

BALMUN'26

GA3: SOCHUM

STUDY GUIDE

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1. Letter from the Secretary General

Esteemed Participants of BALMUN'26,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you to this year's annual session of BALMUN. It is truly an honour to host a platform where passionate minds gather to engage in a meaningful debate, diplomacy, and cooperation. BALMUN is not merely a conference; it is a created space where ideas are challenged, and perspectives are broadened.

My journey in this club began on the day that I stepped into this school. I started as a bot delegate, continued as an academic assistant, and now stand proudly as the Secretary General of this year's annual session. Our team has been working meticulously to ensure that this MUN offers not only a rigorous academic experience but also an inspiring and memorable one. We have overcome plenty of different challenges, but all of them have made us stronger than ever to mark our target. We have poured relentless effort into this conference.

With a highly dedicated academic and organizational team, we proudly present twelve committees, including two General Assembly committees, six Special committees, and four Crisis committees. Each committee is carefully designed to encourage critical thinking, creativity, and collaboration. Over the course of three days, you will be able to defend your ideas, listen to opposing views, and seek compromise in the pursuit of meaningful solutions.

I hope that BALMUN'26 serves as a reminder that true leadership lies not in dominance, but in dialogue and not in certainty, but in openness to learning. As the academic and organizational team of BALMUN, we eagerly look forward to witnessing the ideas you will bring to life and the impact you will create throughout the conference.

Your Sincerely,

Kerem Kılıç
Secretary General of BALMUN'26

2. Letters from Under-Secretary Generals

Esteemed Participants,

First I would like to welcome you all to **BALMUN'26**. It's a pleasure to be here for all of you.

My name is Ada Akar and I'm an IBDP student in **SOBIL**. I am more than delighted to attend this thrilling conference with you all. We worked day and night to bring you the best academic experience ever. There is nothing more I want than all of you dear delegates have the best of their time in this event.

Just after I was invited to be the USG of this committee, the whole academic team started to work tirelessly for only bringing you this amazing experience. You will be able to find every single detail that you'll need in your debates. Believe me, it will be an unforgettable memory for all of you but not just only in an academic way :)

This study guide should be your first research data. The committee will keep the ball rolling with the information and the key words in it. The points I want you to specifically cover are all in this guide. I highly recommend you to also check the **QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED** part to have more certain ideas about the agenda.

Last but not least, I'm as much as excited as you are for this committee and believe me when I say that the whole of academia is here to encourage and support you whenever we can. I hope **BALMUN'26** will be THE mun for all of you.

You can contact me if you need via adakar2008@gmail.com,

Ada Akar **CO-UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL**

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3. Introduction to the Committee

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee is the third committee of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). It primarily addresses issues related to human rights and the promotion of fundamental freedoms around the World. When it comes to discussing humanitarian issues, the treatment of refugees, indigenous peoples' rights, the eradication of racism and discrimination, and international humanitarian law, SOCHUM is an essential UNGA committee. Although the SOCHUM Committee does not have rights to pass legally binding resolutions, it holds significant influence to shape global acts and recommend actions to other UN Bodies such as UNHCR or UNSC. The committee convenes representatives from all 193 UN member states, each of whom possesses equal voting power, to engage in a discussion and the drafting of resolutions that reflect the global community's perspective on critical social and human rights issues. The committee convenes representatives from all 193 UN member states, each of whom possesses equal voting power, to engage in a discussion and the drafting of resolutions that reflect the global community's perspective on critical social and human rights issues.

4. Introduction to the Agenda Item

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Israel-Palestine conflict is the longest ongoing war in the area, whose roots go to the year 1948. Due to the ongoing conflict in the area Gaza, the living atmosphere is almost inhuman. A lot of violations against human rights occur in Palestine caused by the war. The basic human rights; the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education are taken from the Palestinian people. According to the “Human Rights Watch” Israeli authorities have caused the massive, deliberate forced displacement of Palestinian civilians in Gaza since October 2023 and are responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Such crimes are counted as Collective punishment practices which are considered forbidden by the Geneva Contracts. The blockade of the Gaza strip, punitive house demolitions, movement restrictions & closures and utility cut-off’s are some of the punishments done in the conflict area. Gaza has conducted hostilities causing horrific violations as human suffering, especially as a result of Israel’s strategies for war and in many actions Israel has taken ended involving gross violations of international human rights law (IHRL) and serious violations of international humanitarian law (IHL). The level of human rights violations to international law was unprecedented, giving rise to concerns over the commission of war crimes and other possible atrocities. The High Commissioner stresses the importance of full and immediate compliance with those obligations for prevent a possible genocide based on the totality of conduct and taking into account events since, including Israel’s recent operations in North Gaza and its adoption of legislation on UNWRA activities, has assumed even further criticality and urgency. These actions taken by the Israeli government can lead alliance member states to another conflict which might cause III. World War.

5. Background Information



a. Israel-Palestine conflict

Decades of tensions between Arabs and Jews under the British mandate was impossible for it to be not seen. In 1947, Britain announced its withdrawal and supported UN Resolution 181,

which proposed partitioning the territory into separate Jewish and Arab states. Against a backdrop of growing violence between Jews and Arabs, and against British rule, the United Nations voted for Palestine to be split into separate Jewish and Arab states. Jerusalem would become an international city. This was one of the first actions taken upon putting a Jewish member state into the area for having more control in the Middle East.

In May 1948, Israel declared its independence and the movement triggered future conflicts. Collective punishment practices were actively done in this period of time and since then, war crimes are actively committed.

ERA	KEY PRACTICE	STATED RATIONALE	HUMANITARIAN IMPACT
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1945	British Emergency Regs	Suppress insurgency	Legalizes home demolitions and curfews.
1967-70's	Mass Deportations	Removing "instigators"	Thousands of local leaders were exiled.
2002	Operation Defensive Shield	Dismantling terror infrastructure	Massive destruction of civilian property in Jenin & Nablus.
2007-Now	Gaza Blockade	Weakening Hamas	95% of water is undrinkable; 80% of the population relies on aid.
2023-2024	Total Siege	Response to Oct 7 attacks	Use of starvation as a weapon of war (as cited by UN experts).

6. Previous Conflicts

a. Arab - Israeli War (1948)

The Arab-Israeli War of 1948 occurred when five Arab nations invaded territory in the former Palestinian mandate immediately following the announcement of the independence of the state of Israel on May 14, 1948. The 1948 war was the conclusion of a civil war which happened from November 1947 to May 1948, between the Jews and Arabs accommodating the British mandate of Palestine. The conflict between Israel and Arab forces outside of the borders of Palestine began on May 15, 1948 when those forces swooped in from neighboring countries just hours after British forces left Palestine and Israel had

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declared its own independence. A series of armistice agreements with the neighboring countries as Egypt (February 24, 1949), Lebanon (March 23, 1949), Transjordan (April 3, 1949), and Syria (July 20, 1949) brought a formal end to the war and established “De Facto” borders for the newly created State of Israel. The borders of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were also created by these treaties.

b. Suez War (1956)

The Suez Crisis of 1956, in which the Egyptian Government seized control of the Suez Canal from the British and French owned company that managed it, had important consequences for U.S. relations with both Middle Eastern countries and European allies.

On July 26, 1956, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser wanted to nationalize the British and French owned Suez Canal Company that operated towards the Suez Canal. Nasser's decision was a big threat against British and French stock holdings in the Company and as the Canal was in fact a symbolic bridge for Europe to have access to the Middle East and their sources and supplements, moreover it threatened the oil supplement of Europe from the Middle East. The ensuing Suez Crisis threatened regional stability and challenged the U.S. relationship with two primary Cold War allies, Britain and France.

