

VARANKMUN'24

UNSC Study Guide

(United Nations Security Council)

Agenda item: Gaza War

Written by: *Malik Arda Kul-USG*

Welcome letter from the Secretary General

Esteemed delegates,

It is my distinct honor and pleasure to welcome you to VarankMUN'24. My name is Barbaros Şıracı, and I am privileged to serve as your Secretary-General for this year's conference.

In a world increasingly interconnected, the role of youth in addressing global challenges has never been more critical. At VarankMUN'24, we aspire to cultivate a spirit of diplomacy, collaboration, and innovation among our participants. Over the next few days, you will have the unique opportunity to step into the shoes of international diplomats, engage in thought-provoking debates, and contribute to meaningful resolutions.

At VarankMUN'24, we are committed to providing a dynamic and engaging platform for tackling some of the most pressing issues facing our world today. From environmental sustainability to international security and human rights, each committee and topic has been thoughtfully selected to encourage rigorous debate and foster innovative solutions. This conference is not just about discussing problems but about collaboratively exploring ways to build a more equitable and prosperous global community. We believe that your ideas and contributions will play a pivotal role in driving these conversations forward and in crafting actionable resolutions.

VarankMUN'24 is more than just a conference; it is a community of passionate and driven individuals from diverse backgrounds. This diversity is our strength, and it is through our collective efforts that we can create a more inclusive and equitable world. I encourage you to embrace this opportunity to learn from one another, challenge your perspectives, and forge lasting friendships.

As you prepare for the sessions ahead, I urge you to remain open-minded, respectful, and resilient. Diplomacy requires patience and empathy, and it is through these virtues that true progress is made. Remember, every voice matters, and your contributions are vital to the success of our deliberations.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to our academic team, whose tireless efforts have made this conference possible. Their passion and commitment to excellence are the pillars upon which VarankMUN'24 stands.

On behalf of the entire VarankMUN'24 team, I wish you an inspiring and rewarding experience. Let us come together with purpose and optimism, ready to shape a better future for all.

Welcome to VarankMUN'24. Let the journey begin!

Warm regards,

**Barbaros Şıracı
Secretary-General**

Letter from Under Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

My name is Malik Arda Kul, and I'm from Cağaloğlu Anatolian High School in the 10th grade. I will be your Under Secretary-General during the committee.

It would be a great pleasure for me if I could meet you. However, I will probably not be able to do so, due to not being in Istanbul. Do not worry, you may contact me at any situation before and during the conference, about anything.

Your topic is the Gaza War, as the Hamas-Israeli war is still ongoing today as you can observe. As your Under Secretary-General, my first expectation from you is to read the guide well. You are not supposed to know everything but you should be informed about the general overview of the topic. Hopefully, you will have enough time to handle the topic easily, in conference. If you are informed about the history and general overview of a topic, you may skip the parts between **Past of the Palestine-Israel Crisis** and **The War**, most of the guide. Because this guide will be about the history and the general overview of the topic.

Also as you can see, the possible solutions to you are not provided in detail, because I want to use your visions and imaginations during the committee. Good luck and enjoy!

Introduction to the Committee

To put it simply, The United Nations Security Council is the strongest body in the United Nations in which they are responsible for protecting peace.

Unlike GA committees, The United Nations Security Council is not ought to make suggestions and recommendations, they have permission to take actually binding actions like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) that probably most people saw in other conferences.

At the United Nations Security Council, there are 5 permanent states (known as P5 countries) and have the authority to veto all of the decisions of the Security Council. These states are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The veto right only concerns the Security Council.

Ten other states are selected by the United Nations General Assembly every two years. They have the general rights in the committee, however, they do not possess any veto right.

Additionally, there will be few representatives who are relevant to the topic. They do not have the authority of the Security Council members, like voting, but can intervene in the

committee indirectly. To guarantee the equal chance between the delegates, they will be practically allowed to do any action like member states, except voting.

The committee will start on the conference day, 4th of July 2024.

Introduction to the Topic

Gaza War's origin is ,as most people know, the Palestine-Israel crisis which has been ongoing for years.

