

*The United Nations
and
the Question of Palestine*

71st Session of the General Assembly



***Permanent Observer Mission of
the State of Palestine to the United Nations***

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Preface

The Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations in New York prepares this annual report following each session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The report reflects voting records of each Member State on all resolutions concerning the State of Palestine and the Palestinian people adopted during the 71st session of the UNGA, mainly during the period from September to December 2016.

The main purpose of this report is to better understand voting patterns of UN Member States on resolutions related to the Question of Palestine (QoP) and, where necessary, to undertake specific efforts to garner more support for these important resolutions, which cover a wide range of issues related to the QoP and in particular reaffirm core principles and rules of international law in this regard. The report also seeks to illustrate and evaluate political support of Member States on issues related to Palestine in the UN on both longstanding issues of principle and emerging issues and developments. It also illustrates the shifts in voting that may have taken place in comparison with previous sessions.

The report contains tables that show the voting pattern of Member States of the UN. It contains the text of General Assembly resolutions adopted during the same period and statements made by delegates of the State of Palestine in various UN meetings. The report also includes a section that briefly documents the work of the Security Council in relation to the QoP during 2016. The report does not intend to evaluate the reasons of voting patterns by Member States, which requires more extensive analysis and could be derived from a range of factors. Rather, it lists votes on resolutions concerning the QoP, which alone reflect the scope of support by any particular country.

Finally, I hope that this report provides useful information and will serve as a vehicle to increase support for the State of Palestine in the international arena, particularly at the United Nations, as we continue to engage the international community to achieve justice and the independence of the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, where the Palestinian people can finally live in freedom, peace, prosperity and dignity.

Dr. Riyad Mansour
Ambassador, Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations
New York

Forward



"Realization of a historic reconciliation between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples requires that Israel acknowledge its responsibility for the Nakba inflicted on our people to this very day. This will open a new era of coexistence and will serve to build bridges rather than walls.

"By the end of this coming year, 100 years will have passed since the Balfour Declaration, and 70 years since Al-Nakba of the Palestinian people, and 50 years since Israel occupied the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip."

"In this 71st session of the UNGA, I call on you to declare 2017 as the international year to end the Israeli occupation of our land and our people, as we approach in June 2017 a half century of this abhorrent Israeli occupation."

*H.E. Mahmoud Abbas
President of the State of Palestine
during the General Debate of the 71st
United Nations General Assembly
New York, 22 September 2016*

Abbreviated Terms

PLO:	Palestine Liberation Organisation
QoP:	Question of Palestine
UN:	United Nations
GA:	General Assembly
SC:	Security Council
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
71st session:	United Nations General Assembly 71 st session
Yes or Y:	Voting in favour
No or N:	Voting against
A:	Abstention
X:	Absent
Plen.	Plenary of the General Assembly of the United Nations
C.1, C.2, C.3, C.4	First Committee, Second Committee, Third Committee, Fourth Committee

Abbreviations for Resolutions

CEIRPP:	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
DPR:	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat
DPI:	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat
Peaceful settlement:	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
Jerusalem:	Jerusalem
UNRWA assist.:	Assistance to Palestine refugees
Displaced persons 1967:	Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities
UNRWA Operations:	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Refugee's properties:	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues
Special Committee:	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
Applicability GC:	Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories
Settlements:	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan
Israeli Practices:	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem
Self-determination:	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination
Natural Resources:	Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources
IDSP:	The International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The General Assembly **Pages**

Summary of action on resolutions adopted during the 71 st Session.....	7
Full text of resolutions adopted during the 71 st Session.....	8-76
Voting record for each Member State.....	77-80
Voting trends for the last five Sessions	81
Statement by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas during the 71 st General Debate (English/Arabic)	82-95
Statement by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (English/Arabic)	96-105
Statement by H.E. Ambassador Dr. Riyad Mansour on agenda item #38: (the Question of Palestine) and agenda item # 37: (Situation in the Middle East).....	106-111

The Security Council

Summary of meetings regarding the Question of Palestine in 2016	112-115
Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016)	116-118
List of statements by H.E. Ambassador Dr. Riyad Mansour before the Security Council.....	119
List of identical letters sent by the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the UN to the Secretary-General, the Presidents of the SC and the GA in 2016	120-121

***Resolutions adopted during the 71st Session of the
United Nations General Assembly
on the Question of Palestine***

No.	Resolution Title	UN Symbol	Date of Action	Vote Yes –No- Abstain
1.	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	A/RES/71/20	30 Nov. 2016	100-9-55
2.	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat	A/RES/71/21	30 Nov. 2016	98-9-57
3.	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat	A/RES/71/22	30 Nov. 2016	153-7-7
4.	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine	A/RES/71/23	30 Nov. 2016	153-7-7
5.	Jerusalem	A/RES/71/25	30 Nov. 2016	149-7-8
6.	Assistance to Palestine refugees	A/RES/71/91	6 Dec. 2016	167-1-9
7.	Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities	A/RES/71/92	6 Dec. 2016	166-6-6
8.	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	A/RES/71/93	6 Dec. 2016	167-6-5
9.	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues	A/RES/71/94	6 Dec. 2016	165-7-5
10.	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	A/RES/71/95	6 Dec. 2016	91-11-73
11.	Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories	A/RES/71/96	6 Dec. 2016	168-6-6
12.	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan	A/RES/71/97	6 Dec. 2016	165-6-7
13.	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	A/RES/71/98	6 Dec. 2016	162-7-8
14.	Assistance to the Palestinian people	A/RES/71/126	8 Dec. 2016	Without a Vote
15.	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	A/RES/71/184	19 Dec. 2016	177-7-4
16.	Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	A/RES/71/247	21 Dec. 2016	168-7-11



General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 February 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 59

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2016

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/71/470)]

71/247. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [70/225](#) of 22 December 2015, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2016/14 of 25 July 2016,

Recalling also its resolutions [58/292](#) of 6 May 2004 and [59/251](#) of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980 and [497 \(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Bearing in mind its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,² and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.



Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,³ and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Recalling further its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Taking note of the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law treaties, as well as to other international treaties,

Expressing its concern about the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern about the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses, and the grave environmental and economic impact in this regard,

Expressing its grave concern also about the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip during the military operations of July and August 2014, which, inter alia, has polluted the environment and which negatively affects the functioning of water and sanitation systems and the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people, and stressing the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water and other vital civilian infrastructure, including the project for the desalination facility for the Gaza Strip,

Expressing its grave concern further about the negative impact on the environment and on reconstruction and development efforts of unexploded ordnance that remains in the Gaza Strip as a result of the conflict in July and August 2014, and commending the efforts of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations for the safe removal of such ordnance,

Expressing its grave concern about the chronic energy shortage in the Gaza Strip and its detrimental impact on the operation of water and sanitation facilities, which threaten to further erode groundwater resources, of which only 5 per cent remains potable,

Recalling the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip, and the 2012 and 2016 reports by the United Nations country team, entitled “Gaza in 2020: a liveable place?” and “Gaza: two years after”, respectively, and stressing the need for follow up to the recommendations contained therein,

Deploring the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, including the destruction of orchards and crops and the seizure of water wells by Israeli settlers, and of the dire socioeconomic consequences in this regard,

³ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and Corr.1.

Recalling the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,⁴

Aware of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks, on the basis of Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [425 \(1978\)](#) of 19 March 1978 and [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative⁵ and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁶ as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008,

Stressing also, in this regard, the need for respect for the obligation upon Israel under the road map to freeze settlement activity, including so-called “natural growth”, and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing further the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,⁷

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources;
2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;
3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying

⁴ A/HRC/22/63.

⁵ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

⁶ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

⁷ [A/71/86-E/2016/13](#).

Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with within the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice³ and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease immediately and completely all policies and measures aimed at the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, and to cease its demolition and confiscation of Palestinian homes and civilian infrastructure, agricultural lands and water wells, which, inter alia, have a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, stresses the urgent need to advance reconstruction and development projects in this regard, including in the Gaza Strip, and calls for support for the necessary efforts in this regard, in line with the commitments made at, inter alia, the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014;

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles to the implementation of critical environmental projects, including sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip and the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the project for the desalination facility for the Gaza Strip;

9. *Also calls upon* Israel not to impede Palestinian development and export of discovered oil and natural gas reserves;

10. *Calls for* the immediate and safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip and for support for the efforts of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations in this regard, and welcomes the extensive efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service to date;

11. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlement activities and the exploitation of natural resources;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Permanent

sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources”.

*66th plenary meeting
21 December 2016*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2016

[on the report of the Third Committee ([A/71/483](#))]

71/184. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ [A/CONF.157/24](#) (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and Corr.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.



Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 70/141 of 17 December 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*65th plenary meeting
19 December 2016*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 January 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 69 (b)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 8 December 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.31 and Add.1)]

71/126. Assistance to the Palestinian people

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 70/108 of 10 December 2015, as well as its previous resolutions on the question,

Recalling also the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,¹ and the subsequent implementation agreements concluded by the two sides,

Recalling further all relevant international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and, in particular, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,² the Convention on the Rights of the Child³ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁴

Gravely concerned at the difficult living conditions and humanitarian situation affecting the Palestinian people, in particular women and children, throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip where economic recovery and vast infrastructure repair, rehabilitation and development are urgently needed, especially in the aftermath of the conflict of July and August 2014,

Conscious of the urgent need for improvement in the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied territory,

Welcoming, in this context, the development of projects, notably on infrastructure, to revive the Palestinian economy and improve the living conditions of the Palestinian people, stressing the need to create the appropriate conditions to facilitate the implementation of these projects, and noting the contribution of partners in the region and of the international community,

¹ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.



Aware that development is difficult under occupation and is best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

Noting the great economic and social challenges facing the Palestinian people and their leadership,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all people, in particular women and children, in the whole Middle East region, the promotion of which is facilitated, inter alia, in a stable and secure environment,

Deeply concerned about the negative impact, including the health and psychological consequences, of violence on the present and future well-being of children in the region,

Conscious of the urgent necessity for international assistance to the Palestinian people, taking into account the Palestinian priorities, and recalling in this regard the National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza,

Expressing grave concern about the grave humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, and underlining the importance of emergency and humanitarian assistance and the need for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip,

Welcoming the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians and the work being done by the World Bank as its secretariat and the establishment of the Consultative Group, as well as all follow-up meetings and international mechanisms established to provide assistance to the Palestinian people,

Underlining the importance of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014, and urging the timely and full disbursement of pledges for expediting the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process,

Recalling the International Donors' Conference for the Palestinian State, held in Paris on 17 December 2007, the Berlin Conference in Support of Palestinian Civil Security and the Rule of Law, held on 24 June 2008, and the Palestine Investment Conferences, held in Bethlehem from 21 to 23 May 2008 and on 2 and 3 June 2010, and the International Conference in Support of the Palestinian Economy for the Reconstruction of Gaza, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 2 March 2009,

Welcoming the ministerial meetings of the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development, convened in Tokyo in February 2013 and in Jakarta in March 2014, as a forum to mobilize political and economic assistance, including through exchanges of expertise and lessons learned, in support of Palestinian development,

Welcoming also the latest meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, held in Brussels on 27 May 2015 and in New York on 25 September 2013, 22 September 2014, 30 September 2015 and 19 September 2016,

Welcoming further the activities of the Joint Liaison Committee, which provides a forum in which economic policy and practical matters related to donor assistance are discussed with the Palestinian Authority,

Welcoming the implementation of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011–2013 on governance, economy, social development and infrastructure and the adoption of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2014–2016: State-building

to Sovereignty, and stressing the need for continued international support for the Palestinian State-building process, as outlined in the summary by the Chair of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee held on 22 September 2014,

Stressing the need for the full engagement of the United Nations in the process of building Palestinian institutions and in providing broad assistance to the Palestinian people,

Recognizing, in this regard, the positive contribution of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which is aimed, inter alia, at enhancing developmental support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Welcoming steps to ease the restrictions on movement and access in the West Bank, while stressing the need for further steps to be taken in this regard, and recognizing that such steps would improve living conditions and the situation on the ground and could promote further Palestinian economic development,

Welcoming also the tripartite agreement facilitated by the United Nations regarding access to the Gaza Strip, and calling for its full implementation and complementary measures that address the need for a fundamental change in policy that allows for the sustained and regular opening of the border crossings for the movement of persons and goods, including for humanitarian and commercial flows and for the reconstruction and economic recovery of Gaza,

Stressing that the situation in the Gaza Strip is unsustainable and that a durable ceasefire agreement must lead to a fundamental improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and ensure the safety and well-being of civilians on both sides,

Stressing also the urgency of reaching a durable solution to the crisis in Gaza through the full implementation of Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#) of 8 January 2009, including by preventing the illicit trafficking in arms and ammunition and by ensuring the sustained reopening of the crossing points on the basis of existing agreements, including the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access between the Palestinian Authority and Israel,

Stressing, in this regard, the importance of the effective exercise by the Palestinian Authority of its full government responsibilities in the Gaza Strip in all fields, including through its presence at the Gaza crossing points,

Noting the active participation of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority in the activities of the Special Envoys of the Quartet,

Reaffirming the necessity of achieving a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects, on the basis of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008 and [1860 \(2009\)](#), as well as the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference and the principle of land for peace, in order to ensure a political solution, with two States – Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous, sovereign and viable Palestinian State – living side by side in peace and security and mutual recognition,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁵

Expressing grave concern about continuing violence against civilians,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵
2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his rapid response and ongoing efforts regarding assistance to the Palestinian people, including with regard to the emergency humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip;
3. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;
4. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories;
5. *Urges* Member States, international financial institutions of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and regional and interregional organizations to extend, as rapidly and as generously as possible, economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions;
6. *Welcomes* the meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians of 25 September 2013, 22 September 2014, 27 May and 30 September 2015 and 19 September 2016, the outcome of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014, and the generous donor response to support the needs of the Palestinian people, and urges the rapid disbursement of donor pledges;
7. *Stresses* the importance of following up on the results of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza to effectively promote economic recovery and reconstruction in a timely and sustainable manner;
8. *Calls upon* donors that have not yet converted their budget support pledges into disbursements to transfer funds as soon as possible, encourages all donors to increase their direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority in accordance with its government programme in order to enable it to build a viable and prosperous Palestinian State, underlines the need for equitable burden sharing by donors in this effort, and encourages donors to consider aligning funding cycles with the Palestinian Authority's national budget cycle;
9. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance in response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian people in accordance with priorities set forth by the Palestinian side;
10. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and recognizes the vital role of the Agency in providing humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

⁵ [A/71/87-E/2016/67](#).

11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the difficult humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women, children and their families and to help in the reconstruction and development of relevant Palestinian institutions;

12. *Stresses* the role that all funding instruments, including the European Commission's Palestinian-European Mechanism for the Management of Socioeconomic Aid and the World Bank trust fund, have been playing in directly assisting the Palestinian people;

13. *Urges* Member States to open their markets to exports of Palestinian products on the most favourable terms, consistent with appropriate trading rules, and to implement fully existing trade and cooperation agreements;

14. *Calls upon* the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs;

15. *Stresses*, in this context, the importance of ensuring free humanitarian access to the Palestinian people and the free movement of persons and goods;

16. *Also stresses* the need for the full implementation by both parties of existing agreements, including the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population, as well as for imports and exports, within and into and out of the Gaza Strip;

17. *Further stresses* the need to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies, as well as the need to ensure safe and unhindered access by humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment, in order to allow such personnel to efficiently perform their task of assisting affected civilian populations;

18. *Urges* the international donor community, United Nations agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend to the Palestinian people, as rapidly as possible, emergency economic assistance and humanitarian assistance, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to counter the impact of the current crisis;

19. *Stresses* the need for the continued implementation of the Paris Protocol on Economic Relations of 29 April 1994, fifth annex to the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, signed in Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995,⁶ including with regard to the full, prompt and regular transfer of Palestinian indirect tax revenues;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution, containing:

(a) An assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people;

(b) An assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian

⁶ [A/51/889-S/1997/357](#), annex.

and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance”, the sub-item entitled “Assistance to the Palestinian people” .

*57th plenary meeting
8 December 2016*



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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 50

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 2016

[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) ([A/71/494](#))]

71/98. Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights² and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,³ and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, including resolution [70/90](#) of 9 December 2015 as well as those adopted at its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and stressing the need for their implementation,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories⁴ and the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Special Committee,⁵

Taking note of the recent reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967,⁶ as well as of other relevant recent reports of the Human Rights Council,

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴ [A/71/352](#).

⁵ [A/71/315](#).

⁶ [A/HRC/28/78](#) and [A/HRC/31/73](#); see also [A/71/554](#).



Taking note also of the recent report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,⁷

Deeply regretting the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation, and stressing the urgent need for efforts to reverse the negative trends on the ground and to restore a political horizon for advancing and accelerating meaningful negotiations aimed at the achievement of a peace agreement that will bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the resolution of all core final status issues, without exception, leading to a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the question of Palestine,

Aware of the responsibility of the international community to promote human rights and ensure respect for international law, and recalling in this regard its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice,⁸ and recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Noting in particular the Court's reply, including that the construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and its associated regime are contrary to international law,

Taking note of its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Noting the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁹ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Reaffirming further the obligation of the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention⁹ under articles 146, 147 and 148 with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities of the High Contracting Parties,

Recalling the statement of 15 July 1999 and the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014¹⁰ by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

⁷ [A/71/86-E/2016/13](#).

⁸ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and Corr.1.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

¹⁰ [A/69/711-S/2015/1](#), annex.

Reaffirming that all States have the right and the duty to take actions in conformity with international law and international humanitarian law to counter deadly acts of violence against their civilian population in order to protect the lives of their citizens,

Stressing the need for full compliance with the Israeli-Palestinian agreements reached within the context of the Middle East peace process, including the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings, and the implementation of the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, both of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population within and into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Gravely concerned by the tensions and violence in the recent period throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and including with regard to the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif, and deploring the loss of innocent civilian life,

Recognizing that security measures alone cannot remedy the escalating tensions, instability and violence, and calling for full respect for international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as for the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

Expressing grave concern about the continuing systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, including that arising from the excessive use of force and military operations causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, women and non-violent, peaceful demonstrators; the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of Palestinians, some of whom have been imprisoned for decades; the use of collective punishment; the closure of areas; the confiscation of land; the establishment and expansion of settlements; the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949; the destruction of property and infrastructure; the forced displacement of civilians, including attempts at forced transfers of Bedouin communities; and all other actions by it designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned by the ongoing demolition of Palestinian homes, as well as of structures provided as humanitarian aid, by Israel, the occupying Power, in particular in Occupied East Jerusalem, including if carried out as an act of collective punishment in violation of international humanitarian law, which has escalated at unprecedented rates, and by the revocation of residence permits and eviction of Palestinian residents of the City,

Deploring the conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and the elderly, the widespread destruction of thousands of homes and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and

¹¹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites, and United Nations schools and facilities, the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Gravely concerned about the disastrous humanitarian situation and the critical socioeconomic and security situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from the prolonged closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade and deepen poverty and despair among the Palestinian civilian population, and from the continuing and vastly negative repercussions of the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009, in November 2012 and in July and August 2014, as well as about the firing of rockets into Israel,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 28 July 2014,¹²

Stressing the need for the full implementation by all parties of Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#) of 8 January 2009 and General Assembly resolution ES-10/18 of 16 January 2009,

Stressing also that the situation in the Gaza Strip is unsustainable and that a durable ceasefire agreement must lead to a fundamental improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, including through the sustained and regular opening of crossing points, and ensure the safety and well-being of civilians on both sides, and regretting the lack of progress made in this regard,

Gravely concerned by reports regarding serious human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law committed during the military operations in the Gaza Strip between December 2008 and January 2009, including the findings in the summary by the Secretary-General of the report of the Board of Inquiry¹³ and in the report of the United Nations Fact-finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict,¹⁴ and the findings of the United Nations Headquarters Board of Inquiry into certain incidents that occurred in the Gaza Strip between 8 July and 26 August 2014¹⁵ and of the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1,¹⁶ and reiterating the necessity for serious follow-up by all parties of the recommendations addressed to them towards ensuring accountability and justice,

Stressing the need for protection of human rights defenders engaged in the promotion of human rights issues in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, to allow them to carry out their work freely and without fear of attacks and harassment,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of widespread destruction and the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, on the human rights situation and on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population,

¹² [S/PRST/2014/13](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014* (S/INF/69).

¹³ See [A/63/855-S/2009/250](#).

¹⁴ [A/HRC/12/48](#).

¹⁵ See [S/2015/286](#), annex.

¹⁶ [A/HRC/29/52](#).

Taking note, in this regard, of the United Nations country team report of 26 August 2016, entitled “Gaza: two years after”, and the alarming figures therein,

Expressing deep concern about the Israeli policy of closures and the imposition of severe restrictions, including through hundreds of obstacles to movement, checkpoints and a permit regime, all of which obstruct the freedom of movement of persons and goods, including medical and humanitarian goods, and the follow-up and access to donor-funded projects of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and impair the Territory’s contiguity, consequently violating the human rights of the Palestinian people and negatively impacting their socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, which remains dire in the Gaza Strip, and the efforts aimed at rehabilitating and developing the Palestinian economy, while taking note of developments with regard to the situation of access there and the resumption of some trade from Gaza to the West Bank for the first time since 2007, and calling for the full lifting of restrictions,

Expressing grave concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including, inter alia, unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, the extensive use of administrative detention of excessive duration without charge and denial of due process, lack of proper medical care and widespread medical neglect, including for prisoners who are ill, with the risk of fatal consequences, and denial of family visits, that impair their well-being, and expressing grave concern also about the ill-treatment and harassment and all reports of torture of any Palestinian prisoners,

Expressing deep concern about the recent hunger strikes by numerous Palestinian prisoners in protest of the harsh conditions of their imprisonment and detention by the occupying Power, while taking note of the agreement reached in May 2012 on conditions of detention in Israeli prisons and calling for its full and immediate implementation,

Recalling the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)¹⁷ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹⁸ and calling for respect for those Rules,

Recalling also the prohibition under international humanitarian law of the deportation of civilians from occupied territories,

Deploring the practice of withholding the bodies of those killed, and calling for the release of the bodies that have not yet been returned to their relatives, in line with international humanitarian law and human rights law, in order to ensure dignified closure in accordance with their religious beliefs and traditions,

Stressing the need for the prevention of all acts of violence, harassment, provocation and incitement by extremist Israeli settlers and groups of armed settlers, especially against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, agricultural lands and historic and religious sites, including in Occupied East Jerusalem, and deploring the violation of the human rights of Palestinians in this regard, including acts of violence leading to death and injury among civilians,

¹⁷ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

¹⁸ Resolution [65/229](#), annex.

