

State, Society, and Dynamics of Global Cooperation: Implications of the US-Israel Partnership as Influential Nations on Palestinian Sovereignty

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ABSTRACT (CAMBRIA 12)

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is still ongoing and has become a problem in global life. It is not only about the two countries, but also another country-influenced. For example, the USA has become one of many countries that have close diplomatic relations and cooperation with Israel. This raises a question about actually the real reason behind the close relations of the USA and Israel? And how does it impact Palestinian sovereignty? Thus, the writer utilizes the qualitative-descriptive method through literature study as the main method of this research. Based on the need for in-depth elaboration of the phenomenon which is quite difficult to quantify so it can be easily defined. The results show that the US-Israeli cooperation is based on a historical factor that has existed for a long time. As for, its implication to Palestinian sovereignty can be seen from the obstruction of the peace process, even though Palestine has received recognition of sovereignty from 136/193 countries in the world. However, the US does not recognize Palestine sovereignty and is an obstacle in the peace process because of its position as a superpower country..

Keywords: Israel, Palestina, Amerika Serikat, Cooperation, Relation, Sovereignty

INTRODUCTION

When discussing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, one cannot help but think of its complex nature, spanning decades without a middle ground in sight. The conflict, marked by wars, ceasefires, and peace talks, has consistently failed, often due to a lack of goodwill from both parties. Besides internal barriers, external forces also contribute significantly to these challenges, which this article will explore further. To understand this conflict, one must delve into its history and background, where both Israel and Palestine desire to establish sovereign territories on the same land, leading to a clash of visions. Each side believes in the righteousness of its actions from its

perspective.

This deep dive into the Israeli-Palestinian conflict underscores the layered complexities that extend far beyond localized ethnic disputes to involve global political dynamics. The contention is deeply rooted in historical claims and religious identities, which are further complicated by international political maneuvers and allegiances. The focus on the United States' external influence highlights how international relations can shape the geopolitical landscape, particularly in volatile regions like the Middle East.

Historically, the conflict dates back centuries when Jews settled in the land but were later displaced or felt subjugated by victorious Muslim Arabs. The Ottoman Empire controlled the disputed land for centuries, where Arabs began to settle and coexist with Jews, now a minority. The conflict's modern era began in the early 20th century after World War I when the Ottoman power collapsed, and Britain took over Palestine, where influential Jewish minorities, like the Rothschild banking family, resided. The 1917 Balfour Declaration by Britain, supporting a "national home for the Jewish people," led to significant Jewish migration and the rise of Zionism, which Jews justified as reclaiming their ancestral land. Conversely, Palestinians viewed this as British overreach and Western countries' solution to their "Jewish problem."

The UN's involvement, through Resolution 181 on November 29, 1947, seemingly supported Israel's establishment, but it failed as Palestinians rejected partition, leading to war in 1948, with Israel emerging victorious. This defeat fragmented Palestine and led to the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1964, fighting Israeli occupation and seeking international support, primarily from Muslim countries. The PLO's efforts culminated in Palestine's declaration of independence on November 15, 1988, garnering mixed international reactions.

The article emphasizes the crucial role of external powers, particularly the United States, in influencing the conflict through its alliance with Israel. International cooperation, whether bilateral, regional, or transnational, is

aimed at achieving national interests that a country cannot accomplish alone. Since 1948, the US has supported Israel for its interests, influenced by pro-Israel Americans like the Rockefeller family and to counter Soviet influence in the Middle East. This partnership has benefited both: Israel enjoys US protection, and the US fulfills its national interests in a region central to the global oil market. Despite international condemnation of Israel's actions, US public officials overwhelmingly support continued cooperation with Israel.

The US-Israel partnership, fortified over decades, showcases the interplay of national security, ideological commitments, and strategic interests, particularly in the context of the Cold War and its aftermath. The US's unwavering support for Israel is often seen as a means to project power and maintain regional stability in the Middle East, which holds strategic significance due to its oil reserves and geopolitical position. This support is manifest in various forms of military, intelligence, and financial aid, underscoring the US's commitment to Israel's right to self-defense and its broader regional strategy.