The Suez conflict fundamentally altered the regional balance of power. It was a military defeat for Egypt, but Nasser's status grew in the Arab world as the defender of Arab nationalism. Israel withdrew from Egyptian territory gained in the fighting but regained access to the Straits of Tiran, while the United Nations adopted a larger role maintaining a peacekeeping force in the Sinai. Britain and France lost influence in the region and suffered humiliation after the withdrawal of their troops from the Canal Zone. Moreover, relations

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between the United States and its British and French allies temporarily deteriorated in the months following the war. In contrast, Soviet influence in the Middle East grew, especially in Syria where the Soviets began to supply arms and advisers to the Syrian military. The United



States had played a moderating role, and in so doing had improved its relations with Egypt, but the fundamental disputes between Israel and its neighbors remained unresolved. When these disagreements resurfaced, the United States

would again be drawn into the conflicts.

c. Six-Day War (1967)

War in 1967 came as a result of years of increasing tension and vicious border



skirmishes between Arabs and Israelis. Six-Day War, or Arab-Israeli War of 1967, War between Israel and the Arab countries of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. Palestinian guerrillas attacked Israel from their sheltered bases located in Syria which helped guerrillas to do

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mounting raids into Israel. Syria led to increased hostility between the two countries. The biggest flashpoint was Israel's northern border with Syria, where they fought over disputed territory and Syria's attempts to divert the River Jordan away from Israel's national water grid.

Between June 5 and June 10, Israel defeated Egypt, Jordan, and Syria and occupied the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights. From the beginning, the United States sought a ceasefire in order to prevent an Arab defeat bad enough to force the Soviet Union to intervene. U.S. officials were also concerned about alienating pro-Western Arab regimes, especially after Egypt and several other Arab states accused the United States of helping Israel and broke diplomatic relations. Yet after June 5, the administration did not also demand an immediate Israeli pullback from the territories it had occupied. U.S. officials believed that in light of the tenuous nature of the prewar armistice regime, they should not force Israel to withdraw unless peace settlements were put into place.

d. Yom Kippur War (1973)

After Israel's victory in the Six-Day War of 1967, Jews had a control of territory four times its previous size. Egypt lost Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip, Jordan lost the West Bank and East Jerusalem and Syria lost their strategic territory Golan Heights.

When Anwar el-Sadat became the president of Egypt in 1970, He wanted to make peace and thereby achieve stability and recovery of the Sinai, but after Israel's 1967 victory it was unlikely that Israel's peace terms would be in favour of Egypt. So Sadat conceived of a

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daring plan to attack Israel again, which, even if unsuccessful, might convince the Israelis



that peace with Egypt was necessary.

When the fourth Arab-Israeli war began on October 6, 1973, many of Israel's soldiers were away from their posts observing Yom Kippur, and the Arab armies made

impressive advances with their Soviet weaponry.



e. Lebanon War (1982)

In March 1978,

members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) infiltrated Israel, leading to the murder of an American tourist and the hijacking of a bus, resulting in the deaths of 34

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hostages. In retaliation, Israeli forces invaded Lebanon, targeting terrorist bases. After two months, they withdrew, allowing United Nations peacekeepers to enter.

Violence continued to escalate, with repeated PLO attacks and Israeli reprisals. A ceasefire brokered by the US in July 1981 quickly fell apart, as the PLO conducted 270 terrorist operations in Israel, the West Bank, Gaza and along the Lebanese border, resulting in 29 Israeli deaths and over 300 injuries. At the time, an estimated 15,000 to 18,000 PLO members were stationed across Lebanon, armed with significant quantities of light and heavy weaponry.

In June 1982, a Palestinian group had an attempt of suicide against the Israel's ambassador of Great Britain and as a return, Israel Defence Forces (IDF) started an operation called "Operation Peace for Galilee".

f. Second Lebanon War (2006)

The 2006 Lebanon war between Israel and Hezbollah began on 12 July with a cross-border raid. It concluded as two Israeli soldiers were held captured and eight were killed. Since this was not the first time Hezbollah had faced Israeli forces, the fact that Israeli soldiers were hostages caused Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert to move on with political options as a large-scale military response. If he had failed to react decisively, his government could have collapsed. It is spoken as there was a coordination with Iran or Syria which is vague about some speculations towards a broader plan may have been at play.

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Israel's response was however full of unsuccessful coordinations and unpreparedness. The IDF had only a few combat-ready brigades at the time, most of which had spent years focused on counter-insurgency in the occupied territories. As a result, Israeli forces lacked training for high-intensity warfare against a determined and well-prepared enemy.

The Israeli Navy, whose task was to blockade Lebanon and leave them out of the ranges and conflicts, had a surprise counter attack after one of its modern warships was struck by an Iranian missile. It was a sign that proves Hezbollah's supporters were more than they'd expected and it was a clear win for Hezbollah.



