

DECISION ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Council:

1. TAKES NOTE of the Report;
2. RECALLS resolutions 181, 194, 303 and 54/27 on Palestine, of the UN General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions 242, 252, 338, 465, 476 and 478 and CALLS for the respect of these resolutions;
3. REAFFIRMS the right of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homes, recover their property, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil, with East Jerusalem as its capital, in accordance with the principles of international law and other pertinent resolutions of the UN;
4. RECOGNIZES the binding character of UN Security Council Resolution 237, which calls for the return of Palestinians displaced in 1967 as well as other relevant instruments, in particular UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948) which provides for the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and property;
5. CALLS UPON the UN to establish a Commission to ensure the fulfillment of the process of return, in view of the fact that the right of return is one of the fundamental principles of a just and comprehensive peace in the region;
6. CONDEMNS Israel for using internationally prohibited weapons and excessive force against unarmed Palestinian civilians, its brutal practices against the innocent populations of the occupied Palestinian territories, the desecration of holy places; the imposition of a state of economic siege and closures; the destruction of agricultural lands and property; and the repeated incursions into areas under the control of the Palestinian National Authority;

7. SUPPORTS the right of the Palestinian people to receive immediate international protection against the ongoing killings and Israeli aggression, the desecration of Christian and Muslim holy places and EMPHASIZES the urgent need for Israel to respect all international humanitarian laws in the Palestinian lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as provided for, by the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;
8. RECOGNIZES the need for the convening of a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, in order to enforce the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, in consonance with the statement issued by the meeting of the High Signatories held in Geneva on 15 July, 1999;
9. CONDEMNS the Jewish settlement policy in the occupied Palestinian territories including Jerusalem and CALLS UPON Israel to put an immediate halt to its policy of confiscation of Palestinian Lands, especially in Jerusalem and its suburbs and the building of new Jewish Settlements and the expansion of existing settlements, which constitutes violations of UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, 465 and 478;
10. CALLS UPON Member States and non-governmental organizations to boycott settlement products and trade relations with the producers and suppliers of such products from the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories;
11. RECALLS that the guarantee of respect for agreements signed and other tenets of international law are indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and security, CALLS for the full implementation of all peace agreements and urges the sponsors of the peace process, the parties concerned and the entire international community to deploy all efforts in order to revive the peace process and ensure its success;
12. PAYS TRIBUTE to the popular Palestinian Al-Aqsa uprising "INTIFADA" and expresses its full solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just and legitimate struggle,

against Israeli occupation and aggression, to restore their national inalienable rights, including the right to return to their country, and to self-determination, and to establish their independent state, with the Holy city of Jerusalem as its capital;

13. **STRONGLY CONDEMNS** Israel's policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. **CALLS UPON** Israel, the occupying power, to immediately desist from using excessive and disproportionate fire power against Palestinian civilians, extra-judicial murder, imposition of draconian laws and orders strangling Palestinian economic development through closures and curfews, uprooting of trees, destruction of houses, confiscation of Palestinian land, establishment of illegal Jewish settlements. **CALLS UPON** Israel, the occupying power, to carry out its obligations and withdraw from the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in compliance with Security Council Resolution 242, and dismantle Jewish settlements in compliance with Security Council Resolution 465. **CONSIDERS** Israel's policies and practices constitute violations of the Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions and a breach of bilateral agreements with the Palestine Liberation Organization;
14. **EXPRESSES ITS SUPPORT** for all peace initiatives, including the Joint Egyptian-Jordanian initiative and the recommendations of the Mitchell Report, intended to ensure the stoppage of the cycle of violence and facilitate the resumption of the peace negotiations, **HAILS** the Palestinian leadership for accepting these proposals and the ceasefire and **REQUESTS** the Government of Israel to fully implement in its entirety, as an indivisible package, along with agreements signed and UN Resolutions 242, 338, 194 as the basis for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region;
15. **WELCOMES** the proposal of Senegal, in its capacity as Chairperson of the Committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to send a multi-party delegation composed of the OAU, the League of Arab

States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement to the capitals of the States, permanent members of the UN Security Council and to the UN Headquarters in New York, to sensitize the Palestinian question, and request a meeting of the Security Council to examine the Palestinian question on the sidelines of the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly.