



WELMUN'23

Background Guide

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Special Political and
Decolonisation Committee

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

AGENDA- Redressing political disturbance in
present-day Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, and
Jerusalem



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Letter From the Executive Board

It gives us immense pleasure to serve as your executive board for the ninth edition of the Welham Boys' School Model United Nations, 2023.

As members of the Special Political and Decolonisation Committee, your objective, over the three days of the committee, will be devising effective solutions and utilizing your skills of collaboration and cooperation to formulate a course of action that is for the best of your nation as well as for the international community. The agenda at hand is the result of a very pivotal moment in history with respect to how we see great power relationships today.

This year it is of paramount importance for the Special Political and Decolonisation Committee to redress all political disturbance in present-day Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem and bring it to an end along with stabilizing international relations so that a future conflict could be prevented.

During the course of the committee, you will be tested on your problem-solving skills, you will be expected to come up with substantive content and meaningful ideas on your toes and your ability to stay true to your original stance throughout the functional period of the committee will also be put to a test. This simulation aims to bring the participants an inch closer to the ground realities of governance and the high-pressure decisions that nations take during times of emergencies.

This guide has been prepared to brief you on the agenda and give you a starting point for your research. However, no delegate should solely depend on the information provided here as we encourage you to study beyond its scope. Please also note that this guide cannot be used as proof to substantiate your claim during the debate. Apart from examining the ongoing conflict, we also expect delegates to be well-versed in the historical background of this issue to get a better understanding of the topic and this will also help in the smooth functioning of the committee.

The Executive Board expects the delegates to be well-researched about the intricacies of this topic. Your Stance, Documentation, and lobbying will play a major role in this committee. Delegates are not just expected to present information but also indulge in analysis and focus on argumentation. A solution-oriented approach is always appreciated and delegates must think critically to solve real-time issues. At the same time, we do not want first-time MUNers to get intimidated, and will try our best to make this a riveting experience for each one of you.

We hope that we all learn something amidst the fierce competition during this three-day conference. Please feel free to contact the executive board regarding any queries.

Best Wishes & Warm Regards,
The Executive Board
SPECPOL
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BACKGROUND GUIDE

WELMUN 2023

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AGENDA- Redressing political disturbance in present-day Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem

About The Committee

Founded in 1945, the United Nations was established and approved by all member nations to preserve global peace and security. The United Nations Charter laid the foundation for the organization, and it formed the General Assembly (UNGA) consisting of 193 members, which has become the principal forum for deliberation, policy-making, and representation within the United Nations. The UNGA assumes a central role in addressing political, economic, humanitarian, social, and legal concerns, providing a platform for extensive discussions on various issues. Additionally, it plays a crucial role in establishing international norms and laws. The UNGA divides its agenda and work among six main committees.

The Committee on Special Political and Decolonization Issues, commonly called SpecPol, is the fourth committee of the United Nations General Assembly. SpecPol focuses on addressing a range of political and decolonization issues affecting countries around the world. Its mandate encompasses topics such as peacekeeping, decolonization, peacebuilding, outer space affairs, and atomic radiation.

SpecPol provides a forum for member states to discuss and negotiate resolutions on these matters, with the goal of promoting international cooperation and finding

diplomatic solutions to political conflicts and decolonization challenges. It serves as a platform for member states to share their perspectives, exchange ideas, and propose actions that contribute to peace, stability, and the rights of people in various regions.

Some of the key issues that SpecPol deals with include the situation in specific regions or conflict areas, the rights of indigenous peoples, the peaceful uses of outer space, disarmament, and arms control. The committee plays a crucial role in addressing these complex issues and formulating recommendations and resolutions that can be adopted by the General Assembly.

SpecPol is composed of all United Nations member states, and each member has the opportunity to participate in its meetings, present their viewpoints, and engage in negotiations. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other observers can also participate in SpecPol's sessions as observers, providing input and expertise on relevant topics.

Specpol is responsible for preparing recommendations and draft resolutions that are then presented to the General Assembly Plenary. Its role is purely advisory, meaning it does not possess the authority to pass legally binding resolutions. Additionally, Specpol lacks the power to impose sanctions or authorize military actions. While it lacks practical enforcement capabilities, its mandate includes proposing enforceable resolutions that can be implemented either through measures taken by the Security Council or by garnering international pressure to persuade other states to comply.

