

## CHINA'S DIPLOMATIC POSITION ON THE ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT: AN ANALYSIS OF POLICY SHIFTS AND IMPLICATIONS IN 2023

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### ABSTRACT

Israel's geopolitical strategy within the broader context of Middle East geopolitics, with a focus on its territorial disputes, strategic alliances, and international support in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Israel is a major player in the Middle East, with considerable influence over regional stability and world politics. Palestine is the centre of all Middle East problems and a significant factor in fostering regional peace. China has previously taken a stance on this issue that is in line with the opinions of the international community and has continuously supported the Palestinian cause. There are some differences between China, Israel, and Palestine. Peaceful coexistence and non-interference have long been the cornerstones of Chinese foreign policy. Since 2000, China has been subject to mounting pressure to take a more active part in the Middle East. However, Beijing has reduced its political involvement due to the region's extreme volatility. After discussing China's possible future participation in the area, the country's participation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is investigated. China aspires to further its interests and ideals in the Middle East and wants to be involved in important processes there. However, it attempts to do so without making a sizable financial, military, or political commitment, a novel move for a significant regional power.

**Keywords:** Israel, Palestine conflict, china's diplomatic Position, Middle East political dynamics, economic impact.

### 1.INTRODUCTION

The Middle East is a longtime global hotspot known for its conflicts, cross-cultural exchanges, and common interests. In this complex region, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a major problem, with Israel at the centre due to its location, cooperation, territorial disputes, and international support, all of which have an impact on regional geopolitics. Israel's geopolitical strategy greatly impacts the stability of the Middle East and world politics. Its main ally, the United States, is significant locally and internationally. Territorial disputes between the West Bank and East Jerusalem are significant issues with implications for international law and politics. establishing international peace and stability requires a comprehension of Israel's geopolitical strategy and how it affects the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Middle East as a whole. This is especially true given the crucial role the international community—

particularly organizations like the U.N.—has played in resolving the conflict. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is currently a global concern due to the military confrontation between Israel and Hamas. The international community is crucial in settling disputes, but it is not without difficulties. Countries try to protect their interests while assisting various parties (Miladi, 2023). The subject of Chinese influence in the Middle East is becoming more and more significant. Beijing's Middle East policy was exceedingly cautious and limited until 2010. China-focused mostly on importing gas and oil while maintaining expanding economic ties with every Middle Eastern nation. A lively debate concerning the necessity of a shift in Middle East policy broke out in China after the 2010 Arab Spring events. The prevailing viewpoint was that China ought to give up its previously passive strategy toward the Middle

East in light of its increasing reliance on Middle Eastern energy sources and the seismic political shifts in the region. Rather, it should take decisive action to safeguard its interests there, not just in the political but also in the strategic and economic spheres. These requests followed ten years of increasing contact between China and the Middle East and an increasing perception that China's national security and economic growth were becoming dependent on that area (Niblock, 2020). China has relied heavily on imported energy from the Middle East for its economic growth since 1993. As the nation's oil consumption has grown, so too has the proportion of imported oil, which, as of 2015, made up as much as 60% of total oil consumption. Its attention was needed because the Middle East was a major area of conflict between developed and developing nations. Furthermore, China began to deepen its political ties to the Middle East in the first ten years of the twenty-first century, with clear efforts to fortify its network of bilateral relations in the region (Jiang & Kim, 2020). Additionally, as a potential sign of its intent to strengthen its political influence in the area, it started several diplomatic initiatives to resolve regional conflicts, such as the South Sudan crisis, the Syrian civil war, and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. However, China appears to be making an effort to lessen its political involvement in the Middle East because it views the region's politics as unstable, violent, and heavily influenced by religious sentiment. Above all, China maintains that it cannot devote substantial resources to resolving the Middle East's problems because it is a developing nation. China has focused on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Syrian civil war since the beginning of the 2010s. It has done this through three diplomatic initiatives: a ceasefire in Gaza in 2014, a four-point proposal for ending the Syrian civil war in 2012, and a resolution of the Palestinian question in 2013. China's changing view of the Middle East since the unanticipated Arab Spring. China's Ideas Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian Issue President Xi Jinping offered a four-point plan to end the Israel-Palestine conflict on May 6, 2013. The proposal was brought up after Israel's Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and the President of the Palestinian Authority (P.A.), Mahmoud Abbas, made (separate) visits to China (Hatuel-Radoshitzky, 2017). The two leaders were not brought together by their simultaneous visits, and Netanyahu's visit agenda did

