

"הם זנחו את ה', הם עוררו את קדוש ישראל לכעס; הם גרמו לפירוד"
ישעיהו

"They have forsaken the LORD, they have provoked the Holy One of Israel
unto anger; they caused separation."
The Prophet Isaiah

"لقد تركوا الرب ، واستفzوا قدوس إسرائيل للغضب. تسببوا في التباعد"
النبى إشعفاء عليه السلام

1. Amendment to the United Nations Charter for Adoption of Resolutions by Hypermajority

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need to reflect the changing dynamics of international relations and the importance of greater inclusivity in decision-making processes,

Recalling Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations which stipulates that amendments to the Charter shall come into force for all Members upon ratification by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council,

Noting the evolving nature of threats to international peace and security and the imperative for the United Nations Security Council to adapt its decision-making processes accordingly,

1. **Proposes** an amendment to the Charter of the United Nations that introduces the concept of a "Hypermajority" vote in the United Nations Security Council, where a resolution may be passed with a minimum of fourteen affirmative votes out of fifteen, even if one permanent member exercises the veto;
2. **Defines** "Hypermajority" as a superqualified majority that provides a broader consensus among Member States of the United Nations Security Council for the adoption of resolutions;
3. **Encourages** Member States to consider the implications of this amendment as a means to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council in carrying out its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security;
4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the potential impacts of this amendment, including legal and procedural aspects, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its [next session or specify a time frame];
5. **Decides** to convene a special session dedicated to considering the amendment to the United Nations Charter, to be held [specify a time frame];
6. **Calls upon** all Member States to engage constructively in deliberations on this proposed amendment and to contribute to a comprehensive examination of its merits and challenges;
7. **Affirms** that this amendment will come into effect upon ratification by two-thirds of the Member States of the United Nations, including all of the permanent members of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter.

2. Amendment to the United Nations Charter Concerning the Voting Rights of Member States with Leaders Convicted of War Crimes or Crimes Against Humanity

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the commitment of states to uphold justice and accountability,

Reaffirming its commitment to maintain international peace and security and to promote justice and the rule of law,

Recognizing the imperative that leaders who are found guilty of war crimes or crimes against humanity should not influence decisions pertaining to peace and security,

Acknowledging the role of the International Criminal Court in the determination and prosecution of war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Noting the need for consistency and integrity in the application of international law, particularly with respect to upholding human rights and international justice,

1. **Proposes** an amendment to the Charter of the United Nations such that any Member State whose current leaders have been convicted by the International Criminal Court of war crimes or crimes against humanity shall have their voting rights suspended in matters requiring a vote by the Security Council or the General Assembly;
2. **Stipulates** that suspension of voting rights is to be enacted immediately following a conviction by the International Criminal Court and will remain in effect until such time as the convicted leader is no longer in an official position of power or the conviction is overturned;
3. **Clarifies** that this amendment aims to strengthen the principles of justice and accountability within the international community and to safeguard the decision-making processes of the United Nations from undue influence by individuals convicted of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community;
4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to coordinate with the International Criminal Court to establish a formal notification process for convictions relevant to this amendment;
5. **Calls upon** Member States to engage in open and constructive dialogue regarding the proposed amendment, emphasizing the importance of upholding human rights and the rule of law at the international level;
6. **Decides** to convene an intergovernmental conference to discuss the proposed amendment and its implications, with the aim of facilitating the adoption process in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter;
7. **Affirms** that the proposed amendment will not affect the obligations and rights of Member States under the Charter other than the specific provision concerning voting rights as outlined in this resolution.

3. Addressing the Historical Context of the Security Council Composition in Light of the British Mandate for Palestine

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, which adopted the plan for the partition of Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish states and the Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem,

Reaffirming the need for the implementation of a just and lasting peace in the region that acknowledges the rights and legitimate aspirations of all peoples involved,

Recognizing the complex and unresolved nature of the Palestine question and the ongoing impact of historical decisions on the current situation in the Middle East,

Acknowledging that the mandate given to the United Kingdom over Palestine and the subsequent unresolved partition plan have had a lasting impact on regional and international peace and security,

Observing that since the establishment of the State of Israel, the envisioned partition has not been realized in a manner that satisfies the agreed-upon terms of resolution 181 (II) and subsequent related resolutions,

Expressing concern that the involvement of Israel in the administrative matters concerning the Palestinian territories has led to increased tensions and conflict, contrary to the spirit of the United Nations resolutions aimed at establishing peace,

Affirming the importance of equitable representation in the Security Council that reflects current geopolitical realities and the need to address historical grievances,

Desiring to reinvigorate efforts towards a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question in accordance with international law and UN resolutions,

1. **Recommends** that the status of the United Kingdom as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council be reconsidered in light of its historical role in the partition of Palestine and the unresolved status of the region;
2. **Proposes**, as a measure to advance the peace process and address historical imbalances, that the Permanent Member seat held by the United Kingdom be offered to an Arab nation as determined by a collective decision of the Arab League;
3. **Asserts** that this proposed restructuring is an effort to realign the Security Council with the current geopolitical landscape and to facilitate a more effective role for the United Nations in resolving long-standing conflicts, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;
4. **Calls upon** the Security Council to conduct thorough deliberations on this matter, taking into account the historical context and the current challenges in implementing a viable two-state solution as envisioned by resolution 181 (II) and subsequent resolutions;
5. **Decides** to establish a special committee tasked with examining the potential impact of the proposed changes on the peace process in the Middle East, including the establishment of a sovereign and independent Palestinian state;
6. **Encourages** the international community to support renewed diplomatic efforts to realize the objectives of resolution 181 (II) and to achieve a just, comprehensive, and enduring peace in the Middle East.

