

*War Cabinet - October 7th War Cabinet*



*Discussing Israel's Response  
to the October 7th, 2023  
 Hamas Attack*

*Director: Lenin Medina Vélez & Misael Gómez Juárez*

*Moderator: Mathis Alejandro Carreón Lapointe*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The war cabinet of Israel was created on October 11th of 2023 by order of the prime minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu, after the attacks by the fundamentalist militant group of Hamas on October 7th of the same year. The committee leaders are confirmed by Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, the Minister of Defense of Israel Yoav Galant, and the leader of the alliance of political parties HaMahange Mamlachti Benny Gantz. In addition, there are three observers, but these members do not have any direct participation (Eisele, 2024). The objective of the creation of the committee was to form a national union between polarized political parties to make military operations and decisions faster and more efficient, while at the same time reinforcing the political control over the armed forces of Israel (Cohen, 2023).

On October 7th, 2023, after the festivities of the *Simchat Torah* and the 50th anniversary of the winning of the war of *Yom Kapur*; members of the fundamentalist militant group, Hamas, originated from the Gaza Strip, attacked through air strikes and fire weapons in Israeli territory (Paredes, 2023). The Gaza Strip is a small territory occupied by the Palestinian community between Israel and Egypt that has maintained tense relations with the State of Israel. Currently, the Gaza Strip is being governed by the fundamentalist militant group Hamas (Parra, 2024). According to Israeli information, around 1400 people were murdered, and more than 240 people were taken by the force to the Gaza Strip after the attacks (Hubbard, 2023).

According to Hamas information, these attacks were mainly focused on liberating Palestinians who were captured in Israel and freeing these people again to the Gaza Strip (Parra, 2024). Due to the escalating tensions between the Gaza Strip and the State of Israel as a result of the attacks by Hamas, the Israeli government created the War Cabinet for rapid strategies on October 11th, 2023.

As an answer to this issue, the committee has taken different actions for achieving military strategies for the protection of the Israeli population. At first, the organization sent a significant amount of military to the group Hamas, murdering an approximation of 35,400 people, principally civilians, in a few months. The action was taken based on Article 40 of Basic Law: The government (Agence France-Presse, 2024). This article states either the

country establishes a war state or sends a military to defend the population depending on the decisions taken by the members and the situation present; being influenced by politics (Cohen & Shany, 2023). Therefore, the country used air strikes in the same area to occupy the Gaza territory, one of the principal six goals that the organization has. In addition, the country is focusing on Khan Younis, the second biggest city in Palestine, to find the principal commanders of the fundamentalist group Hamas (BBC, 2024).

Otherwise, this cabinet also aims at the protection of innocent Israelis by providing a secure place during the attack; this is achieved with the contribution of the Israel Defense Forces, where civilians were organized for assistance. As a result, approximately 200,000 citizens were evacuated from their places, present in the northern and southern regions of the country (Cohen & Shany, 2023). In addition, the organization is focusing on recovering hostages, such as in November 2023 when 240 Palestinian prisoners were exchanged for 150 Israelis (BBC, 2024).

## ***II. HISTORY***

### ***History of State of Israel***

During XII-XIII BC, the current territories of Palestine and Israel, with regional parts of Lebanon and Jordan, formed the Old Kingdom of Israel in XI BC. This region was constructed by a polytheistic religion, which evolved into a monotheistic religion-based kingdom called the Kingdom of Judah (Brown, 2017). Approximately during VII BC, these kingdoms became part (among others) of the Roman Empire. During the occupation of the Roman Empire in these kingdoms, a series of conflicts took place. These conflicts resulted in the dissolution of the province of Judea.

During the 618-1048 AC, the rival Islamic religion caused more than 3 caliphates to pass in the region. These constant changes of government in the region caused many Jewish communities to migrate to regions of Asia and Europe.

During the years 1099–1221, a group of Christian communities occupied the region of Syrian Palestine. This happened because the Christians considered this region as the

promised land and formed the Kingdom of Jerusalem. This caused conflicts between Islamic, Jewish, and Christian communities for the control of the region.

In 1221, the Sultanate of Egypt took over the region and the Kingdom of Jerusalem. This occupation caused the Jewish population to get fewer benefits but was not jeopardized. In 1517, the Ottoman Empire took over the current region of Israel and Palestine, which became part of the Eyalet of Damascus. This region now had Islamic power but limited religious freedom while the population had to pay tribute to the government.