About The Agenda: Historical context

To comprehensively understand the present-day political disturbance in Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem, it is crucial to delve into their historical background.

Key historical events & developments include:

The Creation of Israel:

The creation of Israel refers to the establishment of the modern state of Israel in the region historically known as Palestine. The origins of this event can be traced back to various factors, including the Zionist movement, which advocated for the establishment of a Jewish homeland, and the aftermath of World War I.

The Balfour Declaration of 1917, issued by the British government, expressed support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine. This declaration was included in the League of Nations mandate for Palestine, which Britain obtained after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire.

Over the following decades, Jewish immigration to Palestine increased, driven by factors such as the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe and the impact of the Holocaust during World War II. However, tensions between Jewish and Arab communities escalated, leading to conflicts and violence.

In 1947, the United Nations proposed a partition plan for Palestine, which aimed to divide the land into separate Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem placed under

international administration. The plan was accepted by Jewish leaders but rejected by Arab nations. Following the British withdrawal in 1948, Israel declared its independence.

Arab-Israeli Conflicts:

The Arab-Israeli conflicts refer to a series of disputes and wars between the Arab nations and the state of Israel since its establishment in 1948. These conflicts have been shaped by a combination of historical, political, and territorial factors, as well as deep-seated religious and cultural tensions. The conflicts can be broadly categorized into the following major events:

i) 1948 Arab-Israeli War: Following Israel's declaration of independence, neighboring Arab states, including Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq, launched an attack on the newly formed nation. The war resulted in the victory of the Israeli military and the displacement of a significant number of Palestinians, leading to the creation of Palestinian refugee populations.

ii) Suez Crisis (1956): Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal prompted Israel to take military action, with the support of Britain and France. The conflict ended with international pressure, from the two superpowers the United States and the Soviet Union, leading to the withdrawal of forces.

iii) Six-Day War (1967): Tensions escalated, and Israel launched a preemptive strike against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Israel swiftly gained control over the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. The war resulted in significant territorial changes and increased tensions between Israel and the Arab states.

iv) Yom Kippur War (1973): Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack on Israel during the holy day of Yom Kippur. Although initially caught off guard, Israel managed to repel the attacks and regain some territory. This war led to diplomatic efforts that eventually resulted in the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt in 1978.

Israeli Occupation:

The term "Israeli occupation" generally refers to the control and administration exerted by the State of Israel over certain territories that are considered occupied by the international community. The Israeli occupation of these territories stems from the outcome of the 1967 Six-Day War, during which Israel captured these areas from Jordan and Egypt, respectively. The occupation has since been a subject of contention and has had significant implications for both Israelis and Palestinians. The occupation has had a profound impact on the lives of Palestinians living in these territories. It has affected their daily lives, including freedom of movement, access to resources, economic opportunities, and basic services. It has also been a source of ongoing conflict, protests, and violence.

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Oslo Accords:

The Oslo Accords refer to agreements signed between the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the 1990s. These agreements were aimed at resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and establishing a framework for peace in the region. The negotiations that led to the Oslo Accords were facilitated by several

countries and culminated in the signing of the Oslo I Accord in 1993, also known as the Declaration of Principles (DOP). It was signed in Washington, D.C., and marked the first direct agreement between Israel and the PLO. The Oslo I Accord outlined a five-year interim period during which both parties would undertake steps to transition toward a permanent solution.

Key provisions of the Oslo I Accord included mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO, Palestinian self-government in parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip through the creation of the Palestinian Authority (PA), and the establishment of an elected Palestinian Legislative Council.

The Oslo II Accord, signed in 1995, further elaborated on the interim arrangements, defining the division of the West Bank into three areas (Areas A, B, and C), with differing levels of Palestinian and Israeli control. It also addressed issues related to security cooperation, economic relations, and the transfer of additional powers to the Palestinian Authority.

While the Oslo Accords were hailed as a historic breakthrough, they also faced significant challenges and criticism from both Israelis and Palestinians. The implementation of the agreements encountered obstacles such as security concerns, disputes over land and settlements, and diverging interpretations of key provisions. The assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, one of the architects of the Oslo Accords, in 1995 further complicated the process.

