



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/10290, Add 2  
3 November 1975  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/  
FRENCH

---

Thirtieth session  
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the  
occupied Arab territories

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Report of the Secretary-General . . . . .	3

ANNEXES

- I. Note verbale dated 18 March 1975 from the Secretary-General to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations
- II. Notes verbales dated 26 June, 8 July, 26 August, 23 and 30 September and 24 October 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- III. Note verbale dated 8 July 1975 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- IV. Note verbale dated 6 August 1975 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- V. Note verbale dated 9 September 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
- VI. Letter dated 19 March 1975 from the Secretary-General to the heads of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- VII. Letters dated 2 May and 26 August 1975 from the Director-General of the International Labour Office addressed to the Secretary-General
- VIII. Letter dated 8 July 1975 from the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Report of the Secretary-General

1. On 17 December 1974, the General Assembly adopted resolution 3336 (XXIX) entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", in paragraph 5 of which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, to prepare a report on "the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session".
2. The Member States directly concerned, in addition to the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, were invited to provide relevant information as a basis for the report.
3. On 18 March 1975, therefore, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales to the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations (see annex I below).
4. The Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations replied in notes verbales dated 26 June, 8 July, 26 August, 23 and 30 September and 24 October 1975, transmitting tables presenting "examples of losses incurred by some ministries, governmental departments, public sector enterprises and services sectors" (see annex II below). In the view of the Government of Egypt, the information conveyed represents a fraction of the total losses.
5. On 8 July 1975, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General a note verbale (see annex III) transmitting five tables entitled: "the amount of damage suffered by State bodies and the public sector; the amount of direct damage suffered by the private sector; the amount of direct damage suffered by villages in the theatre of operations and villages occupied in 1973 and subsequently evacuated; amount of damage resulting from the devastation of the town of Quneitra and occupation of the district; and the amount of agricultural damage resulting from the occupation of Quneitra district". The reply also contained figures which represent the value of antiquities, which the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stated were removed from this district, as well as the amount of aid to the people displaced during the period 1967-1975 and the economic damage which the Government anticipated it would incur, as from 1976, owing to the loss of revenue from properties and public utilities. The reply further indicated that the information was not all-inclusive and that Syrian authorities were still in the process of assessing other direct and indirect damage.
6. In a note verbale of 6 August 1975, the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations stated that "the position of Israel on the subject matter of the resolution in question was made clear by the delegate of Israel in the Second Committee on 15 November 1974 and in the plenary meeting on 17 December 1974" (see annex IV below). It further noted that "the wording of paragraph 5 of resolution 3336 (XXIX) completely prejudices the issue, leaving no room and no purpose for the preparation of an objective report".
7. The Secretary-General also received replies dated 26 August and 9 September 1975

from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations. The reply of 9 September transmitted the Government's revised report on the adverse effects of Israeli occupation of the West Bank on Jordan's economy (see annex V below).

8. In a letter dated 19 March 1975, the Secretary-General also requested information from the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, namely, UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, the ILO, WHO, IBRD and IMF, as well as the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) (see annex VI below). These agencies or organs have co-operated by sending relevant documentation. Some stated that they had no information directly related to the subject-matter and others advised that they only had information of a general nature.

9. The reply of UNCTAD, dated 29 May 1975, focused on its report entitled The Economic Effects of the Closure of the Suez Canal. <sup>1/</sup> That study identified and quantified the effects of the closure of the Canal on ocean shipping services and costs, and evaluated the trade losses of the areas affected. It concluded that countries south of the Canal, especially in East Africa and in South-East Asia, had been principally affected, but it did not provide a breakdown for any country in particular.

10. According to the UNCTAD report, in 1966, the last full year of the operation of the Suez Canal, a total of 242 million tons (176 million tons of oil and 66 million tons of dry cargo) passed through the Canal, equal to 14 per cent of world sea-borne trade. Egypt received about \$US 224 million in toll revenues in the 12 months ending May 1967, but the losses to the economy (actually not computed) go beyond this figure in view of the many activities induced by the traffic through the Canal.

11. In its reply dated 24 June 1975, UNIDO transmitted the following relevant information:

"In the course of the hostilities, Egypt suffered the loss of two oil refineries and one fertilizer plant with the result that the country has been forced to meet its crude oil and fertilizer requirements through imports. On the other hand, the present situation on the Sinai peninsula deprives the Egyptians of no less than one third of their oil resources, since the oil fields are currently occupied by the Israelis. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the Homs oil refinery was put out of action. Lebanon made available a certain proportion of its refining capacity with the result that there have been local shortages, impeding the operation of the transport system and certain industrial facilities. The Hamma steel rolling mill in Syria was also put out of operation when its generator plant was damaged. Moreover, funds that should have been devoted to industrial development in the Arab region have been directed to defence purposes."

12. In its replies of 2 May and 26 August 1975 (see annex VII below), the ILO,

---

<sup>1/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 73.II.D.13.

while indicating that it had no directly relevant material, drew attention to a resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fifty-ninth session concerning the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by Israeli authorities in Palestine and in other occupied Arab territories (see annex VII, appendix III, below), as well as to the action and decision related to that resolution taken subsequent thereto.

13. In its reply of 8 July 1975, UNESCO, while noting that this information was not entirely of direct concern to the subject covered by General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX), drew attention to a report prepared for the eighteenth session of the General Conference entitled "The situation of the national education and the cultural life of peoples in the occupied Arab Territories", 2/ prepared pursuant to UNESCO resolution 10.1, part III, paragraph 19. The reply of UNESCO identified the paragraphs of the report concerning economic or financial matters. These paragraphs, as well as the resolution adopted following the consideration of the above-mentioned report, are reproduced in annex VIII below.

---

2/ UNESCO document 18C/16 of 10 September 1975.

ANNEX I

Note verbale dated 18 March 1975 from the Secretary-General to  
the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon  
and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations

/Original: English/

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of \_\_\_\_\_ to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974. In paragraph 5 of that resolution, the General Assembly:

"Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session."

Information concerning economic matters which is normally available to the Secretariat is not adequate to enable the Secretary-General to prepare the report requested by the General Assembly. He must, therefore, turn to the Member States directly concerned which may be in a position to provide the required information, as well as to the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The Secretary-General would be grateful if your Government could provide him with information available to it which it considers to be relevant to the subject-matter of the report requested by the General Assembly in so far as it relates to Arab territories which have been occupied by Israel since June 1967. The Secretary-General very much hopes that your Government will find it possible to make the required information available to him no later than 1 July 1975, in order that the requested report may be submitted to the General Assembly before the opening of its thirtieth session.

ANNEX II

Notes verbales dated 26 June, 8 July, 26 August, 23 and 30 September  
and 24 October 1975 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the  
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

A. Note verbale of 26 June 1975

/Original: English/

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the Secretary-General's note, dated 18 March 1975, regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has the honour to enclose herewith examples of losses incurred by some Ministries, governmental departments, public sector enterprises and services sectors, as a result of repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation.

The attached information is, therefore, not comprehensive. It only represents a fraction of the total losses. This is due, inter alia, to the following:

1. Losses incurred by some other sectors are not included in the attached estimates. For example, there are the huge military losses, as well as the losses resulting from destruction of the three cities of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, as well as villages, institutions and property in the Suez Canal region, in addition to the loss of Suez Canal revenue for exactly eight years.

2. The losses in Sinai and in the Gaza Strip are not included, with the exception of preliminary estimates of the loss of production of the Sinai oil fields.

3. The attached estimates do not account for the continuing rise in the "replacement cost", as a result of inflation and the rising labour cost. Furthermore, the majority of estimates cover periods ending before or at the end of 1974. They do not account for losses incurred up to the present.

4. The estimates do not cover human losses, including the loss of life.

5. There is also the tremendous cost to the national economy resulting from the severe dislocation of productive factors and resources as a result of Israeli aggression and continued occupation. Since June 1967, Egypt has mobilized its resources against aggression and for the ultimate liberation of the occupied territories.

6. The temporary resettlement away from their homes of more than a million displaced persons from the Gaza Strip, Sinai, the Suez Canal zone and its three major cities, also constituted a heavy burden on the economy. In addition, the psychological distress resulting from the occupation of the

/...

national soil, the abandonment of homes and the dislocation of the economy had considerable adverse effect on national production and productivity.

Consequently, while the estimates attached to this note provide some relevant information, the need for a comprehensive study, as envisaged in paragraph 5 of resolution 3336 (XXIX), is to be stressed. The text of this paragraph, taking into account the magnitude and complexity of the task requested from the Secretary-General, made specific reference to "the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" in preparing the Secretary-General's report "on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples", related to the subject-matter of the resolution.

The role of the specialized agencies, United Nations organs, and specifically UNCTAD, has been spelt out in the statement made on behalf of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, which underlined that paragraph 5, as revised:

"is designed to involve the relevant United Nations organizations in the preparation of the report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation.

"In this respect, the co-sponsors wish to underline the need to seek the assistance of the UNCTAD secretariat in preparing the report, since UNCTAD has the machinery to carry out studies and research which would be useful in the preparation of the report.

"Similarly, the UNESCO secretariat is expected to assist the Secretary-General in assessing the losses, destruction and damages caused to educational, cultural and scientific institutions and infrastructure in the Arab States subjected to Israeli aggression and occupation, as much of the losses and damages have a bearing on the economies and development efforts of the countries concerned. Furthermore, the loss of items of cultural and national heritage should be taken into account by UNESCO whether they relate to biblical heritages in Arab-Jerusalem and the Western Bank of the Jordan River, or in Sinai, where a most ancient and glorious monastery, that of St. Catherine's exists, or in the Golan Heights and the Syrian City of Quneitra, where loss of valuable items of national heritage during Israeli occupation have been reported.

"These are only examples of the cases where the specialized agencies and United Nations organs are to assist the Secretary-General in preparing the requested report. The co-sponsors wish to emphasize that other organizations within the United Nations system, such as WHO, FAO, UNIDO etc., are also expected to participate in preparing the report."

It was also in view of the magnitude and complexity of the task that the Secretary-General submitted a statement (A/C.5/1649) on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1372) in which:

/...



"it was indicated that it was proposed to prepare the report on the basis of inquiries from, and visits to, the States concerned and consultations with the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. A large part of the work involved would be carried out in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, and, in view of the short time available and the limited staff resources currently available to that newly created regional commission, would require four economists, appointed for six months each, and General Service secretarial support, as well as travel funds."  
(A/C.5/1649, para. 3)

However, in an oral statement on behalf of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee pointed out that the main justification offered for the appointment of four economists for six months each was the fact that the Economic Commission for Western Asia had currently only limited staff resources to draw upon. In that connexion, he was in a position to inform the Fifth Committee that the Advisory Committee would recommend the adoption of the Secretary-General's staffing proposals for ECWA, as included in his progress report on the programme budget for the biennium 1974-1975, a/ namely, a net increase of 25 posts in the Professional category and 60 additional local-level posts in 1975. On the assumption that this recommendation would be adopted, it would not prove necessary to engage four economists. The Advisory Committee therefore recommended that an additional provision in the amount of \$37,000 to cover the cost of two economists only for a period of six months each could be made under section 12 of the programme budget (A/9978/Add.1, para. 4). b/ This additional appropriation for the purpose indicated was before the General Assembly in document A/9978/Add.1 as it adopted resolution 3336 (XXIX).

The Permanent Representative wishes to recall that this question was discussed in detail during two meetings, held on 12 February and 22 April 1975 with the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, with a view to stressing the importance of preparing the Secretary-General's report as envisaged by paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) and as spelt out by the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, as well as the statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolution, within the allocations approved by the General Assembly upon the explanation given by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions as stated in document A/9978/Add.1.

---

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/9606).

b/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73.

## APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by institutions and installations  
as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967

<u>Sector or Ministry</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated loss in Egyptian pounds</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Ministry of the Interior	Buildings, installations, structures, raw materials, and martyrdom remuneration	223 072	from 5 June 1967 to 31 December 1972	
2. Transport Sector	Railroads, roads, bridges, marine transport, land transport, vehicles, lorries, tractors, equipment etc., plus evacuation costs and civil defence expenses etc.	145 978 725	from June 1967 to October 1973	Direct damage: 11 269 325  Indirect damage: 134 351 400
3. Ministry of Commerce	(a) Egyptian Public Cotton Corporation: increase in import-export expenses, evacuation costs and loans.	1 337 450	from June 1967 to 31 December 1974	
	(b) Subsidiaries of the Egyptian Foreign Trade Corporation: decrease of exports resulting from partial or total breakdown of productive units; transportation accommodation and compensation costs; civil defence costs; closure of companies' branches in Port Said and the termination of business in Suez and Sinai.	21 477 501	from June 1967 to 31 December 1974	Number of companies: 9 Losses are direct and indirect
	(c) International exhibitions and fairs: losses sustained by the permanent Egyptian Pavilion at the Damascus International Fair, and the suspension of work on the Cairo International Fair project etc.	1 028 000		Direct and indirect damage
	Subtotal	23 842 951		
4. Civil Aviation Sector	Cairo Airport and the Meteorological Office, plus compensation to families of martyrs	31 263 466	from June 1967 to 31 March 1974	Direct and indirect damage
5. Ministry of Health	Medicaments for regular and emergency treatment, and medical supplies, as a result of direct aggression on Al-Za'faran Medical Aid Station on 9 September 1969	2 103 627		Direct and indirect damage

<u>Sector or Ministry</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated loss in Egyptian pounds</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
6. <u>Al-Awkaf</u> (religious endowments)	Damage caused to mosques and immovable properties administered by the <u>Awkaf</u> Authority	1 773 300	From 1967 to 31 March 1974	
7. Agriculture		513 105 403	From 5 June 1967 to 19 February 1975	Direct and indirect damage
8. Ministry of Electricity	Buildings, services, and damage repair	27 139 480	From 1967 through 1974	Direct and indirect damage
9. Ministry of Social Affairs	(a) Compensation paid in the Governorates of Port Said, Ismailia, Suez and Sinai, as well as to families of martyrs	7 179 875	From 1 May 1974 to 31 December 1974	It is to be noted that these figures are exclusive of the evacuation operations expenses, which amount to £E 24 million per year
	(b) Compensation pending reimbursement for loss of life and assets	13 030 000	For 1975	
	Subtotal	20 209 875		
10. Radio and Television Sector		5 305 368	From June 1967 to 30 March 1974	Direct damage: 63 535 Indirect damage: 5 241 833
11. Ministry of War Production (Civil Sector)	Costs of shutdown during raids, and increase in import expenses, etc., plus loss of nitric acid production in Suez	16 137 296	Up to 31 December 1974	Direct damage: 1 522 000 Indirect damage: 14 615 296
12. Petroleum Sector	(a) Direct damage up to 31 December 1974	406 300 000		
	(b) Indirect damage up to 31 December 1974	355 500 000		
	(c) Losses resulting from the loss of Sinai fields up to 30 June 1975	875 000 000		
	Subtotal	1 636 800 000		
13. Industry and Mining	17 public sector industrial installations damaged or destroyed; cost of their restoration and loss caused to the local market by lack of supplies	860 000 000	From June 1967 and during the war of attrition through 1973	

<u>Sector or Ministry</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated loss in Egyptian pounds</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
14. Tourism	(a) Direct damage incurred by tourist companies, especially in Port Said, Ghardakah, Al-Ain, Al-Soknah, and tourist offices in Port Said, Suez, Al-Areesh Rest House, as well as the loss sustained by the Ministry's offices in the aforesaid locations.	24 016 770	through 1973	
	(b) Indirect losses in Egypt's tourist revenues as a result of the aggression	434 800 000	through 1973	
	Subtotal	458 816 770		
15. Higher industrial education institutes	Damage caused to buildings and installations, such as the Higher Industrial Institute in Port Said and the Higher Mining Institute in Suez, etc.	153 756		
16. Manpower		76 527		Direct damage: 13 173 Indirect damage: 63 354
17. Education Sector	Damage caused to buildings, installations, and services; evacuation expenses, teachers' salaries etc.	36 745 046		Direct damage: 34 032 294 Indirect damage: 2 712 752
18. Irrigation Sector		16 011 100	From June 1967 to 30 September 1974	Direct damage: 1 007 600 Indirect damage: 15 003 500
19. Ministry of Justice	Renovation of Suez, Ismailia and Port Said courthouses damaged as a result of aggression, as well as the decrease in the revenues of courts, the Land Registration Administration, the State Council and the Forensic Medicine Department in the Governorates of the Canal zone	1 443 615	From June 1967 to 31 March 1974	Direct damage: 9 430 Indirect damage: 1 434 185
20. Ministry of <u>Al-Azhar</u> Affairs	Damage caused to Al-Azhar's affiliated institutes in Port Said, Ismailia, and the Nasser Boarding Quarters for Moslem students in Cairo	171 572		

...

<u>Sector or Ministry</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated loss in Egyptian pounds</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
21. Economic co-operation	Losses incurred by the Free Zone in Port Said, including damage to buildings and roads and loss of revenues	105 087 210		Direct damage: 87 210 Indirect damage: 105 000 000
22. Insurance Sector	Damage caused to buildings and installations and the decrease in revenues and the increase in expenses of the General Egyptian Insurance Corporation	3 521 969	From June 1967 through November 1974	
23. Sea transport	Damage caused to the Department of Ports and Lighthouses and the port of Alexandria	91 611 700	From June 1967 to 31 December 1972 during 1973  From 1967 to 31 March 1974	Direct damage: 9 006 300 Direct damage: 3 863 700 Indirect damage: 78 741 700
24. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Damage caused to our consular offices in Jerusalem and to the personal property of our consular staff there during the 1967 aggression	19 369		

A/10290  
English  
Annex II  
Page 8

B. Note verbale of 8 July 1975

/Original: English/

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and further to the Permanent Representative's note dated 26 June 1975 regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has the honour to enclose herewith partial estimates of losses incurred by the Ministry of Supply Sector in the Suez Canal region as a result of repeated Israeli aggression since June 1967.

/...

APPENDIX

Partial estimates of losses - direct and indirect - incurred by institutions and installations as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967 (continued)

Sector or Ministry	Description	Estimated loss in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
25. Supply	(a) Direct losses sustained in supply commodities and produce of miscellaneous nature in warehouses in different areas of Canal cities.	70 794	from June 1967 to 31 Dec. 1974	
	(b) Direct losses incurred by the warehouses of the Supply Commodities Corporation in Port Said and Port Tawfiq areas - exclusive of warehouses totally destroyed or severely damaged, the value of which is being estimated.	11 000	Ditto	
	(c) Damage caused to equipment and vehicles rendering them useless.	9 000	Ditto	
	(d) Indirect losses including:			
	(i) Demurrage due to military operations and the closure of Port Said and Suez ports.	13 000 000		
	(ii) Decline in revenues of warehouses in the Canal Zone.	150 000		
	Subtotal	13 240 794		

C. Note verbale of 26 August 1975

/Original: English/

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to the Permanent Representative's note dated 8 July 1975, regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has the honour to enclose herewith further partial estimated losses incurred by the Ministries of the Interior, Local Administration and War, in Egypt as well as in the Gaza Strip, as a result of Israeli aggression and occupation since June 1967.



APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and utilities as a result of the Israeli aggression since June 1967

Sector or Ministry	Items	Estimate of losses in Egyptian pounds	Duration	Remarks
26. Ministry of the Interior	Construction; installations of machinery; raw materials; indemnities for casualties	2 724 088	from 1 Jan. 1973 up to present	To be added to data concerning the Ministry in item 1.
27. Ministry of Local Government	Buildings; installations; furnishings and equipment; means of transportation; general economic damages	144 078 000	from 5 June 1967 to 31 Dec. 1974	Losses suffered by the Governorates of Sinai, El Arish, and Kantara East only
28. Ministry of War	Direct and indirect civilian losses to bodies under the Ministry's supervision	724 197	from 5 June 1967 to 31 Dec. 1973	Apart from losses of Armed Forces units, whether in personnel, installations or equipment

D. Note verbale of 23 September 1975

[Original: English]

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and further to the Permanent Representative's note, dated 26 August 1975, regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has the honour to enclose herewith partial estimates of the losses incurred by the Gaza Strip and the Ministry of War, and re-estimates of the losses incurred by the Ministries of Social Affairs, Commerce and Petroleum.

## APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and utilities as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967

Sector or Ministry	Description	Estimated losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
29. Ministry of Social Affairs	(a) Compensation paid for losses of private property	11 128 161	up to 15 Aug. 1975	Amending item 9
	(b) Compensation expected to be paid for losses of property	3 871 839	from 16 Aug. 1975 to 31 Dec. 1975	
		15 000 000	from 1 Jan. 1967 to 31 Dec. 1967	
	(c) Compensation paid for civilian casualties	182 088	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(d) Reparation paid to evacuees	119 336 111	from 5 June 1967 to 31 July 1975	
	(e) Reparation expected to be paid	10 502 053	from 1 Aug. 1975 to 31 Dec. 1975	
	(f) Reparation paid to families of troops	22 628 000	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(g) Cost of the Social Development Plan in the Suez Canal region	2 000 000	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
(h) Sums paid from the allocation for victims of the aggression	4 647 499	up to 1 Sept. 1975		

## APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and utilities as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967 (continued)

A/10290  
English  
Annex II  
Page 14

Sector or Ministry	Description	Estimated losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
29. Ministry of Social Affairs (continued)	(i) Assistance paid to charity societies in service of the battle	11 886 939	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(j) Financial estimates of unrealized profits	390 000 000	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(k) Estimate of losses incurred in the installations of the Ministry and of other affiliate bodies	235 301	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(l) Sums paid against evacuation and for commercial and real-estate loans	Under preparation by the Ministry of Finance		
30. Ministry of Commerce	(a) Direct damages	61 994 550	up to 31 Dec. 1974	Amending item 3 (above)
	(b) Indirect damages	457 800	up to 31 Dec. 1974	

APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and utilities as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967 (continued)

Sector or Ministry	Description	Estimated losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
31. Ministry of Petroleum	(a) Direct damages	452 499 000	up to 31 Dec. 1974	Amending item 12 (above)
	(b) Indirect damages	368 264 000	up to 31 Dec. 1974	
	(c) Losses resulting from the enemy's seizure of Sinai's petroleum production	896 200 000	up to 31 Dec. 1975	
32. Gaza Strip	(a) Losses incurred by the Directorate of Education	440 000	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(b) Losses incurred by the Directorate of the Interior and Public Security	1 606 825	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(c) Losses incurred by the Directorate of Finance and Economy	12 019 248	up to 1 Sept. 1975	
	(d) Losses incurred by the Directorate of Social Affairs and Refugees	233 666 000	up to 1 Sept. 1975	

APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and utilities as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967 (continued)

Sector or Ministry	Description	Estimated losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
33. Ministry of War	(a) Losses of equipment, weapons and ammunition:			
	June 1967 operations	1 200 000 000		
	War of Attrition	260 000 000		
	October 1973 war	1 500 000 000		
	(b) Losses in installations	26 000 000		
	(c) Compensations for families of casualties	40 000 000		In addition to monthly pensions paid to entitled persons

/...

E. Note verbale of 30 September 1975

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, further to the Permanent Representative's note dated 23 September 1975, regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has the honour to enclose herewith partial re-estimates of the losses incurred by the Ministries of Electricity, Military Production (Civil Sector) and Education.

It should also be pointed out that the Ministry of Finance, in connexion with information gathered from most ministries, has estimated that the global losses incurred by these ministries and up to 31 August 1975 should read as follows:

(In Egyptian pounds)

1. Civil losses	
(a) Direct losses . . . . .	2 412 000 000
(b) Indirect losses . . . . .	4 655 900 000
2. Military losses (approx.) . . . . .	4 942 400 000

APPENDIX

Statement of partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and utilities as a result of Israeli aggression since June 1967 (continued)

Sector or Ministry	Description	Estimated losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
34. Ministry of Electricity	(a) Direct damages	31 526 600	from 5 June 1967 to 31 Dec. 1974	Amending item 8 above
	(b) Indirect damages	267 076 700	"	
35. Ministry of War Production (Civil Sector)	Cost of suspension of production during the raids and rise in cost of imports etc., as well as loss of production of nitric acid in Suez	18 349 769	from 5 June 1967 to 31 Aug. 1974	Direct losses 1 522 000 Indirect losses 16 827 769 (amending item 11 above)
36. Ministry of Education	(a) Direct damages	51 048 491	from 5 June 1967 to 1 Sept. 1975	Amending item 17 above
	(b) Indirect damages	4 281 468	"	



F. Note verbale of 24 October 1975

/Original: English/

The Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, further to the Permanent Representative's note dated 30 September 1975, regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, has the honour to enclose herewith partial estimates of losses incurred by the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, and re-estimates of the losses incurred by the Ministries of Health and Wakfs.

## APPENDIX

/Original: Arabic/

A/10290  
English  
Annex II  
Page 20Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and organs as a result of the Israeli aggression since 1967

Sector or Ministry	Statement of losses	Estimate of losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
37. Ministry of Health	(a) Medicines for treatment and emergencies and medical equipment, as a result of a direct attack on the First Aid Station at Zaafarana on 9 Sept. 1969	2 103 627	from 9 Sept. 1969 to 1 Oct. 1975	Amendment of item 5
	(b) Losses incurred by the Governorate of Sinai	18 061 000	from June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	
	(c) Losses incurred by the Gaza Strip	60 884 365	from June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	
	(d) Losses incurred within Egypt	623 050 000	from June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	
38. Ministry of Wakfs (endowments)	(a) Cost of renovation and restoration of the Ministry's mosques in the Governorates of the Suez-Canal region and Sinai	2 008 725	from June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	Amendment of item 6

APPENDIX

Partial estimates of direct and indirect losses incurred by Departments and organs as a result of the Israeli aggression since 1967 (continued)

Sector or Ministry	Statement of losses	Estimate of losses in Egyptian pounds	Period	Remarks
38. Ministry of Wakfs (endowments) (continued)	(b) Cost of renovation and restoration of mosques endowed by private individuals in the Governorates of the Suez Canal region and Sinai	480 000	from June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	
	(c) Egyptian Wakfs Authority:			
	(i) Direct losses	125 491	from 5 June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	
	(ii) Indirect losses	6 597	"	
39. Ministry of Housing and Construction	Losses incurred by contracting companies (direct and indirect)	30 042 632	from 5 June 1967 to 1 Oct. 1975	

ANNEX III

Note verbale dated 8 July 1975 from the Permanent Representative  
 of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed  
 to the Secretary-General

/Original: Arabic/

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, in response to the Secretary-General's note of 18 March 1975 requesting information on the adverse economic effects suffered by the Syrian Arab Republic since 1967 as a result of repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of part of its territories, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, encloses tables containing the following information on such economic effects:

	<u>\$US 1,000</u>
1. Table 1 Amount of economic damage suffered by State bodies and the public sector, 1967-1975 . . . . .	2,541,543
2. Table 2 Amount of direct damage suffered by the private sector, 1973-1975 . . . . .	316,840
3. Table 3 Amount of direct damage in villages in the theater of operations and villages occupied in 1973 and subsequently evacuated . . . . .	261,161
4. Table 4 Amount of damage resulting from the devastation of the town of Quneitra and the occupation of the district, 1967-1975 . . . . .	2,347,765
5. Table 5 Amount of agricultural damage resulting from the occupation of Quneitra district, 1967-1975 . . . . .	593,852
6. Value of antiquities taken from the district and looted by the enemy . . . . .	1,000,000
7. Amount of aid to the people displaced during the period 1967-1975 . . . . .	<u>354,048</u>
Grand Total	7,019,209

In addition to this economic damage, which amounted to \$US 7,019,209,000, the Syrian Arab Republic will incur, as from 1976, \$US 184 million, at current rates, owing to the loss of agricultural land, the cost of providing for the needs of the displaced persons and the loss of revenue from properties and public utilities.

/...

Furthermore, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic would like to draw the Secretary-General's attention to the fact that, in 1967, Israeli forces occupied two towns, 137 villages and 100 farms. In 1973, they occupied 24 villages and 23 farms. They withdrew in 1973 from one town, 27 villages and 23 farms, while to date they continue to occupy one town, 134 villages and 100 farms. The estimated number of persons forced by Israeli aggression to leave their land in the Quneitra district in 1967 is 82,000. The 1970 census shows that 122,937 inhabitants of Quneitra were at that time living in other Syrian districts.

It is to be noted that the attached information on the damage suffered by the Syrian Arab Republic as a result of repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of part of its territories is not all inclusive. Syrian authorities are in the process of assessing other direct and indirect damage that might have been caused by Israeli aggression to private establishments and individuals in respect of which no claim or notification has yet been made. Nor does the information cover casualties, including loss of life.

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic transmits this information to the Secretary-General for inclusion in the report he is to prepare in pursuance of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX).

Table 1

Amount of economic damage suffered by State bodies and the public sector as a result of continued occupation and repeated Israeli aggression, 1967-1975

Body	1967-1973			1973-1975			\$US 1 000
	Direct damage	Indirect damage	Total	Direct damage	Indirect damage	Total	Grand total
Ministry of Petroleum	-	-	-	402 580	111 322	513 902	513 902
Ministry of Electricity	21 000	6 000	27 000	692 000	134 000	826 000	853 000
Ministry of Industry	-	-	-	15 020	54 693	69 713	69 713
Ministry of Communications	276 000	24 000	300 000	186 000	24 000	210 000	510 000
Ministry of Public Works	1 050	6 000	7 050	3 450	3 105	6 555	13 605
Ministry of Education	73 100	-	73 100	1 080	-	1 080	74 180
Ministry of Higher Education	-	-	-	13	-	13	13
Ministry of Health	661	-	661	35	1 026	1 061	1 722
Ministry of Information	-	-	-	260	293	553	553
Ministry of Supplies	-	-	-	200	126	326	326
Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade	-	-	-	55	30 236	30 291	30 291
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	-	-	-	782	-	782	782
Ministry of Tourism	-	5 600	5 600	10	-	10	5 610
Civil Aviation Administration	-	-	-	-	6 080	6 080	6 080
Ministry of Finance	-	-	-	100	43 200	43 300	43 300
Ministry of Euphrates Dam	-	-	-	7 640	-	7 640	7 640
Ministry of Local Administration	-	-	-	-	641	641	641
Ministry of Housing and Utilities	10 228	1 150	11 378	350	2 000	2 350	13 728
Ministry of Transport	-	305	305	-	152	152	457
Grand total	882 039	43 055	425 094	1 309 575	410 874	1 720 449	2 541 543

/...

Table 2

Amount of direct damage suffered by the private sector, 1973-1975

Data	\$US 1 000
Buildings destroyed and damaged in the city of Damascus	22 673
Cars destroyed in Damascus and Homs	2 282
Industrial plants	256 200
The construction sector	8 500
Public transport	6 600
Hotels, entertainment and tourism facilities	17 085
Other sectors	3 500
Total	316 840

Table 3

Amount of direct damage in villages in the theatre of operations  
 and villages occupied in 1973 and subsequently evacuated

Data	Villages in the theatre of operations	Villages occupied in 1973 and subsequently evacuated	\$US 1 000  Total
Buildings	16 874	51 513	68 387
Funds, commodities and merchandise	17 583	21 035	38 618
Trees and agricultural products	41 348	84 427	125 775
Animals and livestock	3 378	17 430	20 808
Utilities and structures	5 508	2 065	7 573
Total	84 691	176 477	261 161



Table 4

Amount of damage resulting from devastation of the town  
 of Quneitra and occupation of the district, 1967-1975

Data	Town of Quneitra	Cities, villages and farms	\$US 1 000 Total
Buildings	1 042 700	312 060	1 354 760
Funds, commodities and merchandise	472 575	79 430	552 005
Utilities and government structures	441 000	a/	441 000
Total	1 956 275	391 490	2 347 765

a/ Included in table 1.

Table 5

Amount of agricultural damage resulting from the  
 occupation of Quneitra District, 1967-1975

Data	Direct damage	Losses in production	\$US 1 000 Total
Farm products	-	161 560	161 560
Produce of productive trees	-	210 920	210 920
Animal products	102 760	101 304	204 064
Agricultural machinery	2 954	295	3 249
Mills	984	2 496	3 480
Oil presses	270	1 132	1 402
Molasses presses	285	8 892	9 177
Total	107 253	486 599	593 852

/...

ANNEX IV

Note verbale dated 6 August 1975 from the Permanent Mission  
of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

/Original: English/

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to his note of 18 March 1975, concerning General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974.

The position of Israel on the subject-matter of the resolution in question was made clear by the delegate of Israel in the Second Committee on 15 November 1974 and in the plenary meeting on 17 December 1974 and is reflected in documents A/C.2/SR.1630 and A/FV.2323 enclosed herewith.

Furthermore, it is noted that the wording of paragraph 5 of resolution 3336 (XXIX) completely prejudices the issue, leaving no room and no purpose for the preparation of an objective report. In fact, the resolution is merely a reflection of the political warfare carried out by the Arab States against Israel in the United Nations.

APPENDIX I

Statement by Mr. Israel Eliashiv in explanation before the vote on item 12  
(report of the Economic and Social Council) at the twenty-ninth session of  
the General Assembly on 17 December 1974 (A/PV.2323)

I wish to address myself to draft resolution II recommended by the Second Committee in document A/9886 a/ now before the Assembly. It is indeed regrettable that those who have inspired and initiated the draft resolution, and their supporters, have once more involved the Second Committee in highly sensitive political subjects which not only are extraneous to it but have been fully dealt with elsewhere in this Assembly, thus establishing a very negative and unproductive pattern of work for the Second Committee by engaging it in bilateral political disputes. Furthermore, the specific questions referred to in the draft resolution relate to the areas administered by Israel since 1967, and these questions have been fully discussed in the Special Political Committee and in the plenary Assembly. There we have given a very full statement of the factual situation and of our position, and I do not intend to repeat all that.

Last year a very similar proposal was initiated by the same delegation. Its purpose was clear: by the constant repetition of spurious charges, to try and rewrite history. The draft resolution now before us continues in that vein. It singles out one so-called economic issue, which cannot be divorced from that of the whole complex Middle East problem. The motives behind this draft resolution are essentially political in character. They attempt to attribute to Israel exclusive responsibility for all the consequences of the continuous aggression committed by Arab States against it ever since 1948, ignoring the responsibility of the Arab States which cannot escape the consequences of their own aggression against Israel.

As is well known, only a few hours after the proclamation of Israel's independence in 1948, Arab States proclaimed war against Israel and marched their armies across the borders to crush it at birth. The telegrams sent by Arab Governments and by the Secretary-General of the Arab League on 14 May 1948, brazenly informing the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their planned invasion of our country, bear testimony to that fact. I refer to documents S/743, b/ S/745 c/ and S/748 and Corr.1. c/

---

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, para. 21.

b/ Official Records of the Security Council, Third Year, No. 66, 292nd meeting, pp. 2 and 3.

c/ For the printed text, see *ibid.*, Third Year, Supplement for May 1948.

For more than 26 years Israel has been subjected to constant aggression and belligerency by Arab Governments in defiance of the United Nations Charter and resolutions. This aggression included economic boycott, blockade of international waterways, armed raids and sabotage, political warfare and terror, designed, in the words of the late President Nasser, to strike the death blow at Israel.

The culmination of the Arab aggression was their assault on 6 October 1973, when Egypt and Syria launched a massive premeditated and unprovoked attack against Israel, as fully described in the reports of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and clearly admitted by the President of Egypt and other Arab leaders. In 1967 Israel, embattled and besieged, and in the face of the avowed aggression of Egypt, Jordan and Syria, was compelled to defend itself, and the occupation of the areas administered by Israel since then is the outcome of that situation.

The continuation of that occupation is a direct consequence of the refusal of the Arab States since then to enter into negotiations with Israel to establish a firm and just peace in the area. To refer to Israeli presence in the occupied areas while ignoring that Israel arrived there in the course of a war of Arab making is to pervert fundamental truth. International law and the specific United Nations resolutions have entrusted Israel with the responsibility for the security of the territories and the safety of their population.

No amount of fanciful allegations and distorted reports will deter Israel from pursuing its policy of maintaining the law in force in the territories and to conduct its administration in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and binding international conventions, to promote social and economic development, to foster good neighbourly relations and to maintain options open for future peace negotiations.

We reject all the baseless allegations aimed at the creation of confusion and exploitation of fake issues for political purposes.

I would also recall that the Special Committee, whose report (A/9817) the proponents of this draft resolution relied on so heavily, was established in an entirely irregular and unconstitutional manner. Furthermore, as our delegation has previously shown in detail when discussing the Special Committee's report, no validity whatsoever can be attached to the findings and conclusions of that Committee. Anyone who carefully scrutinizes its report must reach the unavoidable conclusion that it is based on preconceived ideas, irrelevant assertions, baseless allegations, selective quotations, and so-called findings that have no foundation whatever.

With reference to the issue of the so-called exploitation of natural resources, I fully explained our position during the debate in the Second Committee and I shall reiterate only that it is our view that there is no rule of international law which could have the effect of barring Israel from the use of natural resources available in the area. Israel has acted in complete and absolute accord with international law and practice in this matter.

/...

In conclusion, the draft resolution before us is completely uncalled for. It is one-sided and biased. It passes over in utter silence the fact that Israel has endured extremely adverse economic effects as a result of continuing Arab aggression against it since 1948 in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions. It is based on utterly false legal premises. It seeks to prejudge any forthcoming negotiations and will serve no purpose in the quest for peace in the Middle East.