Convinced of the need for an international presence to monitor the situation, to contribute to ending the violence and protecting the Palestinian civilian population and to help the parties to implement the agreements reached, and in this regard recalling the positive contribution of the Temporary International Presence in Hebron,

Noting the continued efforts and tangible progress made in the Palestinian security sector, and noting also the continued cooperation that benefits both Palestinians and Israelis, in particular by promoting security and building confidence, and expressing the hope that such progress will be extended to all major population centres,

Urging the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity, including in East Jerusalem, and to take every possible step to defuse tensions and promote conditions conducive to the credibility and success of the peace negotiations,

Emphasizing the right of all people in the region to the enjoyment of human rights as enshrined in the international human rights covenants,

1. *Reiterates* that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁹ and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, are illegal and have no validity;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all practices and actions that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people, including the killing and injury of civilians, the arbitrary detention and imprisonment of civilians, the forced displacement of civilians, including attempts at forced transfers of Bedouin communities, the destruction and confiscation of civilian property, including home demolitions, including if carried out as collective punishment in violation of international humanitarian law, and any obstruction of humanitarian assistance, and that it fully respect human rights law and comply with its legal obligations in this regard, including in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

3. *Also demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949⁹ and cease immediately all measures and actions taken in violation and in breach of the Convention;

4. *Calls for* urgent measures to ensure the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and as called for by the Security Council in its resolution [904 \(1994\)](#) of 18 March 1994;

5. *Also calls for* full cooperation by Israel with the relevant special rapporteurs and other relevant mechanisms and inquiries of the Human Rights Council, including the facilitation of entry to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, for monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation therein according to their respective mandates;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all of its settlement activities, the construction of the wall and any other measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian

Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, all of which, inter alia, gravely and detrimentally impact the human rights of the Palestinian people, and the prospects for achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

7. *Calls for* urgent attention to the plight and the rights, in accordance with international law, of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including those on hunger strike, calls for efforts between the two sides for the further release of prisoners and detainees, and also calls for respect for the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)¹⁷ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);¹⁸

8. *Condemns* all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, especially the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, particularly in the Gaza Strip, which have caused extensive loss of life and vast numbers of injuries, including among thousands of children and women, massive damage and destruction to homes, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, vital infrastructure, including water, sanitation and electricity networks, religious sites and public institutions, including hospitals and schools, and United Nations facilities, and agricultural lands, and large-scale internal displacement of civilians;

9. *Expresses grave concern* at the firing of rockets against Israeli civilian areas resulting in loss of life and injury;

10. *Reiterates its demand* for the full implementation of Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#);

11. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice⁸ and as demanded in General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 and ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, and that it immediately cease the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, dismantle forthwith the structure situated therein, repeal or render ineffective all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto, and make reparations for all damage caused by the construction of the wall, which has gravely impacted the human rights and the socioeconomic living conditions of the Palestinian people;

12. *Reiterates* the need for respect for the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and for guarantees of the freedom of movement of persons and goods within the Palestinian territory, including movement into and from East Jerusalem, into and from the Gaza Strip, between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and to and from the outside world;

13. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its imposition of prolonged closures and economic and movement restrictions, including those amounting to a blockade on the Gaza Strip, and in this regard to fully implement the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, both of 15 November 2005, in order to allow for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods and for the acceleration of long overdue and massive reconstruction needs and economic recovery in the Gaza Strip, while noting the recent tripartite agreement facilitated by the United Nations in this regard;

14. *Urges* Member States to continue to provide emergency assistance to the Palestinian people to alleviate the financial crisis and the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, particularly in the Gaza Strip;

15. *Emphasizes* the need to preserve and develop the Palestinian institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and the promotion of human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and welcomes in this regard the formation of the Palestinian national consensus government under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas, consistent with the Palestine Liberation Organization commitments and the Quartet principles;

16. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their inalienable human rights, including their right to self-determination, as a matter of urgency, in the light of the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation and the continued denial and violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*53rd plenary meeting
6 December 2016*



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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 2016

[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) ([A/71/494](#))]

71/97. Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution [70/89](#) of 9 December 2015, as well as those resolutions adopted at its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [446 \(1979\)](#) of 22 March 1979, [465 \(1980\)](#) of 1 March 1980, [476 \(1980\)](#) of 30 June 1980, [478 \(1980\)](#) of 20 August 1980, [497 \(1981\)](#) of 17 December 1981 and [904 \(1994\)](#) of 18 March 1994,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Affirming that the transfer by the occupying Power of parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies constitutes a breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention¹ and relevant provisions of customary law, including those codified in Additional Protocol I² to the four Geneva Conventions,³

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁴ and recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

² Ibid., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

³ Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁴ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and Corr.1.



Noting that the International Court of Justice concluded that “the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (including East Jerusalem) have been established in breach of international law”,⁵

Taking note of the recent reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967,⁶

Recalling the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,⁷

Recalling also the statement of 15 July 1999 and the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014⁸ by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling further the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993⁹ and the subsequent implementation agreements between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Recalling the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹⁰ and emphasizing specifically its call for a freeze on all settlement activity, including so-called natural growth, and the dismantlement of all settlement outposts erected since March 2001, and the need for Israel to uphold its obligations and commitments in this regard,

Recalling also its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Noting the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties,

Aware that Israeli settlement activities involve, inter alia, the transfer of nationals of the occupying Power into the occupied territories, the confiscation of land, the forced transfer of Palestinian civilians, including Bedouin families, the exploitation of natural resources, the fragmentation of territory and other actions against the Palestinian civilian population and the civilian population in the occupied Syrian Golan that are contrary to international law,

Bearing in mind the extremely detrimental impact of Israeli settlement policies, decisions and activities on the ongoing regional and international efforts to resume and advance the peace process, on the prospects for the achievement of peace in the Middle East in accordance with the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, and on the viability and credibility of that solution,

⁵ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 120.

⁶ [A/HRC/31/73](#); see also [A/71/554](#).

⁷ [A/HRC/22/63](#).

⁸ [A/69/711-S/2015/1](#), annex.

⁹ [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.

¹⁰ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

Expressing grave concern about the continuation by Israel, the occupying Power, of settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and condemning those activities as violations of international humanitarian law, relevant United Nations resolutions, the agreements reached between the parties and obligations under the Quartet road map and as actions in defiance of the calls by the international community to cease all settlement activities,

Condemning settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan and any activities involving the confiscation of land, the disruption of the livelihood of protected persons, the forced transfer of civilians and the de facto annexation of land,

Deploring in particular Israel's construction and expansion of settlements in and around occupied East Jerusalem, including its so-called E-1 plan that aims to connect its illegal settlements around and further isolate occupied East Jerusalem, the continuing demolition of Palestinian homes and eviction of Palestinian families from the city, the revocation of Palestinian residency rights in the city, and ongoing settlement activities in the Jordan Valley, all of which further fragment and undermine the contiguity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Taking note of the Quartet report of 1 July 2016,¹¹ and stressing its recommendations, as well as its recent statements, including of 30 September 2015, 23 October 2015, 12 February 2016 and 23 September 2016, in which the Quartet members concluded that, inter alia, the continuing policy of settlement construction and expansion, designation of land for exclusive Israeli use and denial of Palestinian development, including the recent high rate of demolitions, are steadily eroding the two-State solution,

Deploring the continuing unlawful construction by Israel of the wall inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and expressing its concern, in particular, about the route of the wall in departure from the Armistice Line of 1949, which is causing humanitarian hardship and a serious decline of socioeconomic conditions for the Palestinian people, is fragmenting the territorial contiguity of the Territory and undermining its viability, and could prejudice future negotiations and make the two-State solution physically impossible to implement,

Deeply concerned that the wall's route has been traced in such a way as to include the great majority of the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Condemning acts of violence and terror against civilians on both sides, and recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Condemning also all acts of violence, destruction, harassment, provocation and incitement by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including historic and religious sites, and agricultural lands, as well as acts of terror by several extremist Israeli settlers, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

¹¹ [S/2016/595](#), annex.

Taking note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,¹²

Noting the special meeting of the Security Council convened on 26 September 2008, as well as the meeting of the Council of 18 February 2011,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to accept the de jure applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to the occupied Syrian Golan and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 49, and to comply with all of its obligations under international law and cease immediately all actions causing the alteration of the character, status and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Reiterates its demand* for the immediate and complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and calls in this regard for the full implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including, inter alia, resolutions [446 \(1979\)](#), [452 \(1979\)](#) of 20 July 1979, [465 \(1980\)](#), [476 \(1980\)](#) and [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003;

4. *Calls for* the consideration of measures of accountability, in accordance with international law, in the case of continued non-compliance, stressing that compliance with and respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law is a cornerstone for peace and security in the region;

5. *Stresses* that a complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities is essential for salvaging the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, and calls for affirmative steps to be taken immediately to reverse the negative trends on the ground that are imperilling the viability of the two-State solution;

6. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice;⁴

7. *Reiterates its call for* the prevention of all acts of violence, destruction, harassment and provocation by Israeli settlers, especially against Palestinian civilians and their properties, including historic and religious sites and including in Occupied East Jerusalem, and their agricultural lands;

8. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and stresses in this regard the need for the implementation of Security Council resolution [904 \(1994\)](#), in which the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including the confiscation of arms, aimed at preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory;

9. *Stresses* the responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, to investigate all acts of settler violence against Palestinian civilians and their properties and to ensure accountability for these acts;

¹² [A/71/315](#), [A/71/321](#), [A/71/352](#), [A/71/355](#), [A/71/364](#) and [A/71/392](#).

10. *Encourages* all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies that ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlement activities;

11. *Recalls*, in this regard, the statement of 15 July 1999 and the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014⁸ by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and welcomes in this regard initiatives by States parties, both individually and collectively, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention, aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention;

12. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies to take all necessary measures and actions within their mandates to ensure full respect for and compliance with Human Rights Council resolution 17/4 of 16 June 2011,¹³ concerning the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights¹⁴ and other relevant international laws and standards, and to ensure the implementation of the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework, which provides a global standard for upholding human rights in relation to business activities that are connected with Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*53rd plenary meeting
6 December 2016*

¹³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

¹⁴ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.



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[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) (A/71/494)]

71/96. Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolution 70/88 of 9 December 2015,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ and relevant provisions of customary law, including those codified in Additional Protocol I² to the four Geneva Conventions,³

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories⁴ and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,⁵

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice,⁶ and also recalling General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Noting in particular the Court's reply, including that the Fourth Geneva Convention¹ is applicable in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and that Israel is in breach of several of the provisions of the Convention,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

⁴ A/70/406 and Corr.1.

⁵ A/70/133, A/70/312, A/70/341, A/70/351 and A/70/421.

⁶ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.



Recalling the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, held on 15 July 1999, as well as the declarations adopted by the reconvened Conference on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014,⁷ and the urgent need for the parties to follow up the implementation of those declarations,

Welcoming and encouraging the initiatives by States parties to the Convention, both individually and collectively, according to article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions, aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention, as well as the continuing efforts of the depositary State of the Geneva Conventions in this regard,

Noting the accession by Palestine on 1 April 2014 to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I,

Stressing that Israel, the occupying Power, should comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Demands* that Israel accept the de jure applicability of the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and that it comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention;

3. *Calls upon* all High Contracting Parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions³ and as mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004,⁶ to continue to exert all efforts to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

4. *Notes* the reconvening by Switzerland, the depositary State, of the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on 17 December 2014, and calls for efforts to uphold the obligations reaffirmed in the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and 17 December 2014;⁷

5. *Welcomes* initiatives by States parties, in accordance with article 1 of the Convention, aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention;

6. *Reiterates* the need for speedy implementation of the relevant recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, including at its tenth emergency special session and including resolution ES-10/15, with regard to ensuring respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the provisions of the Convention;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*53rd plenary meeting
6 December 2016*

⁷ A/69/711-S/2015/1, annex.



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[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) ([A/71/494](#))]

71/95. Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ as well as international standards of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and the International Covenants on Human Rights,³

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and [70/87](#) of 9 December 2015, and the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, including resolutions S-12/1 of 16 October 2009,⁴ S-21/1 of 23 July 2014⁵ and [29/25](#) of 3 July 2015,⁶

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Taking into account the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and recalling in this regard its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Recalling the statement of 15 July 1999 and the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014⁸ by the Conference of High Contracting

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 53A* ([A/64/53/Add.1](#)), chap. I.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/69/53](#)), chap. VI.

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/70/53](#)), chap. II.

⁷ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and Corr.1.

⁸ [A/69/711-S/2015/1](#), annex.



Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, and welcoming initiatives by States parties, both individually and collectively, according to article 1 of the Convention and aimed at ensuring respect for the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolution [58/292](#) of 6 May 2004,

Taking note of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,⁹

Taking note also of Human Rights Council resolution [31/36](#) of 24 March 2016,¹⁰

Convinced that occupation itself represents a gross and grave violation of human rights,

Noting with deep regret the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation, and stressing the urgent need for efforts to reverse the negative trends on the ground and to restore a political horizon for advancing and accelerating meaningful negotiations aimed at the achievement of a peace agreement that will bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the resolution of all core final status issues, without exception, leading to a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution for the question of Palestine,

Recognizing that the occupation and ensuing persistent and systematic violations of international law by Israel, including international humanitarian and human rights law, are considered to be the main sources of other Israeli violations and discriminatory policies against the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Gravely concerned about the continuing detrimental impact of ongoing unlawful Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, resulting in the death and injury of civilians and the widespread destruction of property and vital infrastructure, including during the Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014, as well as ongoing settlement activities and construction of the wall, the internal forced displacement of civilians, the imposition of collective punishment measures, particularly against the civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where continuing severe restrictions on movement amount to a blockade, and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians,

Expressing grave concern about tensions, instability and violence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, due to the illegal policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, including, in particular, provocations and incitements regarding the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif,

Gravely concerned about all acts of violence, intimidation and provocation by Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians and properties, including homes, mosques, churches and agricultural lands,

⁹ [A/HRC/22/63](#).

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

Gravely concerned also by reports regarding serious human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law committed during the military operations in the Gaza Strip between December 2008 and January 2009, including the findings in the summary by the Secretary-General of the report of the Board of Inquiry¹¹ and in the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict,¹² and reiterating the necessity for serious follow-up by all parties to the recommendations addressed to them towards ensuring accountability and justice,

Deploring the killing and injury of thousands of civilians, including women and children, during the military operations in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014,

Taking note of the report of the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1,¹³ and stressing the imperative of ensuring accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories¹⁴ and the relevant reports of the Secretary-General,¹⁵

Recalling the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993¹⁶ and the subsequent implementation agreements between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the urgency of bringing a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and thus an end to the violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, and of allowing for the realization of their inalienable human rights, including their right to self-determination and their independent State,

Taking note of the application of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations, submitted on 23 September 2011,¹⁷

Recalling its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012, by which, inter alia, Palestine was accorded non-member observer State status in the United Nations, and taking note of the follow-up report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸

Noting the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories for its impartiality and efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly in spite of the obstruction of its mandate;

¹¹ See [A/63/855-S/2009/250](#).

¹² [A/HRC/12/48](#).

¹³ [A/HRC/29/52](#).

¹⁴ [A/71/352](#).

¹⁵ [A/71/321](#), [A/71/392](#), [A/71/315](#), [A/71/355](#) and [A/71/364](#).

¹⁶ [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.

¹⁷ [A/66/371-S/2011/592](#).

¹⁸ [A/67/738](#).

2. *Reiterates* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, cooperate, in accordance with its obligations as a State Member of the United Nations, with the Special Committee in implementing its mandate, and deplores the continued lack of cooperation in this regard;

3. *Deplores* those policies and practices of Israel that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, as reflected in the report of the Special Committee covering the reporting period;¹⁴

4. *Expresses grave concern* about the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the Gaza Strip, as a result of unlawful Israeli practices and measures, and especially condemns and calls for the immediate cessation of all illegal Israeli settlement activities and the construction of the wall, the lifting of the blockade of the Gaza Strip, as well as a complete cessation of the excessive and indiscriminate use of force and military operations against the civilian population, settler violence, the destruction and confiscation of properties, including home demolitions as a measure of reprisal, the forced displacement of civilians, all measures of collective punishment, and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of civilians;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, especially Israeli violations of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,¹ and to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross according to its regulations in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories, including prisoners and detainees, are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

6. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

7. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment and status of the thousands of prisoners and detainees, including children and women, in Israeli prisons and detention centres in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and expresses grave concern about harsh conditions and ill-treatment of prisoners and recent hunger strikes, stressing the need for respect for all applicable rules of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention,¹ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)¹⁹ and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);²⁰

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities, including those required for its visits to the occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

¹⁹ Resolution [70/175](#), annex.

²⁰ Resolution [65/229](#), annex.

- (b) To utilize his good offices to facilitate and support the Special Committee in carrying out its mandate;
 - (c) To continue to make available such staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;
 - (d) To circulate regularly to Member States the periodic reports mentioned in paragraph 6 above;
 - (e) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee that are no longer available;
 - (f) To report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;
9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled “Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories”.

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[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) ([A/71/493](#))]

71/94. Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and [36/146](#) C of 16 December 1981 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to its resolution [70/86](#) of 9 December 2015,¹ as well as that of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine for the period from 1 September 2015 to 31 August 2016,²

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,

Recalling in particular its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the Conciliation Commission, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine refugees,

Noting the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the Conciliation Commission in its twenty-second progress report,⁴ and the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and a file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

Expressing its appreciation for the preservation and modernization of the existing records, including the land records, of the Conciliation Commission, and stressing the importance of such records for a just resolution of the plight of the Palestine refugees in conformity with resolution 194 (III),

¹ [A/71/343](#).

² [A/71/335](#).

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 11, document [A/5700](#).*



Recalling that, in the framework of the Middle East peace process, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel agreed, in the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993,⁵ to commence negotiations on permanent status issues, including the important issue of the refugees,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Palestine refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of equity and justice;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel;
3. *Calls once again upon* Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;
4. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the present resolution;
5. *Urges* the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status peace negotiations;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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⁵ [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.



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[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) ([A/71/493](#))]

71/93. Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 212 (III) of 19 November 1948, 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and all subsequent related resolutions, including its resolution [70/85](#) of 9 December 2015,

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015,¹

Taking note of the letter dated 31 May 2016 from the Chair of the Advisory Commission of the Agency addressed to the Commissioner-General,² and noting the extraordinary meeting of the Commission held on 8 September 2016,

Underlining that, at a time of heightened conflict and instability in the Middle East, the Agency continues to play a vital role in ameliorating the plight of the Palestine refugees through the provision of, inter alia, essential education, health, relief and social services programmes and emergency assistance to a registered population of 5.3 million refugees whose situation has become extremely precarious, and in providing a crucial measure of stability in the region,

Deeply concerned about the extremely critical financial situation of the Agency, caused by the structural underfunding of the Agency, as well as by rising needs and expenditures resulting from the deterioration of the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions and the conflicts and rising instability in the region and their significant negative impact on the ability of the Agency to deliver essential services to the Palestine refugees, including its emergency, recovery, reconstruction and development programmes in all fields of operation,

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 13* ([A/71/13](#)).

² *Ibid.*, pp. 6 and 7.



Taking note of the update to the special report of 3 August 2015 of the Commissioner-General, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) and conveyed by the Secretary-General on 15 September 2016 to the President of the General Assembly, regarding the severe financial crisis of the Agency and the negative implications for the continued delivery of core Agency programmes to the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts of donors and host countries to respond to the continuing financial crisis, and expressing particular appreciation to the donors that extended generous support following the special report of the Commissioner-General of 3 August 2015 and the update thereto, of 15 September 2016, while acknowledging the steadfast support of all other donors to the Agency, and stressing the need for urgent efforts to comprehensively address the recurrent funding shortfalls affecting the Agency's operations,

Recognizing the Agency's efforts to develop innovative and diversified means to mobilize resources, including through partnerships with international financial institutions, the private sector and civil society,

Commending the Agency for the measures taken to address the financial crisis, including internal measures to contain costs, and expressing profound concern that, despite stringent efficiency measures and controls on expenditures, the Agency's programme budget, which is funded primarily by voluntary contributions from Member States and intergovernmental organizations, faces persistent shortfalls that are increasingly threatening the delivery of the Agency's core programmes of assistance to the Palestine refugees,

Stressing the need to support the Agency's capacity to uphold its mandate and to avert the serious humanitarian, political and security risks that would result from any interruption or suspension of its vital work,

Recognizing that the recurring and growing financial shortfalls directly affecting the sustainability of the Agency's operations need to be remedied by examining new funding modalities designed to put the Agency on a stable financial footing to enable it to effectively carry out its core programmes in accordance with its mandate and commensurate with humanitarian needs,

Welcoming the affirmation in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2016,³ that, inter alia, the Agency, along with other relevant organizations, requires sufficient funding to be able to carry out its activities effectively and in a predictable manner,

Welcoming also the support for the Agency reaffirmed at the ministerial meetings convened on 26 September 2015 and 4 May 2016, at the high-level conference convened on 2 June 2015 in New York to commemorate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the commencement of the Agency's operations and at other high-level meetings,

Recalling Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,⁴

Recalling also the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel,⁵

³ Resolution 71/1.

