



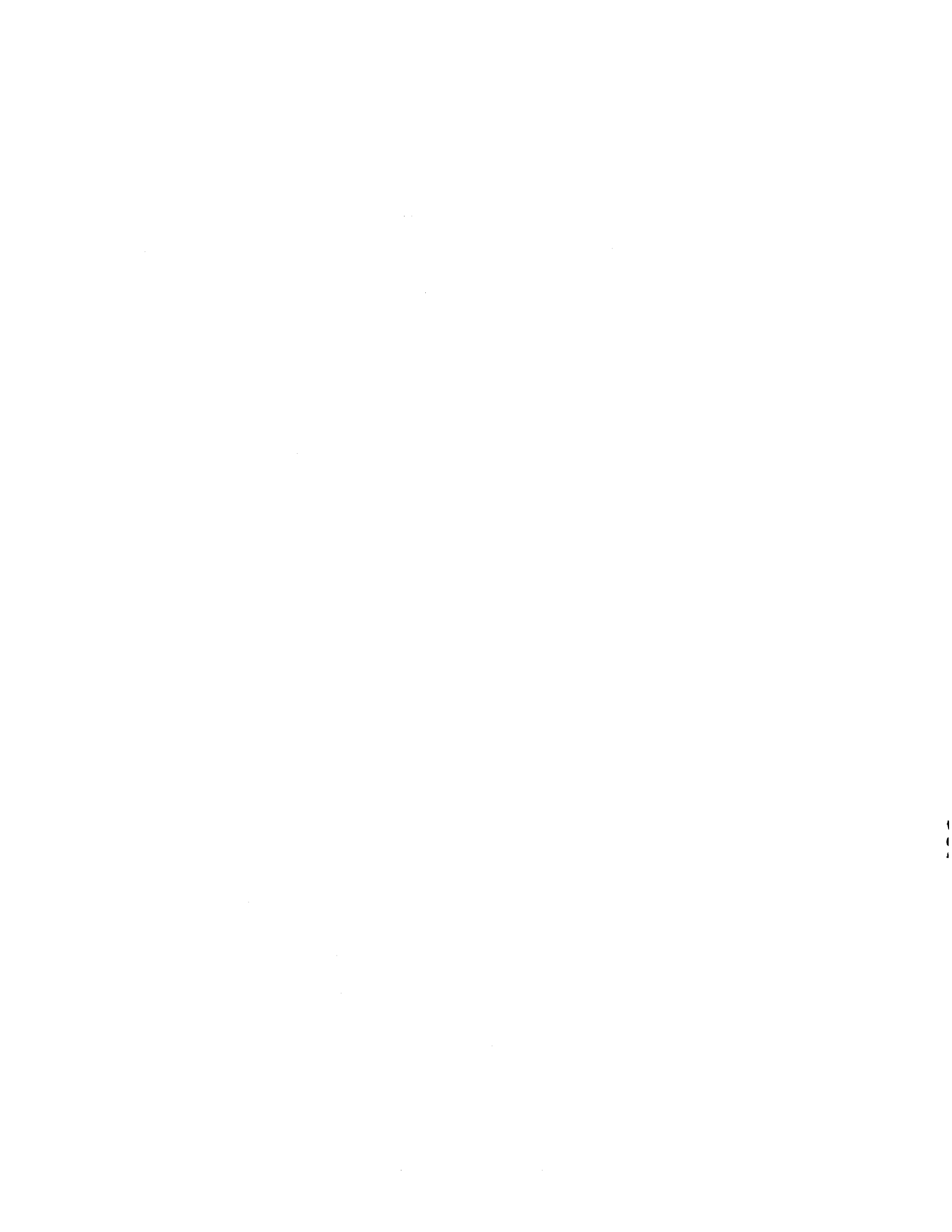
DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

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1. Action taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

In a letter dated 18 July 1983 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General, he expressed the Committee's concern at the measures taken by the Israeli Government to establish new settlements in the occupied territories. Full text of letter is as follows (A/38/306 -S/15880):

Letter dated 18 July 1983 from the Chairman of the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

As Chairman of the Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I have been obliged on a number of occasions to express the Committee's concern at the measures taken by the Israeli Government under its implacable policy of establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank territories.

I now wish to inform you that the occupation authorities have again taken new measures which have aggravated the tensions already existing in the immediate region and which may therefore constitute a threat to international peace.

It was reported in The New York Times of 11 July 1983 that the Israeli Government intends to carry out its decision to restore an old quarter of Hebron and establish Jewish settlers there despite the local Arab resistance. In that connection, I must emphasize that this policy is exceptional in that the planned settlements would be situated in the very centre of the town of Hebron, not on the outskirts, and would be surrounded by long-established Arab quarters.

This policy has exacerbated tensions and has given rise to numerous manifestations of violence and other related acts in the town: the burning of about 90 per cent of the Arab stalls in the town market and the dismissal of Mustafa Natshe, acting mayor of the town, the latter action having been approved by the Israeli cabinet on 10 July 1983.

The Committee considers it its duty to express its most acute concern at this new measure adopted by Israel, a measure which, according to press reports, has been criticized even within the country. In that connection, The New York Times of 12 July 1983 quoted an official statement by the Labour Party, Israel's opposition party, which reads as follows: "Any attempt to create a mixed city in Hebron against the wishes of the Arab population will cause generations of grief".