As Political Science students, we feel it is crucial to analyze the impact of US-Israel cooperation on Palestinian sovereignty. Understanding global politics and its issues is essential for academics. By discussing a crucial global political conflict, we encourage critical thinking and understanding of how cooperation impacts other entities in international politics, which can influence our national and international political stance. We hope that as academics or future generations, we can contribute ideas to help resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The article will investigate the historical, political, strategic, and ideological underpinnings that have fostered the close relationship between the United States and Israel. This may include an exploration of shared values, mutual security concerns, political lobbying, and the religious and cultural ties that have influenced policy decisions. Furthermore, this article will inquiry the delve into the specific forms of cooperation that exist between the United

States and Israel, such as military aid, intelligence sharing, economic partnerships, and diplomatic support, particularly within international forums such as the United Nations.

RESEARCH METHOD (CAMBRIA 12 CAPITAL LETTER)

This article use a qualitative descriptive research method, drawing from the concept that emphasizes the researcher as the primary data collection instrument. According to Nugrahani (2014), qualitative research focuses on observing and interpreting events or behaviors through the lens of meaning, particularly when phenomena are not easily quantifiable. This allows for a nuanced description of the observed phenomena.

The research model includes a literature study (Library Research), utilizing secondary data sources such as scientific journals, books, and credible news articles. This method is chosen due to the reliance on literature review rather than field studies, such as surveys or interviews. The standard parameters of the research involve inductive logic, beginning with the determination of the subject and setting of the study, and concluding with the data processing and analysis.

Furthermore, the author conducts a literature review of previous studies related to the topic, which pertains to the dynamics of state, society, and global cooperation viewed through the implications of the US-Israel partnership on Palestinian sovereignty. The review of prior research is essential because it relates to the current analysis of how influential nations' cooperation impacts the sovereignty of another state.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN THE ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

To substantiate the stance of this article, the author will commence by conducting a review of several existing literature pieces that have previously discussed the involvement of the United States in the Israel-Palestine conflict. This preliminary review aims to provide an academic foundation for the

subsequent analysis and discussion within the article. The first literature is Fajri Juni Yanto's research that detailing the motivations behind the United States' decision to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding security assistance to Israel in 2016, emphasizing the goal of enhancing Israel's Qualitative Military Edge (QME) through Foreign Military Financing (FMF). The cooperation includes joint military training, research, and weapons development, reflecting the U.S.'s longstanding commitment to Israel's security since its establishment in 1948.

The second is Silvi Oktaviani's research that explores the U.S.'s national interests in recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel in 2017 and the contradictory nature of this recognition with United Nations Security Council Resolution 181 of 1947. Oktaviani identifies three main interests: the U.S.'s hegemony in the Middle East, the influence of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), and the bilateral relations between the U.S. and Israel, which have strengthened significantly.

The third is Ulya Fuhaidah's research discusses the conflict in Palestine and its future prospects, arguing that peace seems utopian based on the consistent failure of negotiation efforts and the lack of pressure on violators of agreements. Fuhaidah criticizes the U.S.'s lack of neutrality as a peace mediator, suggesting that the conflict may remain unresolved indefinitely. She lists three conditions for Palestinian sovereignty: unity between Hamas and Fatah, Israel's recognition of Palestinian authority for coexistence, and the repatriation of Jewish communities to Europe as proposed by Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

The fourth is M. Syuib's research evaluates whether Palestine meets the criteria for a sovereign state under international law based on declarative and constitutive theories. According to the declarative theory, Palestine meets some criteria such as permanent population and territory, though its governance and control over its territory are debated. Under the constitutive theory, Palestine has recognition from a significant number of states, which

supports its sovereignty. However, the lack of recognition from superpowers like the United States casts ambiguity on Palestinian sovereignty.

These articles concludes that the strong relationship and military cooperation between the United States and Israel not only bolster Israel's power but also serve American interests. This alliance is seen as an indirect threat to Palestinian sovereignty, particularly given the significant influence of the United States in international bodies like the UN. The existing literature suggests a hypothesis that Palestine cannot achieve full sovereignty as long as the close U.S.-Israel relationship

THE BACKGROUND UNDERLYING US-ISRAEL COOPERATION

The ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict continues to pose a problem in global life. It concerns not only the two conflicting countries but also involves the influence of other nations. For example, the United States, as a powerful and influential superpower, evidences the involvement of nations outside the two countries in conflict. Undeniably, America is one of the few countries that have very close diplomatic relations and cooperation with Israel. This is no longer a public secret, considering the various collaborations and assistance that both have carried out.