7. Key Terminology

Arms Trafficking:

The illegal trade and movement of weapons, often small arms and light weapons (SALW), usually involves

smuggling, black markets, or unauthorized transfers. Arms trafficking is commonly linked to organized crime, conflicts, and violence in unstable regions.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW):

Small arms and light weapons are portable weapons designed for use by individuals or small groups. Small arms include handguns, rifles, and assault weapons. These are often

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used in guerrilla warfare, urban conflict, and by non-state actors due to their ease of use and availability.

Violent Non-State Actors(VNSA's):

Violent non-state actors, also known as non-state armed groups(NSGA's), are individuals or groups that are not officially affiliated with any government who use or threaten violence to achieve their goals. VNSAs include armed militias, terrorist groups, and insurgent organizations. Some oppose governments, while others receive support from them.

Child Protection in Armed Conflict:

A humanitarian and legal framework aimed at safeguarding children from recruitment, injury, exploitation, or psychological harm in conflict zones. Under International Humanitarian Law(IHL) and International Human Rights Law, children benefit from the general protection provided for civilians not taking part in the hostilities.

International Humanitarian Law(IHL):

International Humanitarian Law, also referred to as the laws of armed conflict or the laws of war, is the law that regulates the conduct of war. It is a branch of international law that seeks to limit the consequences of armed conflict by protecting civilians who are not participating in hostilities and by restricting and regulating the means and methods of warfare available to combatants.

Occupied Palestinian Territories(OPT):

OPT refers to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip- areas that have been under Israeli control since the 1967 war.

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These territories are central to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with frequent international concern about the effects of the occupation, especially on civilians and children.

Civilian Casualties:

Civilian casualties are people who are killed or injured during a conflict but are not part of the fighting. This includes children, families, and other non-combatants. Under International Humanitarian Law (IHL), all parties in a conflict must avoid targeting civilians and take steps to reduce harm during military operations.

Militarization:

Militarization is the process of preparing or adapting a society for war. It can involve expanding the military, increasing defense budgets, or promoting military values across society. It often shapes both domestic policy and international behavior.

Demilitarization:

Demilitarization refers to reducing or eliminating military forces and weapons in a certain area or country. It can be part of peace agreements or efforts to reduce tension.

Demilitarization can include dismantling bases, removing troops, or banning weapons in specific zones.

Arms Embargo:

An arms embargo is a ban or restriction that stops certain governments or groups like non-state actors or armed militias from receiving weapons and military equipment to another certain country or group. It is usually used to reduce violence or respond to actions that break international rules.

Buffer Zones:

Buffer zones are safe areas created between the two sides in a conflict. They are usually monitored by the UN to reduce violence and protect civilians. In the Israel–Palestine conflict, buffer zones can be used to keep fighting groups apart and to help keep children and civilians safe from the harm of the conflict.

8. Humanitarian Impact and Human Rights Violations

The topic of human rights violations in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been on the international community's agenda for a long time and is addressed by the United Nations, international actors, and civil society on an ongoing basis. Military actions, prompted by the nature of the conflict, raise serious concerns not only in the sphere of security but also in terms of the protection of basic human rights. Universal standards such as the protection of civilians, access to human relief, freedom of movement, and education and health rights are in serious decline at present.

The massive loss of human lives, displacement of people, and extensive destruction of homes and infrastructure resulting from the Gaza operations raise serious concerns for the international community. This situation is not compatible with international humanitarian law's rules of proportionality and discrimination. Failure to protect the civilian population, especially children, women, and elderly people, is a blatant violation of human rights instruments. School and medical facility destruction has almost eliminated the right to education and healthcare, one of the most fundamental rights enjoyed by the population of the region.

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On the other hand, the attacks that Hamas performed are against international law and human rights norms. Intentional attacks on civilians, mass hostage-taking, and rockets fired into civilian areas have been declared as war crimes by the international community. Refusal to release hostages and preventing humanitarian access aggravate human rights abuses.