For the reasons presented by my delegation in the Second Committee and here in the General Assembly, we utterly reject the draft resolution and will vote against it.

APPENDIX II

Statement by Mr. Israel Eliashiv on 15 November 1974 at the  
1630th meeting of the Second Committee of the General  
Assembly on agenda item 12

I wish to address myself to draft resolution A/C.2/L.1372. Before doing so one can only express once again regret at the renewed attempt to involve this Committee in highly sensitive political matters which are not only extraneous to it, but are being fully dealt with elsewhere in this session in the General Assembly. The draft establishes a very negative and non-productive pattern of work for the Second Committee by engaging it in bilateral political disputes. The Second Committee has built up, over the years, a positive tradition of dealing with purely economic and financial matters, and in any case it has avoided as a general practice any reference in its resolutions to countries involved in bilateral disputes, even on economic issues. I need not spell out examples which are of common knowledge to members of this Committee. This draft breaks with this tradition.

Last year a very similar proposal was sponsored by a number of countries. Its purpose was clear, by the constant repetition of spurious charges, to try and rewrite history. The draft now before us continues in that vein.

Those who have inspired and initiated the draft resolution have singled out one so-called economic issue which cannot be divorced from that of the whole complex Middle East problem, which is being discussed elsewhere in this session of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the specific questions referred to in the draft resolution have no relevance to the agenda item we are discussing, which is the report of the Economic and Social Council. The draft relates to the areas administered by Israel since 1967, and these questions have been discussed in the Special Political Committee. There we have given a very full statement of the factual situation and of our position, and I will not take up this Committee's time by repeating all that.

The motives behind this draft resolution are essentially political in character. They aim at attributing to Israel exclusive responsibility for all the consequences of the continuous aggression committed by Arab States against it ever since 1948, ignoring the responsibility of the Arab States who cannot escape the consequences of their own aggression against Israel. As is well known, only a few hours after the proclamation of Israel's independence in 1948, Arab States proclaimed war against Israel and marched their armies across the borders to crush her at birth. Let me recall the telegrams sent by Arab Governments and by the Secretary-General of the Arab League on 14 May 1948, brazenly informing the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their planned invasion of our country. I refer to documents S/743, S/745, S/748. In a cable to the Security Council, contained in document S/743, the then Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, announced explicitly the invasion, saying that now that the British Mandate in Palestine has ended, the Egyptian armed forces have started to enter.

/...

For more than 26 years, Israel has been subjected to constant aggression and belligerency by Arab Governments, in defiance of the United Nations Charter and resolutions. This aggression included economic boycott, blockade of international waterways, armed raids and sabotage, political warfare and terror designed, in the words of the late President Nasser, "to strike the death blow at Israel". The culmination of the Arab aggression was their assault on 6 October 1973, when Egypt and Syria launched a massive premeditated and unprovoked attack against Israel as fully described in the reports of United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, and clearly admitted by the President of Egypt and other Arab leaders.

By what perverse logic can the Arab representatives accuse Israel of aggression? A belligerent cannot preach and practise unilateral aggression, and then demand to be protected from the consequences of his acts.

The principal organs of the United Nations repudiated the malicious Arab thesis that aggression and a state of war which the Arab States have proclaimed and practised against Israel conferred upon them the right to blockade, boycott, threaten, intimidate and engage in political warfare and terror, while requiring Israel to resign itself to its annihilation, openly promised and planned by Arab States. They also repudiated all unfounded Arab charges that Israel has been guilty of aggression.

In 1967, Israel, embattled and besieged and in the face of the avowed aggression of Egypt, Jordan and Syria, was compelled to defend itself, and the occupation of the areas administered by Israel since then, is the outcome of that situation. The continuation of that occupation has been the direct consequence of the refusal of the Arab States since then to enter into negotiations with Israel to establish a firm and just peace in the area.

To refer to the Israeli presence in the occupied areas while ignoring that Israel had arrived there in the course of a war of Arab making is to pervert fundamental truth.

International law and specific United Nations resolutions have entrusted Israel with the responsibility for the security of the territories and the safety of its population. The policy of the Military Administration in the territories has been to maintain the laws in force in the territories and to conduct its administration in accordance with the relevant rules of international law and binding international conventions, to promote social and economic development, to foster good neighbourly relations and to maintain options open for future peace negotiations.

Progress has been achieved in every field of human life and endeavour, be it in the sphere of education, health, social services, building activity, agriculture, industry or development.

To ignore these facts and to place the matter in the distorted mirror of the draft resolution is an invidious and tasteless misrepresentation which exceeds all limits. To refer to a situation where tens of thousands of workers from occupied territories find useful and remunerative employment in Israel as "exploitation of existing resources", including human resources, is absurd.

/...

We reject all the baseless allegations aimed at the creation of confusion and the exploitation of faked issues for political purposes. I would also recall that the Special Committee, d/ on the report of which the proponents of this resolution relied so heavily, was established in an entirely irregular and unconstitutional manner and, for the further reasons presented by my delegation in the Special Political Committee when discussing that report, none of its findings and conclusions have any validity whatsoever.

With reference to the issues of the so-called "exploitation of natural resources", as I stated last year in this Committee, it is our view that there is no rule of international law which could have the effect of barring Israel from the use of natural resources available in the area.

Israel has acted in complete and absolute accord with international law and practice on this issue. Israel has, in accordance with international law, the responsibility and financial burden of providing public and social services for the population of the territories and it is entitled to that income to which the former authorities were entitled. It is completely and patently untenable to claim that international law stipulates that the occupying Power is bound to provide those services given by the Government, but that the income to which the Government is entitled reverts to the previous authority. On this issue, The Hague Regulations clearly state that the occupying Power is entitled to the usufruct. Any other interpretation would lead to a situation whereby the occupying Power provides the services and public utilities, while the income from public property belongs to the previous Power, who, during the period of occupation, provides no services whatsoever. Such a result would be founded neither on logic nor on international law.

It is obvious that the repeated Arab aggression against my country since 1948, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and resolutions, has had extremely adverse economic effects on Israel.

To conclude, the draft resolution is completely uncalled for, it seeks to prejudge any forthcoming negotiations and will serve no purpose in the quest for peace in the Middle East. We, therefore, reject it completely and hope that many other delegations will oppose it and not adopt an attitude which can be interpreted as implying support for it.

---

d/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 249, No. 3511.



ANNEX V

Note verbale dated 9 September 1975 from the Permanent Representative  
of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

/Original: English/

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 18 March 1975 and regarding General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, and pursuant to his note of 26 August 1975, has the honour to enclose herewith the revised and final report on the adverse economic effects on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, resulting from the Israeli aggression and occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan.

The adverse effects of Israeli occupation of the West Bank  
on Jordan's economy

1 September 1975

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Introduction . . . . .	1 - 3	3
II. Economic development and performance . . . . .	4 - 10	3
III. The impact of Israeli occupation on land and human resources . . . . .	11 - 20	4
A. Land . . . . .	11 - 15	4
B. Human resources . . . . .	16 - 18	5
C. Employment . . . . .	19 - 20	6
IV. The impact of Israeli occupation on the Seven-Year Economic Development Plan . . . . .	21 - 24	6
V. The impact of Israeli occupation on the economic performance of Jordan . . . . .	25 - 38	7
The economic situation of the West Bank after June 1967 . . . . .	26 - 38	9
VI. Major sectors . . . . .	39 - 90	12
A. Agriculture . . . . .	42 - 49	12
B. Mining and manufacturing . . . . .	50 - 56	14
C. Construction . . . . .	57 - 60	15
D. Electricity and water . . . . .	61 - 66	16
E. Tourism . . . . .	67 - 68	16
The situation after June 1967 . . . . .	69 - 76	17
F. Trade . . . . .	77 - 84	17
The situation after June 1967 . . . . .	79 - 84	17
G. Transport and communication . . . . .	85 - 90	
VII. Summary and conclusion . . . . .	91 - 100	

APPENDIX

Tables 1 to 7 . . . . .

## I. Introduction

1. Jordan is situated off the south-eastern shores of the Mediterranean (between longitudes 34° and 39° East and latitudes 29° and 33° North) and extends eastwards to the Arabian desert. Jordan covers an area of 94,740 square kilometres of which 5,874 square kilometres (6.2 per cent) lie on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The total cultivable area is estimated at 13 million dunums, of which 3.2 million dunums (25 per cent) lie on the West Bank.

2. The population of Jordan is estimated at 2.7 million persons in 1975, of whom about 2 million persons live in the East Bank and 0.7 million persons live in the West Bank. The rate of growth of population is 3.2 per cent per annum. The density averages at 28.4 persons per square kilometre of total area and 207.7 persons per square kilometre of cultivable area. Adult literacy rate was 60 per cent in mid-1971.

3. The 1961 population census of Jordan indicated that there were 389,978 persons as economically active; of this, 172,101 persons (44.1 per cent) were in the West Bank. Assuming a participation rate of 20 per cent, the total labour force in 1975 is 540,000 persons, of whom 400,000 are in the East Bank.

## II. Economic development and performance

4. Jordan's economy prior to June 1967 witnessed higher rates of growth than any other developing country in the world. Jordan's initial effort in drawing up a Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1962-1967) was superseded by the Seven-Year Plan for Economic Development (1964-1970).

5. The Seven-Year Plan (1964-1970) was launched in 1964 aiming at increasing the gross national product (GNP) in real terms by 7.4 per cent per annum and reducing the ration of foreign trade deficit to GNP from 30 per cent in 1964 to 11 per cent in 1970. The plan also aimed at reducing budget support from JD 14 million to JD 6 million between 1964-1970 and at increasing employment by 5.5 per cent per annum.

6. In order to achieve these objectives, the plan called for a total investment of JD 275 million.

7. Most of the development projects and proposals included in the plan and scheduled for implementation between 1964 and June 1967 were either implemented or under way.

8. The gross national product rose at an annual rate of growth of 9.4 per cent. This high rate of economic growth was maintained with a fairly high degree of price and monetary stability. The significant features of growth trends in the composition of expenditure were the rising share of consumption, whose rate of growth was 15.5 per cent per annum, and the increasing share of investment, whose annual rate of growth was 11 per cent. The rate of growth of exports of goods and non-factor services was almost double the corresponding figure for imports of

/...

goods and non-factor services (15.4 per cent for exports as against 8.5 per cent for imports). The net-factor income from abroad rose at an annual rate of 15.3 per cent. The structural change was evidenced in domestic output (whose rate of growth was 8.4 per cent per annum) in favour of the agriculture, mining and manufacturing sectors. The annual rates of growth of the agricultural sector over the 1959-1966 period was 9.1 per cent, mining and industry 15.7 per cent, construction 10.4 per cent, electricity and water 16.9 per cent and the services sectors 7 per cent.

9. It is sufficient to mention here that Jordan's absorptive capacity expanded, its natural resources were efficiently utilized, its human resources were upgraded and became more productive, its institutional set-up modernized and developed, its stock of entrepreneurs increased under the umbrella of constitutional continuity, stability, law and order. The social overhead capital accumulated and increased and the capacity of the public sector in providing public services and infrastructural facilities promoted and expanded.

10. A large number of institutions, corporations and firms were established in the fields of agriculture, industry, mining, trade, business and banking.

### III. The impact of Israeli occupation on land and human resources of Jordan

#### A. Land

11. The Israeli aggression in June 1967 resulted in the loss of the West Bank, 6.2 per cent of the total area of Jordan, 25 per cent of Jordan's cultivable area, 80 per cent of the land planted with fruits, 45 per cent of land planted with vegetables, 25 per cent of land planted with cereals and 35 per cent of total livestock.

#### Area and cultivable land use (in millions of dunums)

	Area	Agricultural land	Cereals	Vegetables	Fruits	Unutilized
Kingdom	94.740	13.0	8.7	0.6	0.9	2.8
West Bank	5.874	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.7	
% of total	(6.2)	(25)	(25)	(45)	(80)	

12. The net irrigable area is 728,000 dunums (mostly lie in the Jordan Valley), of which 156,000 dunums (32 per cent) are in the West Bank. This area in particular was subject to frequent attacks and bombardment by Israeli artillery and by air raids, which continued for years after the occupation and caused severe damages to irrigation schemes, roads, houses, farms and other installations, which ended in the destruction of agricultural produce. The total loss in the East Bank caused by continuous Israeli raids in the Jordan Valley, amounted to JD 55 million, or JD 97.2 million in 1975 prices.

13. In the West Bank, the agricultural land was greatly reduced owing to the expropriation of 190,259 dunums of land between 1967 and 1974. Most of the confiscated land is located around Jerusalem, Jericho and Nablus. Over 13,000 housing units were demolished between 1967 and 1974, leaving their dwellers homeless.

14. In judaizing Arab Jerusalem, the Israeli authorities demolished entire villages around Jerusalem, whole quarters in the city, mosques and schools. The Israeli authorities have also confiscated the Palestine museum, 20,000 dunums, including 600 buildings, five mosques, four schools, two markets and two Islamic centres, leaving their dwellers homeless, in order to resettle 100,000 Jews in 30,000 housing units to be built in Jerusalem so as to outnumber the 70,000 Arabs living there.

15. The sanctity of the holy places, including the Dome of the Rock and the Aqsa Mosque and a good number of other mosques and churches, was violated. The Aqsa Mosque was burnt and its structure threatens to collapse owing to excavations by Jewish fanatics searching for Solomon's temple.

#### B. Human resources

16. Israeli aggression caused the influx of over 414,000 evacuees from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to East Bank.

17. Israeli authorities deported and put to exile 1,500 persons between 1967 and 1972, entirely demolished three villages, leaving 8,500 persons homeless, and destroyed 7,542 houses in refugee camps, whose dwellers became homeless for the second time in their history. Moreover, 6,000 persons were tempted to migrate. Some of them were supplied with air-tickets free of charge in order to migrate to the United States of America, Canada and Latin America.

18. The end result was that the population of the West Bank, estimated to be 1.3 million persons in 1975, was reduced to only 700,000 persons who are actually living there. Of these, 19,000 were committed to prison because they denounced Israeli occupation.

C. Employment

19. The total labour force, according to the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, numbered 126,400 persons in 1973 at a participation rate of 19 per cent.

20. Israeli policy was determined to utilize the maximum number of the Arab labour force available in the occupied territory, in order to achieve the following goals:

(a) To serve Israeli development in the fields of agriculture, industry and construction and thereby replace the maximum number of Jews serving their armed forces;

(b) To choke the occupied territory's resistance to occupation;

(c) To bleed the occupied territory's labour force, which resulted in the substantial reduction of the West Bank's economic growth and development potential.

IV. The impact of Israeli occupation on the Seven-Year Economic Development Plan

21. The implementation of the Seven-Year Plan was halted in the West Bank owing to Israeli military occupation and work on several vital projects in East Bank was either delayed or halted. Among these were the Yarmouk Dam, electrification of Jordan, Jerusalem airport and other projects in the various sectors of the economy. The total investment of these projects was estimated at JD 175 million (or JD 332.7 million in 1975 prices), an amount which, if it had been spent, would have expanded further Jordan's economic potential and its productive capacity.

22. In East Bank, the Government had to adopt an ad hoc development programme and launched an emergency programme in an attempt to absorb the economically active population seeking work. The Government also proceeded in implementing projects and proposals included in the Seven-Year Plan for East Bank.

Investment in the Seven-Year Plan  
(1964-1970)

(in millions of Jordanian dinars)

---

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Plan	22.2	29.1	38.9	49.5	45.8	46.7	42.3
Actual	18.8	23.2	24.9	24.3	27.4	34.2	23.2

---

23. Actual investment totalled JD 176 million, part of which was spent on capital projects not included in the plan. According to the evaluation report, only 40 per cent of the total number of projects and proposals were implemented.

24. Again, Israeli occupation of the West Bank stood in the way of Jordan's development drive and in the way of achieving the plan's goals.

V. The impact of Israeli occupation on the economic performance of Jordan

25. The adverse effects of Israeli occupation and its aftermath had precipitated far-reaching effects envisaged in the following:

(a) The economic performance in East Bank after the 1967 Israeli aggression was characterized by recession, which started immediately after June 1967 and continued until the end of 1968. Then a period of recovery continued until mid-1970, followed by a period of depression, a picture which reversed itself marginally in 1971, and the economy has continued to revive since then.

(b) East Jordan's economy suffered, until 1972, from excess demand, inflationary pressures, financial imbalances, sectoral deficits, rise in prices and substantial expansion in money and credit.

(c) Table 1 shows Jordan's GNP projected at 1975 prices for the period from 1967 to 1975 on the proviso that conditions and growth rates experienced prior to June 1967 remained the same. Table 2 shows actual data for East Bank's GNP for the corresponding period in 1975 prices.

(d) In comparing both tables, we find that GNP annual rate of growth dropped by 7.6 per cent, GDP at market prices dropped by 7.8 per cent, GDP at factor cost declined by 7.4 per cent, consumption declined by 7.1 per cent, investment dropped by 0.4 per cent, imports of goods and non-factor services outgrew the 1959-1966 growth rate by 1.4 per cent, exports of goods and non-factor services declined by 4.6 per cent and net factor income from abroad also dropped by 6.3 per cent.

(e) Again, by subtracting the findings in table 2 and those in table 3 (West Bank's GNP in 1975 prices according to the Central Bureau of Statistics in Israel) from table 1, we may observe the following (as shown in table 4):

(i) Jordan's accumulated loss amounted to JD 2.2 thousand million in terms of economic resources. In 1966, the West Bank contributed about 45 per cent of the total economic resources in the country;

(ii) The accumulated loss in GNP amounted to JD 1.6 thousand million and in GDP at market prices JD 1.5 thousand million.

Jordan's economic resources and uses  
(1967-1975)

(in millions of Jordanian dinars)

	Projected East and West Banks 1	East Bank 2	West Bank 3	Accumulated loss (1 - 2 - 3) 4
GNP	5,379.1	2,741.2	1,009.6	1,618.2
Imports of (G+NFS)	2,078.4	1,059.1	474.5	544.8
Resources/ uses	7,457.5	3,800.3	1,484.1	2,163.0
Consumption	4,817.4	2,537.6	871.8	1,408.0
Investment	801.7	505.2	180.0	116.5
Exports of (G and S) including net factor income from abroad	1,838.3	757.5	432.3	638.5

- (iii) West Bank's economic resources as shown in the previous table did not exceed 20 per cent of Jordan's economic resources compared with 45 per cent in 1966. The drastic change can also be seen in other macro-economic variables.
- (iv) Again, Jordan's economy lost in terms of domestic demand an accumulated amount of JD 1.5 thousand million and in terms of external demand JD 0.6 thousand million.
- (v) The negative saving-investment gap widened. Otherwise, if Israeli occupation had not taken place, it would have shown positive savings:
- (a) Jordan's domestic savings, as shown in table 1, has shown a surplus since 1972 and until 1975 compared with negative domestic savings in previous years;
- (b) Jordan's net-factor income from abroad (in table 1) showed an accumulated amount of JD 561.4 million, which would have been used in supplementing national savings;
- (c) External savings in this case would have been in the range of only 30 per cent of total savings, compared with 58.1 per cent in East Bank.



