

## 43/54. The situation in the Middle East

## A

*The General Assembly,*

*Having discussed* the item entitled “The situation in the Middle East”,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987,

*Recalling* Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984 and other relevant resolutions,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General of 31 March 1988,<sup>109</sup> 30 September 1988,<sup>110</sup> 11 October 1988,<sup>111</sup> and 28 November 1988,<sup>112</sup>

*Reaffirming* the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,<sup>113</sup> which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Arab Summit Conference held at Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988,<sup>114</sup> reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

*Welcoming* all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

*Welcoming* the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly

<sup>109</sup> A/43/272-S/19719. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988*, document S/19719.

<sup>110</sup> A/43/691 S/20219. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20219.

<sup>111</sup> A/43/683 and Add.1.

<sup>112</sup> A/43/867-S/20294. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1988*, document S/20294.

<sup>113</sup> See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

<sup>114</sup> A/43/407 S/19938, annex.

on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

*Gravely concerned* that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>47</sup> to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

*Reaffirming also* all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

*Reaffirming further* the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

*Gravely concerned also* at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

*Stressing once again* the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms its conviction* that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. *Reaffirms further* that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. *Declares once more* that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of

12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986 and 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987;

4. *Considers* the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982,<sup>113</sup> and reiterated by the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Arab States, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 7 to 9 August 1985,<sup>115</sup> as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. *Condemns* Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

6. *Rejects* all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. *Deplores* Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. *Condemns* Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. *Strongly condemns* the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

10. *Considers* that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and *matériel* to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and

the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. *Calls once more upon* all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. *Reaffirms its call* for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. *Endorses the call* for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

71st plenary meeting  
6 December 1988

## B

*The General Assembly,*

*Having discussed* the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 1988,<sup>112</sup>

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

*Reaffirming* its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 C of 11 December 1987,

*Recalling* its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, *inter alia*, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, eco-

<sup>115</sup> A/40/564 and Corr.1, annex.

nomie, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression”,

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

*Reaffirming once more* the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,<sup>47</sup> to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

*Noting* that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

*Noting also* that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. *Strongly condemns* Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B and 42/209 C;

2. *Declares once more* that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. *Declares once more* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. *Declares* all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Determines once more* that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

6. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907,<sup>116</sup> and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. *Strongly deplures* the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the “appropriate measures” referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. *Further deplures* any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. *Firmly emphasizes once more* its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. *Reaffirms once more* the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. *Determines once more* that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. *Calls once more upon* all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. *Reiterates its call* to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. *Urges* non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. *Calls upon* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

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

71st plenary meeting  
6 December 1988

## C

### *The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986 and 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called “Basic Law” on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith.

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided

<sup>116</sup> Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General of 28 November 1988,<sup>112</sup>

1. *Determines* that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

71st plenary meeting  
6 December 1988

#### 43/90. Fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>50</sup> its significance as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Welcoming* the progress made so far in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms since the proclamation of the Declaration,

*Recalling* that Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling also* the obligations of Member States under the Charter of the United Nations to respect the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as a basis for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

*Acknowledging* that, despite efforts made by the international community to promote and protect human rights, there is a need for constant vigilance by the international community in this field,

*Recalling* the responsibility of the international community to promote understanding, friendship and peaceful co-operation among peoples, and to ensure that everyone enjoys the inherent right to life, liberty and security of person,

*Recalling* the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>117</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>117</sup> and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

*Underlining* the importance of the teaching of human rights at all levels,

1. *Stresses* the important role of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in encouraging Member States to enshrine the principles of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family in national constitutions and laws;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made so far in the field of human rights, including standard setting and codification, since the proclamation of the Declaration and reaffirms its commitment to further progress in this respect;

3. *Expresses grave concern* at mass and flagrant violations of human rights, including those stemming from racism, all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and at all violations of human rights that continue to take place in many parts of the world;

4. *Affirms* the responsibility of the United Nations in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and expresses the determination of the United Nations to deal, through appropriate United Nations bodies, with violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Urges* all States to observe the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration and appeals to those States which have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,<sup>118</sup> the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,<sup>119</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>117</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,<sup>117</sup> the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,<sup>120</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>121</sup> and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,<sup>122</sup>

6. *Reaffirms* the importance of the observance and effective implementation of universally recognized standards in the field of human rights as contained in international human rights instruments;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider a programme of action in the field of human rights, including:

(a) Measures to promote the universal ratification of or accession to United Nations instruments in the field of human rights and to strengthen United Nations machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Declaration;

(b) Activities to develop human rights institutions and infrastructures, drawing upon the assistance of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, and drawing also upon the relevant capabilities of the specialized agencies in this field, and other available multilateral and bilateral assistance;

(c) Activities in the area of public information as may be determined by the Commission in considering the world campaign for human rights;

(d) Measures to enhance national and existing regional institutions for the promotion of human rights, through

<sup>118</sup> Resolution 260 A (III), annex.

<sup>119</sup> Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

<sup>120</sup> Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

<sup>121</sup> Resolution 34/180, annex.

<sup>122</sup> Resolution 39/46, annex.

<sup>117</sup> See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.