European Union

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Topics

Topic A: The use of electronic warfare in the Russia- Ukrainian armed conflict.
Topic B: The use of AI in military targeting in the Israel - Palestine conflict.

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Introduction to the chairs

Hello delegates, my name is Luisa Bartnicki Sánchez and I will be your president for the European Union during AlexMUN 2026. This year we will discuss ongoing armed conflicts associated with human rights violations facilitated by technology. I look forward to hearing you debate on these topics and I hope you will approach them with the respect and seriousness they merit. If you come across any issue, questions or concerns you can contact me via the email : luisa.bartnicki@bab.edu.mx

Hello delegates, my name is Juan Emilio González Camarena Seifer, and I will be your moderator for this committee. I have experience in MUN on both national and international level, as I have experience as a delegate and as a chair. I am excited to guide you on your MUN experience this year. If you have any doubts or questions please do not hesitate to contact me, as I am here to assist you. My email is:
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Hello delegates, my name is Ileana Rodríguez Moreno and I will be your conference officer in the European Union committee. I am excited to be working with you all, and if you have any questions at all please don't hesitate to contact me via email;
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Introduction to the committee

The European Union was founded in 1992, when The Treaty on European Union was signed. Ultimately, its creation was a buildup of several conflicts throughout or involving parts of Europe. This is best evidenced by the fact that it was initially founded with the aim to end frequent and bloody conflicts that eventually built up to World War II. Its overall goals and values have evolved through time, but the European Union is still active to this day. The European Union was originally founded by: The UK, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, Ireland, and Luxembourg.

Among many others, these are some of the projects and programs the EU has:

- Single Market Programme: This programme focuses on empowering consumers whilst also protecting them. This ensures that enterprises in the EU will thrive as much as they can.

- Cooperation in the field of customs (CUSTOMS): This cooperation was made to support the cooperation of authorities in terms of economic and financial issues within the EU.

- Pre-Accession Assistance - Assisting candidate delegations in entering the EU

- Common Foreign and Security Policy - Strengthening international security and peace keeping within and outside the EU.

- Humanitarian Aid - Providing humanitarian assistance in case of emergency.

- Internal Security Fund - Protecting Security within the union

- Connecting Europe Facility- Seeking to have infrastructure and key energy throughout Europe.

- Integrated Border Management Fund - Manages the Border and VISA policies.

- Global Europe: Neighborhood, Development, and International Cooperation Instrument- They look to contribute to sustainability, peace, and stability within the EU, which they do in hopes to positively influence and affect the rest of the world.

- Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

- Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) - Funds projects that aim to make the EU more sustainable.

- <u>Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme</u> - Ensures that the human rights are respected within the EU
- <u>Justice Programme</u> -Strengthening democracy, rule of law, and fundamental rights.

They have many other programs that were not mentioned, but they seek to promote research, innovation, commerce, regional development, health, technology, social agreements, natural resources, climate issues, agriculture and maritime, migration, security, and defense.

It is important to mention, that the European Union serves the purposes of:

- Negotiate and adopt the legislation for the Union from the proposals of the European Commission.

- Coordinate politics in all the member nations.

- Develops Security and Exterior Politics initiatives.

- The approval, along with the European Parliament, of the European Union's Budget

Topic Overview

Topic A: The use of electronic warfare in the Russia- Ukrainian armed conflict.

