

Resolution

Question of: Palestinian Statehood

Co-Submitted by: Algeria, China, Denmark, France, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, United Kingdom

Co-Sponsored by: Greece, Slovenia

Emphasising the need to provide support to the 9.17 million displaced Palestinians and remaining communities of those affected by the death of more than 71,000 Palestinians since the October 2023 conflict (OCHA), and the other refugees in the region affected by the prolonged conflict between Israel and Palestine;

Aware of individuals who were displaced and may not have sufficient identification to get primary aid;

Recalling United Nations Resolution 194 concerning refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with Israel;

Noting that the Israeli settlements and outposts in Palestine are Illegal, according to the 4th Geneva Convention (Article 49, Paragraph 6);

Acknowledging the significant and recurring human rights violations occurring within Gaza and the West Bank;

Recognizes that all nations, including Israel, have the right to defend themselves in accordance with international laws against terrorist attacks;

Keeping in mind the religious significance of Jerusalem, and its relevance to Christianity, Judaism, and Islam;

Recognizing the history of Israel's unlawful occupation of the Palestinian region, and the cycle of violence, antisemitism, and tensions following Israeli immigration;

Deeply concerned with the prolonged absence of a mediation framework, which has led to the degradation of peace negotiations mandated by Resolution 242, clause 1, sub-clause 2, and the resumption of violence;

Deeply concerned by the aid restriction at border crossings into Gaza, especially Rafah, Kerem Shalom, and Erez crossings;

1. Stresses the imperative for all parties to implement the provisional measures indicated by the ICJ fully and reiterates that non-compliance with the court's orders constitutes a breach of international legal obligations that warrant further review from the SC in accordance with the UN Charter;
2. Calls upon member states to take all necessary and effective measures, in accordance with international law, to ensure accountability for violations, including but not limited to the review of bilateral agreements and sanctions, until such a time that the full UN charter is implemented;
3. Calls for the borders of Palestine and Israel to return to pre-1967 borders with Jerusalem as its capital in accordance with international law within 5 years, and for Palestine to be given full membership of the United Nations via a recommendation from the SC following a 2/3 vote in the GA:
 - a. Considers demolishing the West Bank Wall in time with the deadline;
4. Endorses the establishment and development of the “Palestine Crisis Resolution Framework” (PCRF), overseen by a mediation and crisis resolution council which shall:
 - a. Develop the framework, aligning with the conscience of the General Assembly over the course of a year, and implement the framework over the course of 20 years, which includes the following clauses, but is not limited to:
 - i. The “Open Door” policy, which includes direct talks with the Israeli government and extremist actors, following the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Center Framework regarding direct and cultural violence;
 - ii. Recommending all willing Member States to contribute to a \$1 billion Peace Sustainability Fund, to be used for:
 1. The immediate reconstruction of civilian infrastructure deployed during military operations, particularly prioritizing key infrastructure such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Hospitals, schools, banks, and registries, considering that health services, education, money on the individual level, and record-keeping are fundamental to the stability and functionality of a state;
 2. The provision of micro-grants to local Palestinian and Israeli peace-building NSAs (Non-State Actors) such as NGOs;
 - b. Require a binding protocol of the following mediation and conflict resolution framework to maintain impartiality, including:

- i. The recommendation for the mediation council personnel to be a mixture from states without a direct bilateral military or strategic alliance with either party to the conflict and states with a strong enforcement credibility (strong military presence,
 - ii. A requirement for all PCRf mediators to undergo a transparency audit regarding previous political and financial ties to the warring nations;
 - c. Supports the implementation of a transitional administration in Gaza under the auspices of the regional mediation council, to facilitate elections and the integration of essential public services;
5. Endorses the development and subsequent deployment of a permanent UN-supported entity within civilian territories, in accordance with Article 41 of the UN Charter, stating the Security Council decides what non-violent measures are to be employed, to uphold the following operations, but are not limited to (Under the PCRf):
- a. The creation of permanent humanitarian corridors (PHCs) that remain legally immune to military blockades, ensuring services such as ambulances and emergency responders have unimpeded access to civilian sites,
 - b. The deployment of guards around historically and/or culturally significant sites, specifically tasked with the protection of said sites, such as churches, mosques, and synagogues, to dissuade all forms of sectarian violence,
 - c. The implementation of biweekly health and infrastructure assessments to ensure civilian populations have access to clean water, electricity, and medical supplies;
6. Invites the voluntary deployment of personnel from any capable UN member states to serve as UNMOs (United Nations Military Observers) and Humanitarian Escorts within the OPT (Occupied Palestinian Territory) in accordance with the framework and spirit of Article 43(1) of the UN Charter, whose duties shall include but are not limited to (Under the PCRf):
- a. Acting as neutral intermediaries between Israeli military commanders and local Palestinian administrative leaders to de-escalate on-the-spot tensions;
7. Requests the strengthening of existing UN humanitarian agencies operating in Gaza and the West Bank. Provide displaced civilians with access to primary identification such as birth certificates, passports, national identification cards (Under the PCRf),
- a. Use of internally displaced certificates- documentation identifying individuals forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence, or disasters;
8. Demands Israel allow emergency aid and medical teams free passage through Operation Iron Blockade to:

- a. Ensure immediate medical care and evacuations of the innocent civilians who are trapped and injured,
 - b. Provide a safe passage of emergency personnel, vehicles, and equipment without disturbance from any parties,
 - c. Denouncing Operation Iron Blockade,
 - d. Authorize the enforcement of clause two in case of non-compliance;
9. Calls for the deployment of UNMO to observe, monitor, and report on the conditions and actions on both sides in the recent Temporary Security Screening Centers, including a determination of whether the nature, purpose, and operation of such centers are consistent with international humanitarian and human rights law;
10. Demands the immediate cessation of all forcible transfers or deportations of Palestinian civilians, emphasizing that such actions constitute a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Rome Statute, including but not limited to:
 - a. Ensure that civilians displaced during the recent hostilities, including those affected by Operation Iron Blockade, are granted the right to return to their specific places of origin as soon as active hostilities cease, with their property rights protected,
 - b. Orders all illegal settlers to withdraw from the West Bank and other countries;
11. Calls for the formal partition of Jerusalem along the pre-1967 borders recognizing West Jerusalem as the sovereign capital of Israel and East Jerusalem as the formal capital of the State of Palestine, and further demands that the old city be granted a “Special Protected Status” to ensure the freedom of worship for all denominations

Emergency crisis

📅 Emergency Crisis 2026

Tab 3