(f) Again, East Bank suffered from balance-of-payments pressures, especially from 1969 through 1971. The estimated accumulated loss in exports of goods and non-factor services was JD 525 million and in net-factor income from abroad was JD 113.8 million.

(g) Domestic revenues of the government budget incurred a loss of 32 per cent of the total. Furthermore, the budget was subject to further financial pressures owing to the following:

- (i) The influx of over 414,000 evacuees, who needed food, shelter and clothing;
- (ii) Labour-market pressures;
- (iii) The need to expand and reconstruct infrastructure facilities;
- (iv) Higher budgetary allocations for defence instead of investment;
- (v) Allocations for compensation of farmers at the Ghor area and for reconstruction of the severely damaged areas in the Jordan Valley as a result of the continuous daily Israeli raids for several years after June 1967.

(h) Jordan lost half of its markets, which caused a severe shock in Jordan's economy, especially in the industry, trade and construction sectors.

(i) The unfavourable effects on business confidence, which caused reluctance in investment.

(j) The re-routing of sea-borne trade through Beirut instead of Aqaba, owing to the closure of the Suez Canal.

#### The economic situation of the West Bank after June 1967

26. The statistical data, presented by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Israel, on the West Bank do not reflect the true picture for several reasons, among which are:

(a) GNP figures and other macro-economic variables for the West Bank in 1971 are far below the 1966 level;

(b) Statistics for the integrated pre-war Jordanian economy showed that GNP of the West Bank reached JD 79.2 million in 1966, while GNP, as shown in Israel's own statistics (in 1975 prices), was JD 78.2 million in 1971 for the West Bank;

(c) Investment in the West Bank (in 1975 prices) was only JD 5.9 million in 1968, JD 7.7 million in 1970 and JD 9.2 million in 1971, which is far below the actual figure for 1966;

/...

(d) Figures quoted for 1968-1971 are far below the corresponding figures for succeeding years;

(e) Production growth rates between 1968 and 1975 for the West Bank were 34.8 per cent in GNP, 27 per cent in GDP, 25 per cent in consumption, 26 per cent in imports and 17 per cent in exports. In constant terms, taking into account the rise in consumer price index of 38.2 per cent, the rates of growth sustained at market prices will turn to be negative at a declining trend of 3.4 per cent in GNP, 11 per cent in GDP, 13 per cent in consumption, 12 per cent in imports and 21 per cent in exports.

27. Therefore these statistical peculiarities should be kept in mind in discussion throughout the report.

28. During the period from 1967 to 1975 the economic performance was below potential on account of low absorptive capacity, reflecting largely institutional and manpower constraints.

29. GNP of the West Bank in real terms rose from JD 34.2 million in 1968 to JD 117.4 million in 1975.

30. If Israeli occupation did not take place, assuming conditions remained the same, Jordan's GNP in real terms would have reached a global figure of JD 434 million. The West Bank's contribution, in this case, will be only 27 per cent in 1975 against 42.6 per cent in 1966, when the West was part of Jordan.

31. Per capita GNP in real terms in the West Bank was JD 109 in 1972 against the equivalent of JD 514 in Israel in 1972.

32. This low income accompanied by a substantial rise in prices of 38 per cent per annum, played a dominant role in determining demand and output.

33. West Bank's gross domestic expenditures in real terms is estimated to reach JD 112.8 million in 1975 against JD 418.3 million for Jordan if the Israeli occupation had not taken place.

34. Incremental capital output ratio in the West Bank was only 1:1 during the period, which denotes that most projects were labour intensive projects.

35. The deficit in the balance of trade of goods and non-factor services was JD 91 million in the West Bank in 1975 against JD 68 million for the Kingdom.

(a) Exports of goods and non-factor services in the West Bank is estimated to reach JD 52 million in 1975 against JD 234 million for Jordan.

(b) Imports of goods and non-factor services in the West Bank is estimated at JD 143 million in 1975 against JD 303 million for Jordan.

36. This left the West Bank with a negative saving-investment gap; otherwise if the economics of both Banks were still integrated, it would have shown a positive domestic savings.

37. The factors responsible for holding down growth and development in the West Bank, which continued to exert themselves throughout the period 1967-1975, are numerous, among which were:

- (a) Israeli occupation of the West Bank;
- (b) Continuous daily raids on the Jordan Valley for years after the cease-fire in 1967;
- (c) Oppression and confiscation of land and property;
- (d) Demolition of entire villages, quarters of cities, refugee camps and houses;
- (e) Bleeding the Arab labour force to serve their own development, which had adverse effects in the West Bank's development;
- (f) Committing thousands of persons to prison and deporting others outside Israel because they denounced Israeli occupation;
- (g) Shifting the economic resources of the West Bank to Israel;
- (h) The October War of 1973;
- (i) Control over the exploitation of natural and human resources by means of expropriation, imposition of high tax rates between cities and at ports of entry and on farmers so that they would leave their farms;
- (j) Slow suffocation of human rights, freedom and development.

38. The end result culminated in low productivity, which led to low income reflected by low savings and low investment, decline in output and in the productive capacity, especially in people's ability to produce more goods and services.

VI. Major sectors

39. The interlocked economic integration between the West and East Banks and intrasectoral flow of goods and services between both Banks was disintegrated and disrupted as a result of the Israeli occupation.

40. The Israeli occupation of the West Bank deprived Jordan of 40 per cent of its domestic output, or 40 per cent in the primary sector, 12.4 per cent in the secondary sector and 47.6 per cent in the tertiary sector.

41. Again, table 4 (Jordan's loss in GNP owing to Israeli occupation) shows that the accumulated loss in GDP at factor cost between 1967 and 1975 totalled JD 1.1 thousand million. To put it in a different perspective, Jordan lost (owing to the Israeli occupation) in domestic income generated out of the primary sector JD 232 million, in the secondary sector JD 171 million and in the tertiary sector JD 727 million.

A. Agriculture

42. Income generated from this sector in 1966 totalled JD 27.7 million, 40 per cent of which was contributed by the West Bank. The labour force engaged in this sector accounted for over 35 per cent of the total, of which almost one half were in the West Bank. Agricultural exports constituted 51 per cent of the total domestic exports in 1966, almost one half of which were contributed by the West Bank.

43. Unfortunately, Israeli occupation in 1967 caused the loss of 80 per cent of land planted with fruits, 45 per cent of land planted with vegetables, 25 per cent of crops and 35 per cent of total livestock.

44. Output of wheat rose by 21.2 per cent per annum between 1958-1960 and 1964 and 1966, while tomatoes production rose by 7.9 per cent per annum, other vegetables 8.1 per cent, olives 2.8 per cent, citrus 30.1 per cent and grapes by 3.7 per cent.

Output of principal agricultural products

(000 Tons)

1964-66 Average

	Kingdom	West Bank	%
1. Wheat	224.4	67.3	30
2. Tomatoes	187.1	121.6	65
3. Other vegetables	338.5	220.0	65
4. Olives	55.8	44.6	80
5. Citrus	47.1	28.3	60
6. Grapes	72.7	43.6	60

45. The West Bank's contribution in 1966 in Jordan's agricultural production was 30 per cent in terms of wheat, 65 per cent in tomatoes, 65 per cent in other vegetables, 80 per cent in olives, 60 per cent in citrus and 60 per cent in other fruits including grapes.

46. Agricultural output of the irrigated area constitutes 30 per cent of the total; in spite of the fact that only 5.6 per cent of all cultivable land is under irrigation. Therefore, the Government gave top priority to irrigation schemes, most of which were in the Jordan Valley. Unfortunately the continuous Israeli raids for several years after 1967 on the Valley severely damaged several houses, farms, roads, irrigation schemes and other installations, including the Yarmouk dam, East Ghor Canal and other canals and laterals. Consequently, agricultural produce, income and exports were hardly affected. The total estimated loss was JD 55 million, or JD 97.2 million in 1975 prices.

47. The main features of the Yarmouk project included the construction of two dams of an annual capacity of 550 MCM, main canals and a system of laterals, extending and raising the sides of the East Ghor Canal, drainage system and erecting a hydro-electric power plant of a capacity of 62 MW, at a total cost of JD 45 million. This project was to irrigate over 500,000 dunums and to increase agricultural income by JD 24 million when completed. This meant a further loss in agricultural income in the amount of JD 47.3 million, as estimated in 1975 prices, and JD 97.2 million caused also by Israeli raids on the Jordan Valley or a total of JD 139.5 million.

48. Furthermore, the sectoral deficit between East and West Bank after the 1967 Israeli aggression can be attributed to the flow of agricultural products from the West to East Bank, which had a direct effect in accumulating over JD 40 million in terms of currency held by the public in the West Bank, which would constitute a threat to the Jordanian dinar's par value if it were to be claimed by Israel.

49. Consequently, the situation of the agricultural sector in the West Bank is in no way to be envied owing to several intolerable measures which have been undertaken by the Israeli authorities:

(a) Several villages were almost demolished and farmers' houses were destroyed, leaving farmers homeless seeking refuge somewhere else;

(b) The agricultural land has been decreased substantially owing to continuous confiscation of agricultural land, which amounted to a total figure of over 190,000 dunums till 1974;

(c) The percentage of agricultural workers to the total labour force dropped from 35 per cent in 1966 to only 21 per cent owing to several types of pressures and persuasion;

(d) The farmers are suffering from the rising cost of inputs marketed mostly in Israel and from the heavy burden of taxes, which in several cases forced the farmers to leave their farms and to seek work somewhere else;

(e) Israeli authorities are endeavoring to introduce changes in the cropping pattern by discouraging production of competitive crops and favouring complementary crops to Israeli agricultural produce;

(f) These measures led to a reduction of West Bank's output, income and exports;

(g) The estimated accumulated loss in agricultural net income between 1967 and 1975 is JD 232 million (see tables 1 to 4) and, on the account of the Israeli raids on the Jordan Valley, JD 140 million, or a total of JD 372 million.

#### B. Mining and manufacturing

50. The role of the West Bank in this sector was significant. Income generated out of this sector was JD 17.3 million in 1966, of which JD 3.5 million (20 per cent) was the contribution of the West Bank. Total industrial employment in the West Bank was 13,850 persons or 37 per cent of the total. Industrial establishments in the West Bank were 3,308 or 48 per cent of the total establishments in both Banks.

51. A cursory analysis of industrial production during the period prior to the events of 1967, revealed that cement production had risen fivefold between 1958 and 1966, while the production of soap and brewing tripled, cigarettes more than doubled, while petroleum products doubled between 1961 and 1966.

52. Again, Israeli aggression and occupation of the West Bank caused the loss of half of Jordan's markets, which was an important outlet for East Jordan's products.

#### Output of principal industries

	<u>May-June</u>		Change %	<u>June-December</u>		Change %
	1966	1967		1966	1967	
1. Cement (000 tons)	140	137	-2	225	152	-35.3
2. Petroleum products (000 tons)	165	198	20	265	195	-26.4
3. Sole leather (tons)	144	133	-10	201	105	-47
4. Upper leather (tons)	177	254	44	409	168	-59

53. With the exception of phosphate production (whose exports declined owing to closure of the Suez Canal and Syrian borders), output of principal industries did not reach the 1966 level except in late 1968 and 1969. Curtailment in the rate of growth of production by leading industries as a result of the loss of the West Bank markets contributed to the sharp decline in production of 59 per cent in upper leather, 47 per cent in sole leather, 35 per cent in cement and 26 per cent in petroleum products. This sharp decline and slackening of growth resulted in a sluggishness in consumer spending, retail sales and production in other lines of industry.

54. The Israeli aggression and occupation of the West Bank caused the delay in implementing the potash project, which was scheduled to commence operation in 1968 with an initial production capacity of 500,000 tons. The total cost of the project was JD 30.5 million to be invested throughout the plan period. Jordan's exports would have increased by JD 5.4 million by 1970. Several other projects were scheduled to be implemented in the manufacturing and mining sector, but unfortunately were not implemented owing to occupation of the West Bank.

55. Again, Israel exerted their concerted efforts to integrate the activities of this sector with Israel's own activities and undertook several measures in order to isolate this sector from other sectors of the economy, among which were:

- (a) Restriction of the purchase of raw materials needed by the West Bank's industries to those produced by their own;
- (b) Imposition of direct import controls;
- (c) Creation of marketing problems in order to weaken this sector;
- (d) Maintaining the West Bank as a consumer market and an outlet for Israel's industrial production;
- (e) Prevention of the establishment of competitive industries and encouragement of industries complementary to their own.

56. Again the estimated accumulated loss in income generated out of this sector between 1967 and 1975 is JD 103 million (see tables 1 to 4).

### C. Construction

57. Jordan's generated income out of construction activity in 1966 amounted to JD 9.3 million, of which JD 3.3 million (35 per cent) constituted the West Bank's contribution in this sector. The area of residential and non-residential buildings built in 1966 in Jordan totalled 314,000 square metres, of which 75,000 square metres (24 per cent) were built in the West Bank. The rate of growth between 1959 and 1966 was 10.4 per cent per annum.

/...

58. Unfortunately, the Israeli occupation caused severe deterioration in this activity to the extent that the volume of the area built for residential purposes in 1970 equalled only the volume of the area built in Nablus in 1965.

59. Moreover, Israeli occupation not only hindered the bolstering of this activity, but also demolished a total number of 13,000 housing units up to 1974, leaving their dwellers homeless and seeking shelter elsewhere; in many cases they were deported to East Bank.

60. The estimated loss of income generated out of this sector is 58 million between 1967 and 1975.

#### D. Electricity and water

61. Jordan's value added in this sector in 1966 totalled JD 2.3 million, of which JD 0.7 million (31 per cent) was contributed by the West Bank. The installed capacity of electric power in Jordan in 1961 was 29 MW, of which 9.4 MW (32 per cent) was installed in the West Bank. Electricity consumption rose from 59.6 million Kwh in 1961 to 154.1 million Kwh in 1966 or at an annual rate of growth of 21 per cent. The generated electric power in Jordan of 177 million Kwh in 1966 dropped to 96.6 million in 1967 or a drop of 45.4 per cent.

62. Assuming the same rate of growth of 21 per cent, electricity generation would have a global figure of 809 million Kwh in 1974 as against 213 million Kwh actually generated in East Bank in 1974.

63. Jordan's electrification scheme was about to be implemented. The project of JD 5.7 million involved the erection of a national grid of 132 Kv linking Zerqa, Amman, Jerusalem, Nablus and Irbid, and construction of a steam power station of 88 MW and a hydroelectric generating plant of a capacity of 30 MW.

64. Unfortunately, Israeli occupation stood in the way of implementation.

65. Currently, Israel is exerting concerted efforts to link several cities in the West Bank, especially in the Nablus area, with their own network, thus increasing the reliance of the West Bank's needs on Israel's own power and resources.

66. The total loss in income generated out of this sector is JD 10 million between 1967 and 1975.

#### E. Tourism

67. Jordan is endowed with some of the most interesting historical and religious sites in the world. These inexhaustible natural resources in terms of Jordan's history, geography, scenery and climate, far from depreciating with use, have yielded attractive returns to Jordan.



68. Tourist arrivals in Jordan increased substantially from 104,100 persons in 1959 to over 618,000 persons in 1966 (or at an annual rate of growth of 29 per cent). Tourism income increased accordingly from JD 2.9 million in 1959 to JD 11.3 million in 1966 (or at an annual rate of growth of 21.4 per cent).

#### The situation after the 1967 Israeli aggression

69. The estimated accumulated loss in tourism income is JD 453.6 million between 1967 and 1975.

70. Several hotels, touristic facilities and other development projects in the tourism sector were scheduled to be implemented, but unfortunately Israeli occupation stood in the way of development.

71. Israeli occupation prevented the preservation, consolidation and maintenance of several holy places, historical and archeological sites.

72. The sanctity of Jerusalem, Hegron and other holy places, including mosques and churches, were violated.

73. Israeli authorities demolished and destroyed several mosques and Christian holy places which are part of the inheritance of all mankind.

74. Israeli authorities confiscated the Palestine Museum, Moslem Waqf property, and a large area of land.

75. The new plan of judaization had placed 70 per cent of all Moslem properties around the great twin Moslem mosques under Israeli possession.

76. Israeli acts of oppression extended to Arab people's rights, freedom, existence and development, which are subject to slow suffocation.

#### F. Trade

77. Income generated out of this sector was JD 28.9 million in 1966, of which JD 13.0 million (45 per cent) represented the contribution of the West Bank. Total business concerns in the West Bank were 6,118 establishments in 1966 or 53 per cent of the total number of establishments in Jordan. The labour force engaged in this sector in the West Bank were 12,028 persons or 44 per cent of the total.

78. The West Bank accounted for 64 per cent of Jordan's exports of goods and services and one half of its imports of goods and services.

#### The situation after 1967 Israeli aggression

79. The estimated accumulated loss in terms of exports of goods and non-factor services is JD 525 million between 1967 and 1975 and, in terms of imports of goods and non-factor services, is JD 545 million.

/...

80. Jordan's loss in capital inflow is estimated at JD 639 million.

81. The estimated accumulated loss in net factor income from abroad is JD 114 million.

82. In the West Bank, the export/import ratio was 43 per cent, the imports aggregate demand ratio 38 per cent and imports total consumption 54 per cent.

83. Israel authorities undertook several measures to threaten the development of this sector by demonstrating the following policy:

(a) It subjected Arabs to Israeli laws and regulations and abrogated all Jordanian laws previously applied;

(b) It imposed heavier taxes and municipal fees causing undue hardship and additional financial burdens;

(c) It subjected inhabitants to heavier rates of income tax thus burdening them with further material losses to those already sustained in consequence of the occupation;

(d) It erected customs barriers between cities and collected excise duties on all imported goods from other cities within the West Bank;

(e) It imposed customs and duties according to Israeli laws, including goods already in stock which were imported even before June 1967, bearing in mind that per capita GNP in the West Bank is only one fifth of Israel's;

(f) It refused to recognize Jordanian licence permits and exerted further economic pressures, especially on travel offices and their agents.

84. Again the estimated accumulated loss in income generated out of this sector is JD 239 million between 1967 and 1975.

#### G. Transport and communications

85. The role of the West Bank in the transport sector was significant. The West Bank accounted for 50 per cent of Jordan's generated income of the transport sector, 36 per cent of the total labour force engaged in the transport sector and 65 per cent of total transport facilities.

86. Unfortunately, works on several roads had to be halted owing to the occupation of the West Bank. Among these roads were the Ramtha-Amman-Jerusalem road, the Hebron-Jerusalem-Nablus road and the Hebron-Dead Sea road. Also the work for the improvement of the Jerusalem Airport was stopped.