The Oslo peace process did lead to some positive developments, including limited Palestinian self-rule, the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, and a reduction in direct violence. However, the desired final status agreement and the establishment of a

fully independent Palestinian state have not been realized, and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict remains unresolved.

The legacy of the Oslo Accords is a subject of ongoing debate. Some view them as a missed opportunity, while others see them as a necessary starting point for negotiations. Despite the challenges and setbacks, the principles and provisions outlined in the Oslo Accords continue to inform future peace efforts and serve as a reference for potential solutions to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

Present situation

The present-day political disturbance in Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem is marked by various complexities, challenges, and conflicts. This includes:

Settlement Expansion:

Settlement expansion refers to the construction and growth of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. These settlements are built on land that is claimed by both Israelis and Palestinians. The expansion of Israeli settlements has been a significant point of contention in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and has complicated efforts to reach a peaceful resolution.

The expansion of settlements has involved the construction of residential units, roads, infrastructure, and the establishment of industrial zones. The settlements are often strategically located, aiming to create a presence and exert control over key areas of the occupied territories. However, the growth of settlements has resulted in the displacement of Palestinians, land confiscation, and restrictions on Palestinian movement and access to resources.

The international community, including the United Nations, has raised concerns about the expansion of Israeli settlements, viewing them as a source of tension and hindrance to peace. Many countries and international organizations consider the establishment of settlements on occupied land to be illegal under international law.

Israel, on the other hand, maintains that the status of the settlements should be determined through negotiations and that they are not the sole obstacle to peace. The Israeli government has implemented policies aimed at facilitating settlement growth, including approving new construction projects and retroactively legalizing unauthorized settlement outposts.

Security Concerns:

Security concerns are a central aspect of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Both Israelis and Palestinians have legitimate security concerns that have shaped their respective policies and actions throughout the conflict.

From the Israeli perspective, security concerns primarily revolve around protecting its citizens from threats such as terrorism, rocket attacks, and infiltration attempts. Israel has experienced a long history of violence targeting Israeli civilians. These attacks have been carried out by various Palestinian militant groups.

In response to these security threats, Israel has implemented measures aimed at safeguarding its population. These measures include the construction of security barriers, checkpoints, and the establishment of a complex system of permits and controls to monitor the movement of people and goods in and out of the occupied territories. Israel also maintains a strong military presence in the West Bank to counter potential threats.

Additionally, Israel has conducted military operations, such as airstrikes and ground incursions, in the Gaza Strip in response to rocket attacks launched by Hamas and other militant groups. These operations aim to neutralize the capabilities of these groups and protect Israeli communities near the Gaza border.

On the other hand, Palestinians have their security concerns, which primarily stem from the Israeli occupation and the associated restrictions on their daily lives. Palestinians living in the occupied territories face checkpoints, roadblocks, and the separation barrier, which they perceive as symbols of occupation and limitations on their freedom of movement.

Palestinians also highlight the impact of Israeli military operations and targeted assassinations, which they view as excessive use of force and violations of their rights. Attacks by Palestinian militants provoke Israeli military responses, which, in turn, can lead to further radicalization and violence from Palestinian factions. This cycle of violence has hindered efforts to achieve a lasting peaceful resolution to the conflict. Addressing security concerns is a crucial component of any comprehensive peace agreement. Both sides recognize the need for security arrangements that protect the lives and well-being of their respective populations. Efforts to enhance security have been pursued through various means. Ultimately, resolving the security concerns of both Israelis and Palestinians requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the underlying political, social, and economic factors contributing to the conflict. Building trust, fostering dialogue, and creating a sustainable framework for coexistence are essential for achieving lasting peace and security for all parties involved.

Humanitarian Situation:

The humanitarian situation in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict is a matter of deep concern. The protracted conflict has had severe humanitarian consequences for both Israelis and Palestinians, particularly those living in the occupied territories.

In the occupied Palestinian territories, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Palestinians face a range of humanitarian challenges. These include restrictions on freedom of movement, limited access to basic services, high unemployment rates, poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and food insecurity. The Israeli military checkpoints, roadblocks, and the separation barrier have impeded the movement of Palestinians, affecting their access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

Gaza Strip:

In the Gaza Strip, the situation is particularly dire due to the ongoing Israeli blockade imposed since 2007. The blockade severely restricts the movement of people and goods, leading to a deteriorating humanitarian crisis. The population of Gaza suffers from high levels of poverty, unemployment, and limited access to clean water, electricity, and healthcare. The blockade has also impacted the reconstruction and development of Gaza following conflicts and military operations.

West Bank:

In the West Bank, many Palestinians live in areas classified as "Area C" under Israeli control. These areas often face limited access to basic services and infrastructure. Palestinians in the West Bank also face the threat of home demolitions and land confiscation due to Israeli settlement expansion. The Israeli–Palestinian conflict has resulted in the displacement of Palestinians from their homes, adding to the challenges faced by the population in the region.

Jerusalem:

Jerusalem is a city of great significance to both Israelis and Palestinians. The status of Jerusalem is a contentious issue in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Israel considers Jerusalem its capital and has established its government institutions there, while Palestinians seek East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state. The city is divided into East Jerusalem, which was occupied by Israel in the 1967 war, and West Jerusalem, which is under Israeli control. Palestinians in East Jerusalem face various challenges, including limited access to basic services, discrimination, and difficulties in obtaining residency rights.

Israel:

There have been instances of civilian casualties and the fear of attacks, particularly from rocket fire originating from Gaza. Israeli communities near the border with Gaza have faced the brunt of these attacks and have had to live with the constant threat of violence.

International humanitarian organizations, including the United Nations and various NGOs, provide assistance and support to alleviate the suffering of affected populations. However, addressing the humanitarian situation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict requires a comprehensive and sustainable political resolution. Efforts to promote peace and create conditions for the self-determination and well-being of both Israelis and Palestinians are essential for improving the humanitarian conditions on the ground.

Furthermore, it is crucial for all parties involved to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law, including the protection of civilians and ensuring access to humanitarian aid. International cooperation and support are also vital to

address the long-standing humanitarian challenges and promote a just and lasting resolution to the conflict.

Role of International Law:

International Legal Framework:

Explore the relevance and application of international law in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Discuss the principles of self-determination, territorial integrity, and the prohibition of occupation, as well as the role of international courts and tribunals.

i) United Nations Resolutions: Numerous resolutions have been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council regarding the conflict. These resolutions call for the establishment of a two-state solution, and the promotion of peace and stability in the region.

ii) Fourth Geneva Convention: The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 applies to situations of armed conflict, including the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. It establishes protections for civilians under occupation and prohibits certain actions by the occupying power, such as transferring its civilian population into the occupied territories (illegal Israeli settlements).

iii) International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion: In 2004, the ICJ issued an advisory opinion stating that the construction of the separation barrier by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, was illegal under international law and called for its dismantlement.

iv) Oslo Accords: The Oslo Accords, signed in the 1990s, provided a framework for Israeli-Palestinian negotiations and established interim self-governance arrangements. However, their legal status and long-term implications have been a subject of debate and interpretation.

v) International Criminal Court (ICC): The ICC has jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. In 2015, the State of Palestine became a party to the Rome Statute, granting the ICC jurisdiction over alleged crimes committed in the Palestinian territories. The ICC has launched investigations into potential war crimes committed by both Israeli and Palestinian actors.

Accountability and Justice:

Address the issue of accountability for human rights violations and potential war crimes committed by both Israeli and Palestinian actors. Discuss the role of international mechanisms, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC), in ensuring justice and promoting reconciliation.

Human Rights:

Accountability and justice require the protection and promotion of human rights for all individuals affected by the conflict, irrespective of their nationality or ethnicity. This includes upholding fundamental rights such as the right to life, freedom from torture and arbitrary detention, access to justice, and protection of civilians.

Sustainable Development Goals, Education & Youth Engagement:

- SDGs and Conflict Resolution
- Water and Energy Security
- Education for Peace
- Youth Empowerment

Economic Development and Cooperation:

Economic Opportunities:

Explore the potential for economic development and cooperation as a means to foster peace and stability in the region.

Regional Integration:

Discuss the potential for regional economic integration, including infrastructure projects, and energy cooperation.