One form of cooperation that always attracts attention is the aid from the United States to Israel in terms of arms supply support. As reported by Horton (2021), this aid even reached US\$ 3.8 billion, or around Rp 55 trillion in 2020. This is part of the commitment made during Barack Obama's administration regarding their long-term annual commitment, which will last until 2028. This is then allocated entirely to the enhancement of Israel's military aspects, including training and military research.

In this regard, their cooperation is also built through a missile defense alliance between the United States and Israel. The current uncertain situation forces a country, especially Israel, to always maintain a vigilant stance as their preventive measure. This step is initiated through the US-Israel missile defense cooperation using several main weapons systems. Two of them are the

Arrow Weapon System (AWS) and Iron Dome. This technology is developed to protect Israel from sudden missile threats or to retaliate against external attacks. This situation is created as a form of implementation of the cooperation relationship initiated by both countries.

Moreover, this cooperation became more apparent when the unilateral declaration by the United States recognized Jerusalem as the capital of Israel in 2016. This situation further strengthens the suspicion of influence from other countries outside the main actors, namely the United States as a country influential in the ongoing conflict. However, this recognition implicitly violated United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 181 of 1947, which had initially established Jerusalem as a territory under international authority through the Two-State Solution (Oktaviani, 2017). However, the question arises: what actually underlies the relationship between America and Israel? And what reasons ultimately form the basis for America in maintaining Israel's sovereignty?

This condition shows that the relationship is not a new one but has been established for a long time, based on several drives of interest and consideration, including (Ruhiat & -, 2020):

a. Historical Commitment between America-Israel

Historically, the relationship between America and Israel was underpinned by the United States' recognition of Israel's sovereignty. On May 14, 1948, President Harry S. Truman, as the head of the United States, recognized the independence of Israel as a sovereign state. His recognition became the first and fastest, laying a strong foundation for their relationship, not without reason. Quoted from Al Jazeera (2021) in (Ruhiat & -, 2020), in addition to strategic considerations, this decision was partly based on personal ties between the president and his former business partner, Jacobson. This recognition occurred right after the significant event of the Cold War between America and the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, Israel's victory in the war defeating Arab countries also

became a reference for America's support of the Israeli military. The battle of hegemony between the superpowers at that time was intense, prompting America to empower Israel as a country capable of resisting Soviet hegemony, especially in the Middle East. Therefore, it can be concluded that the US-Israel cooperation is indeed underpinned by historical reasons that have existed for a long time. These historical commitments are also eventually re-implemented in practice today, with President Biden now expressing strong support for Israel's freedom from Hamas rocket aggression or any terrorist attacks.

b. Economic Cooperation

One aspect that has led to the relationship between the US and Israel is economic factors. Israel has been America's largest trading partner through a free trade agreement between the two since 1985. This ultimately becomes one of the factual reasons underlying the US-Israel cooperation relationship.

c. Shared Ideology

It cannot be denied that the background of cooperation between the United States and Israel is partly due to the shared ideology between Israel and America. The liberal principles applied in the democracies of both countries make them an extraordinary ideological ally. In this regard, the spread of American hegemony to regions in the world, including the Middle East, is also a consideration. The Middle East is considered very strategic as it is a global trade traffic route with abundant oil and mineral reserves. However, America is currently facing a crisis due to the influence of Russia and China, which could affect their existing liberal values. Therefore, it would be very beneficial if Israel, as a country in the region, could be a good cooperative ally for America..

THE DEVELOPMENT OF US-ISRAEL COOPERATION IN GENERAL

The beginning of the relationship between the United States and Israel can be traced back to the establishment of Israel in 1948, where President Harry Truman, leading the United States government at the time, recognized Israel. Consequently, the United States became the first country to acknowledge the founding of Israel. In 1967, when Israel won the Six-Day War,

the United States explicitly acted to support Israel's military superiority in the occupied territories and to prevent hostile actions against Israel by the Arab League countries (Koresponden, 2021). The cooperation between the United States and Israel varies in forms such as arms trade, military technology development, and even intelligence partnership. Additionally, the United States and Israel are significant trading partners, having signed the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in 1985 (Oktaviani, 2017). The relationship between the two is further strengthened by the presence of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the largest pro-Israel lobbying group in the United States, which contributes significant funds to US political candidates, indicating AIPAC's considerable influence in the United States, especially in politics.