not include much discussion of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. China, however, seized the chance to propose. First, an independent Palestinian state should be founded on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem serving as its capital, and it should coexist peacefully with Israel. Israel deserves to have both its right to exist and its justifiable security concerns fully respected. Second, negotiation—in which both parties must make concessions—should be the only route to peace. At the same time, Israel should cease its settlement activities, put an end to all acts of violence against civilians, lift the blockade of the Gaza Strip, and find a solution to the Palestinian prisoners' problem. Third, the cornerstones of the conflict settlement should be the Arab Peace Initiative, relevant U.N. resolutions, and the "land for peace" tenets. Fourth, there should be a greater involvement from the global community in the process. China did, however, open diplomatic ties with Israel in 1992, even though the Palestinian demands remained unfulfilled. Its current strategy for handling the Israel-Palestine conflict is extremely intricate. China has maintained its support for the Palestinian position in international forums, its support for the two-state solution, and its opposition to Israel's official position regarding the partition of Jerusalem (Bass, 2021). China, aware that the Arab world was no longer united behind the Palestinian cause and eager to obtain technological and other tangible benefits from Israel, steadily reduced its support for the Palestinians at the same time. It has never placed sanctions on Israel and has progressively toned down its criticism of Israel's military actions against the Palestinians. However, as its economy grew and its dependency on Middle Eastern oil increased, China's regional activity and profile expanded, and its influence in global politics grew. However, it tried to keep its political influence in the area to a minimum. As a result, it raised its diplomatic profile without getting involved (Summersett & Alade, 2022). In 2002, China designated the Middle East as a special area of interest, whose function was primarily symbolic; subsequently, China began to indicate its desire to be involved in the global endeavour to resolve the Palestinian issue. Its declarations, both in public and behind closed doors, that it was prepared to mediate between Israelis and Palestinians and join the Middle East Quartet—the United States, Russia, the United Nations, and the European Union—which was founded in 2002 to advance the peace process—were

most noteworthy in this regard. China made another peace proposal in 2003. China is prepared to lead global initiatives to advance the Middle East peace process. However, China's real involvement to the process remained minimal. It refrained from joining the Quartet and has provided very little in the way of material aid to the Palestinians ever since. It gave US\$ 1 million to the P.A. after the Israeli-Palestinian armed conflict in Gaza in 2012, and after the Gaza War in 2014, Beijing declared it would give US\$ 1.5 million to the Palestinians. On the other hand, Japan promised to provide the Palestinians with US\$ 200 million in aid after the 2014 conflict. China's proposals from 2013 and 2014 stand out for several reasons. First, nothing in the proposals suggests that China wants to lead the peace process between Israel and Palestine. China's request for the UNSC to take the initiative in finding a practical solution to the Gaza crisis is only made once, albeit indirectly. However, the 2014 proposal only asks for the international community to be involved in the peace process, which is the main way to resolve the issue. They do not state in which forum it would be represented, nor do they make any similar statement to that found in the 2003 proposal regarding China's willingness to lead the peace negotiations. The proposals' impartial stance, which aligns with the global agreement on the subject, and their discreet handling of the central questions about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are additional characteristics (Jin, 2020).

The lack of international attention to the Palestine-Israel conflict, primarily from significant powers, exacerbates its complexity. The U.N. Security Council denied Palestine's application for full membership in the organization on April 18, 2024. The U.S. vetoed a draft resolution endorsing Palestine's advancement to full member status, which led to this decision. Algeria put forth the proposal and received 12 votes in favour, 12 votes against, and no votes from Switzerland or the United Kingdom. For a resolution to be approved by the Security Council, it must receive at least nine votes in favour and not face a veto from any of the five permanent members: the United States, China, France, Russia, or the United Kingdom. The U.S. veto of the Algerian proposal ultimately rendered it unsuccessful. If the resolution had been adopted, the 15-member Council would have suggested to the 193-member General Assembly that "the State of Palestine be granted membership in the United

Nations." Palestine formally requested full membership in the United Nations in 2011. Although this attempt was unsuccessful, Palestine was acknowledged in November 2012 as a non-part eyewitness State by the Gathering with 138 votes in favour, against, and 41 abstentions (Putra et al., 2024).