Reconstruction Efforts: Address the need for post-conflict reconstruction and development in Gaza, focusing on rebuilding infrastructure, housing, and essential services to improve living conditions and create economic opportunities.

Role of Religious and Cultural Heritage:

Religious and Cultural Sites: The delegates are expected to address the significance of religious and cultural heritage sites in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, including Jerusalem's Old City.

Interfaith Dialogue: Explore the potential of interfaith dialogue and cooperation as a means to promote understanding, respect, and reconciliation between different religious communities in the region.

Transitional Justice: Discuss the importance of transitional justice mechanisms, such as truth and reconciliation commissions and reparations, in addressing past grievances and fostering reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians.

Psychosocial Support: Address the need for psychosocial support programs and trauma healing initiatives for individuals and communities affected by the conflict. Explore ways to provide counseling, mental health services, and support for reconciliation processes.

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Research Tips

To further enhance your understanding of the agenda item and effectively contribute to the discussions in the SpecPol committee, consider the following resources and research tips:

United Nations Reports: Explore reports, resolutions, and statements issued by the United Nations, particularly those from the UN General Assembly, Security Council, and relevant UN agencies such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

International Law and Agreements: Familiarise yourself with international legal frameworks and agreements relevant to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, such as the Fourth Geneva Convention, the United Nations Security Council resolutions, the Oslo Accords, and the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine (UNGA Resolution 181).

News Sources and Analysis: Stay updated with recent developments by following reputable news sources and analyses from international media outlets. This will help you grasp the evolving dynamics of the situation and understand diverse perspectives.

Academic Research: Explore scholarly articles, books, and research papers on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, political science, international relations, and conflict resolution. Academic databases, libraries, and online platforms such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and ResearchGate can provide valuable resources.

Historical Context: Gain insight into the historical context of the conflict by studying books, documentaries, and historical accounts that cover the creation of Israel, the Arab-Israeli wars, and the major milestones and turning points in the conflict's history.

Stakeholder Perspectives: Examine the perspectives of the key stakeholders involved, including Israel, Palestine, neighboring Arab states, international mediators, and

relevant regional organizations. Understand their respective narratives, positions, and interests.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs): Consult reports and publications from reputable NGOs focused on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, human rights, and peacebuilding efforts. Organizations such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the International Crisis Group offer valuable insights.

Committee Guidelines:

During the MUN conference, delegates in the SpecPol committee should:

Research: Conduct thorough research on the historical, political, and social aspects of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on the present-day situation in Israel, West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem.

Constructive Dialogue: Engage in respectful and constructive dialogue with fellow delegates, actively participating in discussions, and proposing feasible solutions that address the agenda item.

Consensus-Building: Seek consensus through negotiations, alliances, and compromise, while representing the interests of the assigned country or delegation.

Resolution Drafting: Prepare well-reasoned and comprehensive draft resolutions that take into account the complexities of the conflict and propose practical steps for redressing political disturbance.

Position Paper Policy

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Though there is no specific format that the position paper must follow, it should include a description of the position your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your country would support.

Remember the recent decisions taken by your own country and major events that have taken place after the conflict and your foreign policy regarding the same. The Position papers should include the following details:

- The delegate's preliminary understanding of the topic and what it entails
- Allocation of the delegate and your stance on this agenda
- Your proposed plan of action and effective solutions
- Any information regarding your portfolio that you think the Executive Board members should know
- Furthermore, your expectations as to how this committee should progress and what your expectations are from the debate.

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Position Paper Format

Country:

Delegates:

Committee:

Agenda:

Paragraph One – Issue and Position

Utilize this paragraph to clearly outline the main problems associated with your topic. The point of the paragraph is to provide a basic foundation as to the current situation associated with your topic. After generally describing the issue, give your country's policy regarding the issue, and state especially why your country supports that policy. This section of your position paper should not exceed five to six sentences.

Paragraph Two – Detailed Background Information

This paragraph is an opportunity for you to show the depth of your knowledge about the past and current situations regarding your topic. Be sure to discuss:

- Historical origin of the problem, particularly why the problem arose
- How does the issue relate to the international community and why is it of international concern
- Previous actions taken to try and solve the problem (if any)
- Successes and failures of past actions and why they succeeded or failed
- Problems that continue to exist or ones that have not yet been addressed

Devoting two to three sentences per item on this list should allow you to have sufficiently discussed the topic and to set the foundations for the final paragraph of your position paper.

Paragraph Three – Proposed Solutions Regarding the Issue

This paragraph is the one that will set your paper apart from the others. After identifying the problems in paragraph two, utilize this paragraph to list your solutions to all the problems you enumerated above. The quality of your solutions could be a great determinant in the overall evaluation of your position paper. Be sure to discuss:

- Specific proposals regarding how to solve specific issues
- How each proposal will be implemented, including the feasibility
- Global impact of solving the problem or implementing these solutions

-Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with 12-point font size and 1-inch document margins, each position paper should not exceed two pages, and should all be combined into a single PDF or Word document per delegate (other formats will not be accepted.)

Due Dates and Submission Procedure

Position papers for this committee must be submitted by midnight of 25th July 2023. Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your country and position paper and send it as -an attachment in an email to your committee's email address, with the subject heading as your country name and position paper. (File should be saved as a country position paper) The subject of the mail should be:

Country Name - Position Paper

Each position paper will be manually reviewed.

The email address for this committee is: chair.specpol@welhamboys.org

Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution The reason for which the committee is taking the issue at hand into consideration is stated by the preamble of a draft resolution. Each clause starts with a perambulatory phrase and ends with a comma. They can incorporate:

- References to past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic.
- Reference to the UN Charter.
- Recognition in dealing with the issue.
- Statements on the issue.

Preambulatory Phrases

- Affirming
- Expecting
- Observing
- Alarmed by
- Expecting
- Reaffirming
- Approving
- Expressing its appreciation
- Realising
- Bearing in mind
- Fulfilling
- Recalling
- Believing
- Fully aware
- Recognizing
- Confident
- Further deploring
- Referring
- Contemplating
- Further recalling
- Seeking
- Convinced
- Guided by
- Taking into consideration
- Declaring
- Having adopted
- Taking note
- Deeply concerned

Operative Clauses

Solutions are offered to the issue by the Operative Clauses. They are action based and should be underlined at the starting point of the proposed solution. These should be followed:

- Clauses are to be numbered.
- Every clause is to be supported by each other.
- The solution is to be built upon with the help of these clauses.
- They are to punctuate with semicolons and the last clause is to be ended with a period.

Sample Operative Phrases

- Designates
- Further resolves
- Affirms
- Draws the attention
- Has resolved
- Approves
- Emphasises
- Expresses hope
- Regrets
- Confirms
- Further invites
- Reminds
- Congratulates
- Further proclaims

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Questions To Be Answered during the Conference

1. What are the main obstacles to achieving a lasting peace agreement between Israel and Palestine?
2. How has the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the expansion of settlements impacted the prospects for a two-state solution?
3. What are the different perspectives within Israeli society regarding the approach to resolving the conflict with the Palestinians?
4. How has the role of external factors, such as the United States, European Union, and neighboring Arab states, influenced the dynamics of the Israel-Palestine conflict?
5. What are the economic implications of the conflict for both Israelis and Palestinians and how does it affect their respective development and prosperity?
6. How do historical narratives and competing historical claims by Israelis and Palestinians shape their perspectives and approaches to the conflict?
7. What are the legal and humanitarian implications of the blockade on the Gaza Strip, and how does it impact the daily lives of Palestinians living there?
8. What are the potential implications of a one-state solution, where Israelis and Palestinians would share a single state with equal rights and representation?
9. How do issues of identity, nationalism, and religion contribute to the complexity of the Israel-Palestine conflict?
10. How can reconciliation and trust-building measures be implemented to promote long-term peace and stability between Israelis and Palestinians?

Bibliography

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4. <https://apnews.com/article/israel-palestinians-violence-jerusalem-explainer-1a269c8cc748d8e6f5eb9eabb6d9b86o>
5. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a8318.html>
6. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2022/country-chapters/israel-and-palestine>
7. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/westbankandgaza/overview>
8. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/sc15086.doc.htm>
9. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/israel-west-bank-and-gaza/>
10. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Palestine/Split-administration-of-the-West-Bank-and-the-Gaza-Strip>

Important Links

[The UN Charter](#)

[Geneva Convention](#)

[Oslo Accords](#)