Before the 7th of September 2023, the crisis was stable yet still humanitarian-wise dire. Gaza was under the blockade of Israel, and of the resources, there were no hot conflicts. Over the years,the government of Palestine has split in two because of the split lands of Palestine: the Gaza government of Hamas, and as recognized by the world the West Bank, government of Fatah. However, an attack by the Hamas government on Israel lands on the 7th of September 2023 made the crisis start again at the front.

Of the resources of many people who died, some countries condemned the government of Hamas, some countries condemned the government of Israel. The current crisis still continues to happen and protects its heat.

Key Terms

The status quo ante bellum: The current status before war.

Land of Canaan: Canaan, also known as Phoenicia, is a large and prosperous ancient region located in the Levant Region of today's Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel.

Intifada: Intifada is an Arabic word for a rebellion or uprising, or a resistance movement. It can be used to refer to an uprising against oppression.

Accord: An official agreement or treaty, generally having many parties

Past of the Palestine-Israel Crisis

Palestine has been in active turmoil for years. but it is possible to say that the origin of the current overall crisis started with the Balfour Declaration, after the British entered the Palestine area.

Balfour Declaration

The Balfour Declaration was announced by Arthur Balfour, then Foreign Secretary in the British war cabinet. The declaration includes a letter written to Lord Rothschild, one of the leaders of Zionism at the time. The letter states that an Israeli state to be established in the Palestinian region will be supported by the British. The declaration is:

Foreign Office,

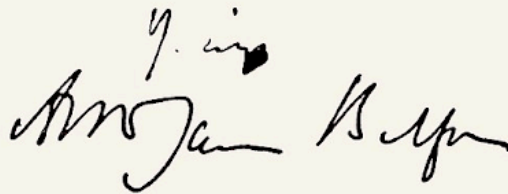
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "A. J. Balfour". Above the signature, there is a small, faint handwritten note that reads "Y. in".

Zionism

Zionism is an ideology to re-establish the State of Israel, which was established many years ago, in the Land of Canaan. It is a very old movement that was created. Although the movement still preserves its essence, Zionism has a strong influence on anti-Semitism in Europe, and conversely was influenced by that. In contrast, it took a modern turn after the Holocaust incident. The idea of Zionism is to ensure that Jews living in Israel are not discriminated against and are able to survive permanently. After the establishment of Israel, the idea evolved into defending the country and intervening in things that were against it.

During the English Control

After the British captured the region, the people began to establish Muslim-Christian organizations in the major cities of the region and organized a congress in 1919 to oppose the

regional government and the declaration. In the same period, the Zionist Commission was established and Zionists began to organize in Palestine. During these years many conflicts happened between Muslims and Jews and for that, a council was established in 1922 to maintain order in Palestine, and it was planned that 10 of the deputies in the council would be appointed separately, while the remaining members would consist of 8 Muslim, 2 Christian and 2 Jewish deputies. However, Arabs protested because they held only 8 of the 22 seats, even though they constituted approximately 90% of the population in the region.

In 1930, a man named Sheikh Izzeddin al-Qassam came to Palestine from Syria, which was part of the Syria and Lebanon Mandate, and founded an organization called Black Hand, an anti-Semitic and anti-British organization. The organization, which recruited peasants, had recruited approximately 500 people by 1935, used bombs and firearms against the Zionists, and carried out attacks on Jewish gardens and railway lines. As can be understood from here, the Arab-Jewish conflict in the region reached its peak in the late 1930s. As a result, various rebellions and conflicts occurred.

First Arab Rebellion

Al-Qassam's death in 1935 created anger in Arab society. A few months later, the Arab National General Strike broke out and the strike lasted until October under the influence of the Arab High Committee. That year, Jewish lands and gardens were destroyed, Jewish civilians were attacked and many were killed. Then the rebellion started again in the autumn of 1937, and as a result, the British lost Nablus and Hebron within 18 months. When the British realized the seriousness of the situation, they dispatched 6,000 armed British forces to the region and bloodily suppressed the rebellion. In addition, British Officer Charles Orde Wingate created Special Night Teams consisting of British soldiers and Jewish volunteers, which achieved significant success against Arab rebels in the Lower Galilee and the region. They raided Arab villages. By the time the rebellion ended in March 1939, more than 5,000 Arabs, 400 Jews, and 200 British had been killed and approximately 15,000 Arabs had been injured. In total, 10% of the Arab adult male population was devastated. In addition, the British delegation, realizing how bad the consequences of Jewish-Arab relations could have been, had thoughts of withdrawing from the region.