## **2 Theoretical framework:**

This section will cover the theoretical underpinnings of constructivism and neorealism theories. The neorealism and constructivism theoretical framework better explains China's diplomatic stance on the Israel-Palestine Conflict. The security dilemma, the balance of power, and national interests—some factors contributing to this conflict—are addressed by neorealism and structural realism (Meibauer, 2021). China's national interests, including Middle Eastern oil, extending its economic influence, and challenging U.S. dominance in the area, motivate its diplomatic efforts in the Israel-Palestine conflict. The other state faces a security problem due to both sides in the conflict ensuring the strengthening of their armed forces. Palestine is suffering from Israel's highly militarized and one of the best armies in the world, and Israel is also at risk from Palestine's military assistance to Iran—a shared justification for the attacks by the two states. By remaining neutral and advocating for a diplomatic settlement, China hopes to preserve the balance of power in the area. According to constructivism, conflicts are socially created, and the conflict between Israel and Palestine is a conflict over identity. Two more characteristics are identified by constructivism: identity and norms (Siti Fatimah, 2022). China's identity as a responsible global power and its dedication to non-interference, multilateralism, and peaceful coexistence influence its diplomatic approach. China approaches the Israel-Palestine conflict by advancing the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and self-determination.

## **3. The historical positive support for the Palestinian issue;**

China has consistently backed the Palestinian cause in its quest for its sovereign state. The diplomatic stance of China and the support of an independent Palestinian state will be discussed in this section.

### **3.1 China's diplomatic position on the Israel-Palestine conflict;**

Evron (2015) states that China's relations with Israel improved in the late 1970s and early 1980s. In 1992, diplomatic relations were established, partly due to China's desire to participate in the peace process between Israel and the Arab world following the 1991 Gulf War. The Sino-Palestinian relationship, however, cooled. Under Mao, China had a revolutionary and ideological foreign policy. When he passed away, Deng made a more calculated decision. He prioritized the country's economic development and employed foreign policy to support it. This eventually led to trade for solar power and agricultural technology from Israel. However, that relationship began with a covert arms trade in the late 1970s. China had to modernize its armed forces, primarily made in the Soviet Union. However, at the time, ties with Moscow were strained. Due to its acquisition of Soviet-made equipment from the front lines after wars with its allies, Egypt and Syria, in 1967 and 1973, Israel functioned as a third-party supplier. China and the PLO presented a positive image of their relationship to the public.

On the other hand, distinctions were beginning to show. China was shifting its position on the Palestinian armed struggle, moving away from its support and toward a negotiated settlement. The prioritization of regional stability over the resolution of the Palestinian plight was evident in its endorsement of the 1978 Camp David peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. China applauded the move since it diminished Egypt's influence over the Soviet Union and brought Egypt closer to the United States. Conversely, the Palestinians gave priority to their relationship with Moscow. Good relations with China were welcomed, but they did not provide the same degree of material and diplomatic support as the Soviet Union, which at the time was a superpower (Aoun & Kellner, 2015). Beginning in the early 1990s and continuing until now, China has tried to strengthen ties with both parties. Despite a significant power disparity, it nevertheless supports a negotiated settlement. Changes in China's position have also been accompanied by substantial changes in the international environment and China's status. China is a rising power compared to earlier eras, with its economy growing to become the second largest in the world since 2000 (ADEMİR, 2016). The Gulf has drawn much attention, and it has also undergone

diversification beyond energy cooperation and infrastructure development, such as mutual investments in financial markets. For example, China's healthcare and real estate sectors have received investments from sovereign wealth funds based in Saudi Arabia and Qatar. Political considerations have received less attention due to the emphasis on economic issues. China's exports to Israel are now double those of Israel as a result of the increased trade in Israel. China's interest in and investment in Israel's high-tech sector has also grown. The Israeli political and business elites, for their part, view China's growing commercial clout as an opportunity to expand their alliances and reduce potential risks. The final concern is the possible loss of future markets in North America and Europe, especially if these areas are more susceptible to boycotts, divestitures, and other forms of pressure directed against Israeli goods and services, as well as companies that directly assist in and maintain the occupation (Khan, 2021).