The constant migration of Jewish communities to Eurasian regions resulted in nearly 25,000 Jews occupying Damascus, being the minority group in the City of Jerusalem. Parallely, the Hungarian activist Theodor Herzl emerged to create the World Zionist Organization in 1897 to create a unique state for Jews in Israel. During 1904, the second great Jewish migration occurred, causing the Jewish population in Damascus to grow. Consequently, the tensions between Arabs and Jews rose in the region.

Caused by the fall of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, the Ottomans gave the last territories in Israel to the administration of the British Empire. This region has now become known as the British Mandate of Palestine.

During 1919-1929, a third and fourth migration of Jews took place, where nearly 115,000 Jews migrated to the British Mandate of Palestine. This resulted in a growth of 30% of the Jewish population compared to the Muslim population. The rising tensions between the two communities resulted in the creation of Jewish auto-defense armed groups.

The Holocaust during WWII resulted in an equal distribution of the Jewish and Muslim populations. Nearly 600,000 people in the territory of Palestine were maintained safe from the events taking place in Europe (Mapa de Sebas, 2020).

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### [History of the State of Palestine](#)

The history of the state of Palestine starts around XIII BC. In that time, the Philistines, the population of the Gaza Strip, are considered to be the precursors of the Palestinians. The origin of the Philistines is uncertain, but texts from the Bible prove that these were enemies of the Hebrews; their territories were added to the old Kingdom of Israel.

Jewish and Philistine passed throughout many empires that concerned the region of Israel until they reached a part of the Roman empire. Here is where the Jewish Uprising

occurred, resulting in the ending of the creation of the province of Syria Palestine being the first time the name Palestine was used. After the expulsion of the Jews and the Battle of the Milivo breach, the Christian religion was allowed and the Region of Israel was reconsidered as the holy land; as a result, the region experienced an age of prosperity.

Israel and Palestine were conquered by the Caliphate Rashidun, starting a process of Islamisation in Palestine. In addition, Jerusalem had a religious value for the Muslims. Posterior to this, European influence arrived with the Foundation of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, which lasted from 1099 AC to 1221. The Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt took over the region, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem disappeared. In 1517, the territory was taken over by the Ottoman Empire. Then, the Evaluate of Damasco was created.

During the period between 1517 and 1920, the Islamic religion was reinforced in the region without denying other religions; this caused Islam to become the dominant religion in Palestine (Mapa de Sebas, 2023).

After World War II, the partition of the territory of Palestine was given by the United Kingdom to the United Nations. Shortly after the creation of the United Nations, in 1947 it was formally voted in favor of the partition of the Palestine territory in resolution 181 (II), which now divided the territories into two; one region would be Jewish territory and the second would be Arab territory. Though the partition of these territories would pass in the United Nations, both the Jewish and Arab communities would not accept this division. Firstly, the Jewish community would have the majority (55%) of the territory, and the Arab community would have the remaining 45% of the territory. Secondly, this division was not made evenly, causing the majority of the population to be Arab (Christians and Muslims), and the Jewish community would not even occupy 6% of the territory. This caused conflict between the two communities because the Jews wanted more territory without Arabs and the Arab community denied the division with the “colonizing” community (Rekacewicz & Martineau, 2024).

Due to the tensions escalating between the two territories, a conflict in the Middle East rapidly started. This conflict ceased with the intervention of the United Nations. Shortly after, on May 15th, 1948, the Jewish partition claimed its independence under the name of Israel (United Nations, n.d.). After the independence of Israel, the new state entered an armed conflict with the Arab territories. This conflict resulted in Israel gaining 77% of the territory that Palestine occupied under British mandate, with a part of Jerusalem included. More than

half of the Arab-Palestine population was exiled or escaped to Israeli territory. The remaining part of the Arab territory that was created in Resolution 181 (II) was occupied by Egypt and Jordan.

In the conflict of 1967, the State of Israel occupied the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and Eastern Jerusalem. This conflict created a second exodus that led to the migration of nearly half a million Palestinians. On November 22, 1967, the Security Council passed Resolution 242, which established the terms necessary for a long-lasting peace and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied region during the conflict. In 1974, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian population, the national independent identity, sovereignty, and the return of the refugees. A year later, in 1975, the General Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP); in addition, the GA granted the Palestine Liberation Organization the state of the observer in the assembly and in the United Nations conferences (United Nations, 2024).

In December of 1987, a movement called “The First Intifada” was raised in Palestine against the Israeli government in the Gaza Strip. According to information provided by Human Rights Watch, during the first 31 months of this intifada, nearly 670 Palestinians were murdered by Israeli forces, and thousands more were injured (Human Rights Watch, 1990). This first Intifada lasted until 1993, when the former president of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasser Arafat, former prime minister of Israel Yitzhak Rabin, and former president of Israel Shimon Peres won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994 for signing the Oslo Peace Accords (CNN Español, 2023).

In 2000, Israel and Palestine attempted to make peace agreements, but it was not achieved due to different conditions, such as the disputes of Jerusalem or the rights of the refugees. The most relevant one was the increase of Jews present in Palestinian territory, disrupting the Oslo agreement of Washington made decades ago. Later, in the same year, the Jewish Israeli Ariel Sharon, who became the Prime Minister a few years later, went to the Mount Temple in Al-Aqsa Mosque present in Jerusalem. This caused the Palestinians to be offended due to another agreement being violated, leading to the second Intifada (History on Maps, 2021).

Before the second intifada, Palestinians were planning for attacks due to the violations of agreements with the Israelis. Therefore, a negotiation was established by the Israelis with the Palestinians to abstain from violence; the president of the United States convened the meeting, Bill Clinton, in July. The negotiation stated to provide greater economic and management rights in Jerusalem for the Palestinians, but it was refused, deciding to violence (ADL, 2016).

The second Intifada was a period that started in September 2000 and extended to more years where threats, protests, suicide bombings, and armed conflicts were involved between the Israeli security forces and the Palestine terrorists (American Jewish Committee, n.d.). This began when the group Palestine, jaded that protests did not work, entered the old city of Jerusalem to murder Israeli civilians as a revenge act about what happened with Ariel Sharon; approximately 1,000 Israelis were killed, and thousands were in a delicate condition. In addition, the Palestinian Authority involved different militia groups, such as Fatah's Tanzim and Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade. As a response, the Israelis involved the military to focus on the West Bank and Gaza (ADL, 2016).

In 2002, meetings between organizations and nations were held, involving the UN, to discuss the "two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict." (ADL, 2016). It wasn't until August-September 2005 that a process was made to evacuate the military from Gaza due to the high affection of civilians and a lack of efficiency in the attacks to repress the Palestinians. In addition, the group Hamas started to get involved, causing Israel to decide to abandon the attacks, giving an end to the second Intifada in this same year. Later on, the group Hamas took absolute control of Gaza in 2007 (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica Article History, n.d.) & (American Jewish Committee, n.d.).

From 2008 to 2009, Israel sent a military operation to Gaza as a response to airstrikes from Palestine. In 2009, President Barack Obama proposed negotiation to establish peace between the two groups, supporting the "two-state solution," but it was ineffective because in 2012 more armed operations due to Gaza sent air strikes as well. In addition, the event that established greater tension between the groups was when three Israeli teenagers were murdered by the group Hamas in 2014. This led to a greater number of attacks and the creation of Operation Protective Edge. (American Jewish Committee, n.d.).

### III. CURRENT SITUATION

Shortly after the attacks in Israeli territory on October 7th of 2023, the government of Israel expressed its position against what is called “the terrorist group Hamas.” In response, the Israel government has started launching airstrikes against the Gaza Strip; according to the New York Times and the Health Ministry of Gaza, by the end of October 2023, more than 8000 people have been murdered due to these responses (Bigg, 2023).

The responses by Israel to these attacks are not limited to violent limitations, though these have been the most used by the government against Hamas. In addition, the Israeli government has implemented blockages to the access of food, potable water, and fuel to the territory. On October 27th, the Israeli government deployed a ground invasion that reached its peak on November 7th by encircling Gaza City. These strategies taken by the government of Israel have successfully split the control of the Gaza Strip in half. Furthermore, on November 17th, the Israeli government communicated that an expansion to its military operations to Southern Gaza was being prepared, and this caused Palestinians to be required to evacuate the zone. The constant evacuation of civilians from cities in the Gaza Strip has caused more than one million Palestinians to be displaced from their homes (Gupta & Livni, 2023).

In November of 2023, Israel launched an airstrike that was criticized and disapproved by many international organizations and delegations. These airstrikes attacked the largest hospital in the Gaza Strip, the “*Al-Shifa*” hospital. This strike was criticized by the international community because it violates the principles of the Geneva Conventions, which state that it is illegal by nearly all circumstances to attack hospitals, ambulances, or any other medical facilities, or to interfere with the ability to provide healthcare to the victims in war. The Israeli government argued that it was necessary to take down that facility because leaders of Hamas operated in the underground of the hospital. Though this argument does not fail to comply with the Geneva Conventions, it has been the theme of discussion for the international community (Taub, 2023).

This issue has contributed to certain consequences for the Palestinian population, especially in the city of Gaza. At first, 33,000 Palestinians were murdered, 70% being women and children six months after the attack (Felbab-Brown et al., 2024). This is due to the fact that 30% of the city of 360 square kilometers has been razed by air strikes and the military.



causing a humanitarian crisis in the area; districts, schools, hospitals, and sanctuaries were in ruins. As a result, there is a situation of insufficiency of food and water, health assistance, fuel, and shelter for the Palestinian civilians. In addition, in November 2023, Gaza's health system was established to be in a critical situation (Bouri & Roy, 2024).

Additional cities in the region of Palestine were affected, such as the southern cities of Rafah, Dier el-Balah, and Khan Younis (AJLabs, 2023). As a result, Palestinians were required to evacuate the area due to the constant attack from the Israeli forces. Approximately 390,000 refugees needed to be displaced in Egypt (Bouri & Roy, 2024). Other countries where the Palestine population is refugeeing are Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. Although this population is being received, the countries of Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt are not providing the necessary resources to Palestinians by limiting access to employment, public health, and education (Davis, 2024).

In addition, aspects of the country of Israel have been affected as well. At first, the economy plunged by 21.7% a few months after the first attack on October 7th, 2023. In addition, in April 2024 the credit rating of Isrealy notably decreased, causing complications for the country to cover debts; a greater decrease is expected in the next months. Therefore, Yohanan Plesner said that the country will face complications in the recovery of its economy due to the present and past conflicts (Lawati & Ebrahim, 2024)

Currently, the international relationships of Israel are in decay. The humanitarian crisis, as the excessive use of power in the Gaza Strip, had caused the United States to start to pressure Israel to control its use of force (Latschan, 2024).

The loss of political power of Israel is not limited to the United States; for example, Canada has suspended sending military equipment to Israel, Ireland and Spain have been two of the biggest critics of the actions of the government of Israel in Gaza in the European Union. Both nations have required the European Commission to examine the treatment of the association of the European Union with Israel to analyze if Israel respects the principles of democracy and human rights. However, the German minister of foreign affairs, Annalena Bearbock, has rejected the proposal that did not pass to vote on the European summit (Latschan, 2024). The current situation has also caused the previously mentioned nations to recognize the State of Palestine as a legitimate nation (Mosquera et al., 2024).

Nevertheless, the consequences are not limited to Europe; other states such as Chile, Honduras, South Africa, and Jordan have retired their ambassadors in Israel territory (CNN, 2024). In addition, South Africa has started a demand in the International Court of Justice for the crime of genocide (Riegert, 2024).

Other members of the international community, such as Colombia, Bolivia, Belize, and Turkey, have gone to the extreme to suspend any diplomatic relationships with Israel. Particularly the Turkish state, which started to restrict access to Israel's exportations and imports as a protest to the conflict in Gaza (CNN, 2024).

#### *IV. UN ACTIONS*

Though the United Nations is not able to directly cease the fire in the Gaza Strip and Israel, it must ask for help from the international community to look for solutions to this problem. On March 25, 2024, the United Nations Security Council called for a ceasefire for the first time in the five months that had passed since the first attacks on October 7th, 2023. The ceasefire called by the council also involved the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages. However, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stated that the position of the United States changed from wanting to call for a ceasefire to a hostage release (Berg, 2024).

The Security Council of the United Nations has made up two resolutions to cease the fire in the Gaza Strip, but were banned by the United States; nevertheless, on May 9th, 2024 a new project of resolution was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations that dictates that the State of Palestine has all the requirements for becoming a full member of the United Nations, the general assembly has proposed a resolution that dictates the following conditions; first, the State of Palestine could have a Chair in the UN as the other formal members; second, it could have a voice on the debates of the organization; third, the state of Palestine could make declarations in name of other nations; fourth, the State of Palestine could propose a resolution for its inclusion to the organization in addition to be present in the conferences of the UN.