Second World War and the Holocaust

In 1939, when it was most accepted that another Great War was inevitable, the British reduced the quota of the number of immigrants who could settle Palestine as a precaution

against riots and possible attacks. It aimed to control the irregular increase in the Jewish population. Shortly after this, the Second World War and the Holocaust began. Jews escaping from Nazi persecution were left in concentration camps or deported. In the Holocaust case, approximately 6 million Jews were murdered by Nazi Germany in various ways. During the war, many ships trying to enter Palestine legally or illegally were sunk, and after the war, 250,000 Jews were still stranded in concentration camps in Europe and for this reason, they could not return to Palestine. Despite the pressure of the United States against the British, the immigration ban continued to be implemented.

Formation of Israel

Jews attempted many rebellions during and after World War II, and there were many conflicts between the government and the Jews. Before the election in 1945, the British Labor Party promised to lift the immigration ban and allow mass immigration but went back on this promise after coming to power. As a result, Jewish movements against the British increased, resulting in the British dispatching more than 100,000 soldiers to the region. After retaliatory attacks on British officers and soldiers, Britain announced that they wanted to withdraw from the region in August 1948 at the latest.

The Anglo-American Inquiry Committee in 1946, in cooperation with Britain and the United States, tried to reach an agreement regarding the admission of Jews to Palestine. The committee approved the immediate admission of 100,000 Jewish refugees from Europe to Palestine. The committee said that Arabs should not have superiority over Jews or Jews over Arabs and that both sides should give up their claims, and stated that a Jewish or Arab state would not be established. However, the American government rejected all proposals except the introduction of 100,000 Jewish refugees, and this angered the British government. Britain normally sought US assistance to implement the recommendations, although the US War Department had previously said that 300,000 US troops would be needed to help Britain maintain order against an Arab revolt. The admission of 100,000 Jews to the region posed the risk of a major Arab revolt. These situations forced Britain to end the mandate regime.

UNESCO established a committee with 11 countries, and 7 of the countries in the committee supported the establishment of Arab and Jewish states separately, 3 members supported the establishment of a common state, and 1 country abstained. On November 29, 1947, the UN accepted the division with a majority vote of 33, and some changes were made in the borders of the two countries under the influence of the big countries. Very soon after the United Nations' solution, a civil war broke out in the region and British influence began to

disappear. On December 16, the British withdrew from Tel Aviv. British forces in the region; Although they intervened against both sides, they began to withdraw over time, and although they maintained their power in the central cities for a long time, the problem was not resolved. In April 1948, the British withdrew from Haifa. In the same period, the Jews captured Jerusalem and over time, British forces declared neutrality. By this period, British authority in Palestine had collapsed and almost all the lands were taken over by Jews and Arabs, but the British continued to blockade the region. In early 1948, Britain announced that they planned to end the mandate on May 15. In response, US President Truman made a statement against secession on March 25, saying, "Unfortunately, it is obvious that the secession plan cannot be achieved peacefully at this time unless urgent action is taken. On that date, there will be no public authority to maintain order in Palestine. There will be violence and bloodshed in the Holy Land. The absolute result of this will be large-scale conflicts in that country." The British Parliament adopted the law to end the mandate with the Palestine Bill on 29 April 1948. On May 14, the British withdrew from Jerusalem and the last High Commissioner, General Cunningham, went to Haifa to leave the region. The Jewish Movement, led by David Ben-Gurion, who would become the Prime Minister of Israel in the future, declared the establishment of a Jewish state called Israel on the same afternoon, and on the same day, Israel asked the UN to put the partition plan into effect.

Arab-Israeli Wars

Arab-Israeli Wars are political and social movements that involve political tension and military conflicts between the state of Israel and surrounding Arab countries. It emerged as a result of the non-recognition of the Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948 by the United Nations resolution number 18, by the surrounding Arab countries. The conflicts, which have a broad political, historical, and religious background, gained global importance as a result of the intervention of the great states of the period.