### **3.2 China's Support for an independent Palestinian state;**

The creation of an autonomous and self-governing Palestinian state remains an unfulfilled goal of the Palestinian political process. The usefulness of negotiating alternatives for accomplishing Palestinian political objectives is a topic of discussion within the Palestinian arena. China favours a negotiated diplomatic solution and guarantees the uniform application of international law and resolutions. As supporters of the political settlement, Israel and the U.S. must uphold the political rights of the Palestinian people and seek to apply international law to Palestine. The Palestinians must unite their national vision to accomplish their political objectives. The potency of China's stance favouring Palestinian political rights in light of the expanding obstacles on the local, regional, and global fronts. As long as international law and pertinent rulings are followed, China's steady and unwavering support for the Palestinian issue will succeed in the political process and accomplish Palestinian political objectives (Aldeek & Ding, 2024). The great Chinese leader Mao Zedong backed national liberation movements throughout the Third World, including Arab and Palestinian liberation movements. The People's Republic of China heavily backed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in the 1960s. China was the location of the PLO's



diplomatic mission in 1965. Following its admission as a member of the U.N. in 1971, the PRC persisted in its backing of the Palestinian cause. In 1974, the PLO established an embassy in Beijing. The People's Republic of China-backed U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3379 in 1975, which linked Zionism to racism. China abstained from the 1991 vote on Resolution 4686, which repealed the resolution (Samarah 2023).

#### **4. Policy shift in 2023;**

China has consolidated its position in the Middle East in the twenty-first century. It has primarily three goals in mind when it comes to enhancing its diplomatic and economic ties with the Middle East (or more broadly, the MENA region):

1. To challenge American policies in the region and assert more political influence there.
2. To guarantee steady energy supplies from the region to support its growing economy.
3. The goal is to use the support of the Middle Eastern states to turn the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) into a global success.

In the early 2000s, China began safeguarding its energy interests in the area. By contrast, it only pursued its other two goals using different strategic approaches in the 2010s. Partnership diplomacy, zero-sum policies, and developmental peace are some strategies. Due to these policies, China has become a potential ally of most MENA states and has maintained cordial relations with them (Khan, 2021).

#### **4.1 Balancing Relations with Palestine and Israel;**

According to Byman (2024), major international powers such as the United States, United Kingdom, India, and Japan denounced the Hamas attack on Israel, while China first issued a warning and put an end to hostilities. Later on, though, China modified its position to voice opposition to measures that harm civilians. China has steadfastly expressed its disapproval of Israel's counteroffensive airstrikes in the Gaza Strip, which have resulted in at least 34,844 Palestinian deaths and 2.3 million displaced people. China is stepping up its efforts to establish a presence in the Middle East and reaffirming its commitment to peace. Russia is looking for assistance in its fight in Ukraine, and China wants to use the Belt and Road Initiative to expand its influence worldwide. China has consistently backed the Palestinian cause, and both nations have worked to further their diplomatic

goals while attempting to preserve closer ties with Israel.

China, which has pledged to stay neutral in the dispute, has offered to mediate a comparable agreement between Israel and Palestine. However, analysts contend that since the Israel-Hamas conflict erupted in October 2023, China's credibility as an unbiased mediator has diminished. In its capacity as a mediator, China has to strike a balance between the interests of the Arab nations and Israel. China's reluctance to condemn Hamas has alarmed Israel, but Chinese officials have refrained from classifying Hamas' activities as terrorist acts. China has consistently called for a "two-state solution" and a halt to hostilities in the region, but it also holds the United States responsible. Some claim that China's long-standing policy of abstaining from meddling in the internal affairs of other nations explains its measured response to the current crisis.

On the other hand, it is driven by a practical desire to keep positive relations with the Arab nations in the area. Whether the crisis gets worse could depend on China's ties with Iran. As the number of Palestinian deaths rises and the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip deteriorates, Arab states have condemned the U.S. for its steadfast support of Israel. Although there is no concrete proof, there are rumours that China may have supported Hamas for ten years. Some Hamas militants may be armed with weapons from Iran's allies, China or Russia. The Israel-Hamas conflict, according to China's Foreign Minister Wang Yi, is a historical injustice against the Palestinian people that has slowed down their quest for independence (Falki & Asrar, 2024).

