FORUM: Advisory Panel
QUESTION OF: Measures to De-escalate Israel-Hezbollah Border Hostilities in Lebanon
MAIN SUBMITTER: Saudi Arabia
CO-SUBMITTERS:Brazil, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kenya, South Africa, Türkiye

Advisory Panel,

Concerned that the continuing hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah resulting in civilian displacement, and destruction of infrastructure in both Lebanon and Israel,

Recognizing that the lengthening conflict is disrupting the daily lives of citizens, including children, women, and the elderly, which can be defined as socially vulnerable populations,

Emphasizing the importance to respect territorial autonomy of both Lebanon and Israel in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter,

Alarmed by the possibility of continuing military consequences, which can stimulate countries near the disputed area threatening regional stability throughout the Middle East,

Stressing that diplomatic negotiations between countries must be prioritized over military confrontation in order to achieve a long-term solution,

Believing that international cooperation is fundamental to provide humanitarian assistance and prevent further civilian sufferings,

Main Submitted by: Brazil

1. <u>Strongly recommends</u> the implementation of a temporary demarcation and evacuation of troops from a buffer zone such as that effectively implemented between Ecuador and Peru in the Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Borders of Rio De Janeiro, in Southern Lebanon and Northern Israel established and monitored by foreign, neutral third parties:
    a. Withdrawal of Hezbollah and Israeli military forces of Hezbollah and Israel outside the demilitarized zone and beyond a ceasefire line,
        i. Outlined area may not be entered by land, sea, or air,
        ii. Forbidding non-third party actors to forcibly impose the buffer zone territory within their state land, instead calling for third parties to carry out this monitoring work,
    b. Equitable arbitration through monitoring, management, and facilitation by:
        i. Lebanese Arab League partners: Qatar and Egypt,
        ii. Global South Partners: Brazil, Turkey, China,
        iii. Israeli allies: United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and United Arab Emirates and other participating states,

iv. Cooperation as military observers with the aim of adapting the evacuation and withdrawal troops from the demilitarized zone
v. Contributing to the existing UNIFIL peacekeeping mission assigned to the area in order to promote regional peace in an area of high tensions to prevent further spiral,
vi. Monitoring and maintaining efforts to mediate the demilitarized zone, address violations, and observe the zone through close observation, patrols, electronic sensors, and further measures up until further resolution is made for long-term peace upon the border,

c. Allowing civil jurisdiction of the states of Israel and Lebanon within their respective territories as set by the UN Blue Line implemented through:
i. Bing Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) mediated by neutral, third party countries between Hezbollah and Israel to outline legal frameworks, timelines, and agreements needed for mutual withdrawal of troops,
ii. Preventing members of militant political group of Hezbollah from occupying the vacated demilitarized zone or having jurisdiction or governance in the area in order to ensure the compliance between both states without fear of further attack,
iii. Calling for Syria, Lebanon, and Israel to temporarily put aside disputes for the border area of the Shebaa Farms, Kfar Chouba Hills, and the village of Ghajar in order to determine an adequate demilitarized and withdrawal of troops across the Lebanese-Israeli border,

Main Submitted by: Brazil

2. Strongly advises integration and transition of Hezbollah to become a civil and political entity within the Lebanese state to preserve the existing integral impact of Hezbollah as a political party whilst demilitarizing the state to comply with and eventually achieve disarmament as outlined in the November 2024 Ceasefire agreement through measures such as but not limited to:
a. Integration programs for Hezbollah's fighters into the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to strengthen the existing Lebanese national army and provide Hezbollah with a gradual outlet of their military forces,
b. Phased disarmament of Hezbollah taking place over time as Israeli forces withdraw from Southern Lebanon as was requested in the Ceasefire agreement,
c. Maintaining and continuing the work of Hezbollah in medical clinics, schools, television networks, etc., in Lebanese public services in cooperation and collaboration with international aid and peacebuilding packages such as:
i. Providing personnel and funding to man and participate in professional and vocational training centers,

ii. Retaining and sustaining institutions for infrastructure, education, and healthcare such as Jihad al-Bina, the Islamic Health Authority and the Imam al-Mahdi Scouts under the aid from the World Bank approval for post-war reconstruction aid and a Qatari proposal to build three renewable energy plants, to shift main power and political leverage away from Hezbollah,

d. Requesting Iranian support for the gradual disarmament of Hezbollah as an armed group and slow integration of the party into an exclusively civil and political group party as movement in favor of ultimate disarmament all while seeking to minimize the risks of internal instability,
e. Condemning continued Israeli air and ground operations on and in Southern Lebanon and demands Israeli compliance with commitments for withdrawing troops from Lebanese territory and vacate the military positions as according to the ceasefire through measures such as but not limited to:
    i. Urging the United States to encourage Israel to maintain and reciprocate the commitments outlined in the agreement in order to facilitate the disarmament of Hezbollah instead of placing unilateral pressure on the Lebanese government,
    ii. Requesting the formal withdrawal of Israeli security control from the buffer zone established in Southern Lebanon at the cessation of the conflict between the two and any forcible imposition of this buffer zone will be considered a violation of Lebanon's national sovereignty, even for defensive aims, and will be classified as a potential military intervention;