⁴ Resolution 22 A (I).

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2051, No. 35457.

Recalling further its resolutions [70/104](#) of 10 December 2015 on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the protection of United Nations personnel and [70/106](#) of 10 December 2015 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, calling upon, inter alia, all States to ensure respect for and the protection of all humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel, to respect the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to respect and ensure respect for the inviolability of United Nations premises,

Affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem,

Aware of the continuing needs of the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation, namely Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷ including the pledge that no one will be left behind, emphasizing that the Sustainable Development Goals apply to all, including refugees, and that the Agency's work in assisting the Palestine refugees is essential for their human development, and underscoring the Goals and targets on education, health care and youth, among others,

Gravely concerned about the extremely difficult socioeconomic conditions being faced by the Palestine refugees in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, as a result of the recurrent military operations, continuing prolonged Israeli closures, the construction of settlements and the wall, and the severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, which have deepened unemployment and poverty rates among the refugees, with potentially lasting, long-term negative effects, while taking note of developments with regard to the situation of access there,

Deploring the conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014, and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and older persons, as well as the widespread destruction of or damage to thousands of homes and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Deploring also attacks affecting United Nations installations, including Agency schools sheltering displaced civilians, and all other breaches of the inviolability of United Nations premises during the conflict in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014, as reported in the summary by the Secretary-General of the report of the Board of Inquiry⁸ and by the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution [S-21/1](#),⁹ and stressing the imperative of ensuring accountability,

⁶ Ibid., vol. 75, No. 973.

⁷ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁸ [S/2015/286](#), annex.

⁹ See [A/HRC/29/52](#).

Gravely concerned about the lasting negative repercussions of the military operations in the Gaza Strip between December 2008 and January 2009, in November 2012 and in July and August 2014 on the humanitarian and socioeconomic situation of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, including high rates of food insecurity, poverty, displacement and depletion of coping capacities, and taking note in this regard of the United Nations country team report of 26 August 2016, entitled “Gaza: two years after”,

Commending the Agency for its extraordinary efforts to provide shelter, emergency relief, medical, food, protection and other humanitarian assistance during the military operations of July and August 2014,

Recognizing the need for the swift implementation of all aspects of the temporary tripartite agreement facilitated by the United Nations in September 2014, and stressing the urgent need for the lifting of all Israeli closures and restrictions on the Gaza Strip and for the reconstruction of destroyed homes and infrastructure,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [ES-10/18](#) of 16 January 2009 and Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#) of 8 January 2009, as well as the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005,

Calling upon Israel to ensure the expedited and unimpeded import of all necessary construction materials into the Gaza Strip and to reduce the burdensome cost of importation of Agency supplies, while taking note of recent developments with regard to the tripartite agreement facilitated by the United Nations,

Expressing concern about the severe classroom shortage in the Gaza Strip and the consequent negative impact on the right to education of refugee children,

Stressing the urgent need for the advancement of reconstruction in the Gaza Strip, including by ensuring the timely facilitation of construction projects, including extensive shelter repair, and the need for the accelerated implementation of other urgent United Nations-led civilian reconstruction activities,

Welcoming contributions made to the Agency’s emergency appeals for the Gaza Strip, and calling urgently upon the international community for continued support in accordance with the Agency’s strategic response plan,

Urging the full disbursement of pledges made at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014, for ensuring the provision of the necessary humanitarian assistance and accelerating the reconstruction process,

Stressing that the situation in the Gaza Strip is unsustainable and that a durable ceasefire agreement must lead to a fundamental improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, including through the sustained and regular opening of crossing points, and must ensure the safety and well-being of civilians on both sides,

Affirming the need to support the Palestinian national consensus Government in its assumption of full government responsibilities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in all fields, as well as through its presence at Gaza’s crossing points,

Noting with appreciation the progress made towards rebuilding the Nahr el-Bared refugee camp, commending the Government of Lebanon, donors, the Agency and other parties concerned for the continuing efforts to assist affected and displaced refugees, and emphasizing the need for additional funding to complete the reconstruction of the camp and end without delay the displacement from the camp of thousands of residents whose shelters have not been rebuilt,

Expressing deep concern at the critical situation of Palestine refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic and at the impact of the crisis on the Agency's installations and its ability to deliver its services, and regretting profoundly the loss of life and widespread displacement among refugees and the killing of 18 staff members of the Agency in the crisis since 2012,

Emphasizing the need for increased assistance to Palestine refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic as well as those who have fled to neighbouring countries, and emphasizing the necessity of ensuring open borders for Palestine refugees fleeing the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and non-refoulement under international law, and recalling in this regard the statement by the President of the Security Council of 2 October 2013¹⁰ and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,

Aware of the valuable work done by the Agency in providing protection to the Palestinian people, in particular Palestine refugees, and recalling the need for the protection of all civilians in situations of armed conflict,

Deploring the endangerment of the safety of the Agency's staff and the damage and destruction caused to the facilities and properties of the Agency during the period covered by the report of the Commissioner-General, and stressing the need to maintain the neutrality and safeguard the inviolability of United Nations premises, installations and equipment at all times,

Deploring also the breaches of the inviolability of United Nations premises, the failure to accord the property and assets of the Organization immunity from any form of interference and the failure to protect United Nations personnel, premises and property,

Deploring further the killing and injury of Agency staff members by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since September 2000, including the 11 Agency personnel killed during the military operations in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014,

Deploring the killing and wounding of refugee children and women sheltering in the Agency schools by the Israeli occupying forces during the military operations of July and August 2014,

Affirming the need for accountability and compensation to victims of violations of international law in accordance with international standards by all sides,

Deeply concerned about the continuing imposition of restrictions on the freedom of movement and access of the Agency's staff, vehicles and goods, and the injury, harassment and intimidation of the Agency's staff, which undermine and obstruct the work of the Agency, including its ability to provide essential basic and emergency services,

Recalling the statement of 15 July 1999 and the declarations adopted on 5 December 2001 and on 17 December 2014¹¹ by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, including the call upon parties to facilitate the activities of the Agency, to guarantee its protection and to refrain from levying taxes and imposing undue financial burdens,

¹⁰ [S/PRST/2013/15](#); see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014 (S/INF/69)*.

¹¹ [A/69/711-S/2015/1](#), annex.

Aware of the agreement between the Agency and the Government of Israel,

Taking note of the agreement reached on 24 June 1994, embodied in an exchange of letters between the Agency and the Palestine Liberation Organization,¹²

1. *Reaffirms* that the effective functioning of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East remains essential in all fields of operation;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commissioner-General of the Agency, as well as to all the staff of the Agency, for their tireless efforts and valuable work, particularly in the light of the difficult conditions, instability and crises faced during the past year;

3. *Expresses special commendation* to the Agency for the essential role that it has played for more than 65 years since its establishment in providing vital services for the well-being, human development and protection of the Palestine refugees and the amelioration of their plight and for the stability of the region, and affirms the necessity for continuing the work of the Agency and its unimpeded operation and provision of services, pending the just resolution of the question of the Palestine refugees;

4. *Commends* the Agency for its extraordinary efforts, in cooperation with other United Nations agencies on the ground, to provide emergency humanitarian assistance, including shelter, food and medical aid, to refugees and affected civilians during and since the military operations in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014, and recognizes its exemplary capacity to mobilize in emergency situations while continuously carrying out its core human development programmes;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the important support and cooperation provided by the host Governments to the Agency in the discharge of its duties;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Advisory Commission of the Agency, and requests it to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed of its activities;

7. *Takes note* with appreciation of the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East¹³ and the efforts to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work;

8. *Commends* the Agency for its six-year medium-term strategy for 2016–2021 and the Commissioner-General for his continuing efforts to increase the budgetary transparency and efficiency of the Agency, as reflected in the Agency's programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017;¹⁴

9. *Also commends* the Agency for sustaining its reform efforts, despite difficult operational circumstances, and recognizes its implementation of maximum efficiency procedures to reduce operational and administrative costs and to maximize the use of resources;

¹² Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/49/13), annex I.

¹³ A/71/350.

¹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 13A (A/70/13/Add.1).

10. *Takes note* of the update to the special report of 3 August 2015 of the Commissioner-General, submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) and conveyed by the Secretary-General on 15 September 2016 to the President of the General Assembly, regarding the severe financial crisis of the Agency, and urges all States and international organizations to actively engage in efforts to address the conclusions and recommendations therein;

11. *Also takes note* of the letter dated 19 September 2016 from the President of the General Assembly appealing for active and collective engagement in efforts to urgently address the Agency's fragile state, including through action in support of the recommendations contained in the update to the special report;

12. *Commends* the Agency for its far-reaching measures to address its recurrent financial crisis, and encourages the Agency to continue its efforts to reduce the shortfalls in its programme budget in order to safeguard the delivery of core programmes;

13. *Calls upon* all donors and relevant stakeholders to support the Agency, with a view to ensuring a sustainable and stable financial situation for the Agency in order to safeguard core programmes, pending the just resolution of the question of the Palestine refugees;

14. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the management capacity of the Agency,¹⁵ and urges all Member States to carefully consider the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, including the continued provision of financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations, in the light of the recurrent funding shortfalls faced by the Agency;

15. *Endorses* the efforts of the Commissioner-General to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as is practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who are internally displaced and in serious need of continuing assistance as a result of recent crises in the Agency's fields of operation;

16. *Encourages* the Agency to provide increased assistance, in accordance with its mandate, to affected Palestine refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic as well as to those who have fled to neighbouring countries, as detailed in the Syrian regional crisis response plans, and calls upon donors to urgently ensure sustained support to the Agency in this regard in the light of the continuing grave deterioration of the situation and the growing needs of the refugees;

17. *Welcomes* the progress made thus far by the Agency in rebuilding the Nahr el-Bared refugee camp in northern Lebanon, and calls for donor funding to enable the expeditious completion of its reconstruction, for the continued provision of relief assistance to those displaced following its destruction in 2007 and for the alleviation of their ongoing suffering through the provision of the necessary support and financial assistance until the reconstruction of the camp is complete;

18. *Encourages* the Agency, in close cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities, to continue to make progress in addressing the needs, rights and protection of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations, including through the provision of necessary psychosocial and humanitarian support,

¹⁵ [A/65/705](#).

in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁶ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹⁷ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;¹⁸

19. *Recognizes* the acute protection needs of Palestine refugees across the region, and encourages the Agency's efforts to contribute to a coordinated and sustained response in accordance with international law, including the Agency's development of its protection framework and function in all field offices, including for child protection;

20. *Commends* the Agency for its provision of humanitarian and psychosocial support and other initiatives that provide recreational, cultural and educational activities for children in all fields, including in the Gaza Strip, and, recognizing their positive contribution, calls for full support for such initiatives by donor and host countries and encourages the building and strengthening of partnerships to facilitate and enhance the provision of these services;

21. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply fully with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁶

22. *Also calls upon* Israel to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations⁴ in order to ensure the safety of the personnel of the Agency, the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of its facilities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, at all times;

23. *Takes note* of the investigations into the incidents affecting the Agency's facilities during the conflict in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014, and calls for ensuring accountability for all violations of international law;

24. *Urges* the Government of Israel to expeditiously reimburse the Agency for all transit charges incurred and other financial losses sustained as a result of the delays and restrictions on movement and access imposed by Israel;

25. *Calls upon* Israel particularly to cease obstructing the movement and access of the staff, vehicles and supplies of the Agency and to cease levying taxes, extra fees and charges, which affect the Agency's operations detrimentally;

26. *Reiterates its call upon* Israel to fully lift the restrictions impeding or delaying the import of necessary construction materials and supplies for the reconstruction and repair of thousands of damaged or destroyed refugee shelters, and for the implementation of suspended and urgently needed civilian infrastructure projects in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, noting the alarming figures reflected in the United Nations country team report of 26 August 2016, entitled "Gaza: two years after";

27. *Requests* the Commissioner-General to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

28. *Notes with appreciation* the positive contribution of the Agency's microfinance and job creation programmes, encourages efforts to enhance the sustainability and benefits of microfinance services to a greater number of Palestine refugees, especially in view of the high unemployment rates affecting them, and youth in particular, welcomes the Agency's efforts to streamline costs and increase microfinance services through internal reform efforts, and calls upon the Agency, in close cooperation with the relevant agencies, to continue to contribute to the development of the economic and social stability of the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation;

29. *Reiterates its appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to augment their contributions to the programme budget of the Agency, to increase their special allocations for grants and scholarships for higher education to Palestine refugees and to contribute to the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees, and requests the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships;

30. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to support the Agency's valuable and necessary work in assisting the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation by providing or increasing their contributions to the Agency in order to address the serious financial constraints and underfunding affecting its programme budget, noting that financial needs have been exacerbated by conflicts and instability in the recent period and the deteriorating humanitarian situation on the ground;

31. *Calls*, in this regard, for the full and timely funding by donors of the Agency's emergency, recovery and reconstruction programmes as set out in its emergency appeals and response plans;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate broad consultations with Member States, notably host countries, members of the Advisory Commission and other donors, as well as with international financial institutions, to explore all potential ways and means, including through voluntary and assessed contributions, to ensure that the Agency's funding is sufficient, predictable and sustained for the duration of its mandate, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the conclusions of those consultations and recommendations to the General Assembly by March 2017 for its consideration, without prejudice to the advice of relevant committees.

*53rd plenary meeting
6 December 2016*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 December 2016

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 49

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 2016

[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) ([A/71/493](#))]

71/92. Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2341 B (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and all subsequent related resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions [237 \(1967\)](#) of 14 June 1967 and [259 \(1968\)](#) of 27 September 1968,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of its resolution [70/84](#) of 9 December 2015,¹

Taking note also of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015,²

Concerned about the continuing human suffering resulting from the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities,

Taking note of the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993³ with regard to the modalities for the admission of persons displaced in 1967, and concerned that the process agreed upon has not yet been effected,

Taking note also of its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. *Stresses* the necessity for an accelerated return of displaced persons, and calls for compliance with the mechanism agreed upon by the parties in article XII of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 13 September 1993³ on the return of displaced persons;

¹ [A/71/340](#).

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 13* ([A/71/13](#)).

³ [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.



3. *Endorses*, in the meantime, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis, and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

4. *Strongly appeals* to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the above-mentioned purposes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly before its seventy-second session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the present resolution.

*53rd plenary meeting
6 December 2016*



General Assembly

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Agenda item 49

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 December 2016

[on the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee
(Fourth Committee) (A/71/493)]

71/91. Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948 and all its subsequent resolutions on the question, including resolution 70/83 of 9 December 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, by which, inter alia, it established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the fact that, for more than six decades, the Palestine refugees have suffered from the loss of their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Affirming the imperative of resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees for the achievement of justice and for the achievement of lasting peace in the region,

Acknowledging the essential role that the Agency has played for over 65 years since its establishment in ameliorating the plight of the Palestine refugees through the provision of education, health, relief and social services and ongoing work in the areas of camp infrastructure, microfinance, protection and emergency assistance,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the Agency covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015,¹

Taking note also of the update to the special report of 3 August 2015 of the Commissioner-General submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV),² which was conveyed by the Secretary-General on 15 September 2016 to the President of the General Assembly, and expressing concern regarding the severe financial crisis of the Agency and the negative implications for the continued delivery of core programmes to the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation,

Aware of the growing needs of the Palestine refugees throughout all the fields of operation, namely, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/71/13).

² A/70/272, annex.



Expressing grave concern at the especially difficult situation of the Palestine refugees under occupation, including with regard to their safety, well-being and socioeconomic living conditions,

Expressing grave concern in particular at the grave humanitarian situation and socioeconomic conditions of the Palestine refugees in the Gaza Strip, and underlining the importance of emergency and humanitarian assistance and urgent reconstruction efforts,

Noting the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization³ and the subsequent implementation agreements,

1. *Notes with regret* that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), has not yet been effected, and that, therefore, the situation of the Palestine refugees continues to be a matter of grave concern and the Palestine refugees continue to require assistance to meet basic health, education and living needs;

2. *Also notes with regret* that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and reiterates its request to the Conciliation Commission to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly on the efforts being exerted in this regard as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 2017;

3. *Affirms* the necessity for the continuation of the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services, including emergency assistance, for the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region, pending the just resolution of the question of the Palestine refugees;

4. *Calls upon* all donors to continue to strengthen their efforts to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including with regard to increased expenditures and needs arising from conflicts and instability in the region and the serious socioeconomic and humanitarian situation, particularly in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and those needs mentioned in recent emergency, recovery and reconstruction appeals and plans for the Gaza Strip and in the regional crisis response plans to address the situation of Palestine refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic and those Palestine refugees who have fled to countries in the region;

5. *Commends* the Agency for its provision of vital assistance to the Palestine refugees and its role as a stabilizing factor in the region and the tireless efforts of the staff of the Agency in carrying out its mandate;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Agency until 30 June 2020, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

*53rd plenary meeting
6 December 2016*

³ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
16 December 2016

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.22 and Add.1)]

71/25. Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, in particular its provisions regarding the City of Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolution 36/120 E of 10 December 1981 and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, including resolution 56/31 of 3 December 2001, in which it, inter alia, determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called “Basic Law” on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling further the Security Council resolutions relevant to Jerusalem, including resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the “Basic Law” on Jerusalem,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,¹ and recalling its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

Expressing its grave concern about any action taken by any body, governmental or non-governmental, in violation of the above-mentioned resolutions,

Expressing its grave concern also, in particular, about the continuation by Israel, the occupying Power, of illegal settlement activities, including measures regarding the so-called E-1 plan, its construction of the wall in and around East Jerusalem, its restrictions on Palestinian access to and residence in East Jerusalem and the further isolation of the city from the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which are having a detrimental effect on the lives of Palestinians and could prejudice a final status agreement on Jerusalem,

Expressing its grave concern further about the continuing Israeli demolition of Palestinian homes and other civilian infrastructure in and around East Jerusalem, the revocation of residency rights, and the eviction and displacement of numerous

¹ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.



Palestinian families from East Jerusalem neighbourhoods, including Bedouin families, as well as other acts of provocation and incitement, including by Israeli settlers, in the city, including desecration of mosques and churches,

Expressing its concern about the Israeli excavations undertaken in the Old City of Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites,

Expressing its grave concern, in particular, about tensions, provocations and incitement regarding the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif, and urging restraint and respect for the sanctity of the holy sites by all sides,

Reaffirming that the international community, through the United Nations, has a legitimate interest in the question of the City of Jerusalem and in the protection of the unique spiritual, religious and cultural dimensions of the city, as foreseen in relevant United Nations resolutions on this matter,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Middle East,²

1. *Reiterates its determination* that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem are illegal and therefore null and void and have no validity whatsoever, and calls upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures;

2. *Stresses* that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the question of the City of Jerusalem should take into account the legitimate concerns of both the Palestinian and Israeli sides and should include internationally guaranteed provisions to ensure the freedom of religion and of conscience of its inhabitants, as well as permanent, free and unhindered access to the holy places by people of all religions and nationalities;

3. *Also stresses* the need for the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity, and expresses its grave concern in particular about the recent series of negative incidents in East Jerusalem;

4. *Calls for* respect for the historic status quo at the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif, in word and practice, and urges all sides to work immediately and cooperatively to defuse tensions and halt all provocations, incitement and violence at the holy sites in the City;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*50th plenary meeting
30 November 2016*

² [A/71/328](#) and Add.1.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 December 2016

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 35

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/71/L.21](#) and Add.1)]

71/23. Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including those adopted at its tenth emergency special session,

Recalling also its resolution [58/292](#) of 6 May 2004,

Recalling further relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) of 22 November 1967, [338 \(1973\)](#) of 22 October 1973, [1397 \(2002\)](#) of 12 March 2002, [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003, [1544 \(2004\)](#) of 19 May 2004 and [1850 \(2008\)](#) of 16 December 2008,

Recalling the affirmation by the Security Council of the vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders,

Noting with concern that it has been 69 years since the adoption of its resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 and 49 years since the occupation of Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, in 1967,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to the request made in its resolution [70/15](#) of 24 November 2015,¹

Reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international law and relevant resolutions,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,² and recalling also its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Convinced that achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is imperative for the attainment of comprehensive and lasting peace and stability in the Middle East,

¹ [A/71/359-S/2016/732](#).

² See [A/ES-10/273](#) and Corr.1.