In summary, the resolution proposes to provide the State of Palestine more rights in the General Assembly of the UN; the resolution has already voted and resulted in 143 states

in favor of giving more rights to the State of Palestine inside of the UN, 9 against, and 25 abstentions. The resolution works as an antecedent to the application of the State of Palestine to the UN by part of Argelia (Abrisketa, 2024).

Furthermore, the United Nations passed on June 10th, 2024, a United States-drafted ceasefire to deal with almost eight months of violence in the Gaza Strip and Israel. This draft was approved by American President Joe Biden after negotiations with the members of the 15-member council. For the resolution to pass, it needed to obtain at least nine votes in favor and no votes from the countries that could send a cease-fire proposal back to negotiations, such as the United States, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, China, or Russia. Though China made no move to block the proposal, Russia abstained, causing the draft to pass (Williams et al., 2024).

The United Nations has been taking various humanitarian actions for the insurance of the population. To start, the UN provided 64 refuge centers in Near East schools, providing shelter and necessary resources; thousands of people from Gaza have been established there; otherwise, in the last months, the places have received some air strikes. In addition, this organization, in conjunction with the World Health Organization, sends medical supplies to the Gaza Strip (*What Has the UN Done and Said on the Israel-Palestine Conflict?*, 2023). Furthermore, the UN has established the nation of Israel on the “black list” of nations and organizations that are responsible for child abuse due to the several military responses to the Gaza Strip; here is where it included murder, maiming, sexual abuse, and attacks on schools and hospitals. As a result, the Palestinian Authority has accepted the decision from the organization (Al Jazeera Staff, 2024).

Moreover, the UN established resolution 2735 (2024), where phases are involved. In the Security Council, 14 delegations voted in favor of the resolution, with a single abstain from the Russian Federation. First, one of the main aspects of this resolution is the release of hostages, either from Palestine or Israel. In addition, there will be a removal of attacks from Israel in populated areas or the area of Gaza; this is to protect the population’s place of residence and the development of security and assistance in the region. In addition, an advanced phase of the resolution involves the reconstruction of Gaza, considering the amount of time it will take. The United Nations requests countries to support and find more actions for the insurance of the civilian population in both regions (United Nations, 2024).

## *V. Possible solutions*

“Nothing can justify the abhorrent 7 October terror attacks by Hamas. And nothing can justify the collective punishment of the Palestinian people. It is time for an immediate humanitarian ceasefire and unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance throughout Gaza.” (United Nations, n.d. The UN Secretary General, António Guterres, mentioned the previous statement, expressing his concern about this conflict between the regions. As seen, there is a severe human violation from Israel and the Hamas group due to the conflict, affecting especially civilians from both regions. Therefore, the following solutions are provided to reduce the population affected by critical conditions through different measurements. In addition, the union of the national community is required for higher-quality development resolutions to this armed conflict:

- I. A resolution is required for a notable reduction of murderers due to the armed conflict in public places where there is a significant concentration of population; the solution will decrease the amount of land destroyed, the cause of poor conditions, and the greater number of passing people. Therefore, ceasefire agreements between the regions are necessary for achieving this aim:
  - a) Retiring the Israeli troops from the State of Palestine is crucial for stopping the conflict between the two international communities and stopping the violence that strikes the two territories.
  - b) Signing a peace treaty will form the conditions to further avoid any conflict in the future to maintain peace and stop violence from both communities. This treaty will set the conditions that benefit both parties, meeting their necessities, goals, security, interests, and the exchange of people captive as a cause of this conflict.
- II. Recuperation of hostages present in the opposite regions, including soldiers or civilians:

- a) Agreement between Israel and Hamas with the support of the United Nations about the exchange and release of captives present from both sides to reduce the maximum number of people murdered or suffering from abuse. In addition, every hostage should be established in a refugee camp or a secure area; necessary resources should be given (*Israel/Palestine: Protecting Civilians and Pursuing a Longer-Term Durable Solution*, 2023).

III. Support from the Palestine National Authority is a solution that does not only stop the violence in the Gaza Strip but will guarantee that the conflict does not start again in the middle time and will be a significant advance to stop the conflict between Palestine and Israel.

