Members of the Security Council:

Belgium	Indonesia	South Africa
Burkina Faso	Italy	United Kingdom
China	Libyan Arab	United States of
Costa Rica	Jamahiriya	America
Croatia	Panama	Viet Nam
France	Russian Federation	

Representatives to the Security Council should note that the agenda provided is only provisional. The Security Council may discuss any international peace and security issue brought before it. For this reason, Representatives must have a broad base of knowledge on current events in the international community. Also, the overviews provided below are only current through the publication of this handbook. Many of the topics listed below will change significantly before the Conference, and Representatives should be familiar with the up-to-date situations. Periodicals are one of the best recommended sources available for day-to-day updates. These include among others: *New York Times, UN Chronicle, London Times, Foreign Policy, The Economist and Keesing's Record of World Events*.

Also, the UN Foundation's on-line daily newsletter, the UN Wire, is an excellent resource for timely information. Whenever possible, AMUN recommends that Representatives familiarize themselves with the most recent report(s) published by the Secretary-General on each situation, along with other UN documents. These can be found on the UN homepage under the Security Council documents section (www.un.org/Docs/sc/). Please note that the bibliographies for these topics focus primarily on UN sources, with some news sources provided for background on important aspects of the various situations.

Initial background research is provided below for each region, with one or two topics receiving a brief analysis. Security Council Representatives are neither limited to the main topics discussed nor to any of the topics listed. Should world events move in a different direction from the topics provided in this handbook, the Security Council is welcome to discuss any peace and security matter which it desires.

Please note that draft resolutions should be written on the sub-topics of each regional area: i.e., resolutions would not be written about "Issues in Africa," but rather about "The Situation in Sierra Leone" or similar sub-topics within the region.

ISSUES IN AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

The future of the United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE) remains uncertain as the border conflict between the two nations continues to simmer. UNMEE was deployed in 2000 as part of a peace agreement that ended the two-year conflict between the countries over a border dispute. As part of the agreement, an international boundary commission ruled on disputed segments of the border, including the contested town of Badme. The commission awarded the town to Eritrea in 2002, but Ethiopia disputed the ruling. In October 2005, the Eritrean government restricted UNMEE helicopter flights, prohibited night patrols, and ended demining operations, leading to an inability for UNMEE to monitor troop movements. In December 2005, the government ordered all American, Canadian, and European peace keepers to leave the country. The Security Council called for Ethiopia to respect the boundary commission's ruling and for Eritrea to remove its restrictions on the peace keepers, but neither side has been willing to cooperate.

In October 2006, over 2,000 Eritrean Defense Forces (EDF) troops entered the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) with tanks, artillery, and anti-air guns. Ethiopia also increased its military presence near the southern boundary of the Zone, deploying around 1,200 troops. In March 2007, Ethiopia contacted UNMEE, informing them of the presence of additional tanks and artillery in the region. The situation continued for the most part unchanged with Eritrean troops and equipment continuing to move into the TSZ and Ethiopian troops continuing to fortify positions. This continued until November 2007 when forces on both sides reached their peak and remain unchanged.

This has resulted in several shooting incidents particularly in the southern boundary where troops literally face one another. Eritrea has continued to restrict UNMEE fuel shipments, which has forced the temporary withdrawal of UNMEE forces from Eritrean territory. Recent terrorist attacks in Ethiopia have also exacerbated the situation, with Ethiopia alleging Eritrean involvement. Additionally, events in Somalia continue to act as a proxy battle between the Ethiopian forces and the Eritrean backed Union of Islamic Courts.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:
- How are the restrictions on UNMEE affecting its mission?
- Do the changing conditions in the region require a change in the objectives of UNMEE?
- What would a renewal of violence mean for the region and for UNMEE?
- Can the mission succeed without the support of the parties?

Bibliography:

"Eritrea undermined basis of UN peacekeeping mission's mandate – Security Council," *UN News Centre*, 1 May 2008, ww.un.org/news.

Huddleston, Vicki and Tibor Nagy, "Don't Turn on Ethiopia," *The New York Times,* 15 November 2007.