Wars and Conflicts

As the writer, I do not believe that you are obligated to memorize all details of the wars; but if you would like to, you may also read from the online resources.

- 1. First Arab-Israeli War (1948-1949)**
- 2. Second Arab-Israeli War (1956-1957)**
- 3. Six-Day War (1967)**
- 4. Yom Kippur War (1973)**

First Intifada (1987-1993)

The First Intifada, or First Palestinian Uprising, was the first comprehensive uprising of Palestinians against Israel's occupation of Palestinian lands, lasting until the Oslo Accords. The uprising, which started in the Jabaliya Refugee Camp on December 9, flared up after an Israeli army vehicle hit four Palestinians and quickly spread to the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza. The state of Israel, which suppressed the uprising harshly and bloodily, attracted reaction and condemnation from many countries, especially the United Nations. During the uprisings, the Israeli army killed more than 1,000 Palestinians and arrested more than 120,000. On the other hand, Palestinians killed 100 Israeli civilians and nearly 60 Israeli security forces.

Second Intifada (2000-2005)

The Second Intifada or Al Aqsa Uprising is the second major uprising of Palestinians against Israeli raids. According to the Oslo Agreement, Israel would gradually withdraw its military forces from Gaza and the West Bank, and the People's Liberation Organization of Palestine, representing the Palestinians, would establish a Palestinian administration in the regions. However, in reality, conflicts broke out between the Israeli army and Palestinians in the regions. The biggest reason for this was the Netanyahu government's settlements and continued presence in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Launching a major operation called Operation Defensive Shield in the West Bank in response to the wave of Palestinian suicide attacks, Israel re-established full exclusive military control over the West Bank, including Areas A and B, which were planned to be transferred to the Palestinian Authority within the framework of the Oslo II Agreement. He has laid siege to President Yasser Arafat. The uprising ended as a result of the negotiations at the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit in February 2005. While 3000 Palestinians and approximately 1000 Israelis lost their lives, more than 1000 Palestinian and Israeli children lost their lives during the intifada.

Gaza War (2008-2009)

The 2008 Gaza War or Operation Cast Lead was a conflict carried out by the Israeli Defense Forces on December 27, 2008, involving land and air operations against the Gaza Strip. The bilateral tension, which increased after Hamas' dominance in the Gaza Strip, was tried to be resolved with the mediation of Egypt, and a 6-month ceasefire was declared. However, Hamas described Israel's failure to open the border gates in the Gaza Strip as a violation of the ceasefire, and three rockets were fired into Israel's territory on June 26. This

crisis, which later turned into mutual conflicts, turned into a full-blown war with the comprehensive air and land operations organized by Israel on December 27. While neither side could achieve anything as a result of the war, the status quo ante bellum was implemented. While Israel lost a total of 13 people, including 10 soldiers, in the war, 1133 Palestinian civilians lost their lives as a result of the operations. These results caused debate about the necessity and brutality of Israel's operation. While states including Venezuela, Syria, and Turkey condemned Israel's operation; States, including Germany, declared that they supported Israel and held Hamas responsible for the tension in the region. On the other hand, the Israeli government declared Hamas a terrorist organization due to the missile attacks against them.

Gaza Part

Gaza has been isolated from the rest of Palestine for more than sixty years. Thus, many things also happened in Gaza.

Egyptian Invasion

After the collapse of the Palestinian government in 1959, Egypt continued to hold Gaza until 1967, based on the principle of Pan-Arabism. Although the Egyptian Government did not annex the region, it continued to control it through a military governorship. The 200,000 refugees who came to the region due to the war caused living standards to decrease in the region. The problem has not been solved much due to the government's restrictions on crossings in the region.

Israeli Invasion

Gaza was captured by Israel during the 6-Day War in June 1967. Many Palestinians in the region were executed without trial due to their links to the resistance. Cleansing Arabs from the Palestinian region was already one of the fundamental principles of Zionism.

