



**Mission Viejo High School MUN**  
**34<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference**  
*Vox Populi*



**6<sup>th</sup> Legal: Arbitration of Israel/Palestine Conflict**

Hello, my name is Logan Davis and I will be your vice chair for 6th Legal, GA at the MVHS MUN Conference. I am currently a sophomore at Mission Viejo High School. Outside of MUN, I am a part of the sophomore basketball team, and enjoy spending time with my friends. I'm looking forward to Vice Chairing for my first time, as well as meeting all of you! If you have any questions, feel free to contact us at [mvhsmunlegal@gmail.com](mailto:mvhsmunlegal@gmail.com).

*6<sup>th</sup> Legal, or The Sixth Legal Committee of the General Assembly, is charged with making recommendations and establishing general consensuses on legal and arbitative matters. This committee is open to all UN member states who may contribute their opinions and ideas for how best to resolve the issues tabled. This committee thus presides over issues such as sovereignty, land ownership, and regional resource allocation.*

**I. Background for Arbitration of Israel/Palestine Conflict**

“Arbitration” is defined as the use of an arbitrator to settle a dispute. An arbitrator is either a third party person or body of officials appointed to settling a particular dispute. In the case of the Arbitration of Israel/ Palestine, one must understand the conflict at hand. The Palestinian people wish to be allowed to form their own independent country and government in an area that is currently part of the nation of Israel. This specific region has changed hands multiple times throughout history. Due to its relation to global oil demands and needs, a solution to this conflict is extremely important. Since the two nations are incapable of coming to a fair conclusion themselves, an arbitrator is necessary for a peaceful outcome. In this committee, we will be discussing ways this dispute could be settled.

**II. UN Involvement:**

The UN has so far not been able to address and resolve the Israel/ Palestine conflict. The last major land-related action was taken 1967, when Israel was forced to give up territories won over in the war against Syria and Egypt. This is an incredibly contentious and multifaceted issue, so while resolutions that have directly targeted the conflict with minimal success, peripherally-related resolutions have actually made impacts on the ire exhibited by both sides. The UN Security Council has created innumerable resolutions to try and mitigate the tensions being created by both sides. Numerous other countries have made efforts in tandem with the UN to sway one side or the other, but without any verifiable success. However, the United States of America has consistently encouraged cease fires between the two countries.



### **III. Possible Solutions:**

First you must take into consideration both sides of the conflict, and their motives. The scope and magnitude of the demands that both sides have must be respected and careful action must be taken to avoid infringing on the sovereignty of Israel and the human rights of either side. To establish feasible solutions, you as delegates must understand exactly what each side determines is negotiable and why they are acting the way that they are. Numerous solutions, both extreme and moderate exist to tackle this problem. The Palestinian people could be granted the land, should it be determined that the land was taken from them unlawfully. The Israeli holdings could be bolstered should Obviously, there are many solutions that meet in the middle. Some of these include splitting the said territory between the two, or maybe Palestine could give up other territory of theirs as compensation for the Israelis loss of territory. These resolutions all revolve around the wishes of both Israel and Palestine.

### **IV. Bloc Positions:**

African Bloc- Countries belonging to this bloc have mostly remained silent on the issue. Stances are up for interpretation, but it is obvious that a peaceful solution would be best.

Asia Pacific Bloc- This bloc generally supports Palestine and recognizes Palestine's right to the territory in question.

Eastern European Bloc- Countries from this bloc may not support a specific side, but instead look for progress and a peaceful resolution.

Latin America and Caribbean Bloc- Countries that fall in this bloc generally support Palestine, yet this may not be true for all.

Western European Bloc- Positions on the matter may vary from country to country, but overall these countries support Israel and will look for a solution that benefits Israel the most, as it is seen as a beneficial ally.

### **V. Questions to Consider:**

- How is your country affected by this issue?
- What are your country's relationships with both Israel and Palestine?
- Does the transfer of this territory affect your country?



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- Are there

any solutions that please both sides of the conflict?

**VI. Works Cited:**

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