Main Submitted by: Brazil

3. <u>Establishing and strengthening</u> existing multinational safeguards to verify, monitor, or disrupt as needed the export of military funding to institutionalize peaceful conflict resolution between Israel and Hezbollah to avoid regional tensions, as a measure to verify the peaceful use, supply, and development of weapons and arms by:
    a. Enacting safeguards and restrictions between the transfer and reception of weapons, explosive devices, control over weapons, arms, etc. directly or indirectly to both Hezbollah and Israel
        i. The major suppliers of arms to Israel and Hezbollah, the United States of America and the Islamic Republic of Iran to reduce their military funds to Israel and Hezbollah respectively
        ii. The safeguards enacted will be implemented in a manner designed to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the participating Parties

iii. The safeguards and restrictions will not affect the rights of any group of States to engage in regional treaties or agreements to achieve satisfactory compliance to the military exports in their respective territories

b. Implementing binational and multinational safeguards as previously effectively used by the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control and suggested the International Atomic Energy Agency to be applied similarly to the export and monitoring of supply and development of weapons and arms such as but not limited to:
    i. The collection and evaluation of relevant information by the established multinational organization to ensure consistency with an established declaration
    ii. Development of measures to address technical objectives of individual States in their weaponry and arms exploration
    iii. All parties have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of arms
    iv. Taking appropriate measures to ensure accordance with the safeguards, in the exportation of arms and weaponry to States in need of peaceful application of weapons;

Main submitted by: Brazil

4. Imposing sanctions and tightening control of financial channels and ports to disrupt Hezbollah's global financial presence and limit corrupt/illegal international money flow supporting Hezbollah militarization through:
    a. Improving training and resources of security and intelligence for police forces in regions with dominant criminal financial activity:
        i. Training measures to detect, stop, dismantle, and deter criminal and financial operations
        ii. Fostering military and policing cooperation between security agencies in different countries
    b. Stricter local and regional police reinforcement and enforcement of criminal policies in the Tri-Border Area in South America:
        i. Led by Brazil and supported by the bordering countries of Paraguayan and Argentinian police forces,
        ii. A focus on limiting monetary flows from illicit cocaine markets, trade-based money laundering, black-market currency exchange, and other illicit cash, or cash-to-crypto markets,
    c. Stricter police reinforcement and action in South America to prevent Hezbollah connections from potential collaborations with cartels and weapons traffickers,

    d. Imposing targeted non-tariff barriers in large illicit commercial hubs in South America through state-enforced measures:
        i. Enforcing measures through federal and international police
        ii. Mandatory licensing, racking standards, and import/export quotas enforced by federal and international police
    e. Actively targeting Hezbollah's parallel financial networks such as al-Qard al-Hassan:
        i. Imposing stronger sanctions upon the organization
        ii. Encouraging countries in areas with large illicit markets such as Venezuela, West Africa, and South America to identify these markets and cut off/limit/freeze monetary connections;

Main submitted by: Saudi Arabia

5. Suggests establishing a regular review process to assess the effectiveness of de-escalation efforts and the implementation of and compliance with ceasefire agreements through measures including but not limited to:
    a. Strengthening cooperation between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) through information-sharing, appropriate training, and logistical support to improve border monitoring,
    b. Requesting periodic assessments from the UNIFIL and other authorized UN monitoring personnel, within their existing mandates, regarding:
        i. Reported ceasefire violations and civilian casualties,
        ii. Humanitarian access and the number of displaced families receiving assistance,
        iii. Functioning communication channels and cooperation with monitoring personnel,
    c. Encouraging the timely sharing of verified findings with relevant authorities and diplomatic organizations, including the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), to reduce misinformation and prevent further escalation,
    d. Recommending adjustments to ceasefire implementation, civilian protection, and diplomatic support based on the findings of these assessments, while respecting Lebanon's sovereignty;