One of the suggestions made by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol regarding Gaza, during a meeting where he brainstormed about what to do with the Arab population in the newly occupied areas, was that the people could leave the region if Israel restricted their access to Gaza, such as its water resources. Additionally, financial aid was even planned to ensure the migration of the people of Gaza. Israel, which controlled the region militarily, started to establish settlements in Gaza from now on. Until 2005, these settlements constituted 20% of Gaza. It has been severely damaged by Israeli policies such as the seizure of one-third of the agricultural strip in Gaza by Israel, increased competition for water resources, and the ban on planting new trees and taxation. On top of this, the agricultural workforce in the region was

devastated when the Israeli government imposed strict regulations on the region's trade and forced trade to be carried out only to the West. On March 26, 1979, Israel and Egypt signed a peace agreement. The Sinai peninsula was cleared of weapons, but the Gaza Strip was not touched upon. Since it remained under Israeli military control for a long time, the Israeli army became responsible for the maintenance of the region.

Gaza under the Palestinian authority

In May 1994, following negotiations between Palestine and Israel, known as the Oslo Accords, it was decided to gradually transfer the management of the region to the Palestinians. Except for the settlement blocks and military areas, most of the strip came under Palestinian control, and Israeli forces left Gaza and left the management of these areas to the new Palestinian administration. The Palestinian administration under Yasser Arafat chose Gaza City as its first regional center, and in September 1995, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed a second agreement expanding the Palestinian government to include most towns in the West Bank.

Palestinian elections and Hamas takeover

In the election held on January 25, 2006, Hamas won 74 out of 132 seats with a 42.9% majority vote. However, although the Hamas government rejected all agreements with parties such as the European Union, Russia, and the USA and donated the money to humanitarian aid organizations that are not normally affiliated with the government, income support from abroad was cut off. These situations caused many people to migrate from Gaza. In January 2007, a conflict broke out between Hamas and Fatah, and the deadliest clashes took place in the north of the Gaza Strip, where General Mohammed Gharib, one of the institutions run by Fatah, died as a result of a rocket hitting his house. A ceasefire was reached between Fatah and Hamas on January 30, 2007, but it remained limited. On February 1, Hamas killed 6 people in an ambush on Abbas's Gaza convoy providing equipment to the Palestinian Presidential Guards. Later, officers from Abbas' presidential guard clashed with Hamas soldiers guarding the Hamas-led Interior Ministry. Minister of Internal Affairs Hani Qawasmī, who was seen as an ideal minister who could be accepted by both groups, resigned due to the conflicts, and more than 600 Palestinians were killed in a year during this period.

Sometime after the elections, Hamas and Fatah established a united Palestinian government led by Ismail Haniyeh. Shortly thereafter, Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip during the Gaza War and replaced Fatah and other government officials with its institutions.

As of June 14, Hamas has completely taken control of the Gaza Strip. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas established a new government in the West Bank by declaring a state of emergency and abolishing the joint government. Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan expressed their support for the government in the West Bank and recognized only this government. However, they continued to support the need for governments to compromise. Additionally, following the takeover, Egypt and Israel closed their border crossings with Gaza.

2023 to today, Hamas-Israeli War: Start of the war

The war started on October 7, 2023, with more than 5,000 rockets fired from Gaza into Israel by the Izz ad-Din al-Qassam Brigades, the armed wing of Hamas, on the Jewish holiday of Simchat Torah. Due to the security weakness of the Israeli intelligence, nearly 3,000 Qassam Brigades infiltrated the surrounding Israeli settlements from the borders and civilians were massacred and some were taken hostage. Following these developments, al-Qassam Brigades commander Mohammed Deif announced the start of the operation he called Operation Al-Aqsa Flood. Muhammed Deif explained the reason for this operation as an Israeli Blockade, expansion of Israeli settlements, and contamination of Al Aqsa and called on Muslims everywhere to attack. In the following hours, Hamas militants took control of many Israeli settlements, including Zikim, Nahal Oz, Kfar Aza, Magen, Be'eri, and Sufa, and launched attacks on Israeli military bases.

As a result of this attack, which was a surprise for Israel, Netanyahu urgently gathered security officials and launched Operation Iron Sword. In his statements, Netanyahu said that Israel was officially at war, and this was Israel's first declaration of war since the 1973 Yom-Kippur War. By Operation Iron Sword, comprehensive air strikes began on the Gaza Strip, electricity to Gaza was cut, and food and fuel entry was blocked. Following these developments, Israeli Defense Minister Gallant said, "We are fighting against humanoid animals and we act accordingly." His statement was criticized by humanitarian organizations. A nationwide state of emergency was declared in Israel and soldiers were mobilized.