"Over 700 blue helmets relocated out of Eritrea," *UN News Centre*, 11 March 2008, www.un.org/news.

"Security Council calls for Eritrea's full cooperation for blue helmets' relocation," *UN News Centre*, 14 March, 2008, www.un.org/news.

"Secretary-General sets out four options for UN mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea," *UN News Centre*, 11 April, 2008, www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

S/RES/1798
S/RES/1767
S/RES/1741
S/2008/226 - Special report of the Secretary-General on the United
    Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
S/2008/145 - Special report of the Secretary-General on the United
    Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
S/2008/40 - Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

Following the 1991 collapse of Mohamed Siad Barre's government, the United Nations sent a force of 35,000 troops in Operation Restore Hope. The mission initially made progress but in 1994 American and European troops within the force began to withdrawl. The UN Mission to Somolia, UNOSOM II, ended with the withdrawal of forces in 1995. Between 1995 and 2000 the situation deteriorated with the capital of Mogadishu divided between two rival warlords.

In 2000, the situation began to look more promising, Abdikassim Salat Hassan was elected transitional president by various clan leaders in Djibouti. In 2002, the transitional government signed a cease-fire with 21 clan-based factions at talks sponsored by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). In 2004, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) emerged from a two year peace process led by IGAD and the government of Kenya. However, in 2006 the apparent political progress began to erode. Militias loyal to the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC) took control of Mogadishu and southern Somalia, the Security Council, in S/RES/1725 (2006), authorized IGAD and the African Union (AU) to send a peacekeeping force to help prop up the transitional government. Prior to the deployment of African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Ethiopian forces helped engage the UIC militias, driving them out of Mogadishu with the assistance of the AMISOM. The UIC and affiliated anti-government groups have continued to fight with TFG and Ethiopian troops, with late 2007 and early 2008 being marked by repeated and coordinated anti-government attacks from within Mogadishu, and Ethiopian forces responding by using mortar and field gun attacks on heavily populated areas from which those attacks are being launched. In light of these developments the African Union Peace and Security Council has requested the transition of peacekeeping from AMISOM to United Nations forces, acknowledged in S/RES/1801. The security situation in Somalia still remains volatile, with little ability of the TFG to enforce law, and no navy, acts of international piracy have risen greatly. A boarder dispute between the self-governing areas of Somaliland and Puntland remains of concern, as well as the Hiraan and Juba districts becoming a possible safe haven for international terrorists.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:
- Why has the Somali civil war persisted for so long despite significant international attention?
- What might differentiate a new UN peacekeeping mission from AMISOM?
- How might neighbor state involvement further complicate the situation?

- What might be done to help alleviate Somalia's humanitarian crisis?

Bibliography:

Hassan, Mohamed Olad, "Residents Flee Capital After Scores Die in
    Clashes," *The Washington Post*, 21 April 2008.
Morris, Harvey, "Somalia Seeks UN Force to Restore Order," *The
    Financial Times,* 16 April 2008.
Gettleman, Jeffery, "Somali Town Falls to Insurgent Raid," *The New
    York Times*, 1 April 2008.
"Senior UN envoy meets with Government leaders in Somalia," *UN
    News Centre*, 28 February 2008, www.un.org.news.
"Somalia: UN envoy calls on Security Council to take 'bold, decisive
    and fast action'," *UN News Centre*, 23 July 2008, www.un.org/
    news.
"Support for Somali peace accord focus of meeting hosted by UN
    envoy," *UN News Centre*, 17 June 2008, www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

S/RES/1801
S/RES/1772
S/RES/1766
S/RES/1744
S/RES/1725
S/2008/178 - Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in
    Somalia

THE SITUATION IN SUDAN

In 2003, a rebellion broke out in the Darfur region of Sudan, separate from the civil war that was already engulfing the country. While the north-south civil war ended in 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), conflict remained in Darfur. Rebels called the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA), attacked government and military facilities throughout Darfur. This lead to retaliation by local militias known as, Janjaweed, against tribes supporting the SLA. The Janjaweed are backed by the Sudanese government and have often worked in coordination with the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF). The conflict in Darfur has resulted in the deaths of an estimated 300,000 and displacement of 2.5 million people. While several Member States and NGO's declared the events that occurred in Darfur genocide, the United Nations has not declared the fighting in Darfur genocide.

Resolution 1769 (2007) established the United Nations-African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The UNAMID was created to assist the African Union force already in place (AMIS), and to respect the sovereign wishes of the government of Sudan by placing a peacekeeping force primarily composed of African peace keepers in the region. The UN assumed full authority in January 2008. UNAMID's mission in Darfur is to monitor the humanitarian, and security situation and the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement. Despite progress made in most areas in Darfur, violence still continues, especially in western Darfur. SAF, and allied groups have continued to launch attacks inside Darfur. Rebel groups from Chad have also hindered the security situation in western Darfur. Attacks by the SAF, and allied militias have targeted

former opposition strongholds, and have included what appears to be deliberate targeting of civilians. Inter-tribal fighting and rebel group attacks on government forces have also continued in the area. Targeting of humanitarian workers in the area is also a concern; World Food Programme trucks have been hijacked are many drivers missing or have been killed. Humanitarian aid has been unable to reach some areas which is effecting nearly 160,000 displaced people.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:
   • What changes should be made in the mission of UNAMID? How should the Security Council respond to the government of Sudan with respect to its national sovereignty for its actions in Darfur?
   • What has caused the violence in Sudan to continue to escalate despite repeated bouts of diplomacy? How might these factors be overcome?
   • Does your government consider the situation in Darfur genocide? If so, how does this affect how the Security Council should react?

Bibliography:

Charbonneau, Louis, "U.N. Chief Condemns Recent Darfur Bombings," *The International Herald Tribune*, 8 May 2008.
"Darfur peace process at a 'crossroads,' UN envoy says," *UN News Centre*, 10 May 2007, www.un.org/news.
Polgreen, Lydia, "Peacekeeping in Darfur Hits More Obstacles," *The New York Times,* 28 March 2008.
Polgreen, Lydia, "Scorched-Earth Policy Returns to Darfur," *The New York Times*, 3 March 2008.
"Security Council urged to support Sudan's 'fragile' north-south peace accord," *UN News Centre*, 18 June 2008, www.un.org/news.
"UN continues efforts to promote peace in Darfur and southern Sudan," *UN News Centre*, 3 June 2008, www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

S/RES/1784
S/RES/1769
S/RES/1755
S/RES/1665
S/2008/400 - Report of the Secretary-General on the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2008/196 - Report of the Secretary-General on the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

THE SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In 1997 the invasion of Rwandan forces to flush out Hutu militias sparked five years of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire). The Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire (AFDL) aided by Rwandan and Ugandan forces toppled the government of Mobutu Sese Seko and installed the leader of AFDL, Laurant Kabila, as president. Shortly thereafter the newly appointed president fell out of favor with the Rwandan and Ugandan forces when he turned against his former allies demanding the withdrawal of their troops from DRC. The Rally for Congolese Democracy (RDC) and the Movement for the Liberation of Congo, rebel groups backed by Rwandan and Ugandan forces, launched an insurgency within the DRC to overthrow the government of Laurant Kabila. However the governments of Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Angola decided to send troops to aid the government of Laurant Kabila escalating the conflict further. In July of 1999 the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement was signed calling for the immediate halt of military operations by all six nations and the MLC. The Security Council dispatched 90 liaisons to monitor the ceasefire in August. The ceasefire was repeatedly breached thus prompting the creation of United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) to monitor the ceasefire authorizing the deployment of 5,537 UN peace keepers in February 2000. Laurant Kabila died from wounds sustained during an assassination attempt in 2001 and his son Joseph Kabilia took the presidency of DRC. Fighting continued on a large scale until 2002 when Rwanda withdrew 20,000 troops and the Pretoria Agreement was signed creating a government of national unity among remaining waring rebel factions in the DRC.

Since the end of the Second Congo War the Democratic Republic of Congo remains a country in conflict. The war killed an estimated five million people, making it the deadliest conflict since WWII. Despite the presence of MONUC many rebel groups still remain in the DRC that have not been incorporated into the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC). Specific problematic groups include the Congrès national pour la défense du peuple (CNDP), Mayi-Mayi, and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) continue to engage FARDC especially in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri. Violence in these areas has stemmed from the ethnic conflict between the Hutus and Tutsi spilling over from Rwanda in 1994 and still continues. By February 2007 MONUC forces numbered 17,000 and were focused on the goals of enforcing and monitoring the ceasefire agreement, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement, and reintegration of waring factions, and transition towards credible elections. The first round of elections for president and the National Assembly took place in July of 2006. However, despite this progress many problems still face the DRC including, ethnic violence, the use of child soldiers, the looting of natural resources, illicit arms trade, the sexual violence against women, and nearly 3.4 million refugees.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:
   • What can be done to limit the looting of resources that continues to perpetuate conflict?
   • How might neighbor state involvement further complicate the situation?
   • What might be done to help alleviate the humanitarian crisis especially in regards to women and children?

Bibliography:

Bennett, Nicki "A Fragile Future" *Oxfam International*, February 2007.
"DR Congo and Rwanda assess progress in dealing with armed groups – UN," *UN News Centre*, 21 April 2008, www.un.org/news.

"DR Congo: UN welcomes surrender of commander of Rwandan
armed group," *UN News Centre*, 23 May 2008, www.un.org/
news.
Garrett, Nicholas "Congo Rebels Cash in on Demand for Tin"
Financial Times, 5 March 2008.
"Rwandan armed groups in eastern DR Congo must surrender
– Security Council," *UN News Centre*, 13 March 2008. www.
un.org/news.

UN Documents:

S/RES/1807
S/RES/1804
S/RES/1794
S/RES/1279
S/2008/433 - Twenty-sixth report of the Secretary-General on the
United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of
the Congo
S/2008/218 - Twenty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the
United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of
the Congo
S/2007/391 - Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed
conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Issues In The Middle East

The Situation in Iran

Although there have long been allegations of a secret Iranian program
to develop nuclear weapons, these rumors took on a new life when an
Iranian opposition group revealed two previously unknown nuclear
sites in 2002. Iran has claimed that its nuclear program existed solely
to provide electrical power, but the International Atomic Energy
Agency (IAEA) has increased inspections aimed at determining
whether or not Iran had a military nuclear program operating
alongside its civilian program. The IAEA identified five different
areas in which Iran was in violation of its Safeguards Agreement and
potentially in violation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) itself.

Over the past few years, the IAEA has found numerous instances
where Iran failed to report nuclear activities and nuclear facilities.
While the IAEA has confirmed Iran's ability to enrich uranium to
low levels, the organization has admitted significant gaps in its
understanding of the Iranian enrichment program. France, Germany,
and the United Kingdom (often known collectively as the EU3) held
early negotiations with Iran. The Europeans sought to broker a deal
that would allow Iran to develop nuclear reactors that would produce
electric energy without allowing Iran technology that could later serve
as the building blocks for a military program, such as the enrichment
of uranium. The Iranians agreed to suspend controversial activities,
such as enrichment, while the negotiations continued. In August of
2005, the negations reached a climax, with the EU3 making their final
offer to Iran: a series of economic and political incentives to Iran in
return for Iran's suspension of nuclear activities. Iran rejected the
offer and resumed enriching uranium shortly thereafter. In April 2006,
President Ahmadinejad announced that Iran had "joined the nuclear
countries of the world," and that Iran had no intention of giving up

its right to enrich uranium as part of negotiations over its nuclear
program.