Main submitted by: Türkiye

6. Urging international trade quota and withdrawal from the United States, Germany, and other Israeli funds to mitigate future possibilities of hostile activity through measures such as but not limited to:

a. Lowering the minimum threshold of the U.S. FMS (Foreign Military Sale) to notify the U.S. Congress for various weapon and arms transfers to lower amount of hostile weapon trade to Israel,
    i. Reducing major defense equipment threshold to $10 million
    ii. Reducing defense articles or service threshold to $40 million
    iii. Reducing design and construction service threshold to $150 million
b. Imposing trade quotas on medical equipment trade from the United States of America and Iran to both Hezbollah and Iran,
c. Encouraging third party allies, especially Iran and the United States, to support and facilitate peaceful negotiations and hold Israel accountable,
d. Promoting diplomatic discussions between Israel and Hezbollah with the support of the United Nations, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Arab League, and other neutral, third party mediators,
e. Encouraging regional countries to apply diplomatic international pressure establishing a peaceful environment and preventing further military escalation,
    i. Calling for the United States and other permanent Security Council and world powers to take the initiative and use global influence,
    ii. Facilitating and encouraging Global South-South pressure upon the Iran and Israel,

Main submitted by: Türkiye

7. Urges Israel to publicly acknowledge instances where the Israeli Defense Forces have violated international humanitarian law, including through the use of illegal munitions in civilian areas, and to cooperate fully with independent investigations as a step toward rebuilding trust and reducing border tensions;
    a. Calls upon Israel to issue an official statement recognizing their responsibility for, and apologizing for, civilian harm and damage to civilians and infrastructure resulting from its military operations in southern Lebanon, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank:
        i. The use of white phosphorus, cluster bombs, and explosive booby traps in populated areas, as well as attacks affecting medical personnel and journalists;
        ii. Encourages Israel to state the measures they will take to prevent the recurrence of similar crimes in future military operations;
    b. Calls upon all countries to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to cooperate fully in the execution of the multiple arrest warrants issued against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and other Israeli officials; to detain them should they enter their territory, as a step toward holding these criminals accountable for war crimes and crimes against humanity;

        i. Further urges Israel to cooperate with existing and future independent investigations examining violations of international humanitarian law along the Israel-Lebanon border;
        ii. Calls for unrestricted access for United Nations investigators and research missions to conflict areas in southern Lebanon;
    c. Encourages Israel to share relevant data and information with investigators in a transparent manner;

Main submitted by: Türkiye

8. Calls upon Israel to take steps toward the verification and eventual destruction of any nuclear weapons it may possess, in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, through measures such as but not limited to:
    a. Inviting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct extensive inspections of all Israeli nuclear facilities under correct safeguards;
    b. Providing a full and transparent declaration of any nuclear weapons they might own, nuclear material stockpiles, and related nuclear material delivery systems that are currently held;
    c. Committing to a 20 year long plan for the dismantlement of any nuclear weapons as a contribution to regional stability and de-escalation in the Middle East.

Main submitted by: India

9. Calling for increased humanitarian assistance for civilians affected by border hostilities through measures including but not limited to:
    a. Coordinating with the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to deliver essential supplies,
        i. Food, safe drinking water, and temporary shelter,
        ii. Emergency medicine, medical equipment, and healthcare services,
    b. Supporting safe and practical humanitarian access in affected communities,
    c. Assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially children and other vulnerable groups,
        i. Providing temporary learning spaces and educational materials,
        ii. Supporting family reunification and access to basic services,
    d. Encouraging voluntary, safe, and dignified returns when security conditions allow;

Main Submitted by: Brazil

10. Endorses the planning for implementation of measures and organizations after the withdrawal of UNIFIL at the end of 2026 to maintain continued regional stability and ensure upward progress in Lebanon's growth and peace through measures such as but not limited to:

a. Improving and widening LAF capacity to strengthen Lebanese state authority post-UNIFIL,
    i. Asking international communities to strengthen the equipment, personnel, and overall funding towards the LAF to expand their influence and operational capacity,
    ii. Advancing a state monopoly over weapons along with the disarmament and integration of Hezbollah and weapons supply into the LAF,
    iii. Require operational mission support, as well as force protection and life-sustaining service capacities from the international community;
    iv. Supporting the EU's proposed Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Mission where priorities lie in capacity building in training, border management, and maritime support systems
b. Encouraging public awareness of the need and influencing public trust through various programs in the public to gain host-state consent and acceptance among affected communities,
c. Continued role of the UN to impartially monitor and maintain the Blue Line
    i. Observation, reporting, cartography, surveying, marking and technical deconfliction efforts, etc.,
    ii. Reducing overall UN presence, leaving UN involvement to situations where functions still require an intermediary,
    iii. Concentration on turning existing equipment into usable Lebanese capabilities and avoiding duplication of existing or under development mechanisms,
d. A presence to carry out tactical and operational liaison and coordination between the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the Israel Defense Forces (IDF):
    i. Assuming further responsibilities in facilitation of dialogue,
    ii. Leading and coordinating the mobilization of international support to the Lebanese Armed Forces,
    iii. Promoting dialogue and forging consensus among Lebanese stakeholders to facilitate progress on established objectives.