- a) The Gaza Strip in actuality is not controlled by the Palestine National Authority (PNA), which combined with the current difficult situation over the strip had caused Hamas to take over the Gaza Strip. Support the PNA to get control of the Gaza Strip. The meaning of the PNA controlling the Gaza strip means that the Palestine institution, as the civil Palestine Police or the true application of the laws that were dictated by Palestine laws instead of the Hamas government, will guarantee the security of Israel by artists in the Gaza strip and also will support the State of Palestine.

- b) But it is inevitable the need to recognize the State of Palestine as a formal state also recognize the actual borders between Israel and Palestine, also this will be favorable for collaboration with the state of Palestine on topics such as Security and the reconstruction of the Gaza strip as also to make a significant advance to stop the conflict between Palestine and Israel.

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IV. Humanitarian help is fundamental for maintaining the population during a conflict, such as the present one. With the correct support, organization, and disposal of resolutions, the population of either Israel or Gaza will be safe, reducing the number of critical situations:

- a) With the support of the World Food Programme, suppliers will be distributed throughout regions of Israel and Palestine where a critical situation is present.

Suppliers will contain eatable resources, medical reserves, and fuel, among other elements (World Food Programme, n.d.).

## *VI. Countries involved*

### 1. State of Israel

The involvement of the State of Israel in the attacks of October 7th, 2023, realized by the group Hamas, the state of Israel has now become the attacker in the Gaza Strip, which has caused a humanitarian crisis and overuse of the Armed Forces of Israel on the strip. In addition, the State of Israel indirectly provoked the radicalization of not only the group of Hamas, for example, the Huties in the Republic of Yemen. Furthermore, this country has been accused of several human violations by the United Nations, including abuses, genocides, and destruction of the Palestinian territories, including infrastructure such as schools and hospitals. The state of Israel justifies its actions as it is defending itself and signals the opposition to the conflict as anti-Semitic and against the Jewish state. The state of Israel is considered to be the most relevant in this armed conflict, as its creation and modern history have been the center of the conflict.

### 2. Federal Republic of Germany

The Relationship between Germany and the Jews had been complicated in the past because of events such as the Holocaust during WW2. At the same time, the Holocaust could be considered the event that indirectly provoked the creation of the State of Israel. In actuality, Germany is an Allie of the State of Israel mainly by Moral Reparation caused by the actions of the German government committed during WW2 (Filipovic et al., 2023). Therefore, the country of Germany has been supporting Israel since years ago in military forces by providing the 30% in arms imports in the present days. Additionally, Germany has been supporting Israel in agreements of exchange of prisoners and providing legal support to the country. Consequently, Germany and Israel created a strong relationship of mutual support and help; otherwise, with the involvement of Germany in this conflict, it has been

established as a delegation that violates human rights as well by the United Nations (Safaei, 2024).

### 3. United States of America

The United States is the biggest ally of the State of Israel, mainly because of cultural similarities between both states. The United States has always been an unconditional political and military ally, and despite the recent differences between both governments of the respective states caused by the Israeli attack on the Palestine city of Rafah in Gaza, the United States will still be the most important ally of the State of Israel. As a response, the United States has been providing significant military resources to the country; in 2023, the US sent 69% of the arms that compose Israel (Safaei, 2024). In addition, the United States has been present in the UN Security Council, voting in favor of the ceasefire solution proposed in February 2024. Therefore, this country searches for a pause on this conflict, considering that a huge amount of civilians are being affected; this ideal position can be seen when the US calls for humanitarian pauses on November 3rd, 2023 (Harb, 2024).

### 4. Islamic Republic of Iran

The nation of Iran has always had differences with the State of Israel, mainly caused by the different religions that both countries have. Also, the relationship between Israel and the United States and the difficult situation of the State of Palestine in part caused the relationship between Israel and Iran to be tense. In addition, Iran supports extremist groups that are against the state of Israel, such as Hamas in the Gaza Strip, the Huties in Yemen, and Hezbollah in Lebanon, leading them in what is known as the Axis resistance that is against both Israel and the United States. Therefore, the country of Israel has been blaming Iran for having an involvement in the Hamas attacks made on October 7th, 2023, considering that this country does not share a strong relationship with Israel; Iran has been denying any involvement with the group. Otherwise, an air strike made by Israel affected the capital of Syria, Damascus, murdering the Iranian general Sayyed Razi Mousavi. Consequently, Iran and Israel are in a cycle of blaming and a tense relationship (Al Jazeera Staff, 2024).

