

KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL PROPOSAL

Proposal #: **69**

Assignment: **H**

Country: **Palestine**

School: YMCA of Southern Indiana City: **New Albany, IN**

Author(s): **Erin Frye
Evan Stoner**

Mary Agnes Kissel

Title: **An Act of Israeli-Palestinian Peace**

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Justification Clause: In the late 1800s, Palestine was a globally recognized, independent region of the Ottoman Empire. At the start of World War I, the British government made conflicting agreements. They forged an alliance with the King of Palestine in exchange for guaranteed protection of Palestinian land. Concurrently, they promised Jewish leaders in Europe occupation of this same land once the war ended. In 1917, Britain gained control of the Ottoman Empire lands, including Palestine. At this point, the Balfour Declaration was issued, which "established in Palestine a National Home for the Jewish people," directly breaking the promise Britain had previously made with Palestine.

Over the next twenty years, civil unrest developed into violence. Resources became limited, Palestinians were driven from their homes, and Jewish extremists overthrew British control, leaving the Palestinian territory controlled by the United Nations. In 1947, the UN ratified a Partition Plan, which gave both Jews and Arabs equal territory in Palestine. However, Israel disregarded this decision and forcefully occupied more than half of the land, leaving Palestinians with a cumulative land area roughly the size of Delaware but with three times the population. Despite condemnations from the UN that their actions were illegal and the land must be returned, Israel continued military occupation, forcible confinements (most notably being the wall built in The West Bank) and limiting resources in Palestine. Due to these tactics, the number of Palestinian refugees recognized by the UN is near 700,000.

Section I: The 1947 Partition Plan must be reinforced by 2014 with all Israeli troops withdrawn from Palestine by 2020. Furthermore, the wall built in the West Bank must be deconstructed by 2020. If these actions are not met, the Security Council must provide provisional peacekeeping units to enforce all provisions of the plan.

Section II: Additionally, we seek the assistance of the UN to negotiate and actuate a bilateral ceasefire between Palestine and Israel to ensure the safety of civilians during this process.

Section III: As stated in Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country". Therefore, all registered refugees must be granted freedom to reenter Palestinian lands or be compensated for their losses through the UNRWA.

Section IV: We request that the United Nations issue a formal recommitment by 2014 to the eradication of human rights violations; within five years of the investigation's closure, formal action against violators must be taken and all rulings enforced.

Section V: If no action has been carried out within this five year period, the violators will be subject to sanctions, authority of provisional peacekeeping forces, or trial by the International Criminal Court, on a case-by-case basis.