It is here that children have been the biggest victims of the war. Mass killing and injury of thousands of children in Gaza, refusal to let them exercise their right to education, and refusal of the minimum conditions of humanity all constitute grave violations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Similarly, the murder or taking of hostages of children inside Israel during raids indicates the extreme effects of war.

The international community realizes that the atrocities are not merely the result of a two-way war but a structural fault that will persist unless there is a permanent peace. The United Nations, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and other international institutions repeatedly call for the adherence of parties to international law. It is necessary that the International Criminal Court (ICC) monitor the process and facilitate possible investigations to hold someone responsible.

In conclusion, the violations of human rights in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are not a local concern but rather an international concern of peace and security. In a situation where children are exposed, civilians are being slaughtered, and humanitarian aid cannot be delivered, the international community should not remain apathetic. Therefore, it is necessary that the parties fulfill their commitments, and the international community ensures unimpeded humanitarian relief and protection of fundamental rights.

9. Major Parties Involved

a. United States of America

Israelis and Palestinians, always had a conflict over their territories in the Middle East and the main reason why Israel was so consistent is their claims to the Holy Land for decades. Although the United States is a strong supporter of Israel, it has traditionally tried to advance a diplomatic solution that would reconcile the competing claims of the two parties.

The Middle East was always a big opportunity of US so the whole area is very significant to the United States as successive administrations pursued a broad set of interrelated goals including securing vital energy resources, staving off Soviet and Iranian influence, ensuring the survival and security of Israel and Arab allies, countering terrorism, promoting democracy, and reducing refugee flows. Correspondingly, the United States has sought to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which has been a major driver of regional dynamics, with an eye toward obtaining these strategic objectives while balancing its support for Israel and pushing for broader regional stability.

However, there is a fact that the United States is yes having peace agreements for conflict to have an end but on the other hand on 13 August 2024, the Department of State announced that the U.S. had approved a \$20 billion weapons package sale to Israel, which included fighter jets and advanced air-to-air missiles.

b. Türkiye

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Second half of the 20th Century, The economic relations between Türkiye and Israel were very close and strong. Türkiye was also the first member state to recognize Israel in the whole area.

However after Recep Tayyip Erdogan came to office in 2002 the relations with Hamas grew stronger while with Israel it started its downfall. In 2006, current Hamas leader Khaled Meshaal visited Türkiye after he was invited by president Erdoğan. Hamas had by then been designated a terrorist group by Israel, the US and the EU, amongst others.

Even though the relations were not as strong as before, there was no political crisis between two member states until in 2009, president Erdoğan stormed out of a meeting during the World Economic Forum in Davos after a clash with Israel's President Shimon Peres over Israeli air strikes in Gaza.

The breaking point was when a ship, the Mavi Marmara, sailed from Istanbul to Gaza leading a flotilla of boats carrying volunteers and humanitarian aid to challenge Israel's maritime blockade of the Gaza Strip.

When the Mavi Marmara refused to halt, Israeli commandos raided it in international waters and 10 Turkish citizens on board were killed in ensuing clashes. The incident led Turkey to suspend diplomatic relations with Israel for several years.

c. Egypt

Egypt both has a border with Israel and Gaza but even though Egypt is a muslim country, their relationship with HAMAS is complicated. In 1978, Cairo signed a formal peace based treaty at Camp David. Egyptian society wanted to be more close with Palestine and they

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wanted their government to show more support to them. While Cairo has acted as an interlocutor between Hamas and Israel in most of the conflicts, Egypt has long been wary about a desire by some on the Israeli right for Egypt to take responsibility for Gaza, pointing to the Egyptian administration of the coastal strip from 1948-67.

On October 7, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued an official statement characterizing the Hamas attack as a Palestinian response to Israel's aggressive actions against Palestinian cities, while simultaneously advocating for restraint and calm from both parties involved. Al-Kamal Sayyis, a representative of the opposition "National Coalition Party" within the leftist faction in Egypt, asserted that the attack was not an isolated event but rather a retaliatory measure in response to the actions of the far-right Israeli government, which seeks to undermine the Palestinian cause.