The War

Hamas militants committed mass civilian massacres in the cities they took hostage. It was stated that more than 500 civilians were killed as a result of Hamas's first attacks, and approximately 240 people were taken hostage, although most of them were civilians. Hamas militants later captured military bases in Zikim and near Nahal Oz. The Israel Defense Forces announced that 426 Hamas targets, including mosques, internet cafes, and officials' houses,

were hit from the air in the later hours of the war. The war, which started on October 7 and developed in Israeli territory, spread to the Gaza Strip on October 9, 2023, when Israel regained superiority in all occupied territories.

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) has given 24 hours for the evacuation of northern Gaza. This order has been approved by most non-governmental organizations and human rights organizations globally. It was described as Absurd and Impossible by Israel, and this decision taken by Israel was harshly criticized. In the following hours, an explosion occurred on one of the evacuation routes, resulting in the death of 70 people, including women and children, and it was discussed who was behind this explosion. In the second week of the war, air attacks gained momentum. Israel; Khan Younis bombed the southern regions of the Gaza Strip, such as Rafah and Deir al-Balah, and it was determined that more than 70 people died as a result. It is also thought that more than 100 people, including 7 healthcare workers, lost their lives as a result of Israel's air strikes on non-governmental organizations and non-governmental centers in the Gaza region. Israel's air and ground attacks carried out without discrimination against civilians, have attracted great reactions in global politics. In particular, the air attacks on various hospitals, places of worship, non-governmental organization centers, and civilian shelters and the resulting loss of lives reaching thousands of people had a global impact and Israel was accused of committing war crimes.

On October 21, humanitarian aid vehicles consisting of 20 trucks entered the Gaza Strip from Egypt through the Rafah Gate. On October 24, the Gaza Ministry of Health announced in a statement that more than 700 Palestinians died overnight and the healthcare system in Gaza collapsed. The intensity of the war peaked on October 27. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) launched a comprehensive ground operation in the Gaza Strip on the same day. In addition, many hospitals and houses were destroyed as a result of air strikes, and according to the statements of the Gaza Ministry of Health, 14,000 Palestinians were affected by these attacks. As a result of the intense efforts of the United Nations, a ceasefire was declared between the parties on 24 November 2023, which was initially thought to be 4 days but was later extended to 7 days. While prisoner exchanges were taking place between the parties, foreign nationals began to be evacuated from the Rafah Gate in Egypt. In addition, aid trucks collected by various countries entered Gaza during this period. The ceasefire ended with the parties accusing each other of violating the ceasefire and the war continued.

Major Parties Involved

For the current active crisis, any member of the union intervened in the crisis directly. Here are the opinions of 5 permanent countries.

France: French President Emmanuel Macron strongly condemned the attack by Hamas and stated that they stand in solidarity with the civilians who were victims of the attack. France, which preferred a neutral policy, described Israel's intervention in Gaza as a mistake in the later days of the war and called on Israel to stop bombing Gaza and killing civilians.

United Kingdom: The UK administration has stated that Israel has the absolute right to defend itself against terrorist attacks. They stated that they had been in communication with Israel since the beginning of the war. Additionally, Minister of Foreign Affairs James Cleverly visited Netanyahu in Israel as a sign of solidarity. The United Kingdom condemns the killing of civilians as a war crime.

United States of America: The United States has been pursuing a pro-Israeli policy since the beginning of the war. President Joe Biden described Hamas' attacks as terrorism and said that they were ready to provide all kinds of support to the Israeli government and people. US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin ordered the deployment of an aircraft carrier strike fleet led by USS Gerald R. Ford to the Eastern Mediterranean. In addition, the United States has provided various vehicles and weapons to the Israeli army. The Washington administration, which regularly provides approximately 4 billion dollars of aid to Israel every year, additionally requested 14 billion dollars of military aid from Congress due to the Gaza War. The USA, which initially provided 100 million dollars of aid to the Palestinian side for civilians, stated that it would continue its aid on behalf of the civilian population in the region in the future. Although Israel has a biased policy, it has called on the parties to refrain from retaliatory attacks and opposed the killing of civilians.