Stressing that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is among the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,

Reaffirming also the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,³ to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, and reiterating the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the level of their development,

Noting with deep regret the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation, and stressing the urgent need for efforts to reverse the negative trends on the ground and to restore a political horizon for advancing and accelerating meaningful negotiations aimed at the achievement of a peace agreement that will bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the resolution of all core final status issues, without exception, leading to a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern about the extremely detrimental impact of Israeli settlement policies, decisions and activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including on the contiguity, integrity and viability of the Territory, the viability of the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders and the efforts to advance a peaceful settlement in the Middle East,

Expressing grave concern also about all acts of violence, intimidation and provocation by Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including children, and properties, including homes, mosques, churches and agricultural lands, condemning acts of terror by several extremist Israeli settlers, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Reaffirming the illegality of Israeli actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem, including settlement construction and expansion, home demolitions, evictions of Palestinian residents, excavations in and around religious and historic sites, and all other unilateral measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the city and of the Territory as a whole, and demanding their immediate cessation,

Expressing its grave concern about tensions, provocations and incitement regarding the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif, and urging restraint and respect for the sanctity of the holy sites by all sides,

Reaffirming that the construction by Israel, the occupying Power, of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and its associated regime are contrary to international law,

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

Encouraging all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlements,

Expressing deep concern about the continuing Israeli policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including medical and humanitarian and economic, via the imposition of prolonged closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, as well as of checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing deep concern also about the consequent negative impact of such policies on the contiguity of the Territory and the critical socioeconomic and humanitarian situation of the Palestinian people, which remains a disastrous humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, as well as on the efforts aimed at rehabilitating and developing the damaged Palestinian economy, including reviving the agricultural and productive sectors, while taking note of developments regarding the situation of access there based on the trilateral agreement facilitated by the United Nations in this regard and on the resumption of some trade from Gaza to the West Bank for the first time since 2007, and, while recalling Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\) of 8 January 2009](#), calling for the full lifting of restrictions on the movement and access of persons and goods, taking into account the Agreement on Movement and Access of November 2005, including exports, which are crucial for social and economic recovery,

Recalling the mutual recognition 23 years ago between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,⁴ and stressing the urgent need for efforts to ensure full compliance with the agreements concluded between the two sides,

Recalling also the endorsement by the Security Council, in its resolution [1515 \(2003\)](#), of the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict⁵ and the call in Council resolution [1850 \(2008\)](#) for the parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map and to refrain from any steps that could undermine confidence or prejudice the outcome of negotiations on a final peace settlement,

Stressing the road map obligation upon Israel to freeze settlement activity, including so-called “natural growth”, and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Recalling the Arab Peace Initiative, adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, held in Beirut on 27 and 28 March 2002, and stressing its importance in the efforts to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace,⁶

Urging renewed and coordinated efforts by the international community aimed at restoring a political horizon and advancing and accelerating the conclusion of a peace treaty to attain without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 by resolving all outstanding issues, including all core issues, without

⁴ See [A/48/486-S/26560](#), annex.

⁵ [S/2003/529](#), annex.

⁶ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution [14/221](#).

exception, for a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally recognized basis of the two-State solution, and ultimately of the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole for the realization of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East,

Welcoming, in this regard, the initiative launched by France aimed at mobilizing international support for Palestinian-Israeli peace and convening an international peace conference, the ongoing efforts of the Quartet in the recent period to address the unsustainable situation on the ground and to promote meaningful negotiations and the ongoing regional efforts to advance the Arab Peace Initiative, as well as the respective efforts by Egypt and the Russian Federation,

Taking note of the joint communiqué, issued on 3 June 2016 at the Paris ministerial meeting, reaffirming the commitment to the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and calling, *inter alia*, for efforts to support the efforts of the parties to advance the prospects for peace,

Taking note also of the report of the Quartet of 1 July 2016,⁷ and stressing its recommendations as well as its recent statements, including those of 30 September 2015, 23 October 2015, 12 February 2016 and 23 September 2016, in which, *inter alia*, grave concerns were expressed that current trends on the ground are steadily eroding the two-State solution and entrenching a one-State reality and in which recommendations were made to reverse those trends in order to advance the two-State solution on the ground and create the conditions for successful final status negotiations,

Reiterating support for the convening of an international conference in Moscow, as envisioned by the Security Council in its resolution [1850 \(2008\)](#) and the Quartet statement of 23 September 2011, for the advancement and acceleration of the peace efforts towards the fulfilment of its stated objectives,

Noting the important contribution to peace efforts of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, including within the framework of the activities of the Quartet and with regard to the recent trilateral agreement regarding the Gaza Strip,

Welcoming the ongoing efforts of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, under the chairmanship of Norway, and noting its recent meeting at United Nations Headquarters, on 19 September 2016, and the ongoing efforts to generate sufficient donor support in this critical period for urgently addressing the immense humanitarian, reconstruction and recovery needs in the Gaza Strip, bearing in mind the detailed needs assessment and recovery framework for Gaza developed with the support of the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Union, and furthering Palestinian economic recovery and development,

Recognizing the efforts being undertaken by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to reform, develop and strengthen its institutions and infrastructure, emphasizing the need to preserve and further develop Palestinian institutions and infrastructure, despite the obstacles presented by the ongoing Israeli occupation, and commending in this regard the ongoing efforts to develop the

⁷ [S/2016/595](#), annex.

institutions of an independent Palestinian State, including through the implementation of the Palestinian National Policy Agenda: National Priorities, Policies and Policy Interventions (2017–2022),

Expressing concern about the risks posed to the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments made by international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, owing to the negative impact of the current instability and financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government and the continued absence of a credible political horizon,

Recognizing the positive contribution of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which is aimed, inter alia, at enhancing development support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Urging the full disbursement of pledges made at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, on 12 October 2014, for expediting the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process,

Welcoming the ministerial meetings of the Conference on Cooperation among East Asian Countries for Palestinian Development convened in Tokyo in February 2013 and Jakarta in March 2014 as a forum for the mobilization of political and economic assistance, including via exchanges of expertise and lessons learned, in support of Palestinian development, and encouraging the expansion of such efforts and support in the light of worsening socioeconomic indicators,

Recognizing the continued efforts and tangible progress made in the Palestinian security sector, noting the continued cooperation that benefits both Palestinians and Israelis, in particular by promoting security and building confidence, and expressing the hope that such progress will be extended to all major population centres,

Recognizing also that security measures alone cannot remedy the tensions, instability and violence, and calling for full respect for international law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

Gravely concerned over the negative developments that have continued to occur in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including the escalation of violence and any excessive use of force, resulting in a large number of deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinian civilians, including children and women, as well as the continued construction and expansion of settlements and the wall, the arbitrary arrest and detention of more Palestinian civilians, the acts of violence, vandalism and brutality committed against Palestinian civilians by Israeli settlers in the West Bank, the widespread destruction of public and private Palestinian property, including religious sites, and infrastructure and the demolition of homes, including if carried out as a means of collective punishment, the internal forced displacement of civilians, especially among the Bedouin community, and the consequent deterioration of the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people,

Deploring the conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and the elderly, and the widespread

destruction of thousands of homes and civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Taking note of the report and findings of the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1,⁸ and stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

Expressing grave concern over the persisting disastrous humanitarian situation and socioeconomic conditions in the Gaza Strip as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade and the continuing negative repercussions of the military operations in the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014, in November 2012 and between December 2008 and January 2009, particularly as a result of the widespread destruction and trauma inflicted and delays in reconstruction and recovery,

Expressing grave concern also about the lasting consequences of such conflicts on the civilian population and the living conditions in the Gaza Strip, as reflected in numerous reports, including the report of 26 August 2016 of the United Nations country team, entitled, “Gaza: two years after”, and stressing that the situation is unsustainable and that urgent efforts are required to reverse the de-development trajectory in Gaza and respond adequately and immediately to the humanitarian needs of the civilian population,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Security Council of 28 July 2014,⁹

Stressing the need for calm and restraint by the parties, including by consolidating the ceasefire agreement of 26 August 2014, achieved under the auspices of Egypt, to avert the deterioration of the situation,

Reiterating the need for the full implementation by all parties of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) and General Assembly resolution ES-10/18 of 16 January 2009,

Stressing that a durable ceasefire agreement must lead to a fundamental improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, including through the sustained and regular opening of crossing points, and ensure the safety and well-being of civilians on both sides,

Expressing concern over the continued imposition of hundreds of checkpoints and obstacles to movement in and around Palestinian population centres by the Israeli occupying forces, and emphasizing in this regard the need for the implementation by both sides of the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings,

Expressing grave concern about the imprisonment and detention by Israel of thousands of Palestinians, including children, under harsh conditions, and all

⁸ A/HRC/29/52.

⁹ S/PRST/2014/13; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2013–31 July 2014* (S/INF/69).

violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law which have occurred in this regard,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety, protection and well-being of all civilians in the whole Middle East region, and condemning all acts of violence and terror against civilians on both sides, including the firing of rockets,

Stressing the need for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, consistent with the provisions and obligations of international humanitarian law,

Stressing also the need to respect the right of peaceful assembly,

Welcoming the formation of the Palestinian Government of national consensus under the leadership of the President, Mahmoud Abbas, consistent with Palestine Liberation Organization commitments and the Quartet principles, and emphasizing the need for respect for and the preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Affirming the need to support the Palestinian Government of national consensus in its assumption of full government responsibilities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in all fields, as well as through its presence at Gaza's crossing points,

Stressing the urgent need for sustained and active international involvement and for concerted initiatives to support the parties in building a climate for peace, to assist the parties in advancing and accelerating direct peace process negotiations for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement that ends the occupation which began in 1967 and results in the independence of a democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its other neighbours, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the Quartet road map and the Arab Peace Initiative,

Taking note of the application of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations, submitted on 23 September 2011,¹⁰

Taking note also of its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012, by which, inter alia, Palestine was accorded non-member observer State status in the United Nations, and taking note of the follow-up report of the Secretary-General,¹¹

Noting the accession by Palestine, on 1 April 2014, to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions,

Acknowledging the efforts being undertaken by civil society to promote a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine,

Recalling the findings by the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion, including on the urgent necessity for the United Nations as a whole to redouble its efforts to bring the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which continues to pose a threat to international peace and security, to a speedy conclusion, thereby establishing a just and lasting peace in the region,¹²

¹⁰ A/66/371-S/2011/592, annex I.

¹¹ A/67/738.

¹² A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 161.

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967,

Affirming once again the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects, and of intensifying all efforts towards that end, and stresses in this regard the urgency of salvaging the prospects for realizing the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and making tangible progress towards implementing that solution and justly resolving all final status issues;

2. *Calls for* the intensification of efforts by the parties, including through negotiations, with the support of the international community, towards the conclusion of a final peace settlement;

3. *Urges* the undertaking of renewed international efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session,⁶ the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁵ and the existing agreements between the Israeli and Palestinian sides;

4. *Stresses* the need for a resumption of negotiations based on the long-standing terms of reference and clear parameters and within a defined time frame aimed at expediting the realization of a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement, and in this regard encourages serious efforts by all concerned international and regional partners, including by the United States of America, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United Nations, as members of the Quartet, and by the League of Arab States;

5. *Commends and encourages* continued serious regional and international efforts to follow up and promote the Arab Peace Initiative, including by the Ministerial Committee formed at the Riyadh summit in March 2007;

6. *Welcomes* the initiative launched by France aimed at mobilizing international support for Palestinian-Israeli peace and convening an international peace conference, the ongoing efforts of the Quartet to address the unsustainable situation on the ground and to promote meaningful negotiations, while stressing its recommendations, and the respective efforts by Egypt and the Russian Federation to promote dialogue and negotiations between the two parties;

7. *Calls for* the timely convening of an international conference in Moscow, as envisioned by the Security Council in its resolution [1850 \(2008\)](#), for the advancement and acceleration of the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

8. *Calls upon* both parties to act responsibly on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in both their policies and actions, in order to urgently reverse negative trends on the ground and create the conditions necessary for the launching of a credible political horizon and the advancement of peace efforts;

9. *Calls upon* the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested parties, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the

situation, to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000, to take every possible step to promote conditions conducive to the success of peace negotiations and to refrain from actions that undermine trust or prejudice final status issues;

10. *Calls upon* the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity, including in East Jerusalem, and calls for respect for the historic status quo at the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif, in word and in practice, and for immediate and serious efforts to defuse tensions;

11. *Underscores* the need for the parties to take confidence-building measures aimed at improving the situation on the ground, promoting stability, building trust and fostering the peace process, and stresses the need, in particular, for an immediate halt to all settlement activities and home demolitions, ending violence and incitement and undertaking measures to address settler violence and ensure accountability, and for the further release of prisoners and an end to arbitrary arrests and detentions;

12. *Stresses* the need for the removal of checkpoints and other obstructions to the movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

13. *Also stresses* the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction and acts of terror;

14. *Reiterates its demand* for the full implementation of Security Council resolution [1860 \(2009\)](#);

15. *Reiterates* the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005, and the need, specifically, to allow for the sustained opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access of persons and goods, as well as for commercial flows, including exports, and all necessary construction materials, and stresses the urgent need to promote accelerated and comprehensive reconstruction and to address the alarming unemployment rate, including among youth, including through the implementation of United Nations-led projects, civilian reconstruction activities and job-creation programmes, all of which are essential for alleviating the disastrous humanitarian situation, including the impact of the large-scale displacement of civilians in July and August 2014, improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and promoting the recovery of the Palestinian economy;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease all of its measures that are contrary to international law and all unilateral actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that are aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory, including the confiscation and de facto annexation of land, and thus at prejudging the final outcome of peace negotiations, with a view to achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967;

17. *Reiterates its demand* for the complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the

occupied Syrian Golan, and calls for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and for the consideration of measures of accountability, in accordance with international law, in the case of continued non-compliance, stressing that compliance with and respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law is a cornerstone for peace and security in the region;

18. *Reiterates*, in this regard, the need for Israel forthwith to abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement activity, including so-called “natural growth”, and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001;

19. *Calls for* the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites;

20. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice² and as demanded in General Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003 and ES-10/15, and, inter alia, that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion;

21. *Reaffirms its commitment*, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders;

22. *Calls for*:

(a) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem;

(b) The realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State;

23. *Stresses* the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948;

24. *Urges* Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Government during this critical period in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is dire in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on these efforts and on developments on this matter.

*50th plenary meeting
30 November 2016*



General Assembly

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Agenda item 35

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/71/L.20](#) and Add.1)]

71/22. Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in chapter VI of that report,

Recalling its resolution [70/14](#) of 24 November 2015,

Convinced that the worldwide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of civil society organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and independence, and for the efforts to achieve a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine,

Recalling the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the existing agreements between the two sides,

Affirming its support for a comprehensive, just, lasting and peaceful settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session,² and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, endorsed by the Security Council in resolution [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003,³

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 35 ([A/71/35](#)).

² [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution [14/221](#).

³ [S/2003/529](#), annex.



Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁴

Taking note of its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility towards the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with resolution 70/14;

2. *Considers* that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department is very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East and that the programme is contributing effectively to an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and supportive of peace efforts and should receive the necessary support for the fulfilment of its tasks;

3. *Requests* the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme for 2017–2018, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine and peace efforts, including reports on the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organizations, as well as on the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy vis-à-vis the objective of peace;

(b) To continue to issue, update and modernize publications and audiovisual and online materials on the various aspects of the question of Palestine in all fields, including materials concerning relevant recent developments, in particular the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine;

(c) To expand its collection of audiovisual material on the question of Palestine, to continue the production and preservation of such material and to update, on a periodic basis, the public exhibit on the question of Palestine displayed in the General Assembly Building as well as at United Nations headquarters in Geneva and Vienna;

(d) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel;

(e) To organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists aimed in particular at sensitizing public opinion to the question of Palestine and peace efforts and at enhancing dialogue and understanding between Palestinians and Israelis for the promotion of a peaceful settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including by fostering and encouraging the contribution of the media in support of peace between the two sides;

(f) To continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular through its annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists;

⁴ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

4. *Encourages* the Department to formulate ways for the media and representatives of civil society to engage in open and positive discussions to explore means for encouraging people-to-people dialogue and promoting peace and mutual understanding in the region.

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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee ([A/71/L.19](#) and Add.1)]

71/21. Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹

Taking note, in particular, of the action taken by the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat in accordance with their mandates,

Recalling its resolution [32/40](#) B of 2 December 1977 and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, including its resolution [70/13](#) of 24 November 2015,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution [70/13](#);

2. *Considers* that, by providing substantive support to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the implementation of its mandate, the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to make a most useful and constructive contribution to raising international awareness of the question of Palestine and of the urgency of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine in all its aspects on the basis of international law and United Nations resolutions and the efforts being exerted in this regard and to generating international support for the rights of the Palestinian people;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to effectively carry out its programme of work as detailed in relevant earlier resolutions, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance;

4. *Requests* the Division, in particular, to continue to monitor developments relevant to the question of Palestine, to organize international meetings and activities in support of the Committee's mandate with the participation of all sectors of the international community and to ensure, within existing resources, the continued participation of eminent persons and international renowned experts in these meetings and activities, to be invited on a par with the members of the

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 35 ([A/71/35](#)).



Committee, to liaise and cooperate with civil society and parliamentarians, including through the Working Group of the Committee and its associated “UN Platform for Palestine”, to develop and expand the “Question of Palestine” website and the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, to prepare and widely disseminate the publications listed in paragraph 79 of the report of the Committee,¹ in the relevant official languages of the United Nations, and information materials on various aspects of the question of Palestine and to develop and enhance the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Government in contribution to Palestinian capacity-building efforts;

5. *Also requests* the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, to continue to organize, under the guidance of the Committee, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations, and encourages Member States to continue to give the widest support and publicity to the observance of the Day of Solidarity;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation with the Division of the United Nations system entities with programme components addressing various aspects of the question of Palestine and the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

7. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to extend their cooperation to the Division in the performance of its tasks.

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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 30 November 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/71/L.18 and Add.1)]

71/20. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, [31/20](#) of 24 November 1976 and all its subsequent relevant resolutions, including those adopted at its emergency special sessions and its resolution [70/12](#) of 24 November 2015,

Recalling also its resolution [58/292](#) of 6 May 2004,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,¹

Recalling the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, as well as the existing agreements between the two sides and the need for full compliance with those agreements,

Affirming its support for a comprehensive, just, lasting and peaceful settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session² and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, endorsed by the Security Council in resolution [1515 \(2003\)](#) of 19 November 2003,³

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁴ and recalling also its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/71/35).

² A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution [14/221](#).

³ S/2003/529, annex.

⁴ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.



Taking note of the application of Palestine for admission to membership in the United Nations, submitted on 23 September 2011,⁵

Recalling its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012, by which, inter alia, Palestine was accorded non-member observer State status in the United Nations, and taking note of the follow-up report of the Secretary-General,⁶

Taking note of the accession by Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions, as well as other international treaties,

Noting with deep regret the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation, and stressing the urgent need for efforts to reverse the negative trends on the ground and to restore a political horizon for advancing and accelerating meaningful negotiations aimed at the achievement of a peace agreement that will bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the resolution of all core final status issues, without exception, leading to a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility towards the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly, and takes note of its annual report,¹ including the conclusions and valuable recommendations contained in chapter VII thereof;

2. *Requests* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the achievement without delay of an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and in this regard authorizes the Committee to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary in the light of developments and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session and thereafter;

3. *Also requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate;

4. *Further requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, particularly during this critical period of political instability, humanitarian hardship and financial crisis, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the basis of the

⁵ A/66/371-S/2011/592, annex I.

⁶ A/67/738.

relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative² and the Quartet road map;³

5. *Commends* the efforts and activities of the Committee in upholding its mandate, including through cooperative initiatives with Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations;

6. *Also commends* the efforts of the Working Group of the Committee in coordinating the efforts of international and regional civil society organizations regarding the question of Palestine;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation that they have at their disposal;

8. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to extend their cooperation and support to the Committee in the performance of its tasks, recalling its repeated call for all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to compile a report to the General Assembly, pursuant to resolution 69/20 of 25 November 2014, on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian people, and, while drawing attention to the alarming findings, as reflected in the recent report on United Nations Conference on Trade and Development assistance to the Palestinian people: developments in the economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ calls for the exertion of all efforts for the provision of necessary resources to expedite completion of the report, including the facilitation and coordination of pertinent inputs from the relevant organs, bodies and agencies of the United Nations system;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations, and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate;

11. *Requests* the Committee, in the light of the onset of the fiftieth year of the Israeli occupation, to focus its activities throughout 2017 on efforts and initiatives to end the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and to organize activities in this regard, within existing resources and in cooperation with Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, aimed at raising international awareness and mobilizing efforts as a contribution towards the achievement of a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the question of Palestine in all its aspects;

⁷ TD/B/63/3 and Corr.1.

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the facilities necessary for the performance of its tasks.