In addition to the chorus of support for Hamas, there exist Egyptian voices that denounce Hamas' assault on Israeli civilians. Ibrahim Issa, a prominent Egyptian publicist, asserted that while the Palestinian resistance against Israeli occupation forces is deemed legitimate, the same cannot be said for the abduction and killing of Israeli citizens and their transport to Gaza, as this constitutes an act of terrorism. Dalia Ziada, an Egyptian intellectual, underscored the complicity of those who endorse the acts of terrorism perpetrated by Hamas, namely the rape of women, the abduction of vulnerable children and adults, incursions into civilian residences during religious observances, and the killing of unarmed individuals.

d. Jordan

The crisis raging in Israel and Gaza since October 2023 has threatened Jordan's interests in ways not seen since the country lost control of the West Bank in 1967. Public protests in response to the crisis have grown to sizes comparable to those that occurred during the Arab Spring. Jordan's security has also been exposed to Iranian efforts to regionalise the conflict by encouraging militia activity in Iraq, which has fuelled the protests in Jordan, and by exploiting Jordanian airspace to strike Israel. Amman has responded by adopting an activist diplomatic approach to de-escalate the conflict.

The government views the ongoing war, the extreme right-wing government in Israel, the weakness of the Palestinian Authority and increasing settler violence in the West Bank as raising the risk of a doomsday scenario it has feared for many years: an influx of Palestinian refugees from the West Bank into Jordan, the end of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) – which provides services to 2.4 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan – the loss of Jordanian custodianship over Muslim holy sites in Jerusalem, and interruptions in vital water and energy supplies from Israel due to heightened political tensions.

e. Lebanon

The conflict between Israel and Lebanon is as significant as Israel-Hamas conflict with its historical, regional and political roots of both member states. Since the occurrence of

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Arab-Israeli wars, the heat between Israel and Lebanon has never stopped. Territorial conflicts and the geopolitical location of Lebanon was one of the basic reasons of the conflict next to the involvement of international area and member states such as Iran, Syria, and the west, most importantly USA. Since the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, relations between two governments were never good. With Hezbollah being an aggressive group was one the most significant facts in the conflicts. This group had many conflicts with Israel and the military operations by them and the counter responses from Israel have caused massive consequences, migrations, and tension along the border between Israel and Lebanon.

f. Iran

Iran and Israel have been engaged in a proxy conflict since 1985. In the Israeli–Lebanese conflict, Iran has supported Lebanese Shia militias, most notably Hezbollah. In the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, Iran has backed Palestinian groups such as Hamas. Israel has supported Iranian rebels, conducted airstrikes against Iranian allies in Syria, assassinated Iranian nuclear scientists, and directly attacked Iranian forces in Syria. In 2024 the proxy war escalated to a series of direct confrontations between the two countries, and in June 2025, they fought a 12-day war, involving the United States. The current USA-Israel against Iran conflict has worsened the relations between two member states. As of early March 2026, the conflict between Israel, the United States, and Iran has escalated into a large-scale military confrontation. Following the collapse of diplomatic negotiations in February, a joint campaign codenamed Operation Epic Fury was launched on February 28, 2026.

10. Past UN Resolutions Regarding the Issue

**I. United Nations Security Council Resolution
1612(S/RES/1612)—(2005)**

This resolution was adopted on 26 July 2005 by 15 council members, including permanent members China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The resolution highlighted connections between the use of children and illicit trafficking. The council condemned the use and recruitment of child soldiers, and the Secretary General Kofi Annan was asked to implement the following mechanism of reporting and monitoring children in armed conflict:

1. Collect information about how children are being recruited and harmed
2. Collaborate with UN agencies and local authorities to protect children
3. Help governments take stronger roles in protecting children in conflict
4. Talk to armed groups as part of peace efforts, especially about children

All of the 15 countries- Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, UK, USA, Tanzania- voted in favor of this resolution, and the resolution passed.

**II. United Nations General Assembly Resolution(
A/RES/77/32)--(2017)**

This resolution was adopted on 4 December 2017, and it highlighted how unregulated arms flows contribute to armed conflicts, human rights violations, and civilian casualties, including those involving children. It encouraged all Member States to confirm and apply the treaty and work toward more transparent and responsible arms transfer systems. The key points of the conference were:

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1. Encouraging countries to create systems that track and control arms exports and imports
2. Calling all countries that signed the treaty to report each year about their arms transfers
3. Supporting international cooperation and helping states that implement the treaty.
4. Highlighting how unregulated weapons sales hurt civilians, especially in conflict areas

A total of 133 countries voted in favor of the resolution, including France, The UK, Germany, Japan, Mexico, and Israel. Countries such as the USA, China, and Russia abstained or voted against. As a result, the resolution was adopted by the council.