4. Admission of the State of Palestine to Membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012, which accorded to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations,

Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence in their sovereign State,

Acknowledging the mutual recognition of the State of Palestine and the State of Israel as expressed in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice, and respect for human rights,

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, which remains a fundamental component of the international legitimacy of the two-State solution,

Aware that both the State of Israel and the State of Palestine have declared their statehood, and yet only one has been admitted as a full member of the United Nations,

Emphasizing the imperative of a peaceful coexistence of two democratic states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders,

Expressing its profound regret that the State of Palestine has not yet achieved full membership in the United Nations simultaneous with the State of Israel,

1. **Expresses its appreciation** for the efforts and commitments to peace made by both parties and the international community;
2. **Extends an apology** to the State of Palestine for the delay in its admission to full membership in the United Nations;
3. **Affirms** its support for the two-State solution, based on the borders prior to 1967, with a vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security;
4. **Welcomes** the application of the State of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations;
5. **Decides** to admit the State of Palestine to membership in the United Nations, recognizing its sovereign equality alongside the State of Israel and its right to defend itself, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations and international law;
6. **Urges** both States to resume negotiations on all final status issues in the Middle East peace process and to refrain from unilateral actions that could preclude a negotiated two-state outcome;
7. **Encourages** all Member States to offer support and assistance to the State of Palestine in its efforts to develop as a sovereign, independent, and democratic state;
8. **Calls upon** both Member States, Israel and Palestine, to cooperate diligently for the sake of peace, security, and mutual recognition, and to work towards a lasting peace agreement;
9. **Requests** the Security Council to consider and approve the application of the State of Palestine for membership in the United Nations, in line with the Charter of the United Nations;
10. **Directs** the Secretary-General to take all necessary actions to implement this resolution and to report back to the General Assembly at its next session.

5. Calling for Ceasefire and Hostage Release

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the obligation of Israel, the occupying Power, to abide fully by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,

Recalling its resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and other relevant resolutions,

Noting with deep concern the ongoing tensions and military activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians in the entire Middle East region,

Recognizing the principle of self-defense as inherent to all sovereign nations,

Acknowledging the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people for statehood and the obligations of the international community to support them in achieving this goal,

Condemning all acts of violence, terrorism, provocation, incitement, and destruction,

Adopting the term التباعد (at-tiba'ad), derived from the Arabic for “distancing” or “spacing apart,” to articulate the distinct nature of the Palestinian experience under military occupation,

1. **Calls** for an immediate ceasefire and a cessation of all hostilities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;
2. **Demands** that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all military operations and comply with its obligations under international law;
3. **Stresses** the need for all sides to immediately and unconditionally release all hostages as a step towards building trust and facilitating dialogue;
4. **Reiterates** that all Member States have an obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other Member States;
5. **Affirms** Israel’s right to defend itself from threats posed by other Member States, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter;
6. **Recognizes** that the Palestinian people, who remain under occupation, have expressed their peaceful aspirations and their right to self-determination and statehood;
7. **Urges** Member States to support initiatives aimed at resuming direct negotiations between the parties to achieve a two-state solution based on the lines of 4 June 1967 and in accordance with the resolutions of the Council, and the principle of land for peace;
8. **Calls upon** both parties to act on the basis of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, and relevant UN resolutions, to refrain from provocative actions, and to work towards peace;
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to monitor the situation and report back to the Council regularly on the implementation of this resolution;
10. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

6. The Dvira Plan

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973),

Recognizing the need for a two-state solution based on the pre-1967 borders with guarantees for the security of both Israel and Palestine,

Acknowledging the significance of territorial contiguity for the Palestinian state to ensure its viability and the well-being of its population,

1. **Reaffirms** the necessity for the establishment of a Palestinian state based on the pre-1967 borders, comprising the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem as its capital.
2. **Defines** the Palestinian territory to include a new boundary line extending from the northernmost point of the Gaza Strip, directly southeast to the Dvira/Lahav area, thus creating a contiguous landmass that incorporates the entirety of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank down to Elat in the south.
3. **Mandates** the establishment of a secure and sovereign border and corridor, under the auspices of the United Nations, to connect Gaza and the West Bank along the newly defined boundary line, and continuing along pre-1967 West Bank borders, then along the Jordan to UNDOF in the north, ensuring the free movement of people and goods within the sovereign territory of the state of Palestine.
4. **Decides** that this corridor will be demilitarized, with international guarantees for its security and neutrality, and with its administration initially overseen by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission, transitioning, to Israeli-Palestinian control as stability is achieved.
5. **Calls for** the creation of buffer zones along the new boundary line with the dual purpose of ensuring security and fostering environmental sustainability, under the supervision of the United Nations until such a time as it can be handed over to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to manage as a transboundary peace park.
6. **Supports** the uninterrupted territorial integrity of the Palestinian state, ensuring its land, air, and maritime borders are respected, including its border with Egypt and Jordan and access to international waters.
7. **Urges** both states to cooperate in establishing peace, security, and prosperity for their peoples, safeguarding the rights and freedoms of all citizens within their respective territories.
8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy to oversee the implementation of this resolution, and to assist in the negotiations necessary for the successful establishment of the new boundary line and the administration of the contiguous territory of Palestine.
9. **Instructs** the dismantling of the existing fence along the southeastern face of the Gaza Strip and mandates its reinstallation along the newly formed international boundary line stretching from northernmost Gaza to the West Bank at Dvira/Lahav. This repositioning of the fence is to be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations, ensuring that the new boundary provides security while respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the state of Palestine.
10. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.



ISRAEL

ישראל

Dvira*

PALESTINE

فلسطين