- This topic discusses the use of electronic warfare in the Russia-Ukrainian armed conflict. Electronic warfare includes the military use of the electromagnetic spectrum, such as radio waves, radar, and infrared with the purpose of sensing, disrupting, and protecting against enemy electromagnetic activities. A few examples about the technologies implemented by Russia are: Krasukha-4, Leer-3, Borisoglebsk-2, and the Murmansk-BN. And some of the technologies implemented by Ukraine are: Bukovel-AD, Electronic Counter-Countermeasures (ECCM), and Indigenous EW Innovations. (Agarkar, 2025)

    This ongoing conflict has persisted since 2014, and there are numerous factors that could prolong its duration for several more years. The conflict started when Russia annexed the territories of Crimea and part of eastern Ukraine. The tensions

between these two countries rose when on February 24th 2022 a Russian armed force of 200,000 soldiers entered Ukraine with the intention of taking the capital. Since then there have been constant armed disputes in the Russo-Ukrainian Border. (Kirby, 2025)

- **Before the USSR**

The first important slavic state in the territory that today is Ukraine was Rus' Land founded in the 9th century. (Halperin, 2022) It was a powerful state whose capital, Kyiv nowadays the Ukrainian capital Kiev, had its peak population of 100,000 citizens during the 11th century. At the time it was bigger than other European medieval cities like Paris or London. Its development was stopped when they were reached by the Mongol Invasion causing Rus' Land's territory to be under the rule of the Neighbor States Lithuania and Poland. From the 16th to 18th centuries it was incorporated into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the biggest monarchy of its time including the territories of Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Latvia and western Russia. During this time a group of Ukrainian Cossacks or "free men" formed an independent nation named Hetmanate. The nation attacked the commonwealth leading to its downfall in the 18th century. From then until it was annexed by the USSR in the 20th century, the territory of Ukraine was split between the Austro-Hungarian empire and the Russian Empire (Origins & History of Ukraine, 2022)

- **During the USSR**

Ukraine was incorporated into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) after the Ukrainian Independence War (1917 - 1922). The territory of Ukraine has always been multiethnic, some ethnicities in Ukraine wanted to create their own state while others wanted to join the USSR. After the fall of several empires during WW1, Ukraine attempted to create its own independent Nation. Along with Poland they had a dispute with Russian troops near Warsaw, this resulted in the Ukrainian annexation of the USSR. (Origins & History of Ukraine, 2022)

- **Independent Ukraine**

To add some more background on Independent Ukraine, in 1921 Soviet rule conquered two thirds of the territory in Ukraine. After this, from 1941 to 1944, there was a Nazi occupation there as well. However, once the allied forces officially won the Second World War, the annexation of western Ukrainian territory was concluded.

The history of Ukraine as an officially independent State stems directly from the USSR. They gained their independence as a country once the USSR collapsed in 1991. Years later in 2014, there was an uprising against the Pro-Russian president at the time, Viktor Yanukovych. This same year, Russia occupied a part of the Crimean peninsula. It was later in February 2022 that Russia, under president Vladimir Putin, decided to launch a full scale invasion into Ukraine. After this, in 2023, the fighting came to an impasse. A dam in Ukraine controlled by the Russian government in the Dnipro in the river is destroyed, which in turn causes flooding. By 2024, troops from North Korea were sent to Ukraine on behalf of Russia.(BBC News, 2025)

- **Technology Developed**

    The technologies employed by Russia mainly focus on disrupting, jamming, and suppressing enemy electronic systems, particularly communications and GPS. They do this by employing sophisticated jammers (such as the Krasukha) to sever links between drones and operators, or to spoof GPS signals, confusing navigation systems. Alongside the use of advanced systems such as the Murmansk-BK to disrupt short-wave radio communications with NATO and Ukraine. These forms of cyberattacks aim to disrupt Ukrainian communications and devices. Russia has also employed the use of drones but at a much smaller scale than Ukraine.

    Meanwhile, the technologies employed by Ukraine focus on the mass production of deployment of low-cost drones with the intention of providing real-time situational awareness about Russian targets, such as artillery. Developing and using domestic long-range drones and missiles to hit military infrastructure inside Russian territory. Ukraine has also focused on implementing AI into drones in order to make them more resistant against Russian jamming devices and less reliant on human control.(Bondar, 2025) Ukraine has also been prioritizing the development of nimble countermeasures, using software-defined radios to make them resilient towards jamming systems employed by Russian forces.

