

The Delegation of Israel
Pace Academy: Atlanta, Georgia
March 2018

A. Introduction (this should be one to three paragraphs addressing how you want to present your delegation to the other participating delegations in each committee)

B. Key Points, bulleted (what do you see as the most important issues that your delegation would like addressed at the conference (no more than ten – this has to be decided by the country delegation as a whole)

C. Background of Pakistan (how have key institutions and populations evolved -- three pages—for the whole committee—will write jointly)

Introduction:

On behalf of Israel, the most economically developed state and the only state with Democracy in the middle east is eager to work with other delegations on behalf of sovereignty. Israel understands that many human right activists challenge our Palestinian policy but because of Israel's sovereignty security are our key goals. Israel would love to work with Palestinian representatives on a reasonable and rational social cause. On another topic, given the fact that all sovereign states have the full ability to choose their capital we heavily applaud president Trump from the United States for recognizing Jerusalem as our Capital. As common knowledge sovereignty is recognized by the act of two countries exchanging ambassador, however our bordering Arabian countries do not do this act of sovereignty and blatantly refused to recognize Israel's right to exist, and these opposing countries have a strong sense that the sovereign country of Israel should not exist or be split into the Arabian countries property. As for Palestinians our western allays consisting of the United States of America also refuses to acknowledge the Palestinian state, however they still have ties and connections to Palestine.

Key Points Separate

- Maintain Sovereignty
- International Recognition and what we're advocates of and the nuclear stability of those around us, plus non-disclosure of our nuclear possession to remain safe
- Ambassadors to Israel (Ian C Kelly and Friedman), more decisive, culturally aware personnel to make alliances and navigate big influencers in the region
- Good Leadership to resolve sanctions and maintain alliances (+ BDS, Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions and the Arab League Boycott of Israel) to not get opposed and overwhelmed by joined forces
- Extremism in Israel (Hamas) and terrorism (Hezbollah) with propaganda exploitation
- Ongoing Israeli-Palestinian Conflict
- Resolving Israel Arab Conflict undermining peace
- Two State-Solution with Nuclear impacts because ultimately the war with Arabs by displacing more Palestinians

- Religious, Border, and Economic impacts of invasion/ war and long-term nuclear possession of different sovereignties
- How to Find a solution without invasion, but more defining treaty to appeal to both competing human rights and nationalism by compromise and law

Background of Sovereignty in Israel

“From the end of the Ottoman–Mamluk War in 1517 until the First World War, Jerusalem was part of the Ottoman Empire. Since the 1860s, Jews have formed the largest religious group in the city and since around 1887, Jews have been in the majority. In the 19th century, European powers vied for influence in the city, usually on the basis of extending protection over Christian churches and Holy Places. A number of these countries also established consulates in Jerusalem. In 1917 and following the First World War, Great Britain was in control of Jerusalem; from 1923 as part of the Mandate of Palestine. The principal Allied Powers recognized the unique spiritual and religious interests in Jerusalem among the world's three great monotheistic religions as "a sacred trust of civilization", and stipulated that the existing rights and claims connected with it be safeguarded in perpetuity, under international guarantee.”

However, the Arab and Jewish communities in Palestine were in mortal dispute and Britain sought United Nations assistance in resolving the dispute. In November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine (Resolution 181), which called for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, with Jerusalem being established as a *corpus separatum*, or a "separated body" with a special legal and political status, administered by the United Nations. Jewish representatives accepted the partition plan, while representatives of the Palestinian Arabs and the Arab states rejected it, declaring it illegal.

In May 1948, the Jewish community in Palestine issued the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel. Israel became a member of the United Nations the following year and has since been recognized by most countries. The countries recognizing Israel did not recognize its sovereignty over Jerusalem generally, citing the UN resolutions which called for an international status for the city.

With the declaration of the establishment of the State of Israel and the subsequent invasion by surrounding Arab states, the UN proposal for Jerusalem never materialized. The 1949 Armistice Agreements left Jordan in control of the eastern parts of Jerusalem, while the western sector was held by Israel. Each side recognized the other's *de facto* control of their respective sectors. The Armistice Agreement, however, was considered internationally as having no legal effect on the continued validity of the provisions of the partition resolution for the internationalization of Jerusalem. In 1950, Jordan annexed East Jerusalem as part of its larger annexation of the West Bank. Though the United Kingdom and Pakistan recognized Jordanian rule over East Jerusalem, no other country recognized either Jordanian or Israeli rule over the respective areas of the city under their control.

Following the Six-Day War of 1967, Israel declared that Israeli law would be applied to East Jerusalem and enlarged its eastern boundaries, approximately doubling its size. The

action was deemed unlawful by other states who did not recognize it. It was condemned by the UN Security Council and General Assembly which described it as an annexation and a violation of the rights of the Palestinian population. In 1980, Israel passed the Jerusalem Law, which declared that "*Jerusalem, complete and united, is the capital of Israel*". The Security Council declared the law null and void in Resolution 478, which also called upon member states to withdraw their diplomatic missions from the city. The UN General Assembly has also passed numerous resolutions to the same effect.