87. Currently, only heavy-vehicle movements under strict control can be carried out between East and West Banks through the reopened bridges. This situation led to the segregation of transport activities, which have been transformed into the Israeli economy.

/...

88. The estimated accumulated loss in income generated out of the transport sector is JD 117.6 million between 1967 and 1975 (see tables 1 to 4).

89. In communications, the work in improving the telecommunication networks and installing the microwave system of JD 2.4 million between Jerusalem and Amman were halted. Implementation of several other projects in telecommunications, such as automatic exchanges and carrier units, had to be stopped.

90. These and several other projects were financed out of foreign loans, which had to be repaid, including interest by the Government of Jordan, thus honouring the amounts of the loans withdrawn.

### VII. Summary and conclusion

91. The Israeli aggression of 1967 and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and its aftermath have precipitated far-reaching adverse effects on Jordan's socio-economic set-up, economic development and performance.

92. The Israeli aggression resulted in massive population displacement of over 414,000 to East Bank; created pressures on the budget, labour market and urban infrastructure; caused an unfavourable effect on business confidence and the entrepreneurial climate; hampered development; suspended the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan; and caused financial imbalances and balance-of-payment pressures.

93. In violating the cease-fire orders taken by the Security Council in 1967, Israel continued its daily raids on the Jordan Valley for several years, thus causing severe damage to irrigation schemes, infrastructural facilities, farms, agricultural produce, houses and other installations and structures in the area, which culminated in a total loss of JD 140 million.

94. In the West Bank, Israeli authorities confiscated over 190,000 dunums of agricultural land, demolished over 13,000 houses, entire villages, whole quarters in the city of Jerusalem, several mosques, schools and markets. The property of absentee Arab landlords was placed under Israeli custodianship - a preliminary step towards complete confiscation.

95. Moreover, the sanctity of the holy places was violated. The Israelis violated the sanctity of the two great twin mosques (the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosques), the holy sepulchre, Al-Ibrahimi Mosque, the nativity and several other mosques and churches.

96. The Israeli oppression, aggression and intolerable acts extended to Arabs' rights, freedom, existence and development, and subjected them to slow suffocation. Over 1,500 persons were deported, 19,000 persons were committed to prison, over 6,000 persons were either forced or were tempted to migrate to the Western Hemisphere and several thousands were tortured, humiliated, dragged and forced to be homeless, unsheltered and without any means of survival.

97. In addition, Arab economic resources in the West Bank were shifted to Israel; the Arab labour force was bled, thus choking economic growth potentials and causing severe reduction in the agricultural and the industrial output of the West Bank.

98. Inhumane acts of aggression were envisaged in the construction of physical barriers and customs barriers between cities, which restricted passage throughout the West Bank. Israel subjected Arabs to heavy income tax, high rates of customs and excise duties, municipal fees and a host of other intolerable measures, thus causing undue hardship to farmers, landlords, real estate owners, businessmen and industrialists, who were forced to leave their farms and business concerns seeking some other means of survival.

99. It is quite clear from the above that Israel had and still is violating, ignoring and neglecting the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the basic principles of justice, the Geneva Convention, a whole series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the stipulations of international law and international conventions governing the state of war and the treatment of civilians in occupied territories.

100. The influence of the adverse effects of the Israeli occupation on Jordan's economy can be felt in the following:

(a) The loss of the West Bank, 6.2 per cent of total area of Jordan, 25 per cent of its cultivatable area, half of its markets, 48 per cent of the industrial establishments and 53 per cent of the business concerns;

(b) Jordan was deprived of 45 per cent of its economic resources, 43 per cent of its GNP, 40 per cent of its GDP, 40 per cent of total income generated in the primary sector, 31.2 per cent in the secondary sector and 42.6 per cent in the tertiary sector;

(c) To put it in a different perspective, Jordan's material loss can be summarized as follows:

(i) The estimated loss in total economic resources is JD 2.2 thousand million, of which:

a. The loss in GNP is JD 1.6 thousand million;

b. The loss in exports of goods and non-factor services is JD 0.5 thousand million;

c. The loss in net factor income from abroad is JD 114 million.

(ii) In other words, the estimated loss in gross domestic income generated within the economy is JD 1.1 thousand million of which:

a. The loss in the primary sector, including damages sustained in the Jordan Valley, is JD 0.4 thousand million;

b. The loss in the secondary sector is JD 0.2 thousand million;

c. The loss in the tertiary sector is JD 0.7 thousand million.

Table 1  
Projected gross national product of Jordan 1967-1975  
(at 1975 prices)  
(In millions of Jordanian dinars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Total	Growth rates (1959-66) per cent
1. Gross national product (MP)	185.78	416.37	451.80	500.90	533.55	574.68	632.83	690.17	753.98	824.78	5 379.06	17.2
2. Gross domestic product (MP)	170.63	380.80	411.41	455.03	481.47	515.53	565.66	613.91	667.38	726.44	4 817.63	16.8
(a) Gross domestic product	149.74	332.29	356.90	393.76	412.64	438.19	478.76	516.29	557.69	603.19	4 090.71	16.2
(b) Indirect taxes	20.89	48.51	54.51	61.27	68.83	77.34	86.90	97.62	109.69	123.25	727.92	21.8
3. Consumption	188.78	415.34	441.81	469.86	499.22	530.17	562.67	596.61	632.26	669.44	4 817.38	15.5
4. Gross capital formation	26.39	59.84	65.62	72.00	78.95	86.60	94.99	104.16	114.25	125.32	801.73	18.9
5. Resources gap	-44.52	-94.38	-96.03	-86.82	-96.70	-101.23	-92.06	-86.86	-79.14	-68.32	-801.54	12.8
(a) Imports of G and NFS	-76.60	170.18	182.87	196.56	211.21	226.99	243.96	262.13	281.73	302.78	2 078.41	16.5
(b) Exports of G and NFS	32.06	75.80	86.84	109.74	114.51	125.76	151.90	175.27	202.59	234.46	1 276.87	23.2
6. Net factor income from abroad	15.15	35.57	40.39	45.87	52.08	59.15	67.17	76.26	86.60	98.34	561.43	23.1

Source: For 1966, Department of Statistics.

Notes: 1/ 1967-1975 figures were computed by the National Planning Council according to the 1959-1966 trend plus a 7.8 per cent rise in prices and adjusted according to 1975 prices.

2/ Exports of goods and non-factor services were computed as follows:

- (a) Exports of goods were computed according to the 1959-1966 trend of 17.3 per cent plus a 7.8 per cent rise in prices and adjusted according to 1975 prices;
- (b) Travel income was computed according to the 1959-1966 trend of 21.4 per cent plus a 7.8 per cent rise in prices and adjusted according to 1975 prices;
- (c) Other services receipts were computed at the 1959-1966 trend of 9.4 per cent plus a 7.8 per cent rise in prices and adjusted according to 1975 prices.

3/ GNP and GDP figures were slightly adjusted in accordance with the findings of exports of goods and non-factor services.

4/ In all computations, 1966 figures were taken as a base year.

Table 2

Gross national product of East Bank (1967-1975) at 1975 prices

(In millions of Jordanian dinars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Total	Growth rates actual (1967-1975) per cent
1. Gross national product (MP)	329.91	290.23	318.11	272.45	274.82	276.46	283.18	336.04	360.00	2 741.20	9.6
2. Gross domestic product (MP)	308.93	272.65	295.39	252.99	256.87	258.62	256.15	300.27	322.00	2 523.87	9.0
(a) Gross domestic product	276.51	240.99	261.31	223.05	229.25	228.04	222.07	263.41	285.00	2 229.63	8.8
(b) Indirect taxes	32.42	31.66	34.08	29.94	27.62	30.58	34.08	36.86	37.00	294.24	10.2
3. Consumption	303.21	290.24	314.86	263.47	263.77	263.72	250.28	284.01	304.00	2 537.56	8.4
4. Gross capital formation	43.86	45.73	51.94	34.43	49.72	53.51	58.75	80.22	87.00	505.16	18.5
5. Resources gap	-38.14	-63.33	-71.41	-44.91	-56.62	-58.60	-52.88	-63.96	-69.00	-518.85	
(a) Imports of G and NFS	91.54	112.58	123.35	92.81	93.91	105.74	111.63	148.51	179.00	1 059.07	17.9
(b) Exports of G and NFS	53.40	49.25	51.94	47.90	37.29	47.14	58.75	84.55	110.00	540.22	18.6
6. Net factor income from abroad	20.98	17.58	22.72	19.46	17.95	17.84	27.03	35.77	38.00	217.33	16.8

Source: Department of Statistics.

Note: Figures shown are at market prices and adjusted according to 1975 prices.

Table 3

Gross national product of the West Bank at 1975 prices (1968-1975)  
(In millions of Jordanian dinars)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Total	Growth rates (1968-1972) per cent
1. Gross national product (MP)	82.00	73.50	71.40	78.20	108.50	112.90	124.40	358.70	1 009.60	34.8
2. Gross domestic product (MP)	80.60	65.90	61.70	63.00	83.00	82.70	88.90	253.50	779.30	26.6
(a) Gross domestic product	75.00	60.50	56.20	56.90	77.10	76.50	82.20	234.20	718.60	26.6
(b) Indirect taxes	5.60	5.40	5.50	6.10	5.90	6.20	6.70	19.30	60.70	34.3
3. Consumption	96.40	81.50	78.70	75.80	95.80	92.80	95.30	255.50	871.80	25.5
4. Gross capital formation	5.90	6.70	7.70	9.20	15.90	19.60	25.90	89.10	180.00	61.0
5. Resources gap	-21.70	-22.30	-24.70	-22.00	-28.70	-29.80	-32.20	-91.10	-272.50	
(a) Imports of G and NFS	51.50	42.80	40.90	39.60	52.50	51.30	52.90	143.00	474.50	26.3
(b) Exports of G and NFS	29.80	20.50	16.20	17.60	23.80	21.50	20.70	51.90	202.00	17.5
6. Net factor income from abroad	1.40	7.60	9.70	15.20	25.50	30.20	35.50	105.20	230.30	

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel for 1968-1972.

Notes: 1/ 1973-1975 figures were computed according to the 1968-1972 trend at market prices prevailing in Israel and adjusted according to 1975 prices.

2/ Consumer price index and Israel's official exchange rates were obtained from the International Monetary Fund (International Financial Statistics, vol. 26, No. 11, November 1973; and vol. 28, No. 6, June 1975).

3/ Consumer price index of Israel for 1968-1975 were (1967 = 100): 102.0, 104.5, 110.9, 124.2, 140.2, 168.1, 235.0 and 305.6.

4/ Exchange rates of Israel's pound/JD per (1967-1970) were 10, for 1971, 1972 were 12, 1973 were 12.8 and for 1974, 1975 were 19.2 pounds per 1 Jordanian dinar.

Table 4  
Jordan's loss in gross national product (due to Israeli occupation of the West Bank)  
at 1975 prices between 1967-1975  
 (In millions of Jordanian dinars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Total
1. Gross national product (MP)	86.46	80.17	109.01	189.70	221.66	248.79	283.73	293.54	115.08	1 618.20
2. Gross domestic product (MP)	71.87	58.76	93.46	166.78	195.66	223.96	264.70	278.21	159.94	1 504.40
(a) Gross domestic product (FC)	55.78	41.51	71.67	133.39	152.04	173.54	207.36	212.08	92.89	1 131.42
(b) Indirect taxes	16.09	17.25	21.79	33.39	43.62	50.42	57.34	66.13	67.05	372.98
3. Consumption	112.13	55.17	73.50	257.05	190.60	197.15	253.53	252.95	109.94	1 408.02
4. Gross capital formation	15.98	13.99	14.36	36.82	27.68	25.58	26.19	8.13	51.22	116.57
5. Resources gap	-56.24	-11.00	+6.91	-27.09	-22.61	-4.76	-14.18	+17.02	+91.78	-20.19
(a) Imports of G and NFS	78.64	18.79	30.41	77.50	93.48	85.72	99.20	80.32	-19.22	544.84
(b) Exports of G and NFS	22.40	7.79	37.30	50.41	70.87	80.96	85.02	97.34	72.56	524.65
6. Net factor income from abroad	14.59	21.41	15.55	22.92	26.00	24.83	19.03	15.33	-44.86	113.80

Note: Figures shown in the table above are table 1 minus the sum total of tables 2 plus 3.



Table 5

Jordan's loss in tourism income  
 (In millions of Jordanian dinars)

	<u>Projected</u>		<u>Actual</u>		<u>Loss</u> 1975 prices
	<u>Market prices</u>	<u>1975 prices</u>	<u>Market prices</u>	<u>1975 prices</u>	
1967	14.55	27.47	6.79	12.95	14.52
1968	18.80	33.07	4.60	8.09	24.98
1969	24.29	39.42	4.53	7.35	32.07
1970	31.38	46.98	4.85	7.26	39.72
1971	40.54	55.99	6.35	8.77	47.22
1972	52.38	66.73	8.30	10.57	56.16
1973	67.67	79.51	10.71	12.58	66.93
1974	87.43	94.77	17.29	18.74	76.03
1975	112.96	112.96	17.00	17.00	95.96
		556.90		103.31	453.59

Source: Department of Statistics and Central Bank.

Note: 1966 considered as base year of JD 11.26 million as tourism income.

Table 6  
Cost-of-living index of Amman

	Cyclical Deflator Used 1966 = 100	Spliced 1967 = 100
1967	104.1	100.0
1968	103.8	99.7
1969	111.9	107.5
1970	119.5	114.8
1971	124.6	119.7
1972	134.7	129.4
1973	148.8	142.9
1974	178.5	171.5
1975	197.2	190.1

Source: Department of Statistics.

Table 7

Israel's consumer price index and the pound's exchange rates  
(1967-1975)

	Deflator used		Exchange rates	
	1966=100	1967=100	Pound/Dollar	Pound/Jordanian Dinar
1967	101.7	100.0	3.5	10.0
1968	103.3	102.0	3.5	10.0
1969	106.3	104.5	3.5	10.0
1970	112.8	110.9	3.5	10.0
1971	126.4	134.2	4.2	12.0
1972	142.6	140.2	4.2	12.0
1973	171.0	168.1	4.2	12.8
1974	239.0	235.0	6.0	19.0
1975	310.8	305.6	6.0	19.2

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics,  
 vol. 26, No. 11, November 1973; and vol. 28, No. 6, June 1975.

ANNEX VI

Letter dated 19 March 1975 from the Secretary-General to the heads of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

/Original: English/

I am writing to you in connexion with General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX), paragraph 5 of which reads as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session."

Since information concerning economic matters which is normally available to the United Nations Secretariat is not adequate to enable me to prepare the report requested by the General Assembly, a note verbale has been sent to the permanent representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon inviting them to provide me with information available to them which they consider to be relevant to the subject matter of the report requested by the General Assembly.

In line with the above-cited paragraph of resolution 3336 (XXIX) I am inviting you to supply me with any information which you may have which is directly related to the subject matter of the report requested by the General Assembly.

I should be most grateful if you could send me any material you may have before 1 July 1975, in order that the requested report may be submitted to the General Assembly before the opening of its thirtieth session.

(Signed) Kurt WALDHEIM  
Secretary-General

ANNEX VII

Letters dated 2 May and 26 August 1975 from the Director-General of the  
International Labour Office addressed to the Secretary-General

A. Letter of 2 May 1975

/Original: English/

In your letter of 19 March 1975, you requested me to send you, by 1 July 1975, any information I might have which is directly related to the question of "the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories", on which you are requested, by General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX), to submit, with the assistance of the relevant specialized agencies, a report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

As I understand the question, it relates essentially to the economic aspects of the situation, such as industrial and agricultural production, use of natural resources, international trade and allied subjects, which are not primarily within the competence of the ILO, and therefore there is no directly relevant, authoritative information available to the ILO which would be of assistance in the preparation of your report.

However, there have been, within the ILO, several developments regarding aspects of the situation referred to in General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) which fall within its competence and which I should bring to your attention, if only to help you build up a complete picture of the handling of the various aspects of the situation in the components of the United Nations system.

At its fifty-ninth session in June 1974, the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution concerning the "Policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other Arab territories", a copy of which is enclosed (see appendix III below).

At its 194th session in November 1974, the Governing Body took the following decision in regard to the resolution:

"The Governing Body instructs the Director-General:

- "(1) To communicate the resolution to the Israeli authorities;
- "(2) To ensure for the regions concerned by the resolution, as far as possible in the languages of the country, the widest dissemination of ILO documents concerning the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights;
- "(3) To submit to the Governing Body at its next session a report and proposals concerning the implementation of the operative part of the resolution;

/...

"(4) To keep the Conference informed of the measures taken in application of the resolution."

In communicating the resolution to the Government of Israel in November 1974, I also drew the Government's attention to the operative paragraphs of the resolution. Early in 1975, I sent the Governments, international intergovernmental organizations and employers' and workers' organizations of the regions concerned, in addition to the text of the resolution, copies of a document issued in Arabic, English and French setting forth the principles and standards of the ILO on the subject of the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights and referring in particular to the ILO standards on freedom of association, the elimination of discrimination in employment and the abolition of forced labour. A copy of this document is also attached (see appendix II below). I specified that these documents were being dispatched with a view to their dissemination in the regions referred to in the Governing Body's decision mentioned above.

Reporting to the Governing Body at its 195th session in March 1975, in accordance with point (3) in that decision, I stated that I would keep the situation under review in the light of information I might receive and would consider what action might be required. I would bear in mind the possibility of sending a representative to the area to obtain the necessary information, should such a mission appear desirable. I would report to the Governing Body at an early session. The Governing Body took note of the measures taken or contemplated and instructed me to pursue such action along the lines indicated.

I should add that, on 7 October 1974, I had received a communication from the Government of Israel requesting that a special survey of the situation of Arab workers in the territories administered by Israel as regards allegations of discrimination in the field of employment be made as rapidly as possible by an independent expert to be appointed in accordance with established procedures for conducting such survey. The document by which this request was brought to the attention of the Governing Body (GB.194/23/42) is attached (see appendix I below). At its 195th session in March 1975, the Governing Body agreed that it should be left to the Director-General and to its officers to consider what effect should be given to the request made by the Government of Israel.

I shall not fail to keep you informed of any further developments.