    The United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Germany have donated the most resources to Ukraine. Specially military aid such as artillery, armed vehicles, ammunitions, crucial weapon systems, and

ammunition. Alongside with the increased procurement of military aid via industry contracts.

Russia has received direct military support from countries such as North Korea, Iran ("Iranian Missile Deliveries to Russia: Escalating Military Cooperation in Ukraine"), and Belarus. They have provided military support by either allowing Russia to use their territory and airspace or by donating a substantial amount of military equipment, such as missiles and artillery. China maintains a "no limits" partnership with Russia, which provides economic and industrial support, even though its provision of lethal military aid has been less documented compared to Iran or North Korea. Laos has also been accused of cooperating with Russia by providing soldiers for demining operations. (Atlamazoglou)

The technological warfare used and developed in this conflict presents a security for the European Union. Many of the member countries are neighboring this conflict and they are at risk of being attacked in the crossfire or getting drawn into this conflict. On September 9, 2025, 19 Russian war-drones entered Polish Territory (EU territory) during an airstrike to Ukraine. The drones were struck by NATO forces marking the first time NATO used force against Russian drones in this conflict. (*UN Warns of Escalation Risk After Large-scale Russian Drone Incursion Into Poland*, 2025) Claiming this infraction to its airspace was intentional, Poland called for Article 4 of the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO). This call asks the North Atlantic Council to consider whether the integrity of one or more member countries is endangered and possibly leads to NATO taking action. This incident has been preceded and followed by several similar incidents on a smaller scale. On September 24, a similar case took place in Estonia where 3 Russian drones entered their airspace. (Nato, 2025)

This conflict, along with the technological warfare surrounding it, could draw EU members, NATO-allied countries, and neighboring nations into the conflict, and possibly result in an armed conflict with Russia with implications for global stability.. This coupled with EU's support for Ukraine is why it is in the European Union's best interest to discuss the risks this technology might pose to member countries and plan ahead for any possible

attack or security breach this technology might cause. In light of recent airspace infringements, it is also crucial to assess the potential consequences of EU involvement in this conflict in order to deter potential conflicts from breaking out.

Topic B: The use of AI in military targeting in the Israel - Palestine conflict.

- Given the tensions between nations in the middle east, Israel has been working towards becoming a military World Power. In its efforts, Israel has developed AI-powered weapons like the AI Lavender or the AI Decision Support System (DSS) that helps Israel Defence Forces' (IDF) Target Administration Division. This division is responsible for developing and using this technology to identify targets that pose a possible risk to the Israeli State. The AI, in the words of Israel's military general Kochavi, allows the IDF to eliminate the amount of threats they used to target in a year in one month. With this technology, Israel seeks to change the way armed conflicts are tackled. After trying the effectiveness of this AI in an armed conflict, Israel called its armed conflict against Palestine in 2021 "the first AI war".

  After the events that took place on October 7, 2023, Israel entered another armed conflict with Palestine in Gaza and with it they are trying out, developing and using its AI-powered targeting technology. During these conflicts certain concerns with the precision and supervision of the DDS have come forward. Along with issues regarding other Israeli alleged action on Gaza like promoting sleep deprivation, famine, and denying basic healthcare, this concerns have led some EU members to ask for Israeli armed forces to completely leave Gaza

- Palestine and Israel have been historically intertwined for several years, given the history of their geography and conflicts.

  World War I created very big changes in terms of territorial ownership. Germany fought with the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary on their side. England, Russia, France, and a few others opposed the other group of countries mentioned before. The Ottoman Empire was in rapid decline, so in order to have some semblance of a legacy they teamed up with England to grant the territory that is Israel to the Jewish people. After the war, England was appointed to assign places for Palestinians, Lebanese people, and Syrians. So, at this time they limited the

immigration of Jewish people strictly to Palestine. Zionists were unhappy with this limitation put on the Jewish people.