*50th plenary meeting
30 November 2016*

Table 1: Voting Record by Country & Resolution

	Resolution Title Resolution Symbol	Natural Resources	Self Determination	Assistance to Palestinians	Israeli Practices	Settlements	Applicability Geneva	Special Committee	Refugees' Properties	UNRWA Operations	Displaced persons 1967	UNRWA Assistance	Jerusalem	Peaceful Settlement	DPI Info. Program	DPR	CEIRPP	Session Voting Trend			
		A/RES/71/247	A/RES/71/184	A/RES/71/126	A/RES/71/98	A/RES/71/97	A/RES/71/96	A/RES/71/95	A/RES/71/94	A/RES/71/93	A/RES/71/92	A/RES/71/91	A/RES/71/25	A/RES/71/23	A/RES/71/22	A/RES/71/21	A/RES/71/20	Y	N	A	X
Member State	Y:Yes N:No A:Abstain X:Absent																	Y	N	A	X
1 AFGHANISTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
2 ALBANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
3 ALGERIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
4 ANDORRA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
5 ANGOLA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
6 ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
7 ARGENTINA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
8 ARMENIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
9 AUSTRALIA	A	Y	Y	N	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	N	N	N	6	5	5	0
10 AUSTRIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
11 AZERBAIJAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
12 BAHAMAS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
13 BAHRAIN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
14 BANGLADESH	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
15 BARBADOS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
16 BELARUS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	13	0	0	3
17 BELGIUM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
18 BELIZE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
19 BENIN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
20 BHUTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
21 BOLIVIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
22 BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
23 BOTSWANA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	10	0	1	5
24 BRAZIL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
25 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
26 BULGARIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
27 BURKINA FASO	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	0	0	3
28 BURUNDI	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	0	1
29 CAMBODIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
30 CAMEROON	A	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	1	0	15	0
31 CANADA	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	1	14	1	0
32 CABO VERDE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	0	2
33 CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	10	0	1	5
34 CHAD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
35 CHILE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
36 CHINA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
37 COLOMBIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
38 COMOROS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11	0	0	5
39 CONGO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	5
40 COSTA RICA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
41 COTE D'IVOIRE	A	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y	X	X	X	X	X	2	0	9	5
42 CROATIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
43 CUBA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
44 CYPRUS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
45 CZECH REPUBLIC	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
46 D P R KOREA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
47 D R CONGO	A	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	0	1	13
48 DENMARK	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
49 DJIBOUTI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
50 DOMINICA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	5
51 DOMINICAN R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
52 ECUADOR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
53 EGYPT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
54 EL SALVADOR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
55 EQUATORIAL GUINEA	X	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	0	0	14
56 ERITREA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
57 ESTONIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
58 ETHIOPIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0

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		A/RES/71/247	A/RES/71/184	A/RES/71/126	A/RES/71/98	A/RES/71/97	A/RES/71/96	A/RES/71/95	A/RES/71/94	A/RES/71/93	A/RES/71/92	A/RES/71/91	A/RES/71/25	A/RES/71/23	A/RES/71/22	A/RES/71/21	A/RES/71/20				
59	FIJI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
60	FINLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
61	FRANCE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
62	GABON	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	0	0	13
63	GAMBIA	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	0	2
64	GEORGIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
65	GERMANY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
66	GHANA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	10	0	1	5
67	GREECE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
68	GRENADA	Y	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	0	0	14
69	GUATEMALA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	N	N	12	3	1	0
70	GUINEA	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	0	0	8
71	GUINEA-BISSAU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
72	GUYANA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
73	HAITI	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	0	0	13
74	HONDURAS	A	Y	Y	A	A	Y	N	A	Y	A	Y	A	A	A	A	A	5	1	10	0
75	HUNGARY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
76	ICELAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	14	0	2	0
77	INDIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
78	INDONESIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
79	IRAN (ISLAMIC REP)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
80	IRAQ	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
81	IRELAND	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	12	0	3	1
82	ISRAEL	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	15	0	0
83	ITALY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
84	JAMAICA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
85	JAPAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
86	JORDAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
87	KAZAKHSTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
88	KENYA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
89	KIRIBATI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	10	0	1	5
90	KUWAIT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
91	KYRGYZSTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
92	LAO P.D.R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
93	LATVIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
94	LEBANON	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
95	LESOTHO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
96	LIBERIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	9	0	0	7
97	LIBYA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
98	LIECHTENSTEIN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
99	LITHUANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
100	LUXEMBOURG	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
101	MADAGASCAR	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	0	0	13
102	MALAWI	Y	X	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	9	0	1	6
103	MALAYSIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
104	MALDIVES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
105	MALI	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
106	MALTA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
107	MARSHALL ISLANDS	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	1	14	1	0
108	MAURITANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
109	MAURITIUS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
110	MEXICO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	14	0	2	0
111	MICRONESIA (F.S.)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	1	14	1	0
112	MONACO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
113	MONGOLIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	Y	Y	Y	X	X	9	0	0	7
114	MONTENEGRO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
115	MOROCCO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
116	MOZAMBIQUE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
117	MYANMAR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
118	NAMIBIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	5
119	NAURU	N	N	Y	X	X	X	N	X	A	X	A	N	N	A	N	N	1	7	3	5
120	NEPAL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
121	NETHERLANDS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0

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		A/RES/71/247	A/RES/71/184	A/RES/71/126	A/RES/71/98	A/RES/71/97	A/RES/71/96	A/RES/71/95	A/RES/71/94	A/RES/71/93	A/RES/71/92	A/RES/71/91	A/RES/71/25	A/RES/71/23	A/RES/71/22	A/RES/71/21	A/RES/71/20				
122	NEW ZEALAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
123	NICARAGUA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
124	NIGER	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	15	0	0	1
125	NIGERIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
126	NORWAY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
127	OMAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
128	PAKISTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
129	PALAU	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	1	14	1	0
130	PANAMA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	X	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	A	A	11	0	4	1
131	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	A	A	11	0	5	0
132	PARAGUAY	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	2	0	14	0
133	PERU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
134	PHILIPPINES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
135	POLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
136	PORTUGAL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
137	QATAR	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
138	Rep. of KOREA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
139	Rep. of MOLDOVA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
140	ROMANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
141	RUSSIAN FED.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
142	RWANDA	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0	15
143	SAINT KITTS & NEVIS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	5
144	SAINT LUCIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
145	SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
146	SAMOA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
147	SAN MARINO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
148	SAO TOME & PRINCEPE	X	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	0	0	14
149	SAUDI ARABIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
150	SENEGAL	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
151	SERBIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
152	SEYCHELLES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	10	0	0	6
153	SIERRA LEONE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	5
154	SINGAPORE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
155	SLOVAKIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
156	SLOVENIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
157	SOLOMON ISLANDS	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
158	SOMALIA	X	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	0	0	14
159	SOUTH AFRICA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
160	SOUTH SUDAN	A	A	Y	A	A	A	N	N	A	A	A	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	8	5
161	SPAIN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
162	SRI LANKA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
163	SUDAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
164	SURINAME	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
165	SWAZILAND	X	X	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	0	0	15
166	SWEDEN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
167	SWITZERLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
168	SYRIAN ARAB REP.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
169	TAJIKISTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
170	THAILAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
171	TFYR MACEDONIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
172	TIMOR-LESTE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	14	0	1	1
173	TOGO	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	6	0	10	0
174	TONGA	A	A	Y	X	X	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	A	A	A	A	6	0	7	3
175	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
176	TUNISIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
177	TURKEY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
178	TURKMENISTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
179	TUVALU	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	11	0	0	5
180	UGANDA	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	0	0	13
181	UKRAINE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
182	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
183	UNITED KINGDOM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	13	0	3	0
184	U R OF TANZANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0

	Resolution Title Resolution Symbol	Natural Resources	Self Determination	Assistance to Palestinians	Israeli Practices	Settlements	Applicability Geneva	Special Committee	Refugees' Properties	UNRWA Operations	Displaced persons 1967	UNRWA Assistance	Jerusalem	Peaceful Settlement	DPI Info. Program	DPR	CEIRPP	Session Voting Trend			
		A/RES/71/247	A/RES/71/184	A/RES/71/126	A/RES/71/98	A/RES/71/97	A/RES/71/96	A/RES/71/95	A/RES/71/94	A/RES/71/93	A/RES/71/92	A/RES/71/91	A/RES/71/25	A/RES/71/23	A/RES/71/22	A/RES/71/21	A/RES/71/20				
185	UNITED STATES	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	1	14	1	0
186	URUGUAY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15	0	1	0
187	UZBEKISTAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
188	VANUATU	A	Y	Y	A	X	Y	A	X	Y	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	6	0	8	2
189	VENEZUELA (B.R.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
190	VIET NAM	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
191	YEMEN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
192	ZAMBIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
193	ZIMBABWE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16	0	0	0
Yes		168	177	193	162	165	168	91	165	167	166	167	149	153	153	98	100				
No		7	7	0	7	6	6	11	7	6	6	1	7	7	7	9	9				
Abstain		11	4	0	8	7	6	73	5	5	6	9	8	7	7	57	55				
Absent		7	5	0	16	15	13	18	16	15	15	16	29	26	26	29	29				

Table 4: Comparison between voting on resolutions during the 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th and 71st sessions of the UNGA

Resolutions																					
		67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st
1	CEIRPP	106	110	94	102	100	7	7	7	8	9	56	56	56	57	55	24	20	36	26	29
2	DPR	103	108	91	99	98	7	7	7	8	9	61	59	59	59	57	22	19	36	27	29
3	DPI	160	163	147	155	153	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	7	7	19	16	30	24	26
4	Peaceful Settlement	162	165	148	155	153	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	8	7	7	19	16	31	24	26
5	Jerusalem	162	162	144	153	149	7	6	6	7	7	6	8	10	8	8	18	17	33	25	29
6	UNRWA Assistance	170	173	163	167	167	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	10	11	9	14	11	19	14	16
7	UNRWA - Displaced	170	170	165	164	166	6	6	7	7	6	4	6	6	7	6	13	11	15	15	14
8	UNRWA Operations	172	170	166	169	167	6	6	6	6	6	1	6	6	5	5	14	11	15	13	15
9	UNRWA - Property	173	172	165	167	165	6	6	7	7	7	2	5	6	4	5	12	10	15	15	16
10	Work of Special Comm.	98	95	88	92	91	8	8	9	9	11	72	75	79	75	73	15	15	17	17	18
11	4th Geneva Conven.	171	171	163	163	168	6	6	7	6	6	3	3	9	8	6	13	13	14	16	13
12	Israeli settlements	169	169	159	161	165	6	6	7	7	6	5	7	12	8	7	13	11	15	17	15
13	Israeli practices	164	165	158	158	162	8	8	8	8	7	6	8	11	10	8	15	12	16	17	16
14	Assistance to Pal. People	193	193	193	193	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Self-determination	179	178	181	177	177	7	7	7	7	7	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	5	5
16	Natural Resources	170	168	165	164	168	7	6	6	5	7	9	9	9	10	11	7	10	13	14	7

Highest number of yes votes in last 5 years

Lowest number of yes votes in last 5 years

*Permanent Observer Mission
of the State of Palestine
to the United Nations*



البعثة المراقبة الدائمة
لدولة فلسطين
لدى الأمم المتحدة

(الرجاء المراجعة عند الإلقاء)

كلمة فخامة الرئيس محمود عباس

رئيس دولة فلسطين

أمام

الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

فى دورتها الحادية والسبعين

نيويورك 22 سبتمبر - أيلول 2016

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

سعادة السيد بيتر طومسون، رئيس الجمعية العامة،

معالي السيد بان كي مون، الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة،

السيدات والسادة رؤساء وأعضاء الوفود،

كم كنت أتمنى أن أكون في غنى عن إلقاء هذا الخطاب، لو أن قضية شعبي قد وجدت حلاً عادلاً، وآذاناً صاغيةً، وقلوباً وضامراً تؤمن بضرورة رفع الظلم عنه، فكلكم تعلمون بأننا قد قبلنا الاحتكام للقانون الدولي، والشرعية الدولية وقراراتها، وقدمنا تضحية تاريخية جسيمة حين وافقت منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية، الممثل الشرعي والوحيد للشعب الفلسطيني، على إقامة دولة فلسطين على حدود الرابع من حزيران 1967، بعاصمتها القدس الشرقية.

فما هو المطلوب منا أكثر من ذلك؟

نحن لا زلنا ملتزمين بالاتفاقيات الموقعة مع إسرائيل منذ العام 1993، ولكن على إسرائيل أن تبادلتنا هذا الالتزام، والعمل على حل جميع قضايا الحل النهائي، والتوقف عن نشاطاتها الاستيطانية، واعتداءاتها على مدنها وقرانا ومخيماتنا، والتوقف عن سياساتها في العقاب الجماعي وعملياتها في هدم المنازل، والإعدامات الميدانية واعتقال أبناء شعبنا، وإطلاق سراح آلاف الأسرى والمعتقلين منهم، ووقف الاعتداءات على المسجد الأقصى المبارك. لأن كل هذه التصرفات لن تسمح بوجود مناخ للسلام في المنطقة.

فمن يريد السلام لا يمكن أن يقوم بمثل هذه الممارسات.

وفي هذا الصدد، نؤكد بأننا لن نقبل أبداً باستمرار الوضع القائم، ولن نقبل بامتهان كرامة شعبنا، ولن نقبل بالحلول المؤقتة والانتقالية، ولن يقبل شعبنا التخلي عن مؤسساته وإنجازاته الوطنية التي حققها بالتضحيات والمعاناة والألم، وسنحافظ على القرار الفلسطيني المستقل، وسنعمل على تحقيق أهداف شعبنا بالطرق السياسية والدبلوماسية، وباستخدام القانون الدولي، وقرارات الشرعية الدولية، من خلال الأمم المتحدة والمحافل الدولية كافة، وحشد الجهود العربية والدولية لذلك.

إننا لن نقبل باستمرار الوضع القائم.

لقد كان من المفترض أن يؤدي اتفاق أوسلو في العام 1993، إلى إنهاء الإحتلال وتحقيق استقلال دولة فلسطين، خلال خمس سنوات، إلا أن إسرائيل تنكرت للاتفاقات التي وقعت عليها، ولا زالت تمعن في احتلالها، وتوسع نشاطها الاستيطاني غير القانوني وغير المشروع، الأمر الذي يقوض تطبيق حل الدولتين على حدود عام 1967.

فهل تريد الحكومة الإسرائيلية دولة واحدة؟

وبالرغم من إصدار مجلس الأمن إثنى عشر قراراً ضد الاستيطان الإسرائيلي للأرض الفلسطينية المحتلة منذ العام 1967، إلا أن عدم تنفيذ أي من هذه القرارات، أدى إلى دفع إسرائيل للتمادي في استكمال مخططاتها للاستيلاء على مزيد من الأرض في الضفة الغربية، بما فيها القدس الشرقية، وقد وصلت ممارسات المستوطنين الاسرائيليين العدوانية، إلى حد تشكيل مجموعات إرهابية، تحرق وتقتل عائلات بأكملها، وتدمر الممتلكات، وتقتلع الأشجار التي هي مصدر رزق أصحابها من الفلسطينيين.

ووصلت الأمور بخطرسة القوة والفجور السياسي الإسرائيلي، إلى محاولة تشريع المستوطنات والمستوطنين المغتصبين لأرضنا المحتلة منذ العام 1967، عندما ادعى رئيس الوزراء الاسرائيلي، أن طلب وقف الاستيطان وإخلاء هؤلاء المستوطنين يعتبر تطهيراً عرقياً. إن مثل هذا التشريع سوف يشكل خرقاً فاضحاً وصارخاً للقانون الدولي وقرارات الشرعية الدولية.

فمن الذي يمارس التطهير العرقي؟

وفي هذا السياق فإنني أجدد التحذير، بأن ما تقوم به الحكومة الاسرائيلية من تنفيذ لخطتها في التوسع الاستيطاني، سيقضى على ما تبقى من أمل لحل الدولتين على حدود عام 1967.

إن الإستيطان غير شرعي جملة وتفصيلا.

ولذلك، سوف نقوم بطرح مشروع قرار حول الاستيطان وإرهاب المستوطنين على مجلس الأمن، ونحن نقوم بمشاورات مكثفة مع الدول العربية والدول الصديقة بهذا الشأن.

ونأمل أن لا يستخدم أحد الفيتو.

إن التمييز العنصري الذي تطبقه إسرائيل حالياً على الفلسطينيين قد أصبح واقعاً يومياً، من خلال تقديم جميع التسهيلات للمستوطنين على أرضنا المحتلة، بما في ذلك توفير تراخيص البناء للمساكن والمصانع والمشاريع الاقتصادية والبنية التحتية من شبكات طرق وكهرباء ومياه، في الوقت الذي تمنع فيه الفلسطينيين أصحاب الأرض من التصرف بها ومنعهم من إدارة حياتهم الاقتصادية والتي هي حق له أولوية دولية وفق خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030. كما تصدر الأوامر العسكرية لمنعهم من استخدام غالبية أراضيهم في الضفة الغربية، بما فيها القدس والاغوار والشواطئ الفلسطينية على البحر الميت، وتستمر في حصار قطاع غزة وتغيير هوية وطابع مدينة القدس الشرقية المحتلة، والاعتداء على مقدساتنا المسيحية والإسلامية، وبخاصة المسجد الأقصى.

إن استمرار الإعتداءات الإسرائيلية على مقدساتنا الإسلامية والمسيحية هو لعب بالنار.

إن هذه السياسات والإجراءات والممارسات الإسرائيلية كانت سبباً في إفشال الجهود الدولية، وبخاصة جهود الرعاية الدولية، على مدى ثلاثة عشر عاماً؛ كما أفشلت إسرائيل الجهود الأمريكية عبر الإدارات المتعاقبة.

وهنا أود أن أتوجه إليكم مرة أخرى، وأدعوكم لتوفير الحماية الدولية لشعبنا الفلسطيني الواقع تحت الاحتلال منذ العام 1967 في الضفة الغربية، بما فيها القدس الشرقية وقطاع غزة، وأتقدم بالشكر لأعضاء مجلس الأمن الذين خصصوا جلسة خاصة – Arria Formula - للبحث في إمكانية توفير الحماية الدولية لشعبنا، وأرجو أن يستمر هذا الجهد.

وإذا لم توفرنا لنا أئتم الحماية الدولية فمن الذي سيوفرها لنا؟

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة ،

تحاول إسرائيل اليوم التهرب من المؤتمر الدولي للسلام، الذي اقترحتة فرنسا، وأجمعت عليه غالبية دول العالم، وانهقد اجتماع في باريس من أجل التحضير له، شاركت فيه 28 دولة وثلاث منظمات دولية، والذي نأمل أن يفضي لوضع آلية وسقف زمني محدد لإنهاء الاحتلال، وفق قرارات الشرعية الدولية، ومبدأ الأرض مقابل السلام، ومبادرة السلام العربية، التي تنص على حل عادل ومتفق عليه لقضية اللاجئين وفق القرار 194. آملي من جميع دول العالم دعم عقد المؤتمر الدولي للسلام قبل نهاية هذا العام.

فإذا لم يكن هناك مؤتمر دولي للسلام ولا مفاوضات مباشرة، فكيف يصنع السلام؟

السيد الرئيس،

بدلاً من أن تعترف إسرائيل بما ارتكبته ولازالت من فظائع بحق شعبنا، يخرج علينا رئيس الحكومة الإسرائيلية، بانتقاد لخطابنا في القمة العربية بنواكشوط لأننا أتينا فيه على ذكر وعد بلفور.

وأنا أقول له، بأن اعترافنا السياسي بوجود دولة إسرائيل، الذي صدر في العام 1993، ولازال قائماً حتى الآن، ليس اعترافاً مجانياً، فعلى إسرائيل أن تقابله باعتراف مماثل بدولة فلسطين، وبإنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرض دولتنا، لتعيش دولة فلسطين إلى جانب دولة إسرائيل، في أمن وسلام، وحسن جوار، كل منهما في حدود آمنة ومُعترف بها.

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة،

لا يوجد خصومة بيننا وبين الديانة اليهودية وأتباعها، إن خصومتنا وتتقاضنا هما مع الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرضنا. فنحن نحترم الديانة اليهودية، وندين الكارثة التي حلت باليهود خلال الحرب العالمية الثانية في أوروبا ونعتبرها من أبشع الجرائم التي حلت بالبشرية.

إن تحقيق مصالح تاريخية بين الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين يقتضي بأن تعترف إسرائيل بمسؤوليتها عن النكبة التي حلت بشعبنا الفلسطيني ولازالت، الأمر الذي سيفتح صفحة جديدة من التعايش، ويسهم في مد الجسور بدلاً من بناء الجدران، وأعتقد أن مبادرة السلام العربية تقدم حلاً خلاقاً، ومع ذلك فلا زالت إسرائيل تصر على أخذ ما تريده من تلك المبادرة، لإقامة علاقات مع الدول العربية أولاً، دون أن تنتهي احتلالها لفلسطين، وهذا بحد ذاته وصفة أكيدة لاستمرار الصراع والنزاع في منطقتنا، وهو ما لا نقبل به، ولا يقبل به أحد.

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة

مع انتهاء العام الحالي يكون قد مضى مئة عام على صدور وعد بلفور، وسبعون عاماً على نكبة شعبنا الفلسطيني، وخمسون عاماً على احتلال إسرائيل للضفة الغربية بما فيها القدس الشرقية وقطاع غزة.

نعم لقد مضى مائة عام على صدور وعد بلفور المشؤوم، الذي أعطى بموجبه البريطانيون دون وجه حق، أرض فلسطين لغير شعبها، مؤسسين بذلك لنكبة الشعب الفلسطيني، بفقدانه لأرضه ونزوحه عنها، ولم يكتفوا بذلك، فجاء الانتداب البريطاني ليترجم الوعد إلى إجراءات وسياسات ساهمت في ارتكاب أبشع الجرائم بحق شعب آمن ومطمئن في وطنه، لم يعتد على أحد ولم يشارك في حرب ضد أحد.

ولذلك ندعو بريطانيا وفي الذكرى المئوية لهذا الوعد المشؤوم أن تستخلص العبر والدروس، وأن تتحمل المسؤولية التاريخية والقانونية والسياسية والمادية والمعنوية لنتائج هذا الوعد بما في ذلك الاعتذار من الشعب الفلسطيني لما حل به من نكبات ومآس وظلم، وتصحيح هذه الكارثة التاريخية ومعالجة نتائجها بالاعتراف بالدولة الفلسطينية.

ومن ناحية أخرى، فقد قامت إسرائيل ومنذ العام 1948 بالاعتداء على الشرعية الدولية عبر انتهاكها لقرار الجمعية العامة رقم 181، المعروف بقرار التقسيم، الذي نص على قيام دولتين على أرض فلسطين التاريخية، وفق خطة تقسيم محددة، بقيام القوات الإسرائيلية بالسيطرة على أكثر مما خصص لها، وهو انتهاك صريح للبند 39، و41 و42 من ميثاق الأمم المتحدة، حيث جاء في الفقرة (ج) من قرار التقسيم "أن مجلس الأمن يعتبر كل محاولة ترمي إلى تغيير التسوية التي يهدف إليها هذا القرار بالقوة تهديداً للسلم أو قطعاً أو خرقاً له أو عملاً عدوانياً بموجب نص المادة 39 من الميثاق"، إلا أنه وللأسف لم يتحمل مجلس الأمن مسؤولياته بمحاسبة إسرائيل على سيطرتها على أراض مخصصة للدولة الفلسطينية وفق قرار التقسيم.

إنني أدعوكم لقراءة هذا القرار مرة أخرى.