(Signed) Francis BLANCHARD  
Director-General

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE  
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL  
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

GOVERNING BODY  
CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION  
CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION

GB.194/23/42  
194th Session

Geneva,  
12-15 November 1974

---

APPENDIX I

Twenty-third Item on the Agenda

---

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Tenth Supplementary Report

---

Request Made by the Government of Israel for a Special  
Survey to Be Carried Out in the Light of Certain Allegations  
relating to Discrimination in the Field of Employment

1. On 7 October 1974 the Director-General received a communication from the Government of Israel requesting that a special survey of the situation of Arab workers in the territories administered by Israel as regards allegations of discrimination in the field of employment be made as rapidly as possible by an independent expert to be appointed in accordance with the procedure approved by the Governing Body at its 191st (November 1973) Session.
2. The Governing Body will recall that at its 188th Session (November 1972) it had given its endorsement to an innovation in the ILO's programme of practical action for the elimination of discrimination in employment, consisting of the possibility of carrying out special surveys of the situation and problems of a country, with a view to making an impartial evaluation of the facts, providing the government with technical aid to clarify uncertain or disputed situations and overcoming the difficulties encountered. Subsequently, at its 191st (November 1973) Session the Governing Body had approved a procedure for the examination of requests for the carrying out of such special surveys. The details of this procedure are set out in the Appendix to the present paper. It entrusts the Director-General with "examining the effect to be given to any request for a special survey submitted by a member State ... and to settle the arrangements for carrying it out in agreement with the government".
3. The Director-General has consulted the Officers of the Governing Body on the follow-up to be given to the request made by the Government of Israel. The Officers have considered that the survey requested falls within the framework of the system of special surveys approved by the Governing Body, that the request is receivable under the procedure laid down, and that the Director-General should, in accordance with that procedure, make the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of the survey in question.
4. The Director-General is currently considering the practical arrangements necessary for the carrying out of the special survey. The Governing Body will be kept fully informed of all further developments.

Geneva, 12 November 1974.

/...

APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Procedure for the Examination of Requests for  
"Special Surveys" on Situations Connected with  
the Elimination of Discrimination in Employment

1. At its 191st Session (November 1973) the Governing Body adopted a procedure for the examination of requests for "special surveys" which governments or organisations of employers or workers may submit on questions concerning the elimination of discrimination in employment.
2. The possibility of undertaking such "special surveys" with a view to evaluating facts and seeking solutions in certain situations was provided for by the Governing Body at its 188th Session (November 1972), on the proposal of its Committee on Discrimination.
3. It was understood that such special surveys might be based on criteria such as those laid down in the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). However, this possibility is more general in scope and is not limited to countries which have ratified the Convention.
4. The questions raised should concern the situation of groups of people defined, for example, according to race, religion, national extraction, social origin, membership of a minority group, sex or age, but should not deal with individual cases unrelated to broader issues of policy.
5. The Director-General was entrusted with "examining the effect to be given to any request for a special survey submitted by a member State, or a workers' or employers' organisation, on specific questions of concern to them, and, if the government concerned agreed to such a survey, to settle the arrangements for carrying it out in agreement with the government".
6. Provision is thus made for two different types of cases: those in which the request is directly submitted by the government of a member State in connection with questions arising in its own country, and those in which the request comes from an employers' or workers' organisation or another member State.

Requests Submitted by the Government  
Concerned

7. The examination of the effect to be given to a request made in these circumstances raises no special procedural problems. The request may, for example, be aimed at obtaining a form of technical co-operation on questions of evaluation or method in this field. In addition, recourse to outside observers, whose action would have an objective and impartial character, can help a government to overcome difficulties arising inside the country in connection with certain questions. In other circumstances, a government may wish to clear up certain doubts to which its action in this field may have given rise at the international level. A special survey on the national situation can in particular help a government to reach more precise conclusions regarding uncertainties which may have prevented it from ratifying the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111). The Governing Body felt that this possibility should be drawn to the special attention of governments.

Requests Submitted by an Employers' or  
Workers' Organisation or by Another Government

8. Receivability of requests. As regards requests submitted by employers' or workers' organisations, the Governing Body laid down principles similar to those which apply in regard to freedom of association: the request must come either from



a national organisation directly concerned, or from international organisations having consultative status with ILO, or from other international or regional employers' or workers' organisations, provided the questions raised directly concern organisations affiliated to them.

9. In the case of a request submitted by the government of a member State in connection with questions arising in another country, the receivability of the request is strictly governed by the condition that the request must relate to "specific questions of concern to it". This presupposes a sufficiently close link between the interests of that government and the questions raised; the Governing Body considered that this could be the case, for example, when such questions concerned the situation of its own nationals working in another country.

10. Communications with the authors of requests. The Director-General may, if necessary, ask the authors of requests to provide further details on the specific questions which they propose to raise and to communicate additional information within a specified time-limit.

11. Communications with the government of the country in regard to which the survey would be requested. The Director-General will inform the government concerned as soon as possible of any receivable and substantiated request, and will request the government to communicate within an appropriate time-limit its observations on this question and its views concerning the possibility of carrying out a special survey under the auspices of the ILO on the questions raised.

12. In cases where the government requests or accepts such a survey, the Director-General will settle the arrangements for carrying it out in agreement with the government, subject to the necessary safeguards, in particular as regards the consultation of employers' and workers' circles concerned.

13. Reports to the Governing Body Committee on Discrimination. The Director-General will report to the Committee on requests received, replies from governments, special surveys undertaken or planned and on cases in which surveys could not be organised, including cases in which they have been refused or no replies have been communicated within a reasonable time-limit. The Committee will, as necessary, be called upon regularly to make such recommendations as it deems appropriate on such questions.

14. List of experts who might be called upon to participate in special surveys. The Director-General was entrusted with examining the possibility of drawing up a list of experts and persons of acknowledged competence, selected from the different regions of the world, whose services could be called upon in appropriate cases. It was further understood that, depending on the circumstances, surveys could also be carried out directly by the International Labour Office.

15. The Governing Body considered that the guidelines set out above should be applied on an experimental basis, on the understanding that they could be re-examined or redefined at a later stage in the light of their practical application.

APPENDIX II

International Labour Organisation

**The Exercise of Civil Liberties  
and Trade Union Rights**

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The Exercise of Civil Liberties  
and Trade Union Rights

1. The International Labour Organisation has adopted various instruments concerning fundamental human rights, including the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights.

2. Certain principles relating to these matters are to be found already among the constitutional provisions of the ILO.

Constitutional Principles

3. The Constitution of the International Labour Organisation affirms that "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice".

4. The Declaration of Philadelphia, which is an integral part of the Constitution, affirms that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity".

5. It proclaims:

labour is not a commodity;

freedom of expression and of association are essential to sustained progress;

poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere;

the war against want requires to be carried on with unrelenting vigour within each nation, and by continuous and concerted international effort in which the representatives of workers and employers, enjoying equal status with those of governments, join with them in free discussion and democratic decision with a view to the promotion of the common welfare.

6. It recognises the solemn obligation of the International Labour Organisation to further among the nations of the world programmes which will achieve the effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures.

\*

\* \* \*

7. The International Labour Conference has adopted various Conventions, Recommendations and resolutions aimed at giving effect to these constitutional principles.

/...

Freedom of Association and Civil Rights

8. The two principal instruments adopted by the International Labour Conference in the field of freedom of association are the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98). Convention No. 87 has been ratified by 80 States and Convention No. 98 by 95 States.<sup>1</sup>

9. The Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), provides that:

workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, shall have the right to establish and, subject only to the rules of the organisation concerned, to join organisations of their own choosing without previous authorisation (Article 2);

workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to draw up their constitutions and rules, to elect their representatives in full freedom, to organise their administration and activities and to formulate their programmes; the public authorities shall refrain from any interference which would restrict this right or impede the lawful exercise thereof (Article 3);

workers' and employers' organisations shall not be liable to be dissolved or suspended by administrative authority (Article 4);

workers' and employers' organisations shall have the right to establish and join federations and confederations and any such organisation, federation or confederation shall have the right to affiliate with international organisations of workers and employers (Article 5); the guarantees mentioned above (Articles 2, 3 and 4) apply also to federations and confederations (Article 6);

the acquisition of legal personality by workers' and employers' organisations, federations and confederations shall not be made subject to conditions of such a character as to restrict the application of the provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Convention (Article 7);

in exercising the rights provided for in the Convention workers and employers and their respective organisations, like other persons or organised collectivities, shall respect the law of the land, but the law of the land shall not be such as to impair, nor shall it be so applied as to impair, the guarantees provided for in the Convention (Article 8);

the term "organisation" employed in the Convention means any organisation of workers or of employers for furthering and defending the interests of workers or of employers (Article 10).

10. The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), provides that:

<sup>1</sup> See appended chart.

workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of their employment and such protection shall apply more particularly in respect of acts calculated to:

- (a) make the employment of a worker subject to the condition that he shall not join a union or shall relinquish trade union membership; and
- (b) cause the dismissal of or otherwise prejudice a worker by reason of union membership or because of participation in union activities outside working hours or, with the consent of the employer, within working hours (Article 1);

workers' and employers' organisations shall enjoy adequate protection against any acts of interference by each other or each other's agents or members in their establishment, functioning or administration (Article 2);

machinery appropriate to national conditions shall be established, where necessary, for the purpose of ensuring respect for the right to organise (Article 3);

measures appropriate to national conditions shall be taken, where necessary, to encourage and promote the full development and utilisation of machinery for voluntary negotiation between employers or employers' organisations and workers' organisations, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (Article 4).

11. The International Labour Conference adopted in 1970 a resolution concerning trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties<sup>1</sup> in which it recognises that the rights conferred upon workers' and employers' organisations must be based on respect for those civil liberties which have been enunciated in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and that the absence of these civil liberties removes all meaning from the concept of trade union rights.

12. In this resolution the Conference places special emphasis on the following civil liberties, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which are essential for the normal exercise of trade union rights:

the right to freedom and security of person and freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention;

freedom of opinion and expression and in particular freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers;

---

<sup>1</sup> ILO: Record of Proceedings, International Labour Conference, 54th Session, Geneva, 1970, p. 733.

freedom of assembly;

the right to a fair trial by an independent and impartial tribunal; and

the right to protection of the property of trade union organisations.

13. In this resolution the Conference expressed its deep concern about, and condemns the repeated violations of, trade union rights and other human rights.

14. The Conference also called upon all member States which have not done so to ratify and apply the United Nations Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and invited the United Nations also to seek this.

15. The Conference also invited the Governing Body to pursue energetically the efforts of the ILO with a view to total decolonisation along the lines of the Declaration adopted on this subject by the United Nations. It furthermore invited the Governing Body to extend and expand its efforts to eliminate the discriminatory practices on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, nationality, political and trade union opinion which still exist in several countries, including countries and territories under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form.

16. The Conference moreover reaffirmed its belief in the principles which inspired the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) and strongly urged that all member States which have not already done so ratify these Conventions and, pending ratification, that they ensure that the principles embodied in these Conventions are observed and that they respect the principles enshrined in these Conventions in the enactment of their national legislation.

#### Abolition of Forced Labour

17. The two basic texts concerning forced labour are the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).

18. Conventions Nos. 29 and 105 have been ratified respectively by 107 and 91 States.<sup>1</sup>

19. Convention No. 29 provides for the suppression, within the shortest possible period, of the use of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms, i.e. all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.

---

<sup>1</sup> See appended chart.

20. Convention No. 105 prohibits recourse to any form of forced labour: as a means of political coercion or education or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social or economic system; as a method of mobilising and using labour for purposes of economic development; as a means of labour discipline; as a punishment for having participated in strikes; and as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.

Elimination of Discrimination in Employment

21. The basic instrument concerning the elimination of discrimination in labour matters is the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111).

22. This Convention has been ratified by 84 States.<sup>1</sup>

23. The objective of the Convention is the elimination, in respect of employment and occupation in general, of any discrimination based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin. The Convention provides that each Member which ratifies it shall undertake to declare and pursue a national policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practices, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation with a view to eliminating any discrimination in respect thereof. It specifies that for this purpose the Member shall, in particular: seek the co-operation of employers' and workers' organisations and other appropriate bodies in promoting the acceptance and observance of this policy; enact such legislation and promote such educational programmes as may be calculated to secure the acceptance and observance of the policy; repeal any statutory provisions and modify any administrative instructions or practices which are inconsistent with the policy; pursue the policy in respect of employment under the direct control of a national authority; ensure observance of the policy in the activities of vocational guidance, vocational training and placement services under the direction of a national authority.

24. The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation, 1958 (No. 111) provides that the policy aimed at the elimination of discrimination in employment should have regard to the following principles:

- (a) the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation is a matter of public concern;
- (b) all persons should, without discrimination, enjoy equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of -

---

<sup>1</sup> See appended chart.

- (i) access to vocational guidance and placement services;
  - (ii) access to training and employment of their own choice on the basis of individual suitability for such training or employment;
  - (iii) advancement in accordance with their individual character, experience, ability and diligence;
  - (iv) security of tenure of employment;
  - (v) remuneration for work of equal value;
  - (vi) conditions of work including hours of work, rest periods, annual holidays with pay, occupational safety and occupational health measures, as well as social security measures and welfare facilities and benefits provided in connection with employment;
- (c) government agencies should apply non-discriminatory employment policies in all their activities;
- (d) employers should not practise or countenance discrimination in engaging or training any person for employment, in advancing or retaining such person in employment, or in fixing terms and conditions of employment; nor should any person or organisation obstruct or interfere, either directly or indirectly, with employers in pursuing this principle;
- (e) in collective negotiations and industrial relations the parties should respect the principle of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation, and should ensure that collective agreements contain no provisions of a discriminatory character in respect of access to, training for, advancement in or retention of employment or in respect of the terms and conditions of employment;
- (f) employers' and workers' organisations should not practise or countenance discrimination in respect of admission, retention of membership or participation in their affairs.

25. The same Recommendation also provides that appropriate agencies should be established for the purpose of promoting application of the said policy in all fields of public and private employment, and in particular:

- (a) to take all practicable measures to foster public understanding and acceptance of the principles of non-discrimination;
  - (b) to receive, examine and investigate complaints that the policy is not being observed and, if necessary by conciliation, to secure the correction of any practices regarded as in conflict with the policy; and
  - (c) to consider further any complaints which cannot be effectively settled by conciliation and to render opinions or issue decisions concerning the manner in which discriminatory practices revealed should be corrected.
-



Chart of Ratifications of ILO Conventions  
relating to Fundamental Human Rights

x = ratified Convention

Country	Freedom of Association		Forced Labour		Discrimination
	Convention No. 87	Convention No. 98	Convention No. 29	Convention No. 105	Convention No. 111
Afghanistan				x	x
Albania	x	x	x		
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x
Australia	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x
Bangladesh	x	x	x	x	x
Barbados	x	x	x	x	x
Belgium	x	x	x	x	
Bolivia	x	x			
Brazil		x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x		x
Burma	x		x		
Burundi			x	x	
Byelorussian SSR	x	x	x		x
Cameroon	x	x	x	x	
Canada	x			x	x
Central African Rep.	x	x	x	x	x
Chad	x	x	x	x	x
Chile			x		x
China <sup>1</sup>		x		x	x
Colombia			x	x	x
Congo	x		x		
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x
Cuba	x	x	x	x	x

<sup>1</sup> The entries in this chart relate to ratifications communicated in the name of China by the authorities representing China in the ILO at the date of communication. All these ratifications were registered after 1 October 1949 (the date on which the People's Republic of China was founded) and before 16 November 1971, the date on which the ILO Governing Body decided to recognise the Government of the People's Republic of China as the representative Government of China.

/...

Country	Freedom of Association		Forced Labour		Discrimination
	Convention No. 87	Convention No. 98	Convention No. 29	Convention No. 105	Convention No. 111
Cyprus	x	x	x	x	x
Czechoslovakia	x	x	x		x
Dahomey	x	x	x	x	x
Democratic Yemen (Aden)		x	x	x	
Denmark	x	x	x	x	x
Dominican Rep.	x	x	x	x	x
Ecuador	x	x	x	x	x
Egypt	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador				x	
Ethiopia	x	x			x
Fiji		x	x	x	
Finland	x	x	x	x	x
France	x	x	x	x	
Gabon	x	x	x	x	x
German Dem. Rep.					
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana	x	x	x	x	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	
Guatemala	x	x		x	x
Guinea	x	x	x	x	x
Guyana	x	x	x	x	
Haiti		x	x	x	
Honduras	x	x	x	x	x
Hungary	x	x	x		x
Iceland	x	x	x	x	x
India			x		x
Indonesia		x	x		
Iran			x	x	x
Iraq		x	x	x	x
Ireland	x	x	x	x	
Israel	x	x	x	x	x

Country	Freedom of Association		Forced Labour		Discrimination
	Convention No. 87	Convention No. 98	Convention No. 29	Convention No. 105	Convention No. 111
Italy	x	x	x	x	x
Ivory Coast	x	x	x	x	x
Jamaica	x	x	x	x	
Japan	x	x	x		
Jordan		x	x	x	x
Kenya		x	x	x	
Khmer Republic			x		
Kuwait	x		x	x	x
Laos			x		
Lebanon					
Lesotho	x	x	x		
Liberia	x	x	x	x	x
Libyan Arab Rep.		x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	x	x	x	x	
Madagascar	x		x		x
Malawi		x			x
Malaysia		x	x	x	
Mali	x	x	x	x	x
Malta	x	x	x	x	x
Mauritania	x		x		x
Mauritius		x	x	x	
Mexico	x		x	x	x
Mongolia	x	x			x
Morocco		x	x	x	x
Nepal					x
Netherlands	x		x	x	x
New Zealand			x	x	
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x
Niger	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	
Norway	x	x	x	x	x
Pakistan	x	x	x	x	x

/...

Country	Freedom of Association		Forced Labour		Discrimination
	Convention No. 87	Convention No. 98	Convention No. 29	Convention No. 105	
Panama	x	x	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x		x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal		x	x	x	x
Qatar					
Romania	x	x	x		x
Rwanda				x	
Senegal	x	x	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore		x	x	x	
Somalia			x	x	x
Spain			x	x	x
Sri Lanka		x	x		
Sudan		x	x	x	x
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland			x	x	x
Syrian Arab Rep.	x	x	x	x	x
Tanzania		x	x	x	
Thailand			x	x	
Togo	x		x		
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey		x		x	x
Uganda		x	x	x	
Ukrainian SSR	x	x	x		x
USSR	x	x	x		x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	
United States					
Upper Volta	x	x	x		x

Country	Freedom of Association		Forced Labour		Discrimination
	Convention No. 87	Convention No. 98	Convention No. 29	Convention No. 105	Convention No. 111
Uruguay	x	x		x	
Venezuela		x	x	x	x
Rep. of Viet-Nam		x	x		x
Yemen					x
Yugoslavia	x	x	x		x
Zaire		x	x		
Zambia			x	x	
Total of ratifications	80	95	107	91	84

/...

APPENDIX III

Resolution concerning the Policy of Discrimination, Racism  
and Violation of Trade Union Freedoms and Rights Practised  
by the Israeli Authorities in Palestine and in the Other  
Occupied Arab Territories  
(adopted 20 June 1974)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Considering that "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice", as is proclaimed in the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation,

Considering that the Declaration of Philadelphia solemnly proclaims that "all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity",

Considering that the right of work, the right to freedom of movement and the right of association are inalienable rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by the international community.

Considering that it is incumbent upon the International Labour Organisation to safeguard these rights and to seek to strengthen them,

Recalling the adoption by the International Labour Conference of the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111),

Emphasizing that the Israeli authorities have ratified those Conventions,

Recalling that the International Labour Conference, in its resolution concerning trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties, unanimously adopted at its 54th Session, clearly stated that, without independence and political liberty, no trade union right could be fully and genuinely exercised by the workers,

Recalling also that in the same resolution the International Labour Conference invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to extend and expand its efforts to eliminate the discriminatory practises on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, nationality and political and trade union opinions which still exist in several countries, particularly in countries and territories under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form,

Considering the resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at recent sessions concerning the racial discrimination being suffered by the indigenous populations of South Africa, Guinea-Bissau and other African territories

/...

subject to a colonial régime or foreign domination, in which the workers' conditions of life and work are similar to those of the Arab working peoples under Israeli occupation,

Recalling, moreover, resolutions 9 (XXVII), 3 (XXVIII) and 4 (XXIX), adopted on 15 March 1971, 22 March 1972, and 14 March 1973, respectively, by the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth sessions, which condemn Israel's persistent violations of human rights in the occupied territories,

Seriously concerned at the continuing violation, by the Israeli authorities, of human rights and workers' rights in the occupied Arab territories, and deeply disturbed at the dangerous consequences of this violation,

1. Declares that any occupation of territory following aggression constitutes in itself a permanent violation of basic human rights and in particular of trade union and social rights;

2. Condemns the policy of racial discrimination and violation of trade union freedoms, impairing basic human freedoms, which the Israeli authorities are pursuing against the Arab people;

3. Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and the Director-General:

(a) To use all the means at the disposal of the International Labour Organisation to put an immediate end to these violations and discriminatory practises;

(b) To take all measures capable of guaranteeing the freedom and dignity of the Arab workers in the occupied territories.

4. Requests the Director-General to submit to an early session a special report on the implementation of this resolution.

B. Letter of 26 August 1975

/Original: Arabic/English/French/

In my letter of 2 May 1975, I outlined developments which had taken place at the time in the ILO regarding some aspects of the situation referred to in General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) and undertook to keep you informed of the evolution of the situation.

/...

A/10290  
English  
Annex VII  
Page 20

I enclose herewith the progress report (GB 196/20/2) which I submitted to the 196th session of the Governing Body, held at Geneva from 30 to 31 May. The Governing Body took note of the measures mentioned in this report and instructed me to report to it on any developments in the situation.

I will keep you informed of any further action which the Governing Body may decide upon at its future sessions.

(Signed) Francis BLANCHARD  
Director-General



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE  
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL  
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

**GOVERNING BODY**  
**CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION**  
**CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION**

GB.196/20/2  
196th Session

Geneva,  
30-31 May 1975

---

Twentieth item on the agenda

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
Second Supplementary Report

Action on the resolution concerning the policy of  
discrimination, racism and violation of trade union  
freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli  
authorities in Palestine and in the other  
occupied Arab territories

1. The Governing Body was informed at its 195th Session (March 1975) of the measures taken by the Director-General in pursuance of the decision by the Governing Body at its 194th Session (November 1974) on the resolution concerning the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories.<sup>1</sup> Following its discussion of this question the Governing Body "took note of the measures taken or contemplated, as described in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Office paper" (reproduced as Appendix I) and "instructed the Director-General to pursue such action along the lines indicated". The action pursued since then has consisted of the following elements.

2. The text of a letter dated 6 March 1975 from Mr. Nasr (Employer member, Lebanon) and of the corresponding extract from his statement at the 195th Session of the Governing Body to which he referred (Appendices II and III) have been communicated to the Government of Israel with a view to obtaining its observations on the questions raised. The Governing Body will be informed of any reply received from the Government of Israel. Mr. Nasr's letter and the extract from his statement mentioned above have also been communicated to all the other governments and organisations of the regions concerned, as described below.

3. Following communication by the Director-General on 20 January 1975 of the resolution and of the document concerning "the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights" to all of those governments and organisations for the purpose of dissemination in the regions concerned, one reply has been received, namely, from the Government of Syria (Appendix IV). The letter sent to that Government by the Director-General following receipt of its reply is reproduced as Appendix V.

---

<sup>1</sup> Document GB.195/2/2, reproduced as Appendix I.

4. Having received no other communication the Director-General, by letter dated 2 May 1975 (Appendix VI), again wrote to the governments, intergovernmental organisations and employers' and workers' organisations in the regions concerned by the resolution, with regard to examination of measures taken or to be taken on the resolution.

5. A further letter, dated 2 May 1975 (Appendix VII), was also sent to the Government of Israel.

6. Furthermore, the Director-General is bearing in mind the possibility of sending one or two persons to the area to obtain information, as envisaged in the document submitted to the Governing Body at its 195th Session, and he reserves the possibility of reverting to that question in due course.

7. Finally, it may be useful to note that, with regard to the application of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), in Israel - although this question is not directly related to the situation in the territories to which the above-mentioned resolution refers - the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations formulated an observation at its March 1975 session, the text of which is reproduced as Appendix VIII.

8. The Director-General will submit a detailed report as soon as possible concerning replies and information obtained on the basis of the measures indicated above and concerning any further proposals which might appear appropriate having regard to such replies and information.

9. The Governing Body may wish to take note of the measures mentioned above and to instruct the Director-General to report to it on any developments in the situation.

Geneva, 2 May 1975.

POINT FOR DECISION:

Paragraph 9.

1...

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE  
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL  
OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DEL TRABAJO

**GOVERNING BODY**  
**CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION**  
**CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION**

GB.195/2/2  
195th Session

Geneva,  
4-7 March 1975

---

APPENDIX I

Second Item on the Agenda

ACTION ON THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE  
CONFERENCE AT ITS 59TH SESSION (JUNE 1974)

Resolution concerning the Policy of Discrimination,  
Racism and Violation of Trade Union Freedoms  
and Rights Practised by the Israeli  
Authorities in Palestine and in the  
Other Occupied Arab Territories

1. Having examined at its 194th Session (November 1974) the question of the action to be taken on the resolution concerning the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories, the Governing Body instructed the Director-General -

- (1) to communicate the resolution to the Israeli authorities;
- (2) to ensure for the regions concerned by the resolution, as far as possible in the languages of the country, the widest dissemination of ILO documents concerning the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights;
- (3) to submit to the Governing Body at its next session a report and proposals concerning the implementation of the operative part of the resolution;
- (4) to keep the Conference informed of the measures taken in application of the resolution.

2. In accordance with point (1) of that decision the Director-General communicated the resolution to the Israeli Government by letter of 25 November 1974, drawing its attention to the operative part of the resolution.

3. To give effect to point (2) of the decision, a document setting out the ILO's principles and standards concerning "the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights" was prepared in Arabic, English and French. The Director-General sent a number of copies to each government, intergovernmental organisation and employers' or workers' organisation in the regions concerned by the resolution, and at the same time drew attention to the resolution and to the Governing Body's request for the widest dissemination of the documents in the regions concerned. The governments and organisations may obtain extra copies on request.

4. As regards point (3) of the decision, which relates to the implementation of the operative part of the resolution, in operative paragraph 3 the ILO is asked to use all the means at its disposal to achieve the objectives of the resolution. These objectives can, of course, be achieved only if information is available for an assessment of the scope of the problem and how to deal with it. The Director-General has arranged for the collection of information by the Office so as to keep

the situation under review and consider what action may be required. He will make any necessary resource adjustments for the purpose. He assumes that he will receive the information required in answer to his letters to governments and organisations in the regions concerned, mentioned in paragraph 3 above. In the light of that information he will consider taking steps to make further contact with the competent authorities, should the need arise. Moreover, he will bear in mind the possibility of sending an official or some other representative to the area to obtain the information, should such a mission appear desirable, in which case he will so inform the Governing Body. The Director-General will report to the Governing Body at an early session on the action taken.

5. As regards point (4) of the decision, the Director-General's Report to the Conference at its forthcoming session will contain information on the action taken under the resolution.

6. The Governing Body may wish to take note of the measures taken or contemplated, as described in paragraphs 2 to 5 above, and to instruct the Director-General to pursue such action along the lines indicated.

Geneva, 28 January 1975.

POINT FOR DECISION:

Paragraph 6.

/...

APPENDIX II

Letter dated 6 March 1975 from Mr. Nasr to the  
Director-General of the International Labour  
Office

Following the statement I made in the Governing Body regarding item 2 of the agenda, please find below some further cases which require immediate ILO action in pursuance of the resolution of the 1974 Conference concerning "the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories":

(a) Mr. George Hazboun, Secretary of the Union of Shoe Workers in Bethlehem, has been detained in prison since November 1974. He and Mr. Hejazi, Mr. Abou Gharibah and Mr. Atallah Rishmaoui have been tortured and their lives are, consequently, in imminent danger.

(b) Dr. Salah-uddin Anabtaoui, Secretary of the Arab Order of Medical Doctors, has been expelled from his homeland since 1968.

The same thing was done in the following cases:

(a) Dr. Faisal Kanaan, Secretary of the Order of Dentists;

(b) Dr. Walid Kamhaoui, former Secretary of the Order of Medical Doctors, was expelled in December 1973;

(c) Dr. Alfred Tobassi, Secretary of the Order of Dentists, was expelled in November 1974;

(d) Mrs. Abdul-Hadi, Secretary of the Women's Union in Nablus, was detained, tortured and expelled in 1968;

(e) Mr. Mahmoud Kadri, teacher and Secretary of the Preparatory Committee of the Union of Teachers of the Western Bank (of Jordan), was expelled from his homeland in November 1974.

In April 1974, the following trade unionists were detained in prison and are still there (they were not brought before a court):

(a) Mr. Husni Haddad, engineer, Secretary of the Order of Engineers of the branch of Hebrun and Bethlehem;

(b) Mr. Abbas Abdul-Hakk, engineer of the Order of Engineers, the branch of Nablus;

(c) Dr. Farhan Abou El-Layl, member of the Board of the Order of Medical Doctors of Nablus;

(d) Mr. Abdul-Majid Hamdan, member of the Preparatory Committee of the Teachers' Syndicate of the Western Bank.

(Signed) Marwan NASR  
Employers' Member of the  
Governing Body

APPENDIX III

Extract from Mr. Nasr's statement at the one hundred and ninety-fifth session of the Governing Body, first sitting, Tuesday morning, 4 March 1975

"Arab workers in the occupied territories of Palestine are not admitted into the highly technical industries, but their employment is confined to the simpler activities. They claim that this is done to prevent them from acquiring higher know-how and the higher standard of living that goes with it. Such activities to which they are confined are agricultural hand-labour, building, simple processes in the canning industry, services in restaurants and hotels. They are denied any access to such industries as the diamond, electric, electronic and chemical industries.

"They are asked to pay up to 33 per cent of their wages in taxes for the social security system and for the war effort. You can imagine their feelings when they will be supporting the war effort of the authorities which have occupied their own territories, but still they are submitted to it. And, which is worse, when it comes to benefits from the social security system, they are not allowed benefits from the social security system for which a part of their salary is being deducted.

"Because they are confined to certain types of work and not to others, they have sometimes to travel an hour or more, one hour going and one more coming from their work, and that is extra time - it is certainly not considered part of their working hours. And then they have to go on buses, which sometimes take double the number they should and sometimes there are accidents. For example, in 1973, a bus accident between Nathania and Tel Aviv caused the injury of several workers and in the village of Assira, there was a sort of grumbling and even a threat to strike. The people who did it were persecuted, they were beaten by what is called the Police Borders Force, put on a blacklist and not given the opportunity to work in any other factory.

"In factories which employ three shifts, the first shift, which is the day shift - the easier shift - is always the exclusivism of the Jewish workers; the Arab workers are confined to only the second and the third shifts, which are the evening and the night shifts.

"Arab workers are not permitted to eat at the tables at lunch-time; they have to use the floor as a dining table.

"There is always a special security officer to deal with Arab workers if they say that their conditions of work are not happy. Thus, in the Yashin Fruit-Packing Factory in Mellis, when the Arab workers had threatened a strike, they were arrested, beaten and sent away and, when they are fired under these conditions, they cannot find work in any other factory.

"The workers, when they come from the occupied territories to work in the other territories, are denied the protection of the Arab labour unions in their home country, because they are working in factories in the other part. And, of course, they are not protected by the trade unions in the other part because they are residents of the occupied territories.

"Workers' unions in occupied Arab territories are under constant pressures and threats. Mr. Dameen Hussein Abhoud, secretary of the union of building labourers in Ramallah, was submitted to investigations and threats by the secret police because he held a meeting of the members at his union on the occasion of Labour Day in 1973. Then, in December 1973, the persecution ended by his being expelled from his own home and his country by the Israeli authorities. He was the last of three other active labour leaders in this union who have suffered at the hands of the police since 1967. The last one, Mr. Adnan Dagher, was arrested in the spring of 1975. He was the secretary of the union and he is still in prison. The union of the workers of Beira had to lose two members of its board of directors, Miss Nejmé Ayyoub and Mr. Mohammad Baghdadi. They were forced to resign under threats because they were active members of the union. Mr. Zakaria Hamdan, Secretary-General of the Federation of Arab Labour Unions on the western bank of the Jordan, was arrested and then was expelled from the country because of union activities. The same thing happened to Mr. Michel Sindaha, secretary of the drivers' union of Jersusalem, and two others, Mr. Khalil Hijazi and Mr. Mohammed Abou Garbieh, who were persecuted. They were put in prison and they are still in prison."



APPENDIX IV

Letter dated 22 March 1975 from the Minister of Social Affairs  
and Labour of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Director-General  
of the International Labour Office

I refer to your communication of 20 January 1975 and the documents appended to it, that is, the resolution concerning the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories, adopted by the International Labour Conference, and the ILO documents relating to the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights. In this connexion, I wish to make the following observations:

1. You stated in your communication that the above-mentioned ILO documents were being sent to us with a view to their dissemination in the regions concerned with the resolution. It is, however, a practical impossibility for us to do this. The Syrian Arab Republic cannot disseminate these documents because it does not exercise effective control over the regions in question.
2. In our opinion, the dissemination of the ILO documents dealing with the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights would not suffice to ensure the application of the above-mentioned resolution, particularly as Israel still occupies the Arab territories and continues to violate trade union and human rights in those territories.
3. The above-mentioned communication contains no indication of the measures capable of guaranteeing the freedom and dignity of the Arab workers in the occupied territories which the resolution invites the Governing Body of the ILO and the Director-General to take.

In these circumstances, and in pursuance of the resolution concerned, we hope that this question will be put before the Governing Body again with a view to the adoption of practical measures to guarantee the trade union and civil rights of the workers concerned.

APPENDIX V

Letter dated 2 May 1975 from the Director-General of the International  
Labour Office to the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour of the  
Syrian Arab Republic

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 22 March 1975 in which, following my letter of 20 January 1975, you were good enough to give me your views concerning the action to be taken on the resolution concerning "the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories" adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 59th session (June 1974). The information contained in your letter of 22 March will be brought to the attention of the Governing Body in the report on this matter, which I propose to submit to it at its next session.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter dated 6 March 1975, which I have received from Mr. Nasr, Employer member of the Governing Body, together with the corresponding part of the statement he made at the 195th session of the Governing Body, to which his letter refers. Mr. Nasr's letter and his statement have been communicated to the Government of Israel with a request for any observations it might have concerning the questions raised.

(Signed) Francis BLANCHARD  
Director-General

APPENDIX VI

Letter dated 2 May 1975 from the Director-General of the International Labour Office to the Governments, intergovernmental organizations and employers' and workers' organizations of the regions concerned

By my letter of 20 January 1975, I had the honour to communicate to you a copy of the resolution concerning "the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights practised by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories" adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fifty-ninth session in June 1974, together with copies of a document entitled The Exercise of Civil Liberties and Trade Union Rights, with a view to their distribution in the regions concerned with the resolution. These steps were taken in accordance with the decisions on the subject adopted by the Governing Body at its one hundred and ninety-fourth session in November 1974 and referred to in my letter of 20 January.

At its one hundred and ninety-fifth session in March 1975, the Governing Body instructed me to pursue the action described in the document I had submitted to it on this matter (GE.195/2/2), a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see appendix I above) and in which I expressed my intention to report to the Governing Body at an early session on the action taken.

With a view to the preparation of such a report, I would be obliged if you would send me information concerning any action you may have taken along the lines indicated by the decision taken by the Governing Body at its one hundred and ninety-fourth session to which I referred in my letter of 20 January.

I also have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter dated 6 March 1975, which I received from Mr. Nasr, Employer member of the Governing Body, together with the corresponding part of the statement he made at the 195th session of the Governing Body (see appendices II and III above, to which his letter refers. Mr. Nasr's letter and his statement have been communicated to the Government of Israel with a request for any observations it might have concerning the questions raised in it.

(Signed) Francis BLANCHARD  
Director-General

APPENDIX VII

Letter dated 2 May 1975 from the Director-General of the International  
Labour Office to the Minister of Labour of Israel

By my letter of 20 January 1975, I had the honour to communicate to you copies of a document entitled The Exercise of Civil Liberties and Trade Union Rights with a view to their distribution in the regions covered by the decision which the Governing Body took at its one hundred and ninety-fourth session, in November 1974 on the action to be taken in pursuance of the resolution concerning "the policy of discrimination, racism and violation of trade union freedoms and rights by the Israeli authorities in Palestine and in the other occupied Arab territories", adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fifty-ninth session in June 1974.

The Governing Body, at its one hundred and ninety-fifth session in March 1975, instructed me to pursue the action described in the paper I submitted to it on this matter (GB.195/2/2), a copy of which is enclosed herewith (see appendix I above), in which I expressed my intention to report to the Governing Body at an early session on the action taken.

With a view to the preparation of such a report, I would be obliged if you would send me information concerning any action you may have taken along the lines of the decision adopted by the Governing Body at its one hundred and ninety-fourth session, to which I referred in my letter of 20 January.

In order that consideration may be given to possible additional steps as contemplated in paragraph 4 of my paper to the Governing Body mentioned above, I would be most grateful for whatever information you could send me concerning developments affecting the matters and territories to which the Conference resolution relates.

Finally, I have noted that, by his letter of 8 April 1975, your Government's Permanent Representative at Geneva informed me that he will forward to me immediately any reply received from the Government concerning the letter I received from Mr. Nasr, Employer member of the Governing Body, and the latter's statement to the Governing Body, which I sent to him on 1 April 1975.

