



MONARCH MUN 2024

Committee: Security Council

Issue: The Question of Palestine

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INTRODUCTION

- One of the oldest and most complicated diplomatic problems in the world, the Palestine Question dates back to the early 1900s. The focal points of the issue include competing national goals, claims to territory, and the aftermath of colonial mandates in the area.
- The fight for Palestinian independence and self-determination, weighed against Israel's territorial claims and security concerns, lies at the core of the problem. Important problems like boundaries, Jerusalem's status, refugees, and authority over resources and territory are at the centre of the dispute.
- When Hamas launched a massive attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, the battle swiftly intensified, resulting in a great number of casualties and a robust Israeli military response in Gaza. The war has drawn more attention from across the world as a result of the current escalation, which has led to increased diplomatic attempts, global criticism, and a pressing humanitarian catastrophe.

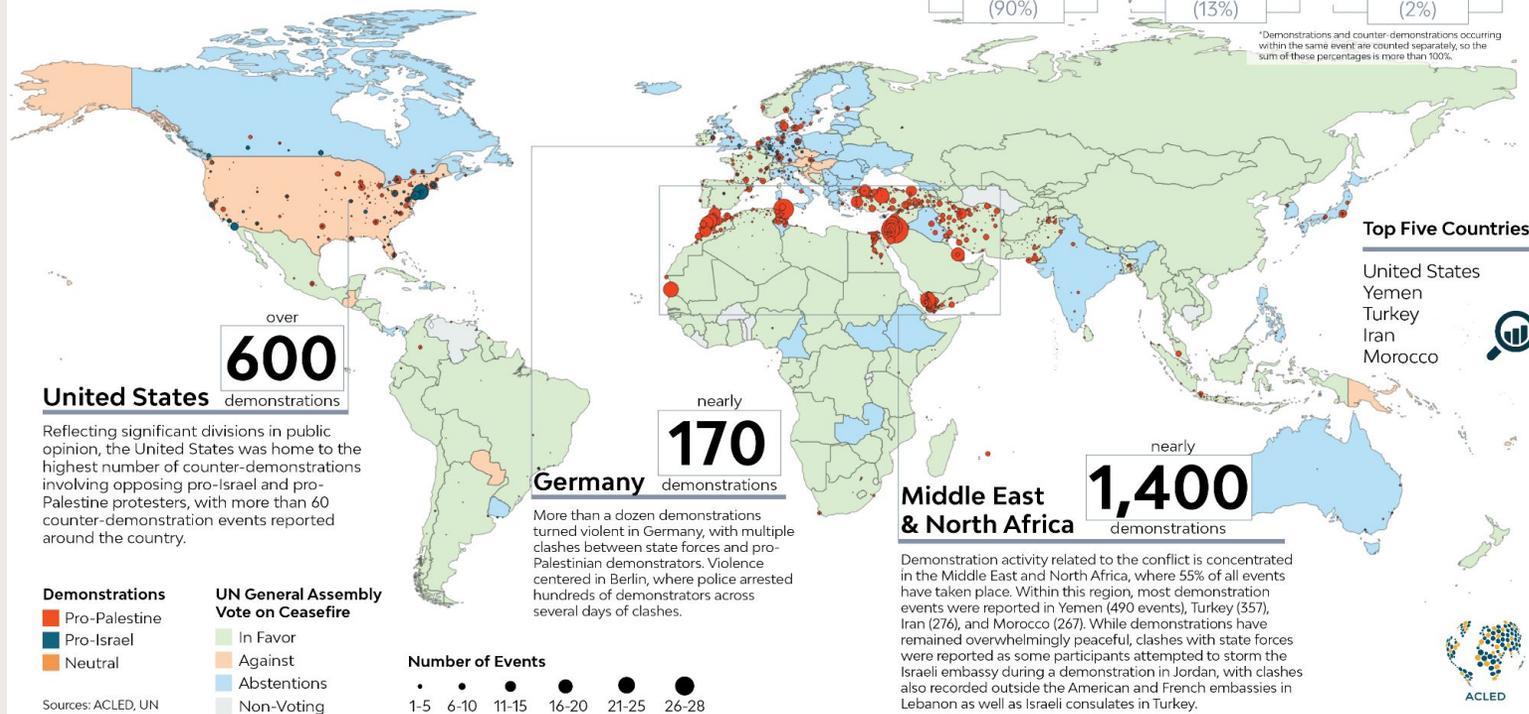
Background Information

- **Origin of the war:** The Palestinian territories, namely the West Bank and Gaza, remain unresolved as long as Israel maintains its military administration over portions of them and blockade Gaza. After Hamas conducted a massive, well-planned attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, which resulted in the deaths of troops and civilians, Israel responded with strong military action. With considerable worldwide attention and a humanitarian situation in Gaza, the strike turned into a massive confrontation. Although there has been more diplomatic activity, tensions are still high.
- **Current Situation:** Israel continues to impose military rule over parts of the West Bank and blockade Gaza, leaving the Palestinian territories (the West Bank and Gaza) unresolved. On **October 7, 2023**, Hamas launched a large-scale coordinated attack on Israel, killing civilians and soldiers, prompting a heavy Israeli military response. The attack escalated into a major conflict, with widespread international concern and a humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Diplomatic efforts have increased, but tensions remain high.
- **Major Events:**
 - 1948: Nakba (Palestinian Exodus) – over 700,000 Palestinians displaced.
 - 1967: Six-Day War – Israel captured the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem.
 - 1993: Oslo Accords – First serious peace process, but eventually failed.

Background Information

Global Demonstrations in Response to the Israel-Palestine Conflict

7 - 27 October 2023 | The Hamas attack on southern Israel and subsequent Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip have triggered a wave of protests and rallies around the world. During the first three weeks of the current round of hostilities, ACLED records approximately 4,200 demonstration events related to the conflict, accounting for 38% of all demonstration events reported globally.



INTERNATIONAL PARTITION PROPOSALS

	1937	1947	2000
1937 Peel Commission			
1947 UNSCOP Partition Plan			
2000 Clinton Parameters (Camp David - Ehud Barak Plan)			
OFFICIAL RESPONSE:			
Zionist Leadership	Equivocal Acceptance	Acceptance, Preparation for Statehood	Acceptance