## 5. United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland

The United Kingdom had control over the current territories of Israel and Palestine. Under the British mandate of Palestine after the end of WW1 and during the occupation of the territory, the United Kingdom did not take too much action to appease the tensions between Jewish and Muslim communities, and as soon as the United Nations emitted resolution number 181, which divided the British mandate of Palestine into two states, one part being Jewish and another sector of Muslim beliefs. This division did not bring stability to the territories; it even brought more complications to the area. The United Kingdom then did not take stronger actions to prevent the violence until 2024, when the government of the United Kingdom condemned the attacks of Israel in the Gaza Strip while also signaling the violation of the agreement of Oslo by the occupation of Palestine Lands by Israel for the building of illegal settlements (Daniel Gallego, 2024).

6. Arab Republic of Egypt

7. Canadá

8. Federative Republic of Brazil

9. French Republic

10. Italian Republic

11. Japan

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13. Kingdom of Norway

14. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

15. Kingdom of Spain

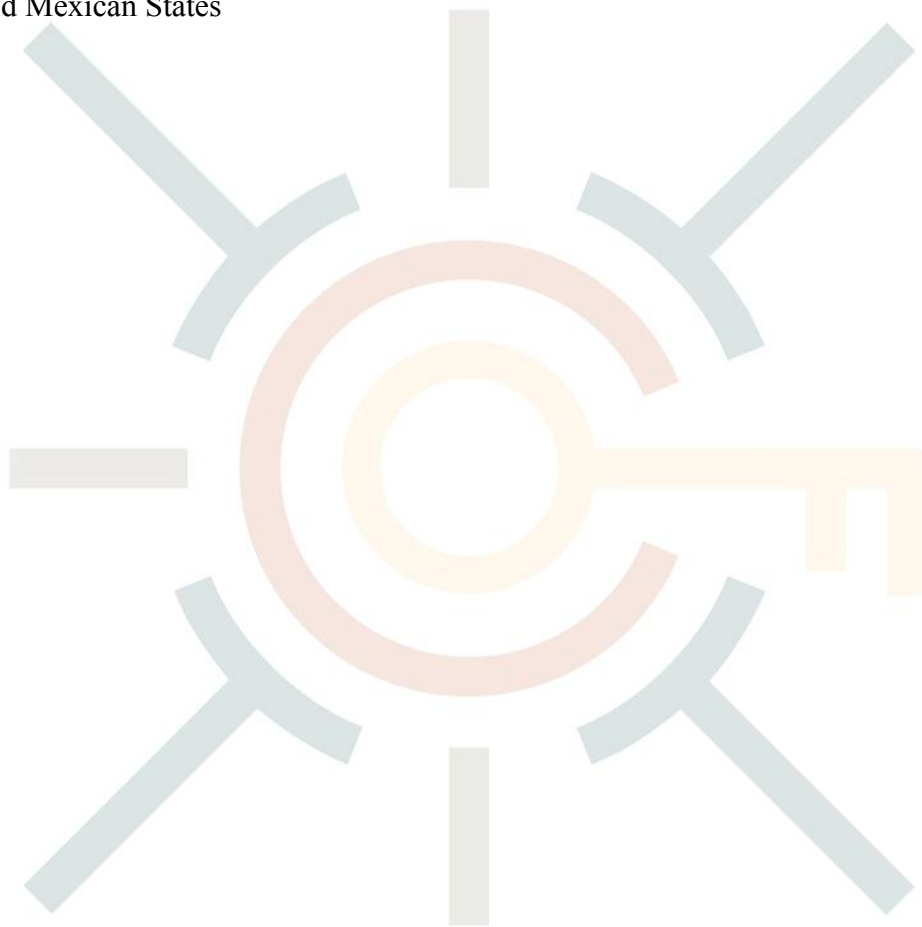
16. Lebanese Republic

17. People's Democratic Republic of Argelia

18. Republic of Indonesia



19. Republic of Iraq
20. Republic of South Africa
21. Republic of Turkey
22. State of Qatar
23. Republic of Yemen
24. Syrian Arab Republic
25. United Mexican States



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