(Signed) Francis BLANCHARD  
Director-General

APPENDIX VIII

Extract from the report of the Committee of Experts on  
the Application of Conventions and Recommendations  
(March 1975 session)

Convention No. 111: Discrimination  
(Employment and Occupation), 1958

Israel (ratification: 1959)

The Committee has noted the information supplied by the Government in response to its previous observation. It hopes that the Government will be able to give, in its next report, specific information on trends in the participation rates for members of the different ethnic and religious groups of the population in higher-grade posts, in the private and public sectors. In particular, it requests the Government to indicate what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministry Committee set up in 1974 (which the report indicates as having been approved by the Government) and for increasing the recruitment of members of the Arab population to skilled positions in the civil service and other public services.

In addition, the Committee notes that - as the Government points out - the Employment Service Act, 1959, prohibits discrimination in the placement operations to which it applies (sect. 42) and provides for a grievances procedure (sect. 43). However, since these provisions do not relate to admissions to certain categories of posts (particularly posts at the higher level referred to in sect. 32 (b)) or to other aspects of employment (such as promotion), the Committee draws the Government's attention to the fact that it would be useful to adopt supplementary provisions on the prevention of discriminatory practices in respect of employment and occupation in general, including specific methods for examining and dealing with any case of alleged discriminatory practices (article 3 (b) of the Convention).

ANNEX VIII

Letter dated 8 July 1975 from the Director-General of the  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Director-General, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 19 March 1975, in which you quote paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) and request any information which we may have directly related to the subject of "adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples, resulting from the repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories".

Aside from the UNESCO/UNRWA Department of Education and the organization of the Tawjihi examinations in the Gaza Strip, UNESCO's only activity of relevance to this problem is the report, prepared for the eighteenth session of the General Conference, on the situation of the national education and the cultural life of peoples in the occupied Arab territories. Within the framework of this report, which was prepared in accordance with resolution 10.1, part III, paragraph 19, adopted by the General Conference at its seventeenth session, certain information relevant to the economic situation in the occupied territories was supplied to UNESCO. While this information is not entirely of direct concern to the subject of the economic effects of aggression and occupation on the Arab States and peoples, copies of the report (document 18 C/16) and of the resolution subsequently adopted by the General Conference (18 C/Res.13.1) are enclosed for reference. Details concerning economic or financial matters are to be found in document 18 C/16 in paragraphs 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 41, 57, 58, 59, 60, 73, 74, 95, 96, 105, 108, 111, 119, 125, 131 and 141 (see appendix II below).

I regret that we are unable to provide any further information relating to the subject matter of the report requested in General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX).

(Signed) John E. FOBES  
Deputy Director-General  
for the Director-General

APPENDIX I

UNESCO General Conference resolution 18 C/Res.13.1 adopted at the  
forty-seventh plenary meeting on 23 November 1974

13. Access by the populations of the occupied Arab territories to national education and culture

13.1 The General Conference,

Recognizing that access to national education and culture is one of the fundamental human rights affirmed by the Charter of the United Nations and the UNESCO Constitution,

Recalling that military occupation of territories by foreign forces constitutes a constant danger to peace and human rights, including the inalienable right to national education and cultural life,

Noting with anxiety that, as is apparent from the report by the Director-General (document 18C/16), the populations in the occupied Arab territories are not enjoying their inalienable and inviolable rights to national education and cultural life,

1. Invites the Director-General to exercise full supervision of the operation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, and to co-operate with the Arab States concerned and with the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to providing the populations in the occupied Arab territories with every means of enjoying their rights to education and culture so as to preserve their national identity;
2. Urgently appeals to Israel to refrain from any act that has the effect of hindering the populations of the occupied Arab territories in the exercise of their rights to national education and cultural life, and invites it to allow the Director-General of UNESCO to carry out the task referred to in the foregoing paragraph;
3. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board on the implementation of this resolution.

APPENDIX II

Extracts from the report by the Director-General on the  
situation of the national education and the cultural  
life of peoples in the occupied Arab territories

/document 18 C/16/

...

"II. THE GAZA STRIP AND NORTHERN SINAI

...

"A. National education

...

"Numerical data

...

"20. According to official Egyptian sources, the education budget for the Gaza zone represented one quarter of the general budget for the zone. This budget amounted to:

£(E)3,514,000 (Egyptian pounds) in 1964-1965  
£(E)4,658,000 in 1965-1966  
£(E)5,130,000 in 1966-1967

"The government also assisted students going to Egyptian universities and institutes.

In 1964-1965, the education budget amounted to £(E)1,500,000, plus the sum of £(E)105,000 for aid to students.

In 1965-1966, the education budget amounted to £(E)1,800,000 plus the sum of £(E)180,000 for aid to students.

In 1966-1967, the education budget was £(E)2,500,000 but aid to students fell to £(E)20,000.

...

"24. Fifty per cent of the education budget is covered by the Israeli authorities; a/ in 1974-1972, education represented 18 per cent of the total

---

a/ Haifa report, p. 5.

/...



budget for the Gaza Strip. b/ It amounted to £(I)10,839,924, to which should be added £(I)386,327 for the building of schools. The remaining 50 per cent of the budget was provided by the municipalities for the government schools.

"25. At the beginning of the occupation, the UNRWA/UNESCO programme had to cope with a substantial increase in the costs of education. Between 1967 and 1970, recurrent expenditure in the education budget rose from \$9,800,000 to \$15,200,000 for UNRWA/UNESCO education services as a whole. The share of the budget allocated to education at present represents 47 per cent, whereas 13 per cent goes to health services. The following table shows the importance of education in the UNRWA budget. Since about 21 per cent of the refugee population receiving education are in the Gaza Strip, it may be taken that approximately one fifth of this budget is used for the Gaza Strip.

---

b/ Ministry of Defense, The Administered Territories 1971-1972, p. 275.

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
	1974	1973	1972
	<u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>adjusted</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Education services</u>			
General education	24,506	21,925	17,752
Vocational and professional training	4,649	4,529	3,661
Share of common costs from Part IV	3,807	3,464	2,894
Total, education	<u>32,962</u>	<u>29,918</u>	<u>24,307</u>
Grand total	<u>70,291</u>	<u>62,676</u>	<u>52,126</u>
Percentage of grand total used for education	47%	48%	47%

Source: Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 1 July 1972-30 June 1973 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013), p. 59, table C.

"26. Besides their contribution to the UNRWA budget, certain Governments make an additional direct contribution to the refugees. Direct contributions for educational services in 1972-1973 are shown below.

Direct contribution to refugees a/ b/ for the year ended 30 June 1973

(In United States dollars)

Governments	Education services	Totals
Egypt	7,095,000	9,022,475
Israel	2,312,619	7,902,665
Jordan	1,672,512	10,074,976
Lebanon	60,970	1,341,493
Syrian Arab Republic	1,342,146	3,530,975

a/ All data shown in this table are provided by the Governments concerned and are expressed in United States dollars computed by applying the agency's accounting rates of exchange.

b/ These contributions direct to the refugees are in addition to contributions made by these Governments.

Source: Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1972-1973, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/9013), p. 102, table 21.

"27. In addition to the contributions to the Regular Budget and the government contributions detailed above, the UNRWA/UNESCO schools receive special donations, particularly from the following countries: United States of America, Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and Switzerland.

...

"Teacher training

...

"36. It will be seen that a large number of teachers hold only the secondary school certificate (980 out of a total of 1,416, or over two thirds), as against 264 university graduates. Only two teachers have a university degree in English and none holds a degree in mathematics. This seems to have adverse effects on the standard of teaching in these subjects. The relatively few teachers (172 out of a total of 1,416) with a two-year post-secondary training will also be noted. All the institutes providing such training are situated on the West Bank of the Jordan and access to them was consequently very difficult for inhabitants of the Gaza Strip until after the hostilities of June 1967. A further point is that UNRWA, on which three of the four such institutes depend, has difficulty in finding teaching posts for graduates from the Gaza Strip. The Israeli authorities, however, report 700 teachers having taken advanced courses in the Gaza Strip and Israel in 1971. c/ Another point is that the salaries payable to teachers make it more tempting to seek work in Israel or sometimes to emigrate.

"Higher education

"37. The table below shows the number of students admitted to the universities and higher institutes of Egypt.

Number of students from the Gaza Strip admitted to the universities and higher institutes of Egypt, 1964-1973

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Universities and higher institutes	728	1,323	nil	nil	nil	1,195	1,030 <sup>a/</sup>	961 <sup>a/</sup>	732 <sup>a/</sup>	1,031 <sup>a/</sup>

a/ The figures from 1970 onwards represent the number of those passing the tawjihi examination who crossed the Suez Canal for the purpose of pursuing higher studies in Egypt.

Source: Ministry of Education, ARE and UNRWA Office, Beirut.

c/ Ministry of Defence, The Administered Territories 1971-1972, p. 276.

/...

"Egypt provides students from the Gaza Strip with financial assistance amounting to £(E)2 million a year for educational costs and £(E)120,000 a year in direct assistance. The Egyptian authorities intend to restrict the number of such students to 1,000, apparently owing to the massive rise in the number of students at the universities of Cairo.

"38. In addition, a number of students continue their studies at foreign universities, often with the assistance of fellowships administered by UNRWA/UNESCO. The number of UNRWA fellowship-holders was 384 in 1968-1969, but fell to 82 in 1972-1973 owing to the running-out of one source of finance. d/ Israeli sources indicate that very few students from Gaza continue their studies in Israeli universities. e/ The main difficulties appear to be attributable to a generally inadequate standard of secondary education, and the opportunities of work in Israel.

...

"B. Cultural life

"Cultural life prior to 1967

...

"41. According to a special report submitted to the Director-General by the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), prior to 1967 the region had six tourist offices, six sports clubs, three cultural centres, two public libraries, 10 bookshops and eight cinemas (including four indoor cinemas). The ALECSO report also states that the Egyptian Government spent £(E)40,000 on the maintenance of these establishments.

...

"III. THE WEST BANK, INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM

"General observations

...

"57. Israeli sources show that the annual rate of natural increase in the population of the West Bank was apparently rising until 1971 (2.8 per cent) and then went down to the 1968 rate (2.3 per cent), which is similar to the trend noted in the Gaza Strip. f/ There is, on the other hand, a net emigration from the occupied territories. In the 1950s, there was noticeable

---

d/ UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education Statistical Yearbook, 1972-1973, pp. 7 and 96.

e/ Haifa report, p. 9.

f/ Ministry of Defence, op. cit., pp. 17-215.

/...

emigration from the West Bank to the East Bank of the Jordan and to foreign countries where economic opportunities were better. g/ In the months following the war of 1967, an estimated 200,000 fled from the West Bank to the East Bank. h/ Since 1971, however, the rate of net emigration seems to be decreasing for reasons attributed by Israeli sources to employment opportunities mainly in Israel. i/

"58. Like the Gaza Strip, the West Bank economy is predominantly agricultural. The region is, however, much more developed and produces a greater variety of items, including olives, deciduous fruits, citrus and bananas, field crops, vegetables, as well as animals. j/ In spite of certain improvements, the techniques used are rudimentary by comparison to those used in Israel. Industry has not been able to develop in the West Bank since the beginning of occupation. Several reasons are given. There is virtually no investment in the region by outside sources, Arab or other. Jordanian banks have been closed and the local population is not inclined to deposit in or borrow from Israeli banks. Furthermore, nearly half of the West Bank hired workers in industry (6,500 out of a total of 13,900 in 1972) work in industry in Israel. k/

"59. In general, there is a tendency among West Bankers to be attracted by higher wages in Israel. If one examines the monthly figures of West Bankers seeking work through Israeli employment offices in 1971-1972, one finds an average of 21,833 per month, of which almost all were employed in Israel (20,452 or 94 per cent). l/ Another 10,000 obtained employment without going through the employment offices. Whether they go through the employment offices or not, the attraction of employment in Israel appears to prevail over fears arising from the unstable and precarious nature of such work. The October 1973 war, for example, cut many West Bank workers off from their main source of income, yet little by little they returned to Israel in their day-by-day search for better material living conditions for themselves and their families.

---

g/ See, for example, "Palestinian emigration and Israeli land expropriation in the occupied territories", Journal of Palestine Studies, vol. III, 1973, pp. 106-108.

h/ Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, 1 July 1966-30 June 1967, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713), para. 32; and ibid., Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213), paras. 9 and 10.

i/ Ministry of Defence, op. cit., pp. 2, 98-100.

j/ Ibid., p. 30

k/ Ibid., p. 31.

l/ Ministry of Defence, op. cit., p. 99.

"60. The effects of these trends on the economy of the West Bank are considerable. Industry and the population have been adjusting to meet the demands of the Israeli economy. The occupying Power, the local population and the States whose territory is occupied agree on this point. This situation obviously affects both the education and cultural life of the Arab population of the West Bank.

"A. National education

...

"Numerical data

...

"73. As regards the budget spent on education in the West Bank, the Israeli authorities had an educational budget for the West Bank of £(I)20 million for 1972. m/ It should be noted that approximately 70 per cent of the schools in the area are run by the Government. The authorities encourage building of schools by offering to pay 50 per cent of the cost. The difficulty seems to be that the authorities will not allow the levying of additional taxes through the municipalities from the local population for this purpose, because of the policy of non-interference in local affairs, although they do enforce other forms of taxation. The result is that schoolrooms have to be rented in different parts of the towns and villages and are often overcrowded.

"74. As already mentioned (see para. 25 above), the total expenditures in 1972 for education services of UNRWA/UNESCO amounted to \$24,307,000 and the budget estimates for 1974 were \$32,962,000. Since nearly 16 per cent of the refugee pupils receiving education are in the West Bank, the amount of UNRWA/UNESCO education funds for the West Bank education services may be roughly calculated at \$4 million for 1972.

...

"Higher education

...

"95. In the report submitted by Jordan, n/ it is stressed that "the occupation has affected directly or indirectly higher education". The Ministry of Education regrets that it has no reliable statistics available, and enumerates several consequences of the occupation, including the

---

m/ Haifa report, p. 35. The Ministry of Defence, op. cit., p. 139, indicates the higher amount of £(I)35,573,363 in actual expenditures for education in 1971-1972.

n/ Ministry of Education, Effect of Occupation on Education and Culture in the West Bank of Jordan (a special report prepared for UNESCO), p. 10.

/...

:

:

difficulties students have in leaving the occupied territories West of the Jordan, and the petty annoyances suffered by those who do leave when they come home to their parents on holiday; the problems they encounter when trying to find employment benefiting their qualifications; and the extreme difficulty of gaining admission to the Israeli universities. The report also mentions the closing down of the Beit-Hanina Institute of Business Administration.

"96. On the other hand, it is stated in the Haifa report o/ that things are going on much as before, although students who used to go to Arab universities in other countries now tend to go rather to the United States of America and Europe. It is also stated that the Israeli universities are open to students from the occupied territories, but that very few actually go to them. Another point to note is that the Israeli authorities authorize the purchase of foreign currency by students who wish to study abroad.

...

"B. Cultural life

...

"105. Two features mark the Right Bank of the Jordan from the cultural standpoint: firstly, the distinctive character of the large towns, each of which has its own quite individual past, history, élites and trends of development; and, secondly - a feature connected with long-standing and exceptional urban development - the great disparity between the standard of living and way of life in the towns and in the countryside, the latter remaining particularly poor.

"Cultural life prior to 1967

...

"108. The Jordanian Ministry of Education, in its report to UNESCO p/ stressed the fact that the West Bank was an important market for the books, magazines and newspapers of the Arab world. Furthermore, a law of 1964 provided for the administration and maintenance of the holy places by the Ministry of Waqfs, Islamic Affairs and Shrines. q/

---

o/ See Haifa report, pp. 40-41.

p/ Minister of Education, Effects of Occupation on Education and Culture in the West Bank of Jordan (a special report prepared for UNESCO), p. 17.

q/ Ibid., p. 19.

"Cultural life since 1967

...

"111. For information about the Moslems, the officials of the Secretariat visited the Ministry of Waqfs in Amman, where they were told that religious instruction in the West Bank schools was going on as before, as were the prayers in the mosques, and that the Ministry was continuing to see to the maintenance of the buildings and to administer the community's property, the income being used either for helping the needy or for preserving religious buildings etc. The Israeli authorities also provide assistance for this purpose and have contributed to the restoration of various Moslem mosques and cemeteries. Furthermore, they broadcast the major Moslem ceremonies - as, indeed, those of other religions - on radio and television. r/

...

"119. The problem of books and periodicals in Arabic also impinges on cultural life. It is no doubt theoretically possible to obtain any book or periodical in Arabic provided that it contains no incitement to racial hatred or anti-Semitic statement. In fact, however, the situation is not as simple as this, and the circulation of periodicals in particular is extremely difficult. An import licence is required in order to obtain books or periodicals from Arab countries, and they have to go through a slow, cumbersome and complicated commercial circuit. In addition, high customs duties are levied on such publications. Although a large number of English-language publications freely expressing all shades of opinion may be available in Jerusalem, Ramallah and elsewhere, the language barrier restricts their readership considerably.

...

"125. The increase in the number of television sets and in the flow of workers from the occupied territories to Israel have brought about a change in habits and attitudes of mind. Contact with Israeli society has led to a partial splitting up of families. Not only the father but often also the mother may go to work in Israel, with the result that the cultivation of the land and the education of the children are frequently left in the hands of the grandparents, who are not always up to the task. Moreover, the workers who are attracted by this new working environment - far more advantageous, it is true, but very different from the point of view of dietary habits, mores and life style - are ill prepared for the cultural shock involved. The complaint is made that the wages earned are spent in Israel itself on doubtful forms of entertainment. The Jordanian Government also mentions the breaking down of parental authority. The dangers to young girls' honour, so carefully guarded in Islam, are very keenly felt. It is feared that they may, against the wishes of their families, marry

---

r/ Haifa report, p. 47.

/...



Arab boy-friends they have met in Israel while working there. The result of this is that, on the one hand, they are married off by their parents at an increasingly early age and, on the other, certain municipalities and associations are trying to create occupations and jobs for girls and women in the territories themselves. Whatever may be said, however, values remain extremely traditional.

...

#### "IV. THE GOLAN HEIGHTS

...

##### "A. National education

###### "Numerical data

"131. The educational system has been financed since the occupation s/ by the Government of Israel. The pay, however, was considered to be too low according to one teacher, who informed members of the Secretariat that it amounted to £(I)800 per month as compared to a worker's salary of £(I)1,200 per month. The Secretariat also heard reports of students being attracted by wages offered for manual labour in Israeli settlements in occupied Golan, where they could earn up to £(I)50 per day.

...

##### "B. Cultural life

...

"141. The other activities mentioned in the Haifa report seem to be related to the development of ties with Israel, as for example the sports clubs which compete in an Israeli football league, the coffee houses catering to visitors, and the handicrafts and home industries aimed at the tourist market. t/

...

-----

---

s/ Haifa report, p. 68.

t/ Ibid., p. 72.