In 2010, the United States and Israel collaborated to create one of the most sophisticated malwares named Stuxnet, a software designed to infiltrate and damage computer systems, networks, or servers (Kompas.com, 2020). The United States also provided assistance to Israel to enhance its Qualitative Military Edge (QME). In 2016, the United States and Israel signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding military assistance provided by the United States to Israel in the form of Foreign Military Funding (FMF), totaling \$33 billion, and Missile Defense cooperation funds of \$5 billion, amounting to a total of about \$38 billion. Additionally, the United States, which was the first country to recognize the establishment of Israel in 1948, also became the first country to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel in 2017.

PALESTINIAN SOVEREIGNTY IN GLOBAL POLITICS

Since proclaiming its independence on November 15, 1988, and being recognized by over 100 United Nations member states, Palestine can be considered a sovereign state. Another strong reason is that the United Nations widely recognizes the classic understanding of a state in international law, as defined in the 1933 Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States. According to Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention, a state possesses four main characteristics, all of which are held by Palestine: a defined territory, a

permanent population, an effective government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states. From this perspective, a state's existence is not dependent on recognition by other states, meaning that a state not recognized but possessing these four characteristics has the right to maintain its sovereignty both internally and externally.

The State of Palestine was formed due to Israel's dominance, leading to the Palestinian people's desire to liberate themselves from this dominance. This desire is often referred to as patriotic spirit and nationalism, which through state formation, fosters a new will to achieve and maintain state sovereignty. The birth of the concepts of sovereignty and statehood cannot be separated from the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which popularized the concept of a sovereign state, meaning a state has full power and freedom to regulate all systems and aspects of life within its internationally recognized borders. In other words, all social and natural aspects within a territory are subject to the sovereignty of the governing state. The relationship between sovereign states also implies that all states have equal standing, operating through mutual respect and recognition of each other's sovereignty. Sovereignty thus becomes the main principle in the conduct of global politics, with the state as the primary actor in the international arena.

From the above explanation of the state and sovereignty concepts, it can be stated that Palestine as a sovereign state has several forms of sovereignty. The first is internal sovereignty, referring to the power and legitimacy of the government in running its affairs within Palestine itself. The second is external sovereignty or external, oriented towards relations between states and global actors in the international world (Heywood, 2011). This sovereignty determines a state's ability to act as an independent and free entity in its foreign affairs. External sovereignty also states that every country has the right to participate equally in international relations and organizations, implemented through their membership in the UN General Assembly.

A key point in the discussion of Palestinian sovereignty in global politics is highlighted by Palestine's status change from an observer entity to a non-member observer state in the United Nations General Assembly. Initially, Palestine was only considered an entity through the actions of the liberation movement (PLO). Hence, Palestine's status in the UN was as a non-member observer entity, considered a very weak status because the sovereignty held by Palestine could not be fully practiced. This weakness was evident in Palestine's weak legal status in international law, preventing it from seeking protection from the UN Security Council or suing through the International Court when attacked by Israel. However, there are exceptions, namely if Palestine accepts the conditions stated in Article 35 of the UN Charter, although these conditions are excessive and the results are not commensurate with the effort. Palestine's status later changed to a non-member observer state in the UN. This status change indicates an increase in the strength of Palestinian state sovereignty in the UN because Palestine now has the right to speak at UN meetings, although it cannot yet vote.

The recognition of Palestine as a state and not just an entity has opened a new path or fresh air for Palestine in maintaining and strengthening its sovereignty. This status change also opens the possibility for Palestine to increase its status to a full UN member when Palestine meets the requirements set by the Advisory Opinion. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas appreciated this step, which he called a progressive step in creating peace with Israel. The new status for Palestine as a non-member observer state also received a positive response from other UN members, with 138 countries supporting, 9 opposing, 41 abstaining, and 5 absent. With its new status, Palestine can participate in debates held by the UN and expand Palestine's opportunities to be active in international organizations. Specifically, Palestine also receives its rights as a non-member observer state, namely access to various UN international organizations, including the International Court in The Hague, which can help Palestine in upholding its sovereignty and

combating Israeli dominance. Palestine has also successfully mitigated the stigma of militant terrorist groups, has the right to be actively involved in various UN organizations, and has a clear legal basis for defending itself in opposing Israel in its journey to achieve full independence and sovereignty.