China: Expressing deep concern about the current escalation of tensions and violence between Palestine and Israel, he called on the relevant parties to remain calm, exercise restraint and immediately end hostilities to protect civilians and prevent further deterioration of the situation. After a diplomat from the Israeli embassy criticized China for not condemning Hamas, ministry spokesman Mao Ning reiterated that he saw the two-state solution as the best solution.

Russia: While Russia said they were in contact with both sides, it issued a statement calling for moderation. President Vladimir Putin expressed concern about the disastrous number of civilians killed in Israel and Gaza and accused the United States of bias against

Israel, calling the conflict a clear example of the failure of US policy in the Middle East. Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov said that the most reliable solution for peace in Israel is the establishment of a Palestinian state. Lavrov also stated that Israel's bombing of Gaza was against international law. Russia's UN diplomats later condemned both the Hamas attack on Israel and the Israeli bombing of civilian neighborhoods in Gaza.

Solution Attempts in the Past

Camp David Accords (1978)

The Camp David Convention is a contract signed on September 17, 1978, after secret negotiations between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and was brokered and supervised by US President Jimmy Carter. By the agreement, diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt were normalized and Israel withdrew from the Sinai Peninsula. Egypt, on the other hand, became the first Arab country to officially recognize Israel and accept its existence on the lands captured by Israel as legitimate. It was also decided in the agreement that Israel would grant autonomy to the Palestinians living in Gaza and the West Bank in a manner determined by Egypt and Jordan. Following this decision, three years later, negotiations were held again between Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and Palestine to determine the status of the West Bank and Gaza, and peace talks between Palestine and Israel began.

The Madrid Conference (1991)

The three-day Madrid Conference, hosted by the Spanish government and under the supervision of the USA and the USSR, initiated a comprehensive peace process between Israel and Arab countries for the first time. During the conference, multilateral problems were discussed and a permanent peace process was emphasized. This conference is considered a beginning for the normalization of relations between Israel and other Arab countries. The Middle East Quartet, jointly established by the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America, and Russia, was established in the city of Madrid in 2002 to deal closely with Middle East problems, especially the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, reminiscent of the 1991 Madrid Conference.

Oslo I Accord (1993)

The Oslo I Agreement, or Oslo I, is an agreement signed by the Israeli and Palestinian parties on September 13, 1993, and is considered a turning point for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Oslo I went down in history as the first direct face-to-face agreement between the parties at a high level. Yasser Arafat, President of the Palestine Liberation Organization,

representing Palestine, recognized the Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people, by the agreement signed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, while the PLO recognized the state of Israel and promised to reject violence. These developments accelerated the peace talks between the parties and aimed to soften the conflict between the parties. The 17-Article Oslo I Agreement decided that the Palestinian people should be able to govern themselves according to democratic principles, and as a result, it ensured the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority, which is the temporary self-government of Palestine. In this way, the parties that signed the agreement and later the world countries began to see the West Bank and Gaza as a single state and a single territorial unit. The agreement also stipulated the withdrawal of the Israeli Defense Forces from the Gaza Strip and some parts of the West Bank. In this way, Israeli pressure and occupation on the Palestinian people slowed down. The Oslo I Agreement, in which mutual agreements were made in many areas, led to debates in the Israeli parliament and the Palestinian people. Although the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) decided on the necessity of this agreement and signed it, Hamas agreed that this agreement was 'biased and fake' and rejected this agreement. On the other hand, while the left wing of the Israeli parliament supported the agreement, the right wing opposed the agreement and caused various discussions to begin. Especially later, Benjamin Netanyahu and his government harshly expressed the wrongness of this agreement and opposed it.

