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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
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THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO
PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Albania*, Argentina*, Australia, Belarus, Belgium*, Brazil,
Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador,
Germany, Hungary, Israel*, Italy, Luxembourg*, Nicaragua,
Norway*, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation,
Switzerland*, Ukraine*, United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela:
draft resolution

1996/... Middle East Peace Process

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its resolutions 1995/6 of 17 February 1995 and 1994/4 of
18 February 1994, General Assembly resolutions 50/21 of 12 December 1995
and 49/88 of 16 December 1994, and Economic and Social Council
resolutions 1995/52 of 28 July 1995 and 1994/29 of 27 July 1994,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by
the World Conference on Human Rights,

Stressing that the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting
settlement of the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant
contribution to strengthening international peace and security, and is a
critical condition for the furthering of human rights in the region,

* In accordance with rule 69, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of
the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993, the Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Cairo on 4 May 1994, and the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C. on 28 September 1995,

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, D.C. on 14 September 1993, the Washington Agreement on the Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities, and the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994,

Recalling the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed to General Assembly resolution 49/60, in which the Assembly declared that acts, methods and practices of terrorism constituted a grave violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and might pose a threat to international peace and security, jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder international cooperation and aim at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic bodies of society,

1. Stresses the importance of, and the need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

2. Emphasizes that the achievement of such a peace is vital to the full implementation of human rights in the area;

3. Welcomes the peace process started in Madrid and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

4. Also welcomes the establishment of the Palestinian Authority and its positive efforts to develop sound governance based on the will of the Palestinian people and democratic procedures;

5. Further welcomes the elections for the Palestinian Interim Self-Governing Authority held on 20 January 1996 which provide a democratic basis for the establishment of Palestinian institutions;

6. Supports the Declaration adopted at the Summit of Peacemakers held at Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, on 13 March 1996, which had as its objectives enhancing the peace process, promoting security and combating terrorism, and condemns terrorist attacks in the Middle East which seek to undermine the peace process and which have caused loss of life and injuries;

7. Calls upon the Centre for Human Rights to make available, on request, its programme of advisory services and technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority, and invites Governments to contribute to the programme;

8. Expresses its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, the subsequent Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area, signed by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, their 29 August 1994 Agreement on the Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities, the Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, the Washington Declaration, signed by Jordan and Israel on 25 July 1994, and the Jordan-Israel Treaty of Peace of 26 October 1994, which constitute important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement the agreements reached;

9. Encourages the continuation of negotiations on the implementation of the next stage of the Declaration of Principles.