The next point is, once Palestine has the status of a non-member observer state, what is its position in the international world? This can be answered through various opportunities and prospects actively pursued by Palestine since receiving the status of a non-member observer state, including establishing cooperative relationships with various parties, such as other countries and non-state organizations like transnational companies and humanitarian organizations. Various regional organizations are also increasingly open to officially accepting Palestine as one of their members, such as UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization). Palestine's position in global politics is becoming clearer and stronger, giving them a shield to oppose Israel in international legal forums for actions that violate Palestinian sovereignty. However, efforts to strengthen Palestinian sovereignty do not stop here, as Palestine continues to strive for recognition of its status by the UN as a full UN member, like other countries. It is hoped that through its current status as a non-member observer state, it will facilitate Palestine's integration as a full UN member in the future. As a UN member, a country enjoys various international services and support for their rights in fighting for sovereignty and national interests.

It should be noted that UN membership is only open to independent and peace-loving countries. Although Palestine is not yet geographically independent and still struggling with Israel, Palestine manifests its determination to become a UN member state through its commitment to international peace and security. This is also evidenced through the contents of the Palestinian Declaration of Independence, where the Palestinian National Council (PNC) commits to the principles of the UN Charter based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the non-aligned movement

principles. In addition, Palestine also condemns actions that violate and undermine the sovereignty of a country by others. Palestine, through the PNC, also strongly condemns terrorism in any form and against anyone. Yasser Arafat even said that Israel also has the right to live in peace and security. Palestine's efforts are also manifested through a series of actions proving Palestine is ready to fulfill all the requirements in the UN Charter to become a full UN member. This is evident through Palestine's cooperative attitude in various resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council to create stability in the Middle East. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas continues to express Palestine's cooperative stance to realize a resolution to the conflict with Israel so that both countries can stand side by side, respecting each other's sovereignty.

Although the Palestinian side does not have a problem fulfilling their part to become a UN member, the UN itself faces obstacles. The UN Security Council is part of the UN that can fulfill Palestine's dream through positive recommendations from nine Security Council members, which, if achieved, would allow Palestine to become a full UN member. The obstacle lies with one party only, but this party is very influential, namely the United States, which holds veto power. Palestine does not have a problem with other Security Council members, except for the United States, known as a close ally of Israel, which will always use its veto right to thwart Palestine's full membership in the UN.

To overcome these obstacles, Palestine must make several efforts to ensure that their dream of becoming a member of the United Nations (UN) does not fade away. Despite being haunted by the veto power of the United States, Palestine can overcome this veto by engaging more than 100 countries that have recognized Palestine as a state, especially Muslim-majority countries as close allies, to encourage the UN General Assembly to implement what is known as The Uniting for Peace Resolution. This resolution emphasizes the excessive use of the veto power (Utami, 2013).

If this process runs smoothly and Palestine successfully obtains permanent membership in the UN, they will have an equal status to Israel, and international negotiations between the two parties can take place more fairly. Another approach is to seek support from countries sympathetic to Palestine in their quest for independence by gaining permanent UN membership. This would enable the General Assembly to propose an Advisory Opinion on the review of Article 4, paragraph 2, of the UN Charter by the International Court of Justice (ICJ). This action is expected to counter the veto rights of permanent members of the UN Security Council such as the United Kingdom, France, Russia, China, and, of course, the United States.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S.-ISRAEL COOPERATION ON PALESTINIAN SOVEREIGNTY

The ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine has resulted in significant losses and repercussions not only for both countries but also for external aspects. Israel appears to have benefited positively from this situation, while Palestine has suffered negative consequences. For Palestine, the loss of sovereignty is evident as it still remains unrecognized internationally, and material losses, as well as the shrinking territory, reflect the impact of this conflict. Furthermore, the involvement of other nations has exacerbated the situation.