There had been a history of a significant amount of antisemitism even before the holocaust, but the holocaust significantly amplified this ideology, which targeted Jewish people across Europe. Some antisemitism before the holocaust included discrimination, lies about them and their religion, and all around prejudice. The creation of Israel in May of 1948 made a homeland for Jewish people and gave them territory after the war. Within the holocaust, 6 million Jewish people were killed by the Nazis. Due to antisemitism before the holocaust, Zionism was created. This was an idea created by Jewish people which stated their autonomy in their territory and land. (*Holocaust Survivors and the Establishment of the State of Israel (May 14, 1948) | Holocaust Encyclopedia*,)

The six day war was a particularly relevant point in history for the Palestine and Israel conflict. This war has been one of the shortest wars with an immense historical and geographical impact. From June 5th to the 10th of 1967, Israel fought against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. All of Israel's opponents were defeated, and this was what caused a dramatic increase in territory. The main territories that were added to Israel were: the Sinaí peninsula, the Golan Heights, the East of Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza.

These Israeli attacks were heavily based on threats and a lot of military sources. The attacks themselves began with a surprise aerial attack, which destroyed most of Egypt's aerial forces, and a similar attack was employed upon Syria. The main attacks were focused on Egypt. The overall effect of this conflict is *the dispute over the territories that were added to Israel.*

Several Palestinians lived in Jordan because they were willing to give Palestinians citizenship. This conflict heavily affected them, given that Jordan was attacked. (Ángel Bermúdez, 2017) More recently, the conflict escalated to an all time high. In 2023, the Palestinian militant group Hamas launched a surprise assault targeting Israeli people. (Robinson, 2025)

- **AI War Technology Lavender**

The AI-assisted targeting system called Lavender, is a recognition system that the Israel army has used to identify and eliminate targets in Gaza that could be affiliated

with Hamas. Lavender has aided the Israeli army through this conflict to identify any possible Hamas operative and bomb them. Allegedly, Israel information officials have said the software has a 10% margin of error yet it is still in use for target detection. This has caused concerns in the international community about the morality of making a poorly tested and imprecise algorithm to make life and death decisions of alleged Hamas operatives. More incriminating allegations have gone as far as to accuse the Israeli army of allowing the death of up to 100 civilians to secure the death of a Hamas Senior Operative. According to the United Nations special rapporteur on human rights and counterterrorism Ben Saul, if these allegations prove to be true, Israeli airstrikes could be considered war crimes. Even though Israel has reassured the media about the human supervision of the decisions made by Lavender, doubt remains if the supervisions of target lists are thorough enough for justifying an airstrike. (Jazeera, 2024)

- **Important international action**
  - Israel's Defense Minister announced a "total siege" on Gaza, cutting off fuel, food, water, and electricity to their territory. (October 9, 2023)
  - Israel launched a ground invasion into northern Gaza, following weeks of heavy bombardment, with the goals of dismantling Hamas and securing the release of hostages (October 27, 2023)
  - A temporary humanitarian truce is brokered by Qatar, Egypt, and the U.S. This facilitates the release of 105 civilian hostages in exchange for 240 Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails, along with a significant increase in humanitarian aid (November 24-30, 2023)
  - Hostilities resume after the truce collapses, with Israel expanding its ground operation into southern Gaza, including the city of Khan Younis. (December 1, 2023)
  - South Africa submits a case against Israel to the International Court of Justice, arguing that Israel is responsible for genocide against Palestinians in Gaza (December 29,2023)

- The ICJ issues a provisional ruling in the genocide case, ordering Israel to take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of genocidal acts in Gaza, increase humanitarian aid, and prevent incitement to genocide. The court does not order an immediate ceasefire (January 26,2024)

- The UNSC passed a resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire for Ramadan and the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages. The U.S. abstains, allowing the resolution to pass (March 25, 2024)

- An Israeli airstrike kills seven World Central Kitchen aid workers in Gaza, sparking global condemnations and renewing pressure on Israel to lift restrictions on humanitarian aid. (April 1,2024)

- Iran launches its first direct attack on Israel from its own territory, firing hundreds of drones and missiles in retaliation for an Israeli strike on an Iranian diplomatic compound in Damascus, Syria, on April 1. The vast majority of the projectiles are intercepted by Israel and allies (such as the U.S. and U.K.)

- Israel begins a military offensive in Rafah, the southernmost city in Gaza, where over a million displaced Palestinians had been sheltering. (May 2024)

- Judges on the ICJ call on Israel to halt its military offensive in Rafah. (May 2024)

- The UNSC passed a resolution, introduced by the U.S., endorsing a three-stage plan to end the conflict. The plan includes a ceasefire, hostage-prisoner exchanges, and reconstruction efforts. Both Israel and Hamas are called upon to implement the agreement (June 10,2025)

- Following intense mediation, a new ceasefire and peace plan agreement is implemented, releasing hostages held by Hamas for a significant number of Palestinian prisoners. (September-October 2025)

- The ceasefire is formally in effect. However, the process of repatriating the remains of deceased hostages is stalled, and the political and humanitarian future of Gaza remains highly uncertain amidst ongoing regional tensions and a critical need for a large-scale reconstruction with human assistance

- Cease fire is broken by Israel followed by statements of their intention to respect the cease fire going on (October 19 2025)

- Israel and Palestine have had an ongoing conflict for more than a century. In simple terms, they have fought over the borders of Palestine and its territory for many years. There are also religious and ideological clashes between them, which has only fueled the conflict between them and brought in and involved other countries as allies. With the rapid growth of AI technology in recent years, it is important for all nations to discuss where it is relevant and morally acceptable to use AI software. The use of Lavender has raised many concerns on whether a machine should be given the power to judge, or have a say, on Human life or death situations.

The conflict between Israel and Palestine is deeply rooted in over a century of disputes over territory and ideological clashes. This has been further complicated by the advancement and deployment of AI technology in military targeting.

Israel's use of AI-powered systems, such as Lavender and the AI Decision Support System, for identifying and eliminating targets associated with Hamas. While Israel has hailed its 2021 armed conflict with Palestine as "the first AI war" and aims to dramatically increase its targeting efficiency, alongside its technology deployment, particularly with the ongoing conflict of 2023, which has raised serious ethical and humanitarian questions.

The issue revolves around morality and the reliability of AI. Allegations that AI-assisted targeting has led to the death of civilians, including up to 100 civilian deaths to secure a Hamas Operative, have surfaced. The Israeli airstrikes, if found true, could be considered war crimes. Although Israel assures that there is human supervision in the AI's decision-making, doubts about the thoroughness of the information have arisen from this issue.

Suggested Tools for Further Research, Documents of Significance, and Guiding Questions

- **EU Official Statements**

  The EU supports Ukraine and will aid them through this conflict

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- **Important Dates of the Israel - Palestine Conflict**
    - The Declaration of Balfour was released by Britain (1917)
    - The United Nations authorizes Britain to help Jewish people establish a homeland in Palestine. (1922)
    - Far from creating a peaceful ambience and solving conflicts, between 1936 and 1939, tension rose between Arabs and Jewish colonies, which led to further conflict. (1936-1939)
    - In response to these disturbances, the British Commission issued an announcement recommending the establishment of an Arab state, a Jewish state, and a neutral zone for sacred ground. However, a year later, a separate commission concluded that the plan was impractical and consequently discontinued it. (1937)
    - The Second World War broke out in Europe and the Pacific. Over six million Jewish people died due to the holocaust (1939-1945)
    - Declaration of Independence of Israel (May 14th, 1948)
    - Forces from Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon invade, sparking the first of a series of armed conflicts between Arabs and Israel. (May 1948)
    - An armistice is agreed on. The West Bank becomes part of Jordan, and Gaza becomes part of Egypt. The armistice is temporary and serves as a prelude to permanent peace treaties. (1949)
    - Israel was admitted into the United Nations (1949)

- The United Nations started operating a help agency for Palestinian refugees. When it first started, over 750,000 Palestinian refugees required assistance.

- The Government establishes the Law of Return, stating that every Jewish person has the right to come to their country as an Oleh (Jewish immigrant) (July 5th,1950)

- In January 1964, Pope Pablo VI visited Israel (1964)

- Palestine Liberation Organization is formed (1964)The Six-Day War starts between Israel and Egypt, and between Jordan and Syria. At the end of this war, Israel doubled their land holdings to include the Sinaí Peninsula, the Golán Heights, Gaza, and the West Bank (June 5th-10th 1967)

- Eleven members of the Israeli Olympic team are assassinated by terrorists in Munich, Germany (September 1972)

- Egypt and Syria launch aerial attacks against Israel during the sacred day of Yom Kippur. The war continues for two more weeks and is terminated when the United Nations adopts a resolution to stop the war. (October 1973)

- The Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, visits Jerusalem to maintain peace conversations with the prime minister, Menachem Begin (November 19th, 1977)

- U.S. President Jimmy Carter sponsored a summit between Israel and Egypt in Camp David. The summit led to an agreement called "The Framework for Peace in the Middle East", which established a potential path to finally end the conflict between Israel and neighboring countries. Begin and Sadat shared the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1978 (September 5th-17th, 1978)

- Begin and Sadat firm the Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel. Israel agrees to retreat its forces from the Sinai Peninsula, while Egypt agrees to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, ensuring the use of the Suez Canal for Israel. (March 1979)

- The Intifada began, a Palestinian uprising against the Israeli government in the West Bank and Gaza. (December 1987)

- The OLP accepts two resolutions from the United Nations, recognizing Israel as a sovereign state and renouncing terrorism. (November 1988)

- The Madrid Peace Conference is being organized by US Secretary of State James Baker. Heads of state from Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, along

with delegations from the West Bank and Gaza, are meeting to discuss peace plans. (October 30th- November 4th, 1991)

○ Yasser Arafat, president of the OLP, and Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, shook hands over a peace treaty in the Middle East. (September 13th, 1993)

○ Arafat, Rabin, and Shimon Peres shared a Nobel Prize for peace. Diplomatic affairs are established with the Vatican. (1994)

○ Rabin was assassinated by an Israeli extremist as he was opposed to the diplomacy with other arab states (4 de noviembre 1995)

○ Pope Juan Pablo II visits Israel. (March 21-26th, 2000)

○ Ariel Sharon, leader of the opposition, visits Temple Mount, a sacred ground for muslims and jews. Arafat condemns the visit, which leads to a wave of violent conflicts in Jerusalem and the West Bank. (September 28th, 2000)

○ Israel starts building a wall alongside their border with the West Bank. (2002)

○ George W. Bush, the US president, presents the "Middle East: The Roadmap to Peace". The Israeli and Palestinian leaders agree with the overview of the plan, but their countries have not reached a final point on the route, a solution for two states to resolve the conflicts between them. (2003)

○ Sharon announces the Separation Plan, a planned withdrawal from Gaza and the different settlements in the West Bank (December 2003)

○ Hezbollah forces attack Israeli soldiers. Israel backfires with airborn attacks (July 12th - August 14th, 2006)

○ Egypt negotiates a ceasefire for six months between Hamas and Israel, since Hamas agrees to stop their missile attacks towards Israel, and they agree to stop airborn attacks and land operations in Gaza. The truce is maintained for six months, but the missile attacks coming from Hamas resume in December, which leads to three weeks known as Operation Cast Lead. During this military operation, 1,387 Palestinians were assassinated, according to the Israeli Organization for Human Rights. (June 2008)

○ Pro-Palestinian activists aboard a Turkish passenger ship attempt to break through a blockade to reach Gaza with humanitarian supplies. Israeli commandos intercept the ship, and nine activists are killed during the raid.

