FORUM: Advisory Panel
QUESTION OF: Measures to Resolve Lebanon's Political Vacuum and Institutional Gridlock
SUBMITTED BY: Israel
CO-SUBMITTED BY: Indonesia, Egypt, Japan, Turkiye, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, United States, China, Germany, South Africa

Recognizing Hezbollah as a significant security risk to Israeli sovereignty,
Alarmed by the continued funding of Hezbollah by sovereign nations such as Iran,
Acknowledging Hezbollah's role in the continued instability of the Nation of Lebanon,
Recognizing and realizing the fact that due to Hezbollah's involvement Israel and Lebanon remain in a state of official war,
Disturbed at the continued political vacuum allowing Hezbollah to take control,
Bearing in mind the defenseless minorities who continue to face oppression,
Recognizing the loss of Israeli soldiers for the cause of Lebanese freedom,
Demanding international action to remove an acknowledged terror group from power,

Main Submitter: Israel

1. Requests for the establishment of a national peacekeeping expedition joint-led with neutral third-party nations to Hezbollah-controlled regions through:
    a. Deploying anti-terrorist task forces to secure boundaries around contested areas, which helps with:
        i. Reducing active conflict zones between military and terrorist forces,
        ii. Reducing potential civilian casualties,
        iii. Limiting terrorist ability to resupply;
    b. Establishing military partnerships with the Lebanese Armed Forces to reinforce cooperative defense against terrorists by:
        i. Providing international military attaché to Lebanese Military Units,
        ii. Modernizing Lebanese military units,
        iii. Training Lebanese military units in counterterrorism and border control;
    c. Requests the specific assistance of the Salvadoran armed forces in fighting the Hezbollah threat:
        i. Employing a platoon of Salvadoran soldiers in high profile raids,
        ii. Designating Salvadoran armed forces to serve as military advisors and trainers to regular soldiers;

Main Submitter: Japan

2. Implementing systems to combat rampant internal corruption through methods such as but not limited to:

a. The creation of an internationally regulated trust fund to restore vital Lebanese infrastructure albeit dependent on international oversight prior to any expenditure of monetary resources by:
    i. Allowing sovereign nations to contribute/purchase funds and receive delayed interest payments on any investment,
    ii. Working with Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to revitalize the Lebanese economy;
b. Establishing an international oversight body to combat corruption within the Lebanese government by,
    i. The creation of accurate figures of government expenditure versus government employees,
    ii. Identifying, cutting, and redesignating funds obviously being siphoned,
    iii. The completion of thorough background checks on all employees with access to large quantities of funds,
    iv. The removal of all employees with ties to known terrorist organizations;
c. Battling the total corruption of Lebanese financial network, Alkarz Al-Hassan, which manages $3 billion and serves roughly 300,000 Lebanese citizens, by,
    i. Freezing all international transactions to Lebanon,
    ii. Installing an entirely new financial system for Lebanon, replacing Alkarz Al-Hassan;

Main Submitter: Israel

3. Increasing civilian trust in the Lebanese government with the goal of decreasing civilian reliance on Hezbollah through methods such as but not limited to:
    a. Instituting the creation of a separate civilian reparation fund to repair damaged infrastructure and decrease the reliance of the Lebanese people on Hezbollah through,
        i. Providing restoration to civilians proved to have minimal or no association with any terrorist organizations,
        ii. Supplying grants to civilian businesses in regions historically affected by conflict;
    b. Providing educational, research, or cultural exploration grants to Lebanese academic institutions by:
        i. Refunding and repairing destroyed Lebanese cultural sites,
        ii. Establishing research grants to Lebanese researchers engaging in cutting edge science,
        iii. Giving internally displaced persons (IDPs) grants to attain higher education;

Main Submitter: Israel

4. Securing Israeli Defense Force (IDF) personnel and interests in the southern Lebanese region through methods such as but not limited to:
    a. Restricting land surrounding IDF positions as no-go zones to minimize casualties through:
        i. Establishing a curfew for residents living within a mile radius of any IDF defense site,
        ii. Implementing cameras on Israeli patrols
    b. Reinforcing IDF positions with native Lebanese units with the goal of gradually handing over any such defensive positions:
        i. Any Lebanese soldier participating in this cooperative defense program must be thoroughly background checked, and cleared of any possible terrorist connection,
        ii. Training all candidates in urban, counterterrorist warfare;

Main Submitter: Indonesia

5. Calls upon political and parliamentary leaders in Lebanon to end political deadlock and form a fully empowered government capable of governing Lebanon by:
    a. Ending governmental corruption and implementing financial reforms by:
        i. Utilizing third-party organizations such as the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) to investigate and report government corruption,
        ii. Publicizing all financial actions in the government to ensure transparency and regain the trust of Lebanese citizens;
    b. Reforming the judicial system to remove political interference and pressure to ensure judges can hold officials accountable without fear or bias by:
        i. Granting the judiciary an independent budget to prevent the executive branch from using money to coerce judges,
        ii. Requiring all members of the judicial branch to undergo vetting by third-party UN individuals before selection,
        iii. Reducing the influence of the executive branch and veto power over the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC);

Main Submitter: Indonesia

6. Requests the government of Lebanon to restore state sovereignty and strengthen national security through ways such as but not limited to:
    a. Consolidating all armed forces into the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), and disarming non-state actors like Hezbollah with international help by:

i. Establishing a monopoly over all military force and restrict weapons only to Lebanese government use,
ii. Conducting security raids on smuggling networks and deploying military forces into areas like Dahieh;

b. Increasing the human, scientific, and financial resources of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to combat terrorism and strengthen border control through:
   i. Partnering with willing international allies such as the United States Department of State and United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, to expand training and crisis response,
   ii. Upgrading ISF crime labs with modern DNA profiling and digital forensics to expose illegal financial networks and non-state actors;
c. Establishing a separate Lebanese led multinational border defense taskforce to reduce the number of illicit arms flowing into the Nation of Lebanon by:
   i. Cooperating with regional governments to curtail the illegal entry of smugglers into the nation,
   ii. Cooperating with preexisting government departments and organizations, such as the port authority and border patrol, to effectively combat smuggling;

Main Submitter: Egypt

7. Calls upon member states, international organizations, and global media outlets to raise international awareness regarding Lebanon's political vacuum and its effects on regional stability and human stability by:
   a. Starting comprehensive international media and diplomatic campaign to call attention to the severe consequences by institutional Gridlock,
   b. Utilizing media platforms like TikTok and Instagram to spread awareness of the atrocities committed in Lebanon by all parties,
   c. Establishing a cooperative international think tank, named the Thinkery (of Socrates), where concerned individuals, citizens of all nations can participate in proposing possible solutions for Lebanon's problems.