The strong bond between Israel and the United States, particularly in military aspects, has added a new dimension to the ongoing strife. The background of the support provided by the United States to Israel, as previously explained, is largely due to the presence and common identity of Jewish communities in both America and Israel. This shared identity encourages the Jewish community in the United States to support the sovereignty of Israel and counter the influence of radicalism and Islamic fundamentalism in the region.

The significant involvement of the United States in the conflict has led to a dominant role played by America, especially considering its status as a

superpower with extensive global political influence. This has created complex implications for the existing rivalries. The role played by the United States raises new questions about the implications for Palestinian sovereignty, particularly due to the cooperative relationship between the United States and Israel. For Palestine, one of the implications of this cooperation is the issue of the unilateral recognition of Jerusalem by the United States. If Jerusalem is recognized as the capital of Israel, it will have a profound impact on the existence of both Israel and Palestine in global politics. The solutions proposed by the United Nations may become difficult to realize, and even the efforts of both parties to reach a peaceful agreement may be hindered. This is exacerbated by the intervention carried out by the United States, which has ultimately resulted in a new conflict in the Gaza Strip. Moreover, the lack of recognition of Palestinian sovereignty, despite recognition from 136 out of 193 countries worldwide, remains an obstacle due to the influential role played by the United States as a superpower (Oktaviani, 2017). Therefore, regardless of the recognition and cooperation, these factors give rise to new challenges in the pursuit of a peaceful solution. The cooperation undertaken by the United States has a significant impact on international politics, particularly the sovereignty of Palestine itself.

CONCLUSION

The enduring cooperation between the United States and Israel undeniably exerts a profound influence on Palestine across various dimensions, particularly its sovereignty on the international stage. As elaborated above, this collaboration has the capability to reshape the geopolitical landscape of the entire Middle East region.

Israel, both ethnically and religiously, represents a minority in the predominantly Arab Muslim Middle East region. Therefore, Israel would not have been able to achieve its current status without substantial support and assistance from foreign powers capable of countering its rivals and their supporters. Fortunately for Israel, this assistance came primarily from Western countries, especially the United States. The United States, as a global

political superpower known for its economic, military, and ideological dominance, maintains a strong historical connection with Israel dating back to a time when the Jewish population was dispersed across Europe and America. The influential Jewish community in these Western countries played a crucial role in rallying support for Israel against Palestine and its Middle Eastern allies. Additionally, ideological alignment between Israel and the United States, as well as Israel's cooperative approach to economic relations, solidified the United States' commitment to protect Israel. However, this cooperation is not solely based on Israel's benefit; the United States also sees significant potential in its partnership with Israel in various fields to serve its national interests. This includes exerting influence, acting as a stabilizing force, and securing vital assets such as oil and minerals in the Middle East.

The collaboration between the United States and Israel can be characterized as a progressive relationship that has evolved since 1948 when the United States officially recognized Israel's sovereignty. This cooperation encompasses various aspects, including trade, intelligence sharing, military aid, financial assistance, and mutual support in international forums like the United Nations. This partnership has proven to be highly effective in countering the strength of Palestine and other Arab nations as Palestine's allies. Consequently, the establishment of Palestinian sovereignty has not been fully realized on the international stage, particularly within the United Nations.

Initially, the United Nations recognized Palestine as a non-member observer entity, lacking sufficient rights and power to challenge Israel effectively. While Palestine's status was elevated to that of a non-member observer state, it still falls short of Israel's status as a full member of the United Nations. Palestine has continually strived to enhance its sovereignty within the United Nations, including seeking recognition as a full member, akin to Israel and other nations. Palestine's efforts have come close to success but have been thwarted by the cooperative relationship between the United States and Israel. As previously mentioned, the United States is committed to thwarting any

threats to Israel's national interests, and this commitment includes using its veto power to obstruct such processes. Thus, to date, Palestine has not achieved the status of a full member of the United Nations, which would grant it a stronger sovereign position. Meanwhile, Israel enjoys greater freedom in dominating and controlling Palestinian territories without significant international pressure, thanks to its cooperative alliance with the United States.

In conclusion, this cooperative relationship has had a profound impact on global politics. Even when cooperation occurs between only two countries, involving a superpower, it can become a potent weapon against a larger group of nations. The intervention of a major nation becomes inevitable, and this invariably affects the sovereignty of the less powerful nation.

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