Three years after the incident, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu apologized to Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. (May 2010)

○ Israel releases 1,027 Palestinian prisoners in exchange of Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit, who was captured in 2006 (2011)

○ Israel suspends its ties with the UN Human Rights Council and refuses to cooperate with the group's planned investigation into Jewish settlements. (March 2012)

○ Israelis and Palestinians start peace treaties negotiated by the US, the negotiations end with no agreement (June 2013- April 2014)

○ Hamas and Fatah swear to a government based on unity. A year later, the government dissolved due to tensions between the two groups. (June 2nd, 2014)

○ In response to the missile attacks from Hamas, Israel made an offensive maneuver called "Operation Protective Edge." Over 1,800 Palestinians died due to the combat in Gaza. (July- August 2014)

○ Netanyahu is reelected (March 17th, 2015)

○ The UN's Security Council approves a resolution which demands that Israel cease immediately and completely any activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem. (December 23th, 2016)

○ Hamas presents a new document that states the group accepts the idea of a Palestinian state within the established frontiers before the Six-Day war in 1967. However, this document does not recognize Israel as a sovereign state. In retaliation, Netanyahu said, "Hamas is trying to deceive the world, but they will not achieve it." (May 1st, 2017)

○ The U.S. president, Donald Trump, recognized Jerusalem as the Israeli capital and announced plans to move the U.S. embassy there. (December 6th, 2017)

○ The U.S. reestablished its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem; meanwhile, it faces confrontations and protests alongside the frontiers of Gaza. At least 58 Palestinians died, and over 2,700 end up injured before, during, and after the ceremonies in Jerusalem, which became the deadliest day since the armed conflict in Gaza from 2014. (May 14th, 2018)

- ○ Israel's Defensive Force takes over dozens of aerial attacks against Gaza objectives after Hamas and Jihad shoot missiles and mortars at each side of the frontier. (May 29th, 2018)
- ○ The disturbances continue, as military officials launch about 45 missiles toward Israel, and they respond with airstrikes from fighter jets. (July 19th, 2018)
- ○ Netanyahu is reelected (April 9th, 2019)
- ○ Netanyahu is formally accused of corruption charges. He is accused of fraud, bribery, and abuse in over three separate corruption cases. The charges in court mean that Netanyahu will be the first prime minister to face a trial in the country's history. (January 18th, 2020)
- ○ Netanyahu's Likud party wins 59 seats in the general election, but is three seats short of a majority. (March 2nd, 2020)
- ○ Netanyahu and Benny Gantz announced a treaty about the establishment of an Emergency National Government, according to their joint statement. (April 20th, 2020)
- ○ The emergency government collapses after the parliament fails to deliver on its deadline for the agreement of the budgets for 2020 and 2021 (December 23th, 2020)
- ○ Israel and Hamas exchange heavy bombardments in a dramatic escalation sparked by riots at the Al-Aqsa Mosque complex, a holy site in Jerusalem. Dozens of Palestinians have died, including several children, according to the Palestinian Ministry of Health. The Israeli army confirms the deaths of Israeli civilians. (May 2021)
- ○ Hamas militants launch an attack on Israeli territory, the largest terrorist attack in the country's history, killing more than 1,200 people and taking more than 200 hostages. Israel quickly launches an offensive against Hamas in Gaza, which, 200 days later, has left nearly 35,000 dead, according to the Ministry of Health in the besieged enclave. (October 7th, 2023) (Cnn, 2023)

- **AI uses in the Israel- Palestine conflict (timeline):**
  - ○ In 2021, the first reports of Lavander AI being used by the Israeli government
  - ○ As the conflict comes to its peak in 2023, more reports of AI usage surface

- ○ Given that the conflict is ongoing, uses of AI are currently being reported and studied in depth.

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