, and acceptance of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (which called on Arab states to accept Israel's right "to live in peace within secure and recognized borders") and 338 (which called for the implementation of Resolution 242 "in all its parts") (Araj, et. al., 2020) (UN Peacemaker, n.d. ). A new Israeli government was elected in 1992 as a direct response to the instability that the first intifada caused. This new government’s purpose sought to negotiate a peace agreement and recognize the PLO as the Palestinians' official representative.

This resulted in the Oslo Accords, which were signed in Washington, D.C. by Israel and the PLO, and Oslo II in Taba, Egypt (Office of the Historian, n.d. ). The accords established four divisions of territory: territory under Palestinian control; territory under Israeli control; territory under Palestinian and Israeli control; and territory annexed by Israel.

Following the events of the first Intifada, Israelis and Palestinians were unable to reach an agreement in the year 2000 on issues such as the status of Jerusalem, refugee rights, the constant land expropriation and Jewish settlement in Palestinian territory as seen in the first intifada, and finally, the importation of weaponry to build up Palestinian security forces despite this being a direct violation of the terms of the previously signed Oslo Accords (Brym R, 2020).

Tensions, frustration, and mutual recrimination continued to escalate, eventually reaching a climax when Ariel Sharon, a Jewish Israeli Prime Ministerial candidate, visited the Al-Aqṣā Mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest sites. This triggered a new wave of rioting and the re-establishment of armed conflict and warfare known as "The Second Intifada" or the "Al-Aqṣā Intifada" on September 28, 2000. The conflict lasted a total of five lethal years until February 8, 2005, when it finally ended, with a high casualty count. According to data from both the Shin Bet security service and the

Israeli human rights organization “B’Tselem” of around 1,038 Israelis and 3,189 Palestinians, with the addition of more than 6,000 Palestinians arrested, the destruction of 4,100 Palestinian homes, and finally, 138 suicide attacks in the five-year span (Levy , 2020).

By 2005, the conflict had subsided due to decreased attacks; marked by a small Israeli withdrawal from Gaza (but not the West Bank), a loss of support for Palestinian authorities amid allegations of widespread corruption, and tighter controls on the influx of immigrants and basic goods into Palestine.

Simultaneously, tensions, armed conflict, and riots caused by the First Intifada in 1987 resulted in the creation of a Sunni Islamist military group called Hamas, an acronym for Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya (“Islamic Resistance Movement”) founded by Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. It rejected the idea of the Oslo Accords (1992) and originated with the main purpose of the destruction of and resistance against Israel, along with the establishment of an Islamic society in historic Palestine. The group started to gain influence and morphed into a radical, violent major political party as opposed to its other major counterpart, the Fatah (from the PLO), with a more secular, non violent approach. “In 2005, Israel unilaterally withdrew from the Gaza Strip, uprooting all settlements and military installations” (IDF Editorial Team, 2018). This gave Palestine full and utter control over the territory. A year later, the Hamas won the Palestinian Parliamentary election, which sparked an armed conflict between both Hamas and Fatah supporters, which concluded in the division of the Palestinian people and territory; with the Gaza Strip being under Hamas control, and Palestine Authority in the West Bank.

Taking into consideration the ideology and the actions taken by the radical group, in 2007 Israel developed a suffocating blockade all around the Gaza Strip that led to multiple and constant armed conflicts such as: Operation Cast Lead, 2008-2009; Operation Pillar of Defense, 2012; Operation Protective Edge, 2014, amongst others. (IDF, 2018). It was not until 2014 when Hamas and Fatah (PLO) reached an agreement to form a national unity government.

Up until recently, the dispute between opposing parties had settled into a cultural standstill. Nonetheless, in 2021 armed conflict was reaffirmed by a series of hostile attacks in east Jerusalem. The conflict prompted a ceasefire deal brokered by the United Nations, Egypt, and Qatar on May 21st, 2021 (Past to Future, 2021). Peace was considered to be achieved, but the remaining presence of constant tensions could easily lead to a third intifada in the upcoming years.

### ***III. CURRENT SITUATION***

Despite having what overall has been considered a “time of peace”, 2021 and early 2022 posed a new challenge in the resolution of this conflict. In what experts call the most serious attacks in Israel in several years, 12 Israelis and two foreigners were murdered in multiple incidents in Beersheba, Bnei Brak, Hadera, and Tel Aviv. Furthermore, recent data showed that 2021 marked the highest number of property demolishments, violence, and Palestinian casualties (adults along with children) since 2014 (UN News, 2022).

In response to these recent escalations and threats of the future renewal of violence, specifically the growing police brutality towards Palestinian citizens and the use of armed force in the Gaza and West Bank areas, both the current and future Israeli Presidents along with Palestinian authorities addressed the public, denouncing the opposite sides' aggressions and vowing to refuse any possibility of peace negotiations (UN News, 2022). This posture was supported by the 1967 meeting of Arab leaders in Khartoum, where the state of Palestine declared the utter refusal of recognition, negotiations, and peace with Israel (CIE, n.d.).

In a direct response to this declaration, the State of Israel established its "six negotiations", which apart from reiterating the points mentioned above, added the refusal of both a two-state and a one-state solution, along with the prohibition of Palestinian sovereignty over Jerusalem (Youssef , 2022). The specifics regarding the nature of the situation as described by Ravina Shamadashani, a former United Nations Journalist, not only raised the OHCHR's but also the international community's concern as evidence of the widespread, indiscriminate, and utterly unnecessary use of force spread. Shamadashani

claimed that at one point, the Israeli police reported more than 470 arrests in Jerusalem over the previous weekend. "A number of Palestinians, including the elderly, women, children, and at least one journalist, who did not appear to pose any threat to the Israeli security forces in any manner, were beaten with batons or shot with sponge-tipped bullets from close range" (UN News, 2022). Taking into consideration the delicate context of the situation, the international community has divided into 4 main classifications regarding the recognition of both the Israeli and Palestinian states.

The first is conformed by those that blatantly do not recognize the creation and sovereignty of Israel and demand a separate Palestine (World Population Review, n.d. ). These countries include Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Tunisia, Venezuela, and Yemen.

The second is countries that recognize, respect and support both states. However, a characteristic that all of these countries share is that they consider the State of Israel to be the one to blame for the conflict (Jagran Josh, n.d. ). These countries include Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. The third group includes countries that recognize both states as independent but have openly criticized them. Although the nature and specific opinions of these might change due to the power, influence, and backing that both Israel and Palestine have from countries such as India, China, and Russia.

The final group is those that remain neutral due to economic, political, or cultural ties. Examples of these countries are the United States of America, France, Spain, and Portugal (Tandon T., 2021).

#### *IV. UN ACTIONS*

Ever since the creation of the United Nations in 1945 after the Second World War, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been a matter of utter importance and a focal point for resolutions to cease the never-ending conflict. Hundreds of resolutions and actions have been taken by the UN regarding the conflict. Although many have succeeded in

establishing peace and achieving their specific goals, many have been violated over the years.

The first major UN resolution can be traced back to November 29, 1947. In which resolution 181 was passed by the general assembly in hopes of the partition of the territory into 2 independent nations (a Jewish state and an Arab state), which, as previously stated, was declined by the Arabs and later unfolded into the Arab-Israeli war after Israel's proclamation of independence and autonomy. This then led to the creation of Resolution 194, on December 11, 1948, by the General Assembly, after multiple smaller resolutions taken by the Security Council (Resolutions 42–66), which stated: “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.). With hopes of decreasing the damage caused by the effects of diplomatic tensions and armed conflicts on the civilians of both nations. The later integration of Israel into the United Nations was made by the resolution 273 (1949) adopted by the Security Council through a voting process with the final tally of 37 in favor, 12 against, and 9 abstaining. This obligated the state of Israel to the active fulfillment of the two previous resolutions (181 and 194).

As the Arab-Israeli war came to an end and the state of Israel was created, UN actions became less frequently excluded from the politics related to the issue. The actions revolved primarily around resolving minor ongoing tensions, the question of Palestine, giving refugees a dignified life, enforcing UN peacekeeping regulations on the nations, and condemning the nations that fail to carry out UN resolutions.

It was not until 1967 that the UN had to intervene due to the actions carried out in the 6-day war. On November 22, 1967, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 242, which called on Arab states to acknowledge Israel's right to live in peace within safe and recognized borders. The clause stated the following: “Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area and their right to

live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force” (Peacemaker, n.d.). The resolution was then accepted by the Arab countries because resolution 242 also called for the return and withdrawal of the newly occupied territory by Israel after the events of the six-day war. Afterwards, Resolution 338 sought to implement the measures established in 242 to its fullest and also called for a ceasefire in the Middle East.

Due to the complicated nature of the issue, since resolutions 242 and 338, the United Nations Security Council has taken no meaningful actions to resolve the dispute between Israel and Palestine. The subject has mostly been kept off the Council's agenda due to US influence. The US has often used its veto on Israel's behalf when Council members have sponsored resolutions in response to recurrent crises and actions taken by the state of Israel. In the conflict, the United Nations General Assembly has taken a more active and imaginative role, but its resolutions are mostly symbolic and non-binding (ICArabe, n.d.). Therefore, the necessity of new resolutions provided by the international community is urgent.

## *V. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS*

As Mr. Michael Lynk said within his UN report, “International inaction in the face of these new levels of violence will only encourage more of the same.” Because of this, the international community is faced with the decision to act in order to seek the resolution of this conflict. Some examples of possible solutions that could be implemented are the following:

01. Taking into consideration the lives both directly and indirectly affected by the long-term Israeli-Palestinian conflict, along with the effects that this has had on the livelihoods of countless individuals:
  - a. Allow the entrance of much needed humanitarian aid, with a focus on all refugees from acts of violence, whose homes have been demolished and who

have had to evict their homelands to evade the constant friction and uprisings.

- b. Carry out educational campaigns within the territory and the surroundings to allow the furthering of children's education despite these acts, along with the fomenting of a global consciousness as to the nature of this conflict and the importance of peace. (Helping soothe cultural and religious rifts through presenting an unbiased view with a focus on cultural similarities).

02. Seeking to avoid further incitement of violence and escalation of tensions between the Palestinian and Israeli states:

- a. Redesign limitations imposed on the Palestinian government and economy specifically target both Gaza and the West bank current restrictions.
- b. Using the modern context and definition of “war-crimes”, address the presence of these throughout the conflict on both sides, presenting the opportunity to either try these crimes, or pardon them under the condition that action be taken to right these humanitarian wrongs;
  - i. Prohibit the use of children within any armed unit or personnel, notably within the Palestinian Hamas regime. Given that the latter one of these has openly stated, “The military wing of Hamas interprets the use of children as a legitimate tool in its fight against the state of Israel.” (Salvador J, 2021), which in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions, coincided with the crime of “conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into the national armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities.” (UN, n.d.). This would not only seek to ensure the livelihoods and rights of future generations, but it would also diminish the continual determination of citizens to the escalation of the conflict.

- ii. Prohibit collective punishment, such as Israel's home demolitions, police brutality, and other targeted attacks on Palestinians, which, according to the 1949 Geneva Conventions, coincides with the subsection: "Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities" (UN, n.d.), with the goal of protecting Palestinians' most fundamental rights and ensuring them a dignified, humane life.

03. Keeping in mind that the international community cannot undermine the sovereignty of the autonomous and independent countries in question:

- a. Promote and influence the conciliation between both nations in hopes of furthering future discussions of peace treaties, the protection of human rights, and the establishment of long-lasting global ties.

## ***VI. POSSIBLE COUNTRIES***

The following 25 nations are involved in the conflict presented and hence, will participate in the committee.

### **1. State of Israel**

After several attempts by neighboring Arab countries to invade Jewish territory in order to unite it into a single Arab Palestine, Israel was able not only to defend its land and people, but also to claim territory from the opposing party. However, what started out as acts of self defense have developed into questionable actions as in the face of growing tensions.

Police brutality, home demolitions, land expropriation, discrimination, aggression, amongst others, have caused, in the year 2021, according to the OCHA, 324 Palestinian casualties due to Israeli forces, more than 850 Palestinian homes

were demolished by Israeli authorities; and more than 1,000 Palestinians were displaced due to the demolitions (OCHA, 2021). With the financial and political aid of the United States (Usage of veto), the state of Israel has been able to avoid numerous consequences and resolutions that do not fit with Israel's no peace, recognition or negotiations posture.