Palestinian Leadership	Rejection	Rejection <small>1948 Arab-Israeli War</small>	Rejection <small>Second Intifada</small>

Relevant Treaties or Past Solutions

1. **UN Partition Plan (1947)** Proposed to divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states with Jerusalem under international control. UN General Assembly Resolution 181.
2. **Armistice Agreements (1949)** Agreements that ended the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, setting the “Green Line” borders. UN Security Council Resolutions S/1302, S/1306, S/1307.
3. **Camp David Accords (1978)** Peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, with partial framework for future Palestinian negotiations. U.S. National Archives, Camp David Accords, 1978.
4. **Oslo Accords (1993-1995)** Framework for the peace process, establishing the Palestinian Authority and mutual recognition. Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, Oslo 1993.
5. **Arab Peace Initiative (2002)** Proposed full normalization between Arab states and Israel in exchange for Palestinian statehood. Arab League Resolution 14-221.

Relevant Treaties or Past Solutions

6. **Roadmap for Peace (2003)** Phased plan for a two-state solution, proposed by the Quartet (U.S., UN, EU, Russia).
Quartet Roadmap for Peace, 2003.

UN Resolutions:

- **Resolution 181 (1947): Partition of Palestine.**
- **Resolution 242 (1967): Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.**
- **Resolution 338 (1973): Ceasefire in Yom Kippur War.**
- **Resolution 2334 (2016): Condemned Israeli settlements.**

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- The Two-State Approach: The Two-State Solution calls for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state next to Israel, with possible land swaps based on pre-1967 borders. Borders, Jerusalem's status, Israeli settlements, and Palestinian refugees' right of return are important topics to discuss. Although there is strong international support for this option, issues with mutual recognition and security remain. Resolutions can be centred on encouraging diplomatic talks, maintaining unambiguous borders, and keeping an eye on settlements internationally.
- The Initiative for Arab Peace: The Arab Peace Initiative demands the creation of a Palestinian state and Israel's disengagement from occupied lands in exchange for complete normalisation relations between Israel and Arab nations. By addressing the Palestinian question, this regional strategy seeks to diplomatically incorporate Israel into the Middle East. Resolutions that centre on regional cooperation, efforts to promote peace, and the settlement of important issues like refugee rights and territorial boundaries can inspire new discussions on this project.

Appendice

1. [UN OCHA \(United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs\)](#)

Provides up-to-date reports on the humanitarian situation in Palestine, including the impact of the 2023 conflict and ongoing crises in Gaza and the West Bank.

2. [Human Rights Watch – Israel/Palestine](#)

A detailed account of the October 2023 attacks and their aftermath, including violations of international law, civilian casualties, and the humanitarian impact on both sides.

3. [International Crisis Group – Israel/Palestine](#)

Analyzes the ongoing political, security, and humanitarian challenges in the Israel-Palestine conflict, focusing on recent developments, including the escalation in 2023.