The Security Council agreed in early June 2006 on a set of proposals
for Iran, containing both incentives and disincentives for Iran to
cease enriching uranium. Iran rejected the proposals calling them,
"insulting and humiliating." Following the rejection of the proposals,
the Security Council has issued four resolutions between July 2006,
and March 2008 banning arms exports, freezing assets, and restricting
the travel of individuals, groups, and companies associated with the
nuclear program. The latest resolution S/RES/1803 issued shortly
after the IAEA Board of Governors report (GOV/2008/6) confirming
that Iran had not halted enrichment activities or work on heavy water
related projects and had begun development of new centrifuges for
enrichment. The report also raised serious concerns regarding Iran's
studies on high-explosives testing, and missile re-entry vehicles.
Iran has rejected these allegations saying that the Security Council's
resolutions are a violation of its rights under the Non-Proliferation
Treaty and that the EU3 and the United States have been giving false
information to the IAEA.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this
issue include:
- How does the presence of the Iranian nuclear program affect the
implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty?
- What are appropriate actions for the international community to
take with regard to Iran's nuclear program?

Bibliography:

"Iranian cooperation and transparency crucial, UN nuclear watchdog
chief says," *UN News Centre*, 29 October 2007, www.un.org/
news.
Kenneth Pollack, The Persian Puzzle, Random House 2005.
Ryan, Rosalind, "Iran Resumes Uranium Enrichment," *The Guardian*,
8 August 2005.
"Security Council receives additional reports on Iran sanctions," *UN
News Centre*, 17 March 2008, www.un.org/news.
"UN atomic watchdog chief wraps up visit to Iran," *UN News Centre*,
14 January 2008, www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

S/RES/1803
S/RES/1747
S/RES/1737
S/RES/1696
GOV/2008/6
GOV/2006/14
GOV/2003/40
INFCIRC/724

Additional Web Resources:

www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Focus/IaeaIran/index.shtml - IAEA in
Focus: IAEA and Iran
www.globalpolicy.org/security/sanction/indxiran.htm - Global Policy
Forum Iran webpage

The Situation in Iraq

Iraq is a frequent subject of debate within the Security Council but rarely acted upon since the removal of Saddam Hussein's government in 2003. While the UN was forced to withdraw many of its personnel in Iraq following the August and September 2003 bombings of its offices, its presence has increased again recently.

Since the re-entry of UN personnel in Iraq, the Security Council's primary action was the establishment of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) in August 2003. The mission of UNAMI was to promote the efforts of the Iraqi government in strengthening representative government, political dialog, national reconciliation, diplomatic engagement of neighboring countries, and to assist vulnerable groups, including refugees and displaced persons, promote human rights, and enable judicial and legal reform. Instrumental in the December 2005 elections, UNAMI has also been active in assisting the Iraqi government with political and economic development as well as in coordinating reconstruction and humanitarian assistance efforts.

Ongoing violence, unfortunately, has served as an impediment to the successful work of UNAMI. In the past year the security situation in Iraq has improved, prompting the Security Council to expand the role of UNAMI as outlined in resolution S/RES/1770. UNAMI has also played an important role in promoting regional cooperation in Iraq from neighboring states such as Turkey. The government of Iraq still faces many obstacles particularly those related to establishing national consensus regarding reconciliation of its government and the sharing of power and resources. UNAMI, the Iraqi government and the people of Iraq are largely dependent on the military personnel of Member States in the multinational force for security.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:
- How can the role of UNAMI be expanded to further promote a representative government of all political groups? How might such expansion effect regional cooperation?
- What additional steps can be taken to facilitate the return of refugees? Should UN peacekeepers assist in providing security for UNAMI humanitarian efforts?
- How does the security situation contribute to limited UN efforts? What can be done to improve the situation?

Bibliography:

"More needs to be done to help Iraq overcome divisions, says Secretary-General," *UN News Centre*, 25 April 2008, www.un.org/news.

Schneider, Daniel B and Damien Cave, "Security Council Approves a Broader U.N. Mandate in Iraq to Seek Reconciliation," New York Times, 11 August, 2007, www.nytimes.com.

"UN playing enhanced role in Iraq, political chief tells Security Council," *UN News Centre*, 28 April 2008, www.un.org/news.

"UN's top political official urges neighbours to support Iraq," *UN News Centre*, 22 April 2008, www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

A/RES/1790
S/RES/1770
S/RES/1762
S/RES/1500
S/RES/1483
S/2008/266 - Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1770 (2007)

The Situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian Question

The Palestinian Question remains one of the most discussed topics in the Security Council. The question of Palestine in the Security Council dates back to March 1948 in response to the violence that was occurring between Arab and Jewish communities. On 14 May 1948 Israel declared its independence. This intensified conflict in the region and five neighboring states invaded Israel in the days following its declaration of independence. While the Israelis prevailed, the General Assembly in Resolution 194, laid out terms for Palestinian refugees, driven from their homes and wishing to return. In the 1949 Armistice, what remained of the state of Palestine was occupied by Egypt (The Gaza Strip), and Transjordan (The West Bank). In 1967, Egypt blockaded the Straits of Tiran, and Israel launched a preemptive strike against Egypt and its allies. Within 6 days Israel had seized the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights. This prompted the Security Council to pass Resolution 242, calling for Israeli withdraw from the territories it occupied, and "just settlement of the (Palestinian) refugee problem." Israel maintained control of all occupied territories, and Syria and Egypt attacked jointly in 1973 in what became known as the Yom Kippur War, prompting Resolution 338, affirming resolution 242 and calling for peace talks. Israel withdrew from the Sinai after a 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. However in 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon in order to destroy Palestinian Liberation Organization forces (PLO) there. While this drove the PLO from Lebanon, it also caused the formation of Hezbollah. In 1987 Jordan ceded its rights to the West Bank to the PLO, which recognized Israel, and began negotiations for peace. The Palestinian Authority replaced the PLO in 1994 in governing the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the signing of the Oslo Accords.

In 1993, Israel and Palestinian political representatives signed the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements also know as the Oslo Accords. The Oslo Accords were the first face-to-face agreement between Isreal and Palestine and the first time factions within Palestine acknowledged Israel's right to exist. The overarching goals of the Oslo Accords were the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Gaze Strip and West Bank and the creation of a Palestinian Authority. The momentum gained through the signing of the Oslo Accords was not maintained and by 2000 the peace process had disintegrated.

After the break down of the peace process and the beginning of the Second Intifada in 2000, work towards peace in the Middle East has been a difficult process. The most recent progress came in 2003 with the Quartet, composed of the US, Russia, the European Union and the United Nations, backing what is known as the Road Map. The Road Map suggests a permanent two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian

conflict and the Palestinian refugee problem. Israel rejected some portions of the Road Map, while the Palestinian Authority pledged its support. Conflict continues, exacerbated by attacks from extremist groups, Israeli military retaliation, competition for water, illegal Israeli settlements, a security wall being erected, and restriction of travel between Israel and Palestine, causing economic concerns. As it has since the General Assembly originally proposed a two-state solution in Resolution 181 in 1947, the question of how to establish and maintain a lasting peace in Israel and Palestine remains.

Questions to consider from your government's perspective on this issue include:

• What steps can be taken to persuade Israel, Palestine, and surrounding nations to adhere to the Road Map?

• Dose your government believe a two-state solution is the proper way to resolve conflict and bring about the changes envisioned in resolution 242?

• How can the Palestinian refugee problem be solved? What should be done about illegal Israeli settlements in occupied territories?

Bibliography:

Bronner Ethan, "After 60 Years Arabs in Israel Still Outsiders," *The New York Times*, 7 May 2008.

Bronner Ethan, "Rocket Hits as Bush Begins Israel Visit," *International Herald Tribune*, 15 May 2008.

Israelis and Palestinians engaged in most intensive talks in eight years – UN," *UN News Centre*, 23 April 2008, www.un.org/news.

Karmi, Ghanda. "A One-State Solution For Palestinians and Israelis," *Christian Science Monitor*, 30 May 2008, www.csmonitor.com.

Kershner, Isabel,"Blair Unveils Proposals to Improve Life on the West Bank," *The New York Times*, 14 May 2008.

Middle East peace Conference a 'significant breakthrough,' says top UN official, *UN News Centre*, 30 November 2007, www.un.org/news.

UN Documents:

S/RES/1821
S/RES/1815
S/RES1788
S/RES/1773
S/RES/1759
S/RES/1757
S/RES/1748
S/RES/1729
S/RES/1515
S/RES/338
S/RES/242
S/2003/529 – A performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict