**POSITION PAPER (GA1)**

**TOPIC: ISRAEL- PALESTINE CONFLICT**

**COUNTRY: PALESTINE**

**DELEGATE: Aslı Büyükoğlu**

The confrontations across Israel and Palestine are well on the way to becoming one of the worst spasms violence there in recent memory. If we were to mark the conflicts beginning at the start of the Zionst settlement in Palestine in the 1880s, it could be quite possible to say that the conflict has been active, in blood and fire, for about 130 years.

    Furthermore, stating that the aforementioned conflict is to occur between only the two main states -Israel and Palestine- would be illogical, since the conflict’s both causations and conclusions affect the world internationally therefore must be seen as an universal matter. The conflict has constantly been at the center of international awareness, meaning it is one of the most extensively dealt-with issues.

    Relying on our previous attempts of peace making actions which have mostly failed, it's obvious that the conflict is not to be solved in the foreseen future. In the past, the sides have come to partial agreements in direct, other member states intervened,compromises made and even though the method for a solution is clear and admissible, the issue still contains the core that constantly refuses to accept peace. Nevertheless, with sufficient solutions that will come from our delegation, we firmly believe that all member states will be satisfied with the status of the issue after the resolution is submitted.

    As both of the Oslo Accords state so, fulfilling “the right of Palestinian people to self determination” in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is one of the negotiations made between the Israeli Government and the Palestinian Authorities, whereas has not been executed so far. We, as the delegation of Palestine, aim to settle with the Israeli government in promising our delegation firstly recognition thereby statehood.

With the 2nd World War detonating, the atrocities among the region  became much more regular than ever.

The annexation made by Israel of Palestinian territories led to several significant complications, not only affecting the Palestinian and Israeli communities but also the surrounding countries, generally the international society at large.

If we were to mention the Human Rights violated, firstly the community within the borders of Israeli territories were strictly neglected, reason given as facilitating the growth of the Jewish nation. This condition can be tangible proof that there are Human Rights Violations made by the Israeli Authorities and this circumstance is not the first nor the last time.

One of the most troublesome issues was the increment in refugees and internally displaced persons.

According to 2015 estimates from Palestinian NGO BADIL, there are 384,200 IDPs in Israel and 334,600 IDPs in the Palestinian territories.

The region has always lacked the  assurance of security and safety, even with the involvement of respectable organizations. Furthermore, after the Israeli party leader and his delegation's entrance to the Al-Aqsa Compound, the Palestinian people were liverished. Israel initially built the Separation Wall, threatening Palestine with Annexation since it violates the Green Line determined.

Even if Israel asserts that the wall was for the security concerns, its crystal clear that Israel illegally disturbed the Palestinian territories by going way deep into the Green Line. Likewise, the wall was primarily a temporary precaution, Israel seems intent in limiting the borders with this wall, which is firmly illegal. In case of the two-state solution, with the borders being still subject to dispute and negotiation, we believe that the legally admitted boundaries should compromise our delegation to the 1967 borders.

Additionally, the status quo of Jerusalem remains conflicting with the claims of sovereignty over the city, access to holy sites and most importantly claiming it as the capital city.

Jerusalem's division contains the circumstance of: few Jews going east of Route 1 and few Palestinians going west, other than work.

The difference between living standards in West and East Jerusalem is striking. Israeli authorities have done little to improve the quality of life among Palestinians—though they are better off than many others in non-oil-producing Arab states. For instance, Israeli authorities have built roughly forty thousand public housing units on land taken in 1967 but virtually none in East Jerusalem.

This is again another concretization of the abuse upon homeowners of the region.

What we, as the delegation of Palestine, claim is that East Jerusalem must be under our control and our capital state. Palestine should be recognized internationally and get into the UN as a member state. Any implications against these policies will not be reciprocated. Although, any clauses and solutions that parallels our policies will be supported.