#### **4.2 Increased involvement in Middle East affairs;**

The Israel-Palestine Conflict of 2023 marks a crucial turning point in the region's complicated history due to enduring tensions and intricate geopolitical dynamics that have shaped the Middle East's future for decades (Ezugwu, 2023). This protracted conflict has global ramifications and is both a localized struggle and a complex web of territorial disputes and historical grievances. To fully understand the emerging complex challenges, a thorough analysis of the context surrounding the events of 2023 is imperative. Understanding the many facets of this pivotal moment is essential since the interaction of political, cultural, and socioeconomic factors has significantly impacted the conflict's dynamics (Smith et al., 2023). After 2023, there will be significant

alterations to political institutions and governance frameworks. Understanding how the conflict has altered the political landscape to predict the challenges and opportunities is critical (Amir, 2016). After a conflict, social and cultural factors play a crucial role in the healing process. Understanding social and cultural dynamics is essential for developing inclusive society strategies because it provides a critical understanding of the human element of post-conflict recovery. A thorough analysis of the particular initiatives and strategies implemented for reconciliation is required to understand the trajectory of post-conflict societies. The various programs, dialogues, and community-building endeavours foster peace and restore trust between opposing groups. An in-depth analysis of these programs sheds light on the resilience of regional communities and suggests potential paths toward enduring peace. Understanding the dynamics of reconciliation initiatives informs plans for righting historical wrongs, building community ties, and creating the foundation for sustainable cohabitation (Cole et al., 2022).

Chen and Guo (2023) state that China held an emergency open meeting on the Israel-Palestinian conflict in May 2021 while holding the U.N. Security Council presidency for that month. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi stated that immediate action from the international community is required to prevent the situation from getting worse. On the other hand, most UNSC members spoke with one voice, demanding an immediate ceasefire, averting a full-scale conflict, and so forth. In actuality, though, the U.S. blocked the release of the Chairman's press statement, arguing that the U.S. ambassador to the U.N. should decide to declare a ceasefire first, and opposed a proposed resolution by the UNSC calling for a truce between Hamas and Israel, arguing that this would obstruct the Biden administration's efforts to end hostilities. Falki and Asrar (2024) state that China has called for increased international cooperation and aid to meet the needs of the affected populations and has expressed grave concern about the humanitarian situation in Palestinian territories. Chinese officials have underlined the importance of addressing the humanitarian crisis to foster a peaceful environment.

### **5. Geopolitical Considerations in China's Stance on the Israel-Palestine Conflict;**

According to Qian (2023), several critical geopolitical factors will influence China's stance on the Israel-Palestine conflict in 2023. These components highlight China's geopolitical objectives and tactical manoeuvres to bolster its influence in the Middle East and safeguard its global interests. By actively intervening in the Israel-Palestine conflict, China seeks to expand its influence globally and position itself as a significant power committed to preserving international peace and stability. China can use this tactic to compare its diplomatic approach and the more aggressive, often U.S. government approach. Over the past ten years, there have been a few signs of strategic competition in the region. In addition to its historical influence, the United States maintains a significant military and security presence. However, due to its enormous geoeconomic clout, China's economic megaprojects have increased its regional involvement. More broadly, this is an effort by Xi to bolster the perception of China as a significant global force for stability and peace while also elevating his stature as a world statesman. People believe that the U.S. is leaving the area and that the Biden administration should continue to give the Israeli-Palestinian conflict high priority. Since Xi is aware of their discontent with the U.S. withdrawal from the region, he is meeting with several Arab leaders (Rabkin, 2013). China is actively involved in the Middle East to expand its global influence and assume a more assertive role in global governance. China is doing much work to influence conflict prevention standards through government-to-government interaction, whether bilateral or multilateral. China wants to use regional and intergovernmental organizations—like the United Nations, where it is a significant player—to spread the word about its conflict prevention strategy. This strategy aims to have its preferred standards and practices accepted worldwide. China focuses on conflict prevention in the Global South because of its significant political and economic ties to that region. By playing a constructive role in the Middle East, China hopes to project an image of being a responsible player in international affairs and demonstrate its ability to promote global stability (Qian, 2023).