III. United Nations Security Council Resolution Number 2220(2015)

A resolution adopted on 22 May 2015, which highlighted the threat posed by the illicit transfer and misuse of small arms and light weapons, especially their impact on civilians. The resolution encouraged member states to better control weapons, keep them stored safely, and have data on how weapons affect women and children. The key points of this resolution were:

1. Reminding countries to protect civilians, especially women and children, from gun violence
2. Suggesting better storage and tracking of weapons to stop theft or illegal use
3. Asking governments to report where weapons go and how they're used
4. Emphasizing the need for information on how weapons affect women and children differently

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A total of 15 countries attended the conference, and 9 countries voted in favor, while the remaining members were absent. The major supporters of the resolution were the USA, the UK, France, Lithuania, and Spain. And the countries that voted abstained were China, Russia, Angola, Chad, Nigeria, and Venezuela. As a result, the resolution was approved.

IV. United Nations General Assembly Resolution ES-10/20(Number 2022)

Resolution 2022 was adopted on 13 June 2018 and focused on the illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory, condemning settlement expansion, demolitions, and forced displacement of Palestinians. The key points of this resolution were:

1. Condemning the expansion of Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem and other Palestinian territories as violations of international law
2. Urging Israel to follow international humanitarian law and respect Palestinian rights
3. Supporting a two-state solution, with East Jerusalem as the capital of Palestine
4. Calling on all sides to stop actions that increase violence or tensions in the region

A total of 193 countries voted for this resolution, 141 countries voted in favor, 46 countries abstained, and only 6 countries voted against. Those countries were: the USA, Israel, Australia, Canada, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Nauru. And some of the strong supporters were Egypt, Türkiye, Brazil, India, and South Africa. Palestine also voted in favor, and the resolution passed.

V. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2427(2018)

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A resolution adopted on July 9, 2018, which highlighted the urgent need to protect children during armed conflicts. It focused on stopping the use of child soldiers and making sure affected children get support, safety, and access to basic services like education and healthcare. The resolution's key points were:

1. Strongly condemning the recruitment and use of child soldiers
2. Urging accountability for crimes against children,
3. Encouraging UN peacekeepers to protect children in areas of conflict,
4. Highlighting the need for access to education, health care, and other basic services for children affected by war

15 countries attended this conference, and all of the countries voted in favor. The permanent members were: China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA, while the non-permanent members were: Bolivia, the Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, and Sweden. As a result of 15 in favor and zero against, this resolution was adopted by the council.

11. Questions to be Answered

1. What diplomatic actions can be taken towards preventing human rights violations in the Israel-Palestine War?
2. How can a cease-fire between two member states be signed?
3. How can the international arena prevent Israel from committing crimes against International Human Rights?

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4. What can the Palestinian internal affairs do to protect the affected civilians in the area?
5. How can neighbouring countries provide better life standards to the Palestinian people?
6. How can other countries create a legal agreement for preventing the harm occurring towards innocent people?
7. How can the UN create a system to work upon improving living standards of the people affected by the war?
8. What can the International interventions do to secure the borders and limit the access to both countries for preventing more casualties?
9. How can religious ideologies be neutralized by cultural communications with both member states?
10. How can Palestine be supported economically for the continuity of their internal management?
11. What can be done to prevent collective punishment practices in the war zone?
12. What legal actions can be taken to strictly forbid the collective punishment practices?
13. How can the immunity of civilizations in the wars be persistent?
14. What policies can the neighbouring member states develop to provide humanitarian aid to the warzones and improved refugee camps?
15. What political sanctions can be done to member states who are violating International Human Rights?
16. What standards should be given into the refugee camps for human rights(as education, work etc.)?
17. How can hosting member states encourage refugees to contribute into society?

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18. How can a general human rights violations law can be created by the UN to prevent any inhuman actions in the war zone?

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