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة،

إننا نبذل قصارى جهودنا من أجل إرساء أسس ثقافة السلام بين أبناء شعبنا، ونحن نقف ضد الإرهاب بصورة وأشكاله كافة، وندينه، من أية جهة كان مصدره، فمنطقتنا هي أكبر ضحاياه، وتعيش في خضمه منذ عدة سنوات، ونحن ندعم وحدة الشعب والأرض والتوصل الى حل سياسي، لجميع الصراعات في سوريا وليبيا والعراق وغيرها، وندعم في ذات الوقت الجهود الدولية التي تقودها المملكة العربية السعودية الشقيقة لتعزيز أسس الشرعية في اليمن الشقيق، ومواجهة قوى الإرهاب والتطرف والطائفية ودعاة العنف، وأدعو الجميع للوقوف صفاً واحداً ضد الإرهاب، الذي لا دين له.

في هذا السياق أريد التأكيد مرة أخرى، بأنه لا يمكن الانتصار على الإرهاب والتطرف، وتحقيق الأمن، والاستقرار في منطقتنا، إلا عبر إنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، ونيل الشعب الفلسطيني حريته واستقلاله.

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة،

إننا مستمرين كذلك في جهودنا المخلصة لتحقيق المصالحة الفلسطينية، عبر تشكيل حكومة وحدة وطنية وفق برنامج منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية، وإجراء الانتخابات الرئاسية والتشريعية، ومستمرين أيضاً في إعادة الاعمار في قطاع غزة للتخفيف من معاناة شعبنا ورفع الحصار عنه.

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة،

إن يدنا لا زالت ممدودة لصنع السلام، ولكن السؤال الذي يطرح نفسه بإلحاح هو: هل يوجد في قيادة إسرائيل القوة القائمة بالاحتلال، من يريد أن يقيم سلاماً حقيقياً يتخلى فيه عن عقلية الهيمنة، والتوسع، والاستيطان، بالذهاب نحو الاعتراف بحقوق شعبنا، ورفع الظلم التاريخي الذي وقع عليه؟ إن تنكر إسرائيل لما وقعت عليه، وعدم وفائها بالتزاماتها، أدى إلى ما نحن عليه الآن حيث الجمود والطريق المسدود، وإن دولة فلسطين العضو المراقب في الأمم المتحدة، والتي حظيت بتصويت 138 دولة إلى جانبها، هي دولة تحت الاحتلال، وإن منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية الممثل الشرعي والوحيد للشعب الفلسطيني حيثما وجد، تمثل بلجنتها التنفيذية حكومة الشعب الفلسطيني، وإن المجلس الوطني الفلسطيني هو برلمان دولة فلسطين وذلك وفق القرار الأممي 67/19 الصادر عن الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة عام 2012.

إننا لانزال نعول على المجتمع الدولي بتحمل مسؤولياته، ونخص بالذكر تلك الدول التي أجحفت بحقوق شعبنا في العمل على إنهاء محنته.

وندعو دول العالم التي لم تعترف بعد بدولة فلسطين أن تقوم بذلك.

إن من يؤمن بحل الدولتين عليه أن يعترف بهما وليس بدولة واحدة.

السيد الرئيس، السيدات والسادة،

أمام الدورة الـ 71 للجمعية العامة أدعوكم لاعتماد عام 2017، عاماً لإنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرضنا وشعبنا، ففي حزيران عام 2017، يكون قد انقضى نصف قرنٍ على هذا الاحتلال البغيض.

وأدعوكم لتبني قرار جديد بعد قرار رفع مكانة دولة فلسطين في العام 2012، وذلك بإعطاء حق تقديم وتبني القرارات للدول المراقبة.

وأطلب دعمكم للجهد الذي تبذله دولة فلسطين من أجل رفع مكانتها القانونية والسياسية وذلك من خلال إعطائها مسؤوليات إضافية لتولي رئاسة لجان ومجموعات دولية، علماً بأننا نواصل السعي من أجل نيل العضوية الكاملة في المنظمات الدولية.

وبناءً على ما تقدم فإن المجتمع الدولي مطالب أكثر من أي وقت مضى بإنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرض دولة فلسطين، وهو كما تعلمون، أطول وآخر احتلال في تاريخنا، وإن انتصار المجتمع الدولي لحقوق شعبنا وتمكينه من نيلها، ورفعالظلم الواقع عليه منذ قرابة سبعة عقود، هو فرصة فريدة ليسود الاستقرار والسلام والتعايش في ربوع منطقتنا، وبين الشعبين الفلسطيني والإسرائيلي، ومن أجل مستقبل أفضل لأجيالنا الحاضرة والقادمة، وهو البداية والأساس لإنهاء التطرف والعنف في منطقتنا والعالم.

أشكركم على حسن الاستماع، وأتمنى من صميم قلبي أن ينتهي الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرضنا وأن يتم القضاء على الإرهاب، وتنتهي النزاعات ويعم السلام في منطقتنا، وفي جميع أنحاء العالم؛ وسنظل وشعبنا نطرق باب السلام، ونعمل من أجل نيل شعبنا لحريته واستقلاله، وسنبقى صامدين على أرضنا، نعمل ونبني لمستقبل أجيالنا القادمة.

أمل أن لا اضطر لتكرار هذا الخطاب مرة أخرى، لأن عليكم مسؤولية جعل عام 2017 عاماً لإنهاء الاحتلال، فهل أنتم فاعلون؟ أرجو ذلك.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله و بركاته.



Statement by

***H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Abbas
President of the State of Palestine,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization***

***United Nations General Assembly
General Debate of the 71st Session***

***22 September 2016
New York***

H.E. Mr. Peter Thomson, President of the General Assembly,
H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations
Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen Heads of Delegations,

I had hoped that I would not have been compelled to make this statement today, hoping that the cause of my people would have been justly resolved, would have been genuinely heard, and that hearts and consciences would have acted to lift them from oppression.

As you all are aware, we have accepted the primacy and judgment of international law and resolutions of international legitimacy, and made a historic and immense sacrifice, when the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, accepted to establish the State of Palestine on the 4 June 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital.

What more can be asked of us?

We remain committed to the agreements reached with Israel since 1993. However, Israel must reciprocate this commitment and must act forthwith to resolve all of the final status issues. It must cease all of its settlement colonization activities and aggressions against our cities, villages and refugee camps. It must cease its policies of collective punishment and its demolition of Palestinian homes. It must cease its extrajudicial executions and cease the arrest of our people, and must release the thousands of our prisoners and detainees. It must cease its aggression and provocations against the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. For all of these policies and practices prevent an environment in which peace can be realized in our region.

How can anyone seeking peace perpetrate such actions?

In this regard, we reaffirm that we can never accept the continuation of the prevailing situation. We will never accept the humiliation of the dignity of our people. We will never accept temporary or interim solutions. And, our people will never accept to forgo their national institutions and achievements, which they attained through great sacrifice, suffering and pain. We will preserve the independence of Palestinian decision-making and will act to fulfill the aspirations of our people via political and diplomatic means and international law and the legitimacy of international resolutions via the United Nations and all international forums, and we will seek to mobilize Arab and international efforts towards this end.

We will not accept the continuation of the prevailing situation.

The 1993 Oslo Accords were intended to the end of the occupation and achieve the independence of the State of Palestine within five years. Yet, Israel reneged on the agreements it signed and, to this moment, persists with its occupation and continues to expand its illegal settlement enterprise, which undermines realization of the two-State solution on the basis of the 1967 borders.

Does Israel want one State?

Despite the Security Council's adoption of 12 resolutions condemning Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory since 1967, none of these resolutions has been implemented, encouraging Israel to continue pursuing its plans for the seizure of more Palestinian land in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, with impunity. The violent actions of Israeli settlers have reached the extent of the formation of terrorist groups that burn and kill entire families, destroy properties, and uproot the trees that are the livelihoods of Palestinian families.

Israel's disrespect and contemptuous policies have even lead to attempts to "legalize" the settlements and the settlers colonizing our occupied land since 1967. It even led to the point of the Israeli Prime Minister claiming that the call for cessation of settlements and their dismantlement and evacuating settlers constitutes "ethnic cleansing". All such attempts are null and void and constitute clear grave breaches under international law.

So, who then is perpetrating ethnic cleansing?

In this regard, I am compelled to again warn that what the Israeli Government is doing in pursuit of its expansionist settlement plans will destroy whatever possibility and hopes are left for the two-State solution on the 1967 borders.

The settlements are illegal in every aspect and any manifestation.

We will therefore continue to exert all efforts for a Security Council resolution on the settlements and the terror of the settlers, and we are undertaking extensive consultations with the Arab countries and other friendly countries on this matter.

We hope no one will cast a veto.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Israel's racial discrimination against the Palestinian people has become a daily reality as it continues to privilege the Israeli settlers on our occupied land, including by granting them permits for residential construction as well as for factories, economic projects and infrastructure such as for road, electricity and water networks. This is happening at the very same time that they are preventing the Palestinian owners of the land from the use of their land and prohibiting them from developing their economy, which is a right of international priority in this era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in which no country should be left behind. Military orders continue to be issued to prohibit their use of the majority of their lands in the West Bank, including Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley, and the Palestinian shores on the Dead Sea. And it continues with its illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip. And it continues to illegally alter identity and status of Occupied East Jerusalem and to commit aggressions and provocations against our Christian and Muslim holy sites, especially Al-Aqsa Mosque.

The continuation of the Israeli aggressions against our Muslim and Christian holy sites is playing with fire.

All of these Israeli policies, actions and measures are the reasons for the failure of all international efforts, particularly that of the international Quartet for the past 13 years, just as Israel has sabotaged the efforts of successive American administrations over the decades.

Here, I must once again appeal to you to provide international protection for the Palestinian people, suffering under occupation since 1967 in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. I extend my appreciation in this regard to the Security Council members who convened an Arria meeting of the Council to explore the possibilities of international protection for our people, and I urge that these efforts continue.

If you do not ensure for us protection, then who will?

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Israel today also continues its attempts to evade an international conference for peace, which has been proposed by France and which has received the support of the majority of the world's countries. In June of this year a ministerial meeting was held in Paris to prepare for the convening of such a conference and 28 countries, along with three inter-governmental organizations, participated in that meeting. It remains our hope that such a conference will lead to the establishment of a mechanism and defined timeframe for an end to the occupation in accordance with the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, the principle of land for peace and the Arab Peace Initiative, which calls, *inter alia*, for a just and agreed solution for the Palestine refugees in accordance with resolution 194.

We hope that all States of the world will support the convening of this international peace conference before the end of this year.

If there will be no international peace conference and no direct negotiations, then how can peace be made?

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Instead of Israel acknowledging the atrocities that it has committed and continues to commit against our people, the Israeli Prime Minister has the audacity to criticize Palestine's statement at the Arab League Summit in Nouakchott because we referred to the Balfour Declaration. I say to him today that our 1993 recognition of the existence of the State of Israel, a recognition which remains valid to this moment, is not a gratuitous recognition. Israel must reciprocate with recognition of the State of Palestine and an end to its occupation of the land, so that the State of Palestine can coexist alongside the State of Israel in peace and security and as good neighbors, each within secure and recognized borders.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

There is no conflict between us and the Jewish religion and its people. Our conflict is with the Israeli occupation of our land. We respect the Jewish religion and condemn the catastrophe that befell the Jewish people in World War II in Europe, and view it as one of the most heinous crimes perpetrated against humanity.

Realization of a historic reconciliation between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples requires that Israel acknowledge its responsibility for the *Nakba* inflicted on our people to this very day. This will open a new era of coexistence and will serve to build bridges rather than walls. I believe that the Arab Peace Initiatives presents a reasonable, serious solution. Yet Israel continues to insist on being selective, choosing only what it wishes from this Initiative, such as establishment of relations with the Arab countries first without ending its occupation of Palestine. This is definitely a recipe for the continuation of the conflict in our region, and we will not accept this and no one else can accept it.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

By the end of this coming year, 100 years will have passed since the Balfour Declaration, and 70 years since *Al-Nakba* of the Palestinian people, and 50 years since Israel occupied the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

Yes, 100 years have passed since the notorious Balfour Declaration, by which Britain gave, without any right, authority or consent from anyone, the land of Palestine to another people. This paved the road for the *Nakba* of Palestinian people and their dispossession and displacement from their land. As if this were not enough, the British Mandate interpreted this Declaration into policies and measures that contributed to the perpetration of the most heinous crimes against a peaceful people in their own land, a people that never attacked anyone or partook in a war against anyone.

Therefore, we ask Britain, as we approach 100 years since this notorious Declaration, to draw the necessary lessons and to bear its historic, legal, political, material and moral responsibilities for the consequences of this Declaration, including an apology to the Palestinian people for the catastrophes, miseries and injustices that it created, and to act to rectify this historic catastrophe and remedy its consequences, including by recognition of the State of Palestine.

In addition, Israel, since 1948, has persisted with its contempt for international legitimacy by violating United Nations General Assembly resolution 181 (II), the partition resolution, which called for the establishment of two States on the historic land of Palestine according to a specific partition plan. Israeli forces seized more land than that allotted to Israel, constituting a grave breach of

Articles 39, 41 and 42 of the United Nations Charter. In the preamble of resolution 181 (II), paragraph (c) clearly states: “*The Security Council determine as a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, in accordance with Article 39 of the Charter, any attempt to alter by force the settlement envisaged by this resolution*”.

Regrettably, however, the Security Council is not upholding its responsibilities to hold Israel accountable for its seizure of the territory allotted to the Palestinian State according to the partition resolution. I appeal to you read this resolution once again.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We continue our efforts to build the foundations of a culture of peace among our people. We stand against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and we condemn it by whomever and wherever. Our region has been the largest victim of terrorism and has endured its wrath over many years. We support the unity of people and land and the achievement of political solutions for all of the conflicts in Syria, Libya, Iraq and elsewhere, and we support the efforts of the brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to strengthen the foundations of legitimacy in brotherly Yemen. We support the efforts to confront terrorism, extremism, sectarianism and violence, and appeal to stand united against terrorism, which knows no religion.

In this context, I wish to reaffirm once again that there is no way to defeat terrorism and extremism and achieve security and stability in our region without ending the Israeli occupation of Palestine and ensuring the freedom and independence of the Palestinian people.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We continue our genuine efforts to achieve Palestinian reconciliation with the formation of a national unity government in accordance with the political platform of the Palestine Liberation Organization and with the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections. We also continue our efforts to reconstruct Gaza, to alleviate the hardships of our people, and to lift the illegal blockade imposed on them.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our hand remains outstretched for making peace. But the question that keeps presenting itself over and over again: is there any leadership in Israel, the occupying Power, that desires to make a true peace and that will abandon the mentality of hegemony, expansionism and colonization, and that will recognize the rights of our people and will end the historic injustice inflicted upon them? It is Israel's breach of the agreements it has signed and its failure to comply with its obligations that has led us to the deadlock and stalemate that we remain in.

The State of Palestine, an Observer State in the United Nations, is a State under occupation. The Executive Committee of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people wherever they may be, acts on behalf of our people and as their government and the Palestine National Council is the parliament of the State of Palestine, as reflected in UN General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012.

We continue to rely on the international community to shoulder its responsibilities, and we call on those countries in particular that have harmed the rights of our people to rectify this injustice. Moreover, we appeal to countries that have not recognized the State of Palestine to do so.

Those who believe in the two-State solution should recognize both States, and not just one of them.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly, I call on you to declare 2017 as the international year to end the Israeli occupation of our land and our people, as we approach in June 2017 a half century of this abhorrent Israeli occupation. I also appeal to you, in follow-up the adoption of resolution 67/19 with the adoption of a resolution to enable Palestine to present and cosponsor resolutions beyond the question of Palestine and to support our efforts to enhance Palestine's legal and political status, including by granting it additional responsibilities to chair committees and international groups, while at the same time we will continue our efforts for full membership in international organizations.

Based on all of the above, the international community is called upon to exert all efforts, more than any other time in the past, to bring an end to the Israeli occupation of the land of the State of Palestine, which, as you all know, is the longest and last occupation in contemporary history. The international community's ability to advance the rights of our people and ensure their exercise of those rights and to end the oppression and injustice imposed on them for seven decades would surely constitute a unique opportunity for peace, stability and coexistence to prevail in our region and between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples. This will create a better future for the current generation and generations to follow, and will be the beginning and the basis of ending extremism and violence in our region and the world.

I thank you for your attention and hope from the depths of my heart that the Israeli occupation of our land will end and that we can defeat terrorism and that the conflicts will end and peace will reign in our region and all around the world. We and our people will continue to open the doors for peace and will do all that we can to realize the freedom and independence of our people. We will remain steadfast on our land to serve and ensure the future of our next generations.

It is my hope that I will not have to make such a statement again as there is a collective responsibility upon you to ensure that 2017 is the year of ending the occupation. Will you uphold this responsibility? It is my hope.

Peace be upon you.

Original: Arabic

Statement by

His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Abbas

President of the State of Palestine

Chairman of the Executive Committee

of the Palestine Liberation Organization

on the occasion of

the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

29 November 2016

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Peter Thompson, President of the United Nations General Assembly

H.E. Mr. FodéSeck, President of the United Nations Security Council

H.E. Mr. Dian TriansyahDjani, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

H.E. Mr. Amrith Rohan Perera, Chair of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure to convey to you the greetings of the Palestinian people, who look forward to your efforts and support on this International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People to enable them to exercise their right to self-determination and end the Israeli occupation of the land of the State of Palestine so that our people can live in freedom and dignity in their own country like all other peoples across the globe. Is this too much to ask?

You know dear friends that 2017 will mark the centennial of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the 50th anniversary of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip in 1967 and leading to the 70th anniversary of the Nakba, the catastrophe which befell the Palestinian people in 1948.

In 1988, the Palestinian National Council declared its abidance by the rule of international law and United Nations resolutions. The Palestine Liberation Organization(PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has made a historical compromise and sacrifice by agreeing to establish the State of Palestine on the borders of the 4th of June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

We reiterate our commitment to agreements concluded with Israel since 1993, but this commitment must be reciprocated from the Israeli side, and Israel must recognize the State of Palestine and work towards solving all final status issues and cease its settlement activities as well as put an end to its attacks and aggressions against our cities, villages and refugee camps and its policies of collective punishments and arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinian prisoners in its jails.

Israel is pursuing its occupation of East Jerusalem and its actions to alter the identity and character of the city. It is persisting in its attempts aimed at distorting reality in order to mislead and intimidate the international community through its attacks against the United Nations and its organs, including United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

which is dedicated to protecting and preserving the cultural heritage in Jerusalem and the rest of the world. Israel is trying to create confusion between what relates to religion and what relates to cultural and human heritage so as to advance its occupation and colonial expansion, as well as its attacks against Christian and Muslim holy sites in occupied East Jerusalem, all this while the essence of this conflict is purely political not religious.

We reaffirm our respect for the Jewish religion. There is no animosity between us and the Jewish faith and its followers. Our animosity is towards the Israeli occupation of our land. We seek a just and lasting solution to the conflict based on the vision of two States on the 1967 borders, Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security and enjoying good neighborly relations. We want a Jerusalem open for worship to the followers of the three monotheistic religions based on the historic status quo.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We stress that the illegal Israeli practices and policies of settlement construction and expansion on the land of the State of Palestine are entrenching a one-State reality of an apartheid nature, instead of consolidating the pillars of just and lasting peace, based on United Nations resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative. This initiative stipulates the necessity to first end the Israeli occupation, because any regional cooperation that ignores the Palestinian cause and the need to end the Israeli occupation of our land will be doomed. Furthermore, bringing about a solution to this conflict will help remove pretexts used by extremists and terrorist groups thus contributing to spreading peace and security in the region for the sake of all its peoples.

From our side, we continue to extend our hand in peace, and call on the international community to uphold its responsibilities, including by adopting a Security Council resolution to end settlement activities, the main obstacle and the greatest threat to the achievement of peace. We also call on it to provide international protection to our people. We call for the early convening of the international peace conference and the setting up of an international mechanism and a timeframe for ending the Israeli occupation. We also call on the States which have not done so yet to recognize the State of Palestine as an expression of their support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and as an investment in the two-State solution and peace. We hope that our efforts to achieve full membership of the State of Palestine in the United Nations will also receive your support.

Allow me to seize this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all States that have recognized the State of Palestine and to all those who support the just Palestinian cause, including through their votes in the United Nations and other international fora on many important resolutions in relation to the question of Palestine. We also highly value their support for the efforts to achieve just peace in our region and the world.

We reaffirm today our gratitude to civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations and to all brothers and friends and to all freedom and peace loving peoples across

the world that has stood by the side of the Palestinian people. We appreciate their solidarity and support to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national aspirations, including achieving their freedom and independence and a just and lasting peace.

Achieving historical reconciliation between Palestinians and Israelis requires Israel's acknowledgment of its responsibility for the Nakba and its impact and consequences which remain in effect today, and requires an end to the Israeli occupation. This will open the door for the achievement of peace and will contribute to stability at the regional and international levels. Peace requires ending the historical injustice which befell our people since the Balfour Declaration and until today, and the United Kingdom must acknowledge the historical sin it committed by issuing this Declaration and recognize the State of Palestine. The Security Council must uphold its obligations and ensure that Israel complies with United Nations resolutions. Israel has a long record of non-compliance and violations of all United Nations resolutions, starting with United Nations General Assembly resolution 181, which has at its core the achievement of the two-State solution. Israel, instead, acquired by force Jerusalem and the territory dedicated to the State of Palestine according to this resolution.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are working faithfully for our State to be free and democratic, and to uphold the principles of transparency and accountability, the rule of law, protect and strengthen women rights, equality and non-discrimination based on ethnic and religious grounds and to spread a culture of peace, tolerance and dialogue. We have demonstrated, especially throughout the last years, the commitment of the State of Palestine to international law and its contribution to strengthening its rule and its active role in the international instruments it has acceded to. We have also chosen, in the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to resist occupation, peaceful and legal means to achieve the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

We are determined to preserve the unity of our people and our land and we are actively working to lift the inhumane and unjust Israeli blockade against our people in the Gaza Strip and persisting in our efforts for reconstruction. We are also pursuing the establishment of a national unity government that will operate based on the PLO program, and the holding of presidential and parliamentary elections.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

The question of Palestine has remained a standing item and a priority on the United Nations agenda since its inception and this institution has adopted resolutions and recommendations that constitute a solid basis not to be circumvented in the pursuit of just and lasting peace. We reaffirm the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until a comprehensive solution is found, in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions.