### **6. Global Implications and Strategic Rivalries;**

The complex geopolitical environment of the Middle East adds another level of complexity. Major international powers like Europe, China, and Russia impact regional affairs, which affects Israel's strategic planning. The region's geopolitical complexities are further compounded by elements such as vital trade routes, energy resources, and the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Relentless Regional Obstacles: Israel's regional relationships are impacted by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which continues to be a significant issue in the Middle East. Reaching a comprehensive settlement is still extremely difficult and significantly affects the region's stability (Qian, 2023). However, Karakir (2022) explained that Significant ramifications result from China's diplomatic position on the Israel-Palestine conflict in 2023, especially when considering the US-China rivalry and the establishment of global norms. China directly challenges U.S. dominance in Middle Eastern politics with its active participation in the Israel-Palestine conflict. Throughout its history, the United States has dominated the region, giving Israel substantial support and being instrumental in peace talks. A potential strategic change that could heighten rivalry between the two superpowers is China's assertive diplomacy. China wants more influence in international affairs, pushing for a two-state solution and trying to mediate the dispute. China's involvement in the Middle East gives the strategic rivalry between the United States and China a new angle, which could intensify regional competition. China is actively trying to change the long-dominant regional power dynamics in the Middle East through diplomacy. Wide-ranging effects of this change include a reorganization of alliances and a shift in the local power dynamics. China's strategy to expand its global presence and challenge the Western powers' traditional dominance is reflected in its involvement in the Middle East.

Calabrese (2024) China aims to project an image of itself as a responsible global power that uses diplomacy to advance peace and stability, and it is doing this by mediating the Israel-Palestine conflict. This strategy differs from the frequently unilateral acts of other superpowers, especially the United States China's neutral position and mediation efforts. This could result in a shift in the balance of power and a reconfiguration of regional alliances. China positions itself as a defender of international norms

and principles by supporting a multilateral approach and humanitarian issues. However, China has demonstrated its support for international cooperation and global standards by endorsing a multilateral recovery from the Israel-Palestine conflict. This position, which may impact other countries' approaches to conflict resolution and change international diplomatic norms, further demonstrates China's commitment to international law and multilateralism (ADEMİR, 2016). According to Sun and Zhang (2021), China's commitment to international standards is demonstrated by its support for humanitarian endeavours in conflict areas. It has the power to persuade other countries to give humanitarian issues top priority in their foreign policies. China hopes to foster a more amicable and cooperative international environment through encouraging these ideas. China's position on the Israel-Palestine conflict will have a big effect on the world in 2023. China is emerging as a key actor in international diplomacy by challenging U.S. influence in the Middle East, affecting regional power dynamics, and promoting multilateralism and humanitarian concerns. This well-considered move underscores China's commitment to global order-changing goals and to international cooperation, peace, and stability.

### **7. Conclusion;**

A complex and ongoing issue, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is influenced by political, religious, and historical aspects of the parties involved. The unequal power relations between Israel and Hamas have been the main source of conflicts and tensions in the region. Both sides are steadfast in their demands and narratives, and the conflict has not been resolved despite efforts by strong nations and international organizations to mediate and advance peace talks. A two-state solution is still a long way off, and the Palestinians' struggle for statehood and the protection of their identity in a globalized world remains at the center of the conflict. All sides involved need meaningful talks, respect international law, and put human rights first to reach a peaceful resolution, ensuring security, dignity, and self-determination for everyone in the region. Until sincere efforts are made toward reconciliation, understanding, and compromise, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict cannot be transformed into a story of peace, coexistence, and shared prosperity for future generations. Resolving the Israeli-Palestinian

conflict requires careful consideration of all parties' interests and intricate regional dynamics. The international community should not give up on supporting and facilitating the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians through persistent diplomatic efforts. One should use international intermediary organizations, multilateral diplomatic channels, and peace initiatives to promote communication and discourse. Furthermore, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state that coexists peacefully with the "two-state solution" for Israel and Palestine requires unwavering international support. It is widely agreed upon that this framework should be the basis for additional negotiations.

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