Oslo II Accord (1995)

The 1995 Oslo Accords or the West Bank and Gaza Strip Interim Agreement is an agreement signed on 28 September 1995 as a continuation of Oslo I. In addition to the decisions taken in Oslo I, the internal situation of the West Bank and Gaza was discussed. According to this decision, the West Bank is divided into three parts: A, B, and C. Area A, which constitutes 18% of Palestinian territory, including the Gaza Strip, has been left completely under Palestinian control. 22% of Zone B is determined as the areas administered by the Palestinian administration but under the control of the Israeli Security Forces. The remaining 60% of the region is left completely under Israeli control in terms of both administrative and security aspects. This agreement is still accepted, but when it was signed, it could not ensure stability in the region due to the conflicts between the Israeli Defense Forces and the Palestinian people, especially in the B regions. In addition, economic relations between the parties were improved with the Paris Protocol made under the Oslo II Accord.

Camp David Summit (2000)

It is a summit led by the USA and attended by Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian National Authority President Yasser Arafat. The summit, which was convened to put an end to the ongoing conflicts in the region, ended without reaching a certain conclusion because both sides could not reach a consensus.

Road Map for Peace (2003)

It is the peace map planned by the Middle East Quartet to end the increasing conflict and instability after the Second Intifada and to save the Peace Process. It worked in three stages within this plan. Although the Palestinian side accepted this map, the Israeli side did not accept this map but the articles it envisaged. The Israeli side refused to retreat to its positions on September 28, 2000, which was the basic condition of the first phase of the road map and enabled the expansion of settlements in the occupied territories. As a result of this expansion, the Palestinian administration was seized in some areas of the West Bank, the Palestinian people became refugees, and Palestinians were prohibited from building in the confiscated areas. As a result of Israel's expansionist policy, disagreements between the parties increased again and the peace process fell into the background again.

General Overview

Today, the 2023 Hamas-Israel war continues. Both sides suffered heavy losses during the war. The Palestinian side reported more than 30,000 deaths. However, it is estimated that there are more than 70,000 injured. It is not known what happened to 8,000 people. On the Israeli side, there are more than 1,500 civilian and military casualties. More than 8,000 people were injured, it is unknown what happened to 750 people, and 200 people were kidnapped. As a result of the conflicts, 1.9 million Palestinian civilians were displaced and became refugees, and 500 thousand Israeli civilians were displaced as a result of Hamas' attacks. In addition, hundreds of thousands of houses have become uninhabitable and abandoned as a result of air attacks and conflicts. The war has had a lasting impact on the civilian population in the region. Its consequences affected the people of the region psychologically as well as physically, and caused great damage, especially to children. The situation in the Gaza Strip deteriorated throughout the war. Due to the Israeli side's comprehensive blockade, preventing the entry of food and water, and cutting off electricity, the healthcare system in the Gaza region collapsed, and the internet and telephones stopped working.

Due to the war, protests and aid marches were held around the world. During the war, the parties were accused of committing war crimes. Hamas because its acts of killing and kidnapping violate global war conventions; Israel, on the other hand, has been criticized for committing a clear war crime by ordering a total siege that prevented food, fuel, and water from entering Gaza. Human Rights Watch also found, based on verified video and witness statements, that Israeli forces used white phosphorus during military operations in Lebanon and Gaza on October 10 and 11. The use of white phosphorus, which is described as a weapon of mass destruction and chemical munition whose use is prohibited by international conventions, has been described as a war crime by most authorities.

Possible Solutions

There are few basic solutions:

providing making a country and a race superior,

providing to formation of a united country,

providing making the area a neutral zone.

Other things and the details are left to delegates imaginations and visions.

Useful Links and Documents

First Arab-Israeli War:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1948_Arab%E2%80%93Israeli_War

Second Arab-Israeli War:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis

Six-Day War:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six-Day_War

Yom Kippur War:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yom_Kippur_War

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_reactions_to_the_Israel%E2%80%93Hamas_war

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_David_Accords

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2000_Camp_David_Summit

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madrid_Conference_of_1991

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo_I_Accord

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo_II_Accord

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Road_map_for_peace

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel%E2%80%93 Hamas_war

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestine>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_of_Palestine

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab%E2%80%93Israeli_conflict

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Intifada

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Intifada

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaza_War_\(2008%E2%80%932009\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaza_War_(2008%E2%80%932009))

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfour_Declaration

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zionism>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaza_Strip

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936%E2%80%931939_Arab_revolt_in_Palestine

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holocaust