In this regard, we express our deep appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, and those of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and its Chair Mr. FodéSeck, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, and of the Bureau Members, and all Members and Observers of the Committee, as well as those of the Division for Palestinian Rights of the United Nations Secretariat, and the entire United Nations system, especially United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) which requires your support so it can continue fulfilling the important mandate it was entrusted with on behalf of the Palestine refugees, and the many other agencies that provide support to the Palestinian people and the fulfillment of their rights.

The State of Palestine continues to act with the highest sense of responsibility in the service of the Palestinian people and to uphold its legal responsibilities and international obligations. The State of Palestine has always strived in good faith to achieve peace. The State of Palestine will pursue its accession to international agencies and conventions to safeguard and promote the rights of the Palestinian people and to enhance the pillars and universality of international law and will continue defending its people by all legal and peaceful means available.

In conclusion, let me thank you for your noble solidarity and your efforts and work to make of the year 2017 not only the year marking the 50th anniversary of the occupation of the land of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, but an international year to end the Israeli occupation, a year to intensify our concerted and collective efforts to ensure the Palestinian people can achieve freedom and independence and peace can prevail in our entire region.

كلمة

فخامة الرئيس محمود عباس

رئيس دولة فلسطين

رئيس اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير الفلسطينية

بمناسبة

اليوم العالمي للتضامن مع الشعب الفلسطيني

29 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2016

معالي السيد بان كي مون، الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة

معالي السيد بيتر طومسون، رئيس الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

سعادة السفير فوديه سيك، رئيس مجلس الأمن

سعادة السفير ديان تراينشاه جاني، نائب رئيس اللجنة المعنية بممارسة الشعب الفلسطيني لحقوقه غير القابلة للتصرف

سعادة السفير أمريث روهان بيريرا، رئيس اللجنة الخاصة المعنية بالتحقيق في الممارسات الإسرائيلية التي تمس حقوق الإنسان للشعب الفلسطيني وغيره من السكان العرب في الأراضي المحتلة

أصحاب السعادة، السيدات والسادة،

يسرني أن أنقل إليكم تحيات شعبنا الفلسطيني، الذي يتطلع إلى جهودكم ودعمكم، أيها الأصدقاء، في هذا اليوم العالمي للتضامن مع شعبنا، لتمكينه من تجسيد حقه في تقرير المصير، وإنهاء الاحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرض دولة فلسطين، ليعيش شعبنا بحرية وكرامة في وطنه مثل باقي شعوب العالم، فهل هذا كثير؟

وتعلمون، أيها الأصدقاء، أن في عام 2017 سيكون قد مضى مائة عاماً على صدور وعد بلفور في 1917، وقرابة سبعون عاماً على نكبة شعبنا الفلسطيني في عام 1948، وخمسون عاماً على احتلال إسرائيل للضفة الغربية، بما فيها القدس الشرقية، وقطاع غزة في عام 1967.

وتعلمون، أيها الأصدقاء، بأن المجلس الوطني الفلسطيني في عام 1988، قد قرر القبول بالإحتكام للقانون الدولي، والشرعية الدولية وقراراتها، وقدمنا تضحية تاريخية جسيمة، حين وافقت منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية، الممثل الشرعي والوحيد للشعب الفلسطيني، على إقامة دولة فلسطين على حدود الرابع من يونيو/حزيران 1967، بعاصمتها القدس الشرقية.

ونؤكد مجدداً إلتزامنا بالإتفاقيات الموقعة مع إسرائيل منذ عام 1993، ولكن على إسرائيل أن تبادلتنا هذا الإلتزام وتعترف بدولة فلسطين، والعمل على حل جميع قضايا الوضع النهائي، والتوقف عن نشاطاتها الإستيطانية، واعتداءاتها على مدنا وقرانا ومخيماتنا، وعن سياساتها في العقاب الجماعي، وإستمرارها في احتجاز آلاف الأسرى الفلسطينيين في سجونها.

هذا، ولا تزال إسرائيل تعمل على تشويه الحقيقة، وتمارس إحتلالها للقدس الشرقية، وتعمل على طمس هويتها وطابعها التاريخي والحضاري، وتشن هجوماً على الأمم المتحدة ومؤسساتها، بما في ذلك منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة (اليونسكو)، المعنية

بحماية وصون التراث العالمي في القدس وفي جميع أنحاء العالم. وتحاول الخلط بين ما هو ديني، وما هو تراث إنساني وحضاري، بهدف ترهيب وتضليل المجتمع الدولي، وإستمرار إحتلالها وتوسعها الإستيطاني، ومواصلة اعتداءاتها على المقدسات المسيحية والإسلامية في القدس الشرقية المحتلة، علماً بأن جوهر الصراع هو سياسي بحث وليس دينياً على الإطلاق.

ونجدد القول، مؤكدين، بأنه لا توجد أية خصومة بيننا وبين الديانة اليهودية وأتباعها، فخصومتنا وتناقضنا هما مع الإحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرضنا، فنحن نحترم الديانة اليهودية، ونريد حلاً عادلاً للصراع وفق رؤية حل الدولتين على حدود عام 1967، إسرائيل وفلسطين تعيشان جنباً إلى جنب بسلام وأمن وحسن جوار، ونريد للقدس أن تكون مفتوحة للعبادة لأتباع الديانات السماوية الثلاث حسب الوضع التاريخي القائم.

السيدات والسادة،

نؤكد أننا نقوم به إسرائيل على أرض دولة فلسطين من تفشي المستوطنات وغيرها من مخططات وممارسات يدفع نحو واقع الدولة الواحدة ذات الطابع العنصري، بدلاً من إرساء أسس سلام دائم وعادل، وفق قرارات الشرعية الدولية ومبادرة السلام العربية. وهذه المبادرة تقضي بإنهاء الإحتلال أولاً، فأى تعاون إقليمي يتجاهل حل القضية الفلسطينية، وإنهاء الإحتلال الإسرائيلي لأرضنا لن يكتب له النجاح، في حين أن حل هذه القضية، سيسهم في نزع الذرائع من أيدي المتطرفين والمجموعات الإرهابية، وعندئذ ستنعم المنطقة وشعوبها كافة بالأمن والاستقرار.

ومن جانبنا سنستمر في مد يدنا للسلام، وندعو المجتمع الدولي لتحمل مسؤولياته، بما في ذلك من خلال إصدار قرار من مجلس الأمن لوقف الإستيطان، العقبة الأساسية والتهديد الأخطر أمام تحقيق السلام، وتوفير الحماية الدولية لشعبنا وعقد مؤتمر دولي للسلام، وتشكيل آلية دولية، وتحديد سقف زمني محدد لإنهاء الإحتلال. ونطالب الدول التي لم تعترف بدولة فلسطين بعد، أن تقوم بذلك دعماً لحق شعبنا في تقرير مصيره واستثماراً في تحقيق حل الدولتين والسلام، كما نرجو دعم مسعانا للحصول على العضوية الكاملة لدولة فلسطين في الأمم المتحدة.

وأود في هذا المقام أن أتوجه بصادق التقدير والعرفان لكافة الدول، التي قامت بالاعتراف بدولة فلسطين، ولكافة الدول التي قدمت دعمها المشرف لقضية شعبنا، بما في ذلك عبر تصويتها الإيجابي في الأمم المتحدة، وفي المحافل الدولية، على العديد من القرارات الهامة المتعلقة بقضية فلسطين، كما ونقدر عالياً دعمها الثابت لجهود تحقيق السلام العادل في منطقتنا وفي العالم.

كما نجدد اليوم امتناننا للمجتمع المدني وللمنظمات غير الحكومية، ولكل الأشقاء والأصدقاء، ولكافة الشعوب المحبة للحرية والسلام في مختلف أنحاء العالم، الذين يقفون بإستمرار إلى جانب شعبنا. نحن ممتنون لتضامنهم ودعمهم لحقوق الشعب الفلسطيني،

وتطلعاته الوطنية المشروعة، بما في ذلك تحقيق حريته واستقلاله، وتحقيق السلام العادل والدائم.

إن تحقيق مصالحة تاريخية بين الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين، يقتضي بأن تعترف إسرائيل بمسؤوليتها عن النكبة التي حلت بشعبنا الفلسطيني ولازالت آثارها وتداعياتها قائمة وأن تنهي إحتلالها الأمر الذي سيفتح الباب لتحقيق السلام ويسهم في استقرار المنطقة والعالم. ويقتضي السلام إنهاء الظلم التاريخي الذي وقع على شعبنا منذ وعد بلفور وحتى يومنا هذا وعلى بريطانيا أن تعترف بدولة فلسطين، وبالخطيئة التاريخية بإصدارها وعد بلفور، وأن يقوم مجلس الأمن بالوفاء بمسؤولياته وضمن إن التزام إسرائيل بقرارات الشرعية الدولية، مع العلم أن إسرائيل انتهكت كافة هذه القرارات، بدءاً بقرار الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة 181 والذي يعتبر جوهره حل الدولتين، واستولت إسرائيل بقوة السلاح على القدس وأراضي مخصصة لدولة فلسطين وفق هذا القرار.

السيدات والسادة،

إننا نعمل بإخلاص ومثابرة لأن تكون دولتنا حرة وديمقراطية، قائمة على أسس المحاسبة والشفافية، وسيادة القانون، وحماية وتعزيز حقوق المرأة، والمساواة بين جميع شرائح شعبنا دون تمييز عرقي أو ديني، ونشر ثقافة السلام والتسامح والحوار مع الآخر. وأثبتنا خلال الأعوام الماضية مدى إلزام دولة فلسطين بالقانون الدولي ومساهمتها في تعزيزه ودورها الفاعل في الأطر الدولية التي انضمت لها، وفي ممارسة الشعب الفلسطيني لحقه في مقاومة الإحتلال، واختيارنا للوسائل السلمية والقانونية لتحقيق الحقوق غير القابلة للتصرف للشعب الفلسطيني.

إننا مصممون على وحدة أرضنا وشعبنا، ونعمل لرفع الحصار الإسرائيلي الجائر واللاإنساني عن أهلنا في قطاع غزة، وإعادة إعمارهم، ونسعى جاهدين لتشكيل حكومة وحدة وطنية تعمل وفق برنامج منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية، وصولاً لانتخابات رئاسية وتشريعية.

أصحاب السعادة، السيدات والسادة،

لقد بقيت قضيتنا أولوية على جدول أعمال الأمم المتحدة منذ تأسيسها، وشرّعت هذه المنظومة الدولية من القرارات والتوصيات ما يُشكّل أساساً لا يمكن تجاوزه في البحث عن الحل العادل والدائم والشامل. ونؤكد هنا على المسؤولية الدائمة للأمم المتحدة إزاء قضية فلسطين، حتى يتم إيجاد حل لها بشكل مُرضٍ في جميع جوانبها، وفقاً للقانون الدولي ومبادئ العدالة وقرارات الأمم المتحدة ذات الصلة.

في هذا الصدد، فإننا نعبر مجدداً عن تقديرنا العميق للجهود التي يبذلها معالي الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة، السيد بان كي مون، وللجهود التي تبذلها اللجنة المعنية بممارسة الشعب الفلسطيني لحقوقه غير القابلة للتصرف ورئيسها سعادة سفير السنغال فوديه سيك، وأعضاء مكتبها، وكافة الدول الأعضاء والمراقبة في اللجنة، وشعبة حقوق الفلسطينيين بالأمانة

العامّة للأمم المتحدة، ومنظومة الأمم المتحدة بأسرها، وخاصة وكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل لاجئي فلسطين في الشرق الأدنى (الأونروا) التي تحتاج لدعمكم لتستمر بالوفاء بالمسؤولية الهامة الموكلة لها، والوكالات العديدة التي تقدم المساعدات للشعب الفلسطيني، دعماً لحقوقه، ولتحقيق السلام العادل والدائم.

السيدات والسادة،

لاتزال دولة فلسطين تواصل العمل بأقصى قدر من المسؤولية لخدمة الشعب الفلسطيني، والوفاء بالتزاماتها القانونية وتعهداتها الدولية، وقد تصرفنا باستمرار وببنوايا حسنة من أجل تحقيق السلام. وفي هذا الصدد، ستواصل دولة فلسطين إنضمامها لمنظمات وإتفاقيات ومعاهدات دولية بهدف صون حقوق الشعب الفلسطيني وتعزيز ركائز وعالمية القانون الدولي، وستمضي قدماً في الدفاع عن شعبها عبر جميع الوسائل القانونية والسلمية المتاحة لها.

أشكركم على تضامنكم النبيل، وعلى جهودكم وعملكم المخلص لجعل من العام القادم 2017 ليس فقط الذكرى الخمسون لإحتلال أرض دولة فلسطين، بما في ذلك القدس الشرقية، بل عام دولي لإنهاء الإحتلال، وتضافر وتكثيف الجهود لنيل الشعب الفلسطيني لحريته واستقلاله، وأن يعم السلام ربوع منطقتنا كافة.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.

Statement by H.E. Dr. Riyad Mansour, Ambassador, Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations, before the United Nations General Assembly, Agenda Item 35: Question of Palestine, Agenda Item 36: Situation in the Middle East, 29 November 2016, New York:
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Mr. President,

I thank you for your principled statement and for convening this important General Assembly debate, which coincides with the 39th annual observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. On this solemn day, as we reflect on the painful, grave injustice that continues to be borne by the Palestinian people, the messages of support for the just cause of Palestine and the moving expressions of solidarity are not only a source of comfort, but also help to shore up our resilience in these times of diminished hope.

As we quickly approach the date marking 50 years since the onset of Israel's occupation in June 1967, as well as the 70th year of the General Assembly's partition of Mandate Palestine and the *Nakba* that followed and continues to be suffered by our people to this day, we are compelled to convey, from the outset, our hope that this time next year the *International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People* may be observed with a commemoration of the achievement of a peaceful, just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the question of Palestine and a celebration of the independence of the State of Palestine and realization of the freedom and rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr. President, this may sound like wishful thinking, considering the harsh realities that surround us and the fatigue that overwhelms us after so many years of conflict, setbacks and tragedy. Yet, this remains our primary and overarching objective, guiding all that we do here at the United Nations, every single day, based firmly on the Charter, the rules and principles of international law and the relevant UN resolutions across the decades. Our deep conviction in the law, our abiding commitment to peace and coexistence, and the international community's longstanding support, nourish this hope and give us fortitude in spite of the immense odds and painful hardships we face. The Palestinian people remain steadfast, as shall we in giving voice to their plight and in calling and striving for the realization of their rights and justice. We are thus deeply grateful for your solidarity on a day like this.

Mr. President,

Today, we pay tribute once again to the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP), which has, for over forty years, exerted efforts in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their legitimate national aspirations to live in freedom, peace, and security in their homeland. These efforts are in full conformity with relevant resolutions, the rules and principles of international law, and the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is justly resolved in all aspects. Based on this responsibility, which is reaffirmed annually by this august Assembly, we again appeal to all Member States to support and engage with the Committee to advance its noble objectives. As we near the start of 2017, bearing in mind the anniversaries we will mark and the crossroads we are at, we urge partnership with this Committee to enhance the efforts aimed at bringing an end to the Israeli occupation and making peace.

We thank Ambassador Fode Seck of Senegal, Chair of the Committee for his skilled leadership, a role graciously undertaken by Senegal over the many years, and thank him for his statement and introduction of the resolutions under this item. We also thank the Rapporteur, Ambassador Carmelo

Inguanez of Malta, for presenting the annual report, and thank all other Bureau members – Afghanistan, Cuba, Indonesia, Namibia and Nicaragua – and all other Members and Observers of the Committee for their principled support. We also renew appreciation to the Division for Palestinian Rights and DPI Special Information Programme on Palestine for their efforts and support to the Committee in the past year.

We reiterate our thanks as well to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his report on the *“Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine”*, and recognize fully his efforts over the past ten years to promote peace and his leadership of the UN system’s work vis-à-vis the question of Palestine. We express appreciation in this regard the support of the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman and Special Representative and Coordinator Nikolay Mladenov and their teams and the invaluable and tireless efforts of the UN agencies providing assistance to the Palestinian people, including UNRWA, UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, OHCHR, WHO, UN Women, UN-HABITAT, UNMAS and UNFPA, with the generous support of States, organizations and partners from around the world. This humanitarian, socio-economic, developmental and moral support has helped sustain the Palestinian people, including 5.5 million Palestine refugees, through decades of conflict and crisis and remains vital until a just and durable solution is achieved.

Mr. President,

While grateful for this support, we cannot conceal, however, our deep disappointment and despair at the absence of serious efforts to uphold political and legal responsibilities towards the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. As we witness the continued deterioration of the situation and as peace remains far from our grasp, we lament in specific the Security Council’s failure to uphold its Charter duties and to implement its own resolutions.

This silence irrationally and unacceptably continues despite blatant contempt by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Council and despite systematic, grave violations that have compounded and prolonged the conflict, which remains at the root of the instability and conflict in our region and the cause of immense human suffering, traumatizing generation after generation of Palestinians, depriving them of their rights and of a life of freedom, stability, prosperity, dignity and even hope. Against a backdrop of successive generations tragically marred and lost, the despair of our youth in particular at this moment – whether in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, or throughout the Palestine refugee camps in the region in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria – is a source of great pain and worry.

As this injustice persists, constituting an open, bleeding wound in the Middle East, destabilizing the region, undermining peace and stability far beyond, and weakening international law and the international system itself, we must ask: when will the Security Council finally respond to the global appeals to act to heal this wound and contribute to peace and security in our region, as demanded by its Charter mandate and its relevant resolutions?

How can the international community continue to justify inaction and the glaring lack of accountability as we approach the half-century mark of Israel’s military occupation and as the international promise to the Palestinian people remains unfulfilled and they continue to be denied self-determination, the most basic and fundamental human right?

Mr. President,

What is lacking has not been support or solidarity for Palestine, but rather political courage and will to respect and ensure respect of the law in the face of Israel's total intransigence and disrespect. Resolution after resolution is being violated as Israel – the same Israel created by General Assembly resolution 181 (II) – blatantly disregards the General Assembly and Security Council, tramples international law, disrespects the ICJ Advisory Opinion, and dismisses the global calls to respect of the law, relentlessly committing violations and crimes as if it were exempt from the law and as if the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was the exception to every norm and rule intended to ensure human rights and ensure peace and security. And yet, the international community fails to act.

For those taking comfort and complacency in the status quo – including the historic status quo regarding the holy sites in Occupied East Jerusalem, including Al-Haram Al-Sharif – the reality is that the status quo is being severely undermined and altered every single day by the occupying Power, further inflaming tensions, destabilizing the situation, destroying the viability of the two-State solution and obstructing peace, with far-reaching consequences. So, once again, we ask: what is the threshold for action?

Mr. President,

Reflecting on the past year alone begs this question even more insistently. In a context of continued international paralysis, Israel, the occupying Power, has, of course, persisted with its deliberate, systematic and gross violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in Occupied Palestine with full impunity. Israel's relentless breaches of the 4th Geneva Convention and all human rights norms are creating a toxic environment that is destroying the prospects for peace and any hope for it. Report after report before this Assembly, including, *inter alia*, by the Secretary-General, by UNRWA, by OCHA, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council, and the 2016 UN Country Team Report on Gaza, convey a shocking reality of a vast and endless regime of violations by the occupying Power and of deepening distress and despair among the Palestinian civilian population and rising tensions and volatility.

As reflected in relevant reports, including the Quartet report of July 2016, the past year witnessed non-stop expansion and construction of settlements and the wall; unprecedented demolition of Palestinian homes and destruction of civilian infrastructure and humanitarian assistance; confiscation of land; forced displacement and transfer of Palestinian civilians, especially vulnerable Bedouin communities; and blatant annexation threats by Israeli officials. The year also witnessed: daily military raids, causing death and injury to Palestinian civilians, including children, who are routinely assaulted and traumatized; constant intimidation against and humiliation of the population; extreme settler terror and violence; provocations and extremist incitement against holy sites, particularly in Occupied East Jerusalem and Al-Khalil, especially at Al-Haram Al-Sharif and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi; arrest and detention of civilians, particularly young men, with more than 7,000 Palestinians now imprisoned or detained by the occupying Power; and continuation of Israel's inhumane nearly ten-year blockade of the Gaza Strip, where 2 million Palestinians are being besieged and collectively punished, enduring extreme deprivation and isolation that has inflicted a dire humanitarian crisis and socio-economic conditions at their lowest point since 1967.

In this regard, I must take a moment to once again appeal to the international community for urgent support to UNRWA, which is leading the efforts of humanitarian organizations in alleviating the plight of the Palestine refugees in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in Gaza where needs are immense, as well as to our refugees throughout the region, providing them with sustenance, stability in the midst of widespread turmoil and conflict. The Agency requires immediate support to

enable it to overcome the debilitating funding crisis it faces, which if unresolved will have far-reaching negative consequences.

Mr. President,

All of these facts reaffirm that the situation is far from static and the crisis is not “manageable”, as many, including the Israeli Government, may like believe; the situation is totally unsustainable and can indeed get worse. This must be cause for alarm in a region already experiencing so much turmoil and radicalization, with spillover far beyond its borders.

The Quartet clearly concluded that Israel’s policy of settlement construction and expansion is steadily eroding the two-State solution and entrenching a one-State reality – a reality that any objective observer could only describe as apartheid. In the report and in recent statements, the Quartet deemed the situation unsustainable and called for serious action to reverse the negative trends on the ground, including clear changes in Israeli policies that fragmenting our land, undermining our States viability, violating our people’s human rights and denying them any semblance of human dignity. This is urgent if there is to be any hope of salvaging the two-State solution based on the 1967 borders and creating the conditions for meaningful negotiations on all final status issues – refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, borders, water and security – and for tangibly advancing that solution, which, all agree, is in great peril at this juncture.