## 2. State of Palestine

In 2022, Palestine faces a precarious situation being constantly undermined by Israeli land expropriation, home demolition and police brutality that has led to an estimate of 7 millions Palestinian refugees forcibly displaced from their homes in the whole history of the conflict (ASFC, n.d.). The mass displacement, power abuse, discrimination and the escalation of Palestinian casualties has caused the Palestinian riots, demonstrating their discomfort with the hazardous situation they are living in. This could lead to the imminent third intifada, which could only provoke unimaginable consequences for the state, the people, and the possible extermination of viable peaceful resolutions to the conflict.

Furthermore, inside Palestine, the dire situation has increased radical Hamas belief, a group that is now considered a terrorist organization by a number of countries around the world. The exponential increment of radical beliefs revolving around hatred of Israel sets the stage for more violent attacks and uprisings and once more the abolishment of possible peaceful resolutions being accepted by both nations.

## 3. The Arab Republic of Egypt

Considered to be a "neutral" country, the Arab Republic of Egypt officially recognized the State of Palestine on the 15th of November 1988 and the State of Israel through the dual Peace Treaty established on the 26th of March 1979.

Although it has been a pivotal country in the past, it represents one of the few Arab countries that has kept reasonable relations with both parties. (Hamzawy, A. n.d).

After having a continually strained relationship with both parties over the course of several decades, its mediation was key to the establishment and development of the 2021 cease-fire agreement. However, despite still being active on the topic, this delegation has kept a cold and inimical relationship with Hamas and even publicly denounced Israel. A prime example of this was when the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned the actions concerning the storming of Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa. Because of this, Egypt's main position for the greater part of the last decades has been to seek the collective wellbeing of Palestine-Israeli citizens, regardless of their religious, territorial, or cultural differences.

There are several reasons for the change of behavior that Egypt has shown since its initial position during the six-day war. However, the most influential of these is an attempt to preserve relations with the West, most notably the United States, after their government called out the inhumane violations of human rights that have occurred under President Sisi. (Al-Anani, K, 2021).

#### 4. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, a founding state of the Arab League since 1945 alongside Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, proved in the early years of the conflict its full opposition to the sovereignty of Israel and went as far as taking its part in the attacks against Israel in the Arab-Israeli war and later in the six-day war, which resulted in the invasion of Israel into Jordan's territory, a great loss of military and weaponry, and more than 6,000 casualties. (Britannica, 2021).

Although the history of the relationship between Jordan and the opposing Jewish state (Israel) was dire, on October 26, 1994, a peace treaty between Israel

and Jordan was signed, seeking “a mutually beneficial framework of relations in fields such as trade, transportation, tourism, communications, energy, culture, science, navigation, the environment, health, and agriculture, as well as cooperative agreements for the Jordan Valley and the Aqaba-Eilat region.” (King Hussein, n.d.) Ever since then, Jordan has taken a neutral position in the conflict and actively supports a two-state solution to the unceasing conflict.

#### 5. United States of America

The United States of America, although in agreement with the implementation of a two-state solution, has established a posture of no recognition of the State of Palestine and, as stated by the US Department of State, “The United States and Israel are strong partners and friends. Americans and Israelis are united by our shared commitment to democracy, economic prosperity, and regional security. Our partnership has never been stronger.” (US Department of State, 2022). The United States of America has been a strong ally of Israel since the early foundation of the State of Israel. In designating Israel as a "major non-NATO ally" status in 1989, the world power gave access and major support in weaponry, US defense contracts, an estimated \$3 billion in aid annually, and the implementation of a free trade agreement in 1985.

The relationship has soured since then due to multiple actions by both countries, but it has stopped the United States of America from vetoing at least 53 resolutions critical of Israel since 1972. The ceaseless vetos presented by the US in the resolutions proposed in the security council have increasingly made more complicated decision making regarding the problem and implementing peaceful measures. Furthermore, this abuse of power leaves Israel free of the consequences of acts that should be punished. (Newton C., 2021)

#### 6. The Syrian Arab Republic

7. The Republic of Lebanon
8. The Kingdom of France
9. The Russian Federation
10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
11. People's Republic of China
12. Republic of Indonesia
13. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
14. Republic of Iraq
15. Islamic Republic of Iran
16. The United Arab Emirates
17. Republic of Turkey
18. The Republic of India
19. The Kingdom of Spain
20. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
21. Portuguese Republic
22. State of Qatar
23. The Republic of the Sudan
24. The Kingdom of Bahrain
25. Federal Republic of Germany

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