Mr. President,

Faced with continued defiance by the occupying Power, words are no longer enough. The global calls for cessation of Israeli settlement activities and crimes against the Palestinian people must be backed with serious, practical measures to compel Israeli compliance with the law. There must be consequences if Israel continues to violate international law. Moreover, the international community must determine what actions can stop the downward spiral, stabilize the situation, and revive peace prospects.

Mr. President,

In the past year, the situation deteriorated on every front. Israel, the occupying Power, continued its gross, systematic breaches of international law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, with many tantamount to war crimes. This has aggravated already-dire security, humanitarian and socio-economic conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem - the territory constituting the State of Palestine.

Israel has continued killing and injuring Palestinian civilians in military raids, air strikes and sniper attacks. Children and youth are clearly being targeted by the excessive force and malice of the occupying forces and settlers. The occupying Power has also continued imprisoning, detaining, abusing and torturing thousands of Palestinians in its jails; destroying homes and infrastructure, including as acts of reprisal; forcibly displacing Palestinians, among them entire Bedouin communities; and collectively punishing Palestinian civilians, sparing no child, woman or man, most inhumanely in the form of its blockade on the entire population in the Gaza Strip, where it continues to obstruct movement and reconstruction, forcing our people to live in deprivation and the devastation of last year’s brutal war and the ones that preceded it. Such illegal measures are the cause of pervasive

insecurity among the defenseless Palestinian people and are inflicting widespread suffering and collective indignity.

At the same time, Israel has persisted with its unlawful colonization of the Palestinian land, rabidly constructing and expanding settlements, especially in Occupied East Jerusalem; constructing its annexation Wall; transferring thousands of settlers; confiscating Palestinian land; demolishing homes and property; imposing hundreds of checkpoints impairing movement and socio-economic life; and exploiting natural resources and obstructing access to water and agricultural lands. All of this has aimed at illegally and forcibly altering the character, status and demography of the Territory and has severely fragmented it, undermining its contiguity and isolating Palestinian civilians in disconnected, walled Bantustans, further entrenching the Israeli occupation and destroying the viability of the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders.

Moreover, Israeli government and religious leaders, occupying forces and extremist settlers have persisted with incursions, provocations and incitement in Occupied East Jerusalem, particularly against Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, disrespecting the historic status quo and sanctity of the Holy Sites and inflaming religious sensitivities. Such actions risk disastrous consequences, including ignition of a religious conflict, which we have repeatedly warned about.

Israel has also continued to inhumanely deny the rights of the Palestine refugees, foremost their right to return. Absent a just solution, their plight has endured for nearly seven decades and their distress under occupation and in exile has been immense. Successive crises, especially in Gaza and in Syria, have deepened their vulnerability, inflicting displacement and dispossession, death and injury, rising poverty and unemployment, and the fragmentation of their communities, creating an existential crisis and prompting many to take the perilous journey across the Mediterranean in search of a safer, better life.

All of this has been accompanied by a systematic Israeli campaign denying the history, rights and national aspirations of the Palestinian people and racist, discriminatory policies against them. There has been blatant dehumanization of the Palestinian people, who have been characterized as “terrorists” and “animals”, including by Israel’s highest officials, and whose legitimate resistance to the occupation has been criminalized as “terrorism”.

In a cruel irony, this is being done in an attempt to legitimize Israel’s illegal occupation, negate the Palestinian national identity, and justify continued control of the Palestinian people and land. But this goal has never been achieved in an international environment where thankfully rule of law and human rights continue to prevail. It has, however, succeeded in derailing all peace efforts, destabilizing the situation and intensifying human misery. It has also exacerbated Israeli prejudices against the Palestinian people, fueling paranoia, aggression, and extremism among Israelis, especially settlers, and supplying ample pretexts and incitement for their crimes and terror.

Faced with this reality, we continue to call for international protection for the defenseless, unarmed Palestinian people. The call for protection must not be viewed as unreasonable or unimaginable by anyone that respects international law, insists on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and seeks peace. Protection is essential and the international community, particularly the Security Council and the High Contracting Parties to the 4th Geneva Convention, has clear responsibilities in this regard. Here, we stress: the right to security is not exclusive to Israel; it is a right for all, including Palestinians, and neither a de-escalation of the situation, nor resumption of a peace process and negotiations, will be possible absent such security.

Mr. President,

Continued appeasement and inaction by the international community cannot be justified under any pretext. If Israel is never held accountable, it will only be emboldened to continue its violations and crimes, causing more suffering for the Palestinian people and making peace more impossible. Israel must be demanded to cease its violations and comply with the law - military aggressions must end, settlement activities must end, settler terror must end, the Gaza blockade must end, collective punishment must end, imprisonment and detention of Palestinians must end, destruction must end, provocations and incitement must end, including at Al-Haram Al-Sharif, the humiliation and isolation of the Palestinian people must end. This illegal occupation must end.

The Security Council must respond to this situation, which threatens international peace and security. Current efforts to mobilize the Council must be supported and engagement must be serious to address the immediate crisis situation, address the root causes of the conflict, and chart a path for a credible political process, including by reaffirming the parameters of a just solution, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, the Madrid principles and the Arab Peace Initiative, and setting a clear timeframe for negotiations and an end to the occupation.

Moreover, in an era in which collective international efforts are being exerted to resolve conflicts and overcome major challenges, isn't it high time to apply such efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after all these decades? Shouldn't the calls for an international support group and international conference for Israeli-Palestinian peace be heeded? We believe they must and call again for collective action to realize the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders and a just solution for the Palestine refugee question, the pillars of a lasting and comprehensive peace, whereby the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the State of Israel can live side by side within secure and recognized borders, an imperative for a peaceful Middle East.

Mr. President,

Despite the grim realities and despair at this moment, the will of the Palestinian people and their leadership has not been broken and they remain steadfast in their conviction in the justness of their cause, in international law and in the international community's pledges to achieve a just peace. On 30 September, when the Palestinian flag was raised at the UN, another resounding, hopeful message was sent to the Palestinian people, reaffirming their legitimate national aspirations, their existence among the nations of the world and their right to self-determination, to be a free people in control of their lives and destiny in their own independent State. From this Assembly's rostrum, we appeal once more to the international community to act to bring this tragic conflict to an end to help the Palestinian people fulfill their rights, achieve justice, achieve a sustainable peace, and secure Palestine's rightful place among the community of nations.

The Security Council and the Question of Palestine in 2016

January

26 January 2016
7610th Meeting

The Security Council held an open debate on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.” A briefing was delivered by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General.

Following the briefing, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, and the Representative of Israel.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: President of the Security Council, in his national capacity as Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Senegal, United States, Angola, Ukraine, Egypt, United Kingdom, Malaysia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), France, New Zealand, Russian Federation, China, Japan, and Spain.

Statements were also made by the Representatives of the Netherlands, Lebanon, Brazil, Kazakhstan, India, the European Union, Pakistan, Indonesia, Syrian Arab Republic, the Holy See, Iran (on behalf of NAM), South Africa, Republic of Korea, Morocco, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Kuwait (on behalf of OIC), Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Qatar, Norway, Turkey, Maldives, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Costa Rica,

Cuba, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Jordan, Haiti. Israel and Malaysia made additional statements.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record S/PV.7610
2. Press Release: SC/12219

February

18 February 2016
7627th meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.” A briefing was delivered by Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General. Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: S/PV.7627
2. Press Release: SC/12249

March

24 March 2016
7657th meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. A briefing was delivered by Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace

Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General.

Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: S/PV.7657
2. Press Release: SC/12303

April

18 April 2016
7673rd Meeting

The Security Council held an open debate on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.” A briefing was delivered by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General.

Following the briefing, the Council heard statements by the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine, and the Representative of Israel.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: New Zealand, United States, France, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), Spain, Malaysia, Angola, United Kingdom, Japan, Egypt, Uruguay, Senegal, Ukraine, and President of the Security Council, in his national capacity as Representative of China.

Statements were also made by the Representatives of Sweden,

Brazil, The European Union, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Iran (on behalf of NAM), India, Iraq, Indonesia, the Holy See, Jordan, South Africa, Cuba, Kuwait (on behalf of OIC), Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Nicaragua, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Maldives, Turkey, Iceland, Viet Nam, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Qatar, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Morocco, Tunisia, and Nigeria. Israel and Malaysia made additional statements.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7673](#) and [S/PV.7673 \(Resumption 1\)](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12327](#)

June

30 June 2016 7729th Meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. A briefing was delivered by Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General. Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7729](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12429](#)

Statements were also made by representatives of Guatemala, Lebanon, Pakistan, Kuwait (on behalf of OIC), European Union, Syrian Arab Republic, Norway, Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of NAM), Brazil, India, Kazakhstan, Ecuador, Holy See, South Africa, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Iceland, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Turkey, Tunisia, Jordan, Maldives, Cuba, Indonesia. Israel requested the floor for additional statements.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7736](#)
2. Press Release [SC/12443](#)

May

25 May 2016 7697th Meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. A briefing was delivered by Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General, via video teleconference from Jerusalem. Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7697](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12376](#)

July

12 July 2016 7736th Meeting

The Security Council held an open debate on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.” A briefing was delivered by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General.

Following the briefing, the Council heard statements by the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine and the Representative of Israel.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: the United States, Uruguay, China, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), the Russian Federation, Egypt, Angola, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, France, Malaysia, Senegal, Spain, New Zealand, and the President of the Security Council, in his national capacity as Representative of Japan.

August

29 August 2016 7762nd Meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. A briefing was delivered by Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General. Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7762](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12495](#)

September

15 September 2016 7772nd Meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. A briefing was delivered by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: President of the Security Council, in his national capacity as Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Egypt, France, Uruguay, the Russian Federation, Malaysia, Angola, Japan, Senegal, the United States, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), the United Kingdom, Spain, China, and Ukraine.

Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7772](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12520](#)

October

19 October 2016 7792nd Meeting

The Security Council held an open debate on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. Briefings were delivered by Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General, via video-teleconference from Jerusalem; and by Mr. Stephen O’Brien,

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

Following the briefings, the Council heard statements by the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine and the Representative of Israel.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), France, Senegal, Uruguay, Egypt, New Zealand, Spain, Ukraine, the United States, Angola, Malaysia, China, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the President of the Security Council in his national capacity as Representative of the Russian Federation.

Statements were also made by the Representatives of Lebanon, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Norway, Pakistan, Brazil, Syrian Arab Republic, the Holy See, Nicaragua, Kazakhstan, Vice-Chair of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Argentina, Costa Rica, Jordan, the European Union, Guatemala, South Africa, Turkey, Namibia, Qatar, Kuwait (on behalf of OIC), Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Iceland, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Maldives, Morocco, Cuba.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7792](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12558](#)

November

23 November 2016 7820th Meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, Briefings were delivered by

Mr. Nickolay Mladenov, Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of UN Secretary-General; and by Mr. Stephen O’Brien, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic).

Following the briefing, Council members went into informal consultations to continue their discussions on the subject.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7820](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12601](#)

December

16 December 2016 7839th Meeting

The Security Council held its monthly briefing on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”. A briefing was delivered by Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General.

Statements were made by the Members of the Council: New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, China, France, Malaysia, Japan, Ukraine, Egypt, Uruguay, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), the United States, Angola, and the President of the Security Council in his national capacity as Representative of Spain.

No action was taken.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7839](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12632](#)

23 December 2016
7853rd Meeting

The Security Council held a formal session on “The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question”, to take action on draft resolution S/2016/1100, regarding the ongoing illegal settlement activities by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The draft resolution was submitted by Malaysia, New Zealand, Senegal and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic).

Before the vote, Statements were made by Malaysia, New Zealand, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic).

The President of the Council (Spain) then put the draft resolution to a vote. The draft resolution received 14 votes in favour (Angola, China, Egypt, France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic) and 1 abstention (the United States), thus the draft resolution was adopted.

Following the vote, statements were made by Members of the Council: Egypt, the United States, France, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic), China, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, the Russian Federation, Japan, Malaysia, Angola, New Zealand, Senegal, and the President of the Security

Council, in his national capacity as Representative of Spain.

The Council also heard statements by the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine and the Representative of Israel.

Action: Draft resolution S/2016/1100, 14-0-1. Resolution 2334 was adopted.

Related documents:

1. Meeting record: [S/PV.7853](#)
2. Press Release: [SC/12657](#)
3. SC Outcome [S/RES/2334 \(2016\)](#)



Security Council

Distr.: General
23 December 2016

Resolution 2334 (2016)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 7853rd meeting, on
23 December 2016**

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [446 \(1979\)](#), [452 \(1979\)](#), [465 \(1980\)](#), [476 \(1980\)](#), [478 \(1980\)](#), [1397 \(2002\)](#), [1515 \(2003\)](#), and [1850 \(2008\)](#),

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming, inter alia, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming the obligation of Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by its legal obligations and responsibilities under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and *recalling* the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice,

Condemning all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, character and status of the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, including, inter alia, the construction and expansion of settlements, transfer of Israeli settlers, confiscation of land, demolition of homes and displacement of Palestinian civilians, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant resolutions,

Expressing grave concern that continuing Israeli settlement activities are dangerously imperilling the viability of the two-State solution based on the 1967 lines,

Recalling the obligation under the Quartet Roadmap, endorsed by its resolution [1515 \(2003\)](#), for a freeze by Israel of all settlement activity, including “natural growth”, and the dismantlement of all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Recalling also the obligation under the Quartet roadmap for the Palestinian Authority Security Forces to maintain effective operations aimed at confronting all those engaged in terror and dismantling terrorist capabilities, including the confiscation of illegal weapons,



Condemning all acts of violence against civilians, including acts of terror, as well as all acts of provocation, incitement and destruction,

Reiterating its vision of a region where two democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized borders,

Stressing that the status quo is not sustainable and that significant steps, consistent with the transition contemplated by prior agreements, are urgently needed in order to (i) stabilize the situation and to reverse negative trends on the ground, which are steadily eroding the two-State solution and entrenching a one-State reality, and (ii) to create the conditions for successful final status negotiations and for advancing the two-State solution through those negotiations and on the ground,

1. *Reaffirms* that the establishment by Israel of settlements in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, has no legal validity and constitutes a flagrant violation under international law and a major obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace;

2. *Reiterates* its demand that Israel immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and that it fully respect all of its legal obligations in this regard;

3. *Underlines* that it will not recognize any changes to the 4 June 1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties through negotiations;

4. *Stresses* that the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities is essential for salvaging the two-State solution, and calls for affirmative steps to be taken immediately to reverse the negative trends on the ground that are imperilling the two-State solution;

5. *Calls* upon all States, bearing in mind paragraph 1 of this resolution, to distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Calls* for immediate steps to prevent all acts of violence against civilians, including acts of terror, as well as all acts of provocation and destruction, calls for accountability in this regard, and calls for compliance with obligations under international law for the strengthening of ongoing efforts to combat terrorism, including through existing security coordination, and to clearly condemn all acts of terrorism;

7. *Calls upon* both parties to act on the basis of international law, including international humanitarian law, and their previous agreements and obligations, to observe calm and restraint, and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, with the aim, inter alia, of de-escalating the situation on the ground, rebuilding trust and confidence, demonstrating through policies and actions a genuine commitment to the two-State solution, and creating the conditions necessary for promoting peace;

8. *Calls upon* all parties to continue, in the interest of the promotion of peace and security, to exert collective efforts to launch credible negotiations on all

final status issues in the Middle East peace process and within the time frame specified by the Quartet in its statement of 21 September 2010;

9. *Urges in this regard* the intensification and acceleration of international and regional diplomatic efforts and support aimed at achieving, without delay a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Quartet Roadmap and an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967; and *underscores* in this regard the importance of the ongoing efforts to advance the Arab Peace Initiative, the initiative of France for the convening of an international peace conference, the recent efforts of the Quartet, as well as the efforts of Egypt and the Russian Federation;

10. *Confirms its determination* to support the parties throughout the negotiations and in the implementation of an agreement;

11. *Reaffirms* its determination to examine practical ways and means to secure the full implementation of its relevant resolutions;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every three months on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

List of statements
before the UN Security Council in 2016

(Reverse chronological order)

<i>Date of statement</i>	<i>Link</i>
23 December 2016	http://palestineun.org/statement-by-h-e-ambassador-dr-riyad-mansour-permanent-observer-of-the-state-of-palestine-to-the-united-nations-before-the-united-nations-security-council-situation-in-the-middle-east-including/
19 October 2016	http://palestineun.org/statement-by-ambassador-dr-riyad-mansour-before-the-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-on-the-situation-in-the-middle-east-including-the-palestine-question-new-york-19-october-2016/
12 July 2016	http://palestineun.org/statement-by-h-e-ambassador-dr-riyad-mansour-before-the-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-on-the-situation-in-the-middle-east-including-the-palestine-question-new-york-12-july-2016/
18 April 2016	http://palestineun.org/statement-by-h-e-ambassador-dr-riyad-mansour-permanent-observer-of-the-state-of-palestine-to-the-united-nations-before-the-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-on-the-situation-in-the-middle-east-including-the-palestine-question-new-york-18-april-2016/
26 January 2016	http://palestineun.org/statement-by-h-e-dr-riad-malki-foreign-minister-of-the-state-of-palestine-before-the-united-nations-security-council-open-debate-on-the-situation-in-the-middle-east-including-the-palestine-question/

Identical letters sent to the Secretary-General, President of the Security Council and the President of the General Assembly as a basic record of the crimes perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in 2016

(Reverse chronological order)

<i>Date and Subject of the Letter</i>	<i>Link</i>
29 December 2016 Follow-up to Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016)	http://palestineun.org/29-december-2016-follow-up-to-security-council-resolution-2334-2016/
20 December 2016 Israeli Settlement Schemes and Provocations	http://palestineun.org/20-december-2016-israeli-settlement-schemes-and-provocations/#more-2497
14 November 2016 Crimes and Violations Perpetrated against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/14-november-2016-crimes-and-violations-perpetrated-against-the-palestinian-people/
7 October 2016 Israeli Crimes and Violations Perpetrated Against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/7-october-2016-israeli-crimes-and-violations-perpetrated-against-the-palestinian-people/
20 September 2016 Letter on Israel's Killing of Palestinian Civilians	http://palestineun.org/20-september-2016-letter-on-israeli-killing-of-palestinian-civilians/
8 September 2016 Letter on the Critical Condition of Hunger-Striking Prisoners	http://palestineun.org/8-september-2016-critical-condition-of-hunger-striking-prisoners/
2 September 2016 Israeli Colonization Continues to Further Erode the Two-State Solution	http://palestineun.org/2-september-2016-israeli-colonization-continues-further-eroding-the-two-state-solution/
23 August 2016 Israeli Colonization in Al-Khalil and Attacks against Gaza	http://palestineun.org/23-august-2016-israeli-colonization-in-al-khalil-and-attacks-against-gaza/
18 August 2016 Israeli Colonization and Repression Campaign Escalates	http://palestineun.org/18-august-2016-israeli-colonization-and-repression-campaign-escalates/
27 July 2016 New Illegal Israeli Settlements	http://palestineun.org/27-july-2016-new-illegal-israeli-settlements/
22 July 2016 Continued Israeli Violations Against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/22-july-2016-continued-israeli-violations-against-the-palestinian-people/
22 June 2016 More Palestinian Children Tragically Killed by Israel	http://palestineun.org/22-june-2016-more-palestinian-children-tragically-killed-by-israel/
16 June 2016 Israeli Collective Punishment Measures against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/16-june-2016-israeli-collective-punishment-measures-against-the-palestinian-people/

7 June 2016 49 Years of Occupation	http://palestineun.org/7-june-2016-49-years-of-occupation/
16 May 2016 Anniversary of Al-Nakba	http://palestineun.org/16-may-2016-anniversary-of-al-nakba/
28 April 2016 Letter on the Extrajudicial Executions of Maram Abu Ismail and her brother Ibrahim	http://palestineun.org/28-april-2016-extrajudicial-executions-of-maram-and-her-brother-ismail/
15 April 2016 Illegal Israeli Settlements	http://palestineun.org/15-april-2016-illegal-israeli-settlements/
8 April 2016 Home Demolitions	http://palestineun.org/8-april-2016-homes-demolitions/
30 March 2016 Israeli Extrajudicial Killings of Palestinians	http://palestineun.org/30-march-2016-israeli-extrajudicial-killings-of-palestinians/
22 March 2016 Israeli Settlement Expansion and Illegal Settler Terror	http://palestineun.org/22-march-2016-israeli-settlement-expansion-and-settler-terror/
4 March 2016 Israel's Sheer Brutality and Crimes against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/4-march-2016-israels-sheer-brutality-and-crimes-against-the-palestinian-people/
26 February 2016 Letter on the Conditions of Palestinian Prisoner Mohamed Al-Qiq and Ongoing Israeli Crimes	http://palestineun.org/26-february-2016-on-al-qiq-condition-and-israeli-crimes/
18 February 2016 Israeli Incitement, Violations and Crimes against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/18-february-2016-israeli-incitement-violations-and-crimes-against-the-palestinian-people/
11 February 2016 Continuation of Israel's Violations and Crimes against the Palestinian People	http://palestineun.org/11-february-2016-continuation-of-israels-violations-and-crimes-against-the-palestinian-people/
22 January 2016 Illegal Israeli Settlements and Other Ongoing Crimes	http://palestineun.org/22-january-2016-illegal-israeli-settlements-and-other-ongoing-crimes/
15 January 2016 Continued Israeli Violations and Crimes	http://palestineun.org/15-january-2016-continued-israeli-violations-and-crimes/
7 January 2016 Israeli Violations- Call for Protection of Palestinian Civilians	http://palestineun.org/7-january-2016-israeli-violations-call-for-protection-of-palestinian-civilians/