In conclusion, allow me to state that this information is being transmitted to you in order to keep you aware of the intensification of Israel's activities against the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation. Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a General Assembly document under item 33 of the provisional agenda.

2. Action taken by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People acting as the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine

The Preparatory Committee recommended that the Conference should consist of a plenary and one main committee, and that the Conference Bureau should comprise 24 members. The Preparatory Committee also recommended that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People should participate ex officio in the bureau. It also recommended that Senegal be the President of the Conference.

3. European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the International Conference on the Question of Palestine

The European Regional Preparatory Meeting, the last of a series of five meetings, was held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 4 to 8 July 1983. Delegations from 24 European States, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Council of Europe and the League of Arab States as well as members of interested United Nations specialized agencies, organs and bodies participated in the meeting. Representatives of 37 non-governmental organizations also participated in the meeting. The delegation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was headed by the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Massamba Sarré of Senegal. The meeting's general theme was "The United Nations role and the future of Palestine." The following substantive agenda items were considered:

- a. Evolution of the Palestine question;
- b. United Nations peace proposals and the question of Palestine;
- c. Prospects for the future;
- d. Recommendations for action;

The documentation before the meeting included various reports dealing with the items on the agenda.

The meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau: Mr. Emanuel C. Farugia (Malta) as Chairman, H.E. Vaclav Jizdny (Czechoslovakia) and H.E. Niyaz Dizdarevic (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Bilge Cankorel (Turkey) as Rapporteur.

The Meeting heard statements by Mrs. Lucille Mair, Secretary-General of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine and H.E. Massamba Sarré (Senegal), Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. A message of greetings was received from Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution. After consideration of the agenda items, the meeting drafted its recommendations for action and

adopted them unanimously. The meeting took note of the NGO Geneva Appeal adopted by non-governmental organizations participating in the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Recommendations for action adopted by the European regional
preparatory meeting held in Geneva, 4-8 July 1983

(A/CONF.114/PC/13)

I.

The European regional preparatory meeting, held at the United Nations Office in Geneva from 4 to 8 July 1983, considered the question of Palestine in all its aspects. It was recognized that the resolution of the Palestinian question is a crucial element for a comprehensive peace settlement of the Middle East conflict which is long overdue. Alarm was expressed that the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories were constantly deteriorating. The meeting expressed grave concern over the appalling loss of life of innocent Palestinians. The European States are convinced that resolute efforts by the international community to seek a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the problem of Palestine on the basis of pertinent United Nations resolutions are of utmost urgency. Therefore, the meeting welcomes the International Conference on the Question of Palestine as a unique opportunity to seek effective ways and means to enable the Palestinian people to attain and to exercise their rights.

The meeting reaffirmed the generally recognized principles for a solution:

1. That no real peace or stability in the Middle East region can be achieved unless the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are recognized, secured and implemented;
2. The right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty;
3. The right of the Palestinian people to have their own representative;
4. The fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
5. The need to put an end to the Israeli territorial occupation and to secure total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;
6. The need to oppose and to reject all Israeli policies and practices in the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, which are contrary to international law, and particularly the policy of illegal settlements which constitutes a serious obstacle to peace in the Middle East;
7. The right of all States in the region to existence within internationally recognized boundaries and justice and security for all the people, which requires recognition and attainment of the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

II.

The European regional preparatory meeting, concerned over the continuing violations of the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, convinced that the process of enabling the Palestinian people to attain and exercise its legitimate inalienable rights is essential to peace in the Middle East and alerted by the extreme urgency of resolving the question of Palestine recommends that all States:

1. Intensify efforts to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its legitimate inalienable rights and, to this end, use all available means in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions to secure the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied by it since 1967, including Jerusalem;
2. Declare null and void and counter all illegal policies and practices applied by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and the alteration of the demographic, geographic, historical and cultural features thereof and call urgently and resolutely on Israel to refrain from the establishment and expansion of its settlements in the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza;
3. Adhere to all the resolutions of the United Nations on the Holy City of Jerusalem, including those which reject Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and its declaration of that city as its capital;
4. Recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the representative of the Palestinian people;
5. Take cognizance of their obligations under international law, in particular, with regard to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 which require States parties to respect and to ensure respect for those conventions in all circumstances;
6. Take the necessary action to ensure that all Palestinian political prisoners detained by Israel be accorded the status of prisoners of war in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

III.

The European regional preparatory meeting considering the safeguards and provisions of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people as enunciated in General Assembly resolution 181 (II) notes many positive and concurrent elements in:

1. The recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People which were repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly as a basis on which to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights in Palestine;
2. The position of the European Economic Community, as outlined in the Venice Declaration of 12-13 June 1980 which endorsed the principle that recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is one of the basic conditions for a lasting peace in the region and as adopted by the European Council in its statement of 22 March 1983 which considered the Arab Peace Plan and the results of the work of the Palestine National Council as positive steps toward the establishment of peace in the Middle East;

3. The Final Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Meeting which took place in January 1981, Taif;

4. The French-Egyptian draft resolution of 28 July 1982, which was submitted to the United Nations Security Council, reaffirming the right of all States in the region to existence and security in accordance with the principles of the Charter as well as the legitimate inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination with all its implications;

5. The Arab Peace Plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit held at Fez, Morocco, 12 September 1982, as an important contribution to the search for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict being in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations aimed at settling the question of Palestine;

6. The proposals made by the USSR and other Eastern European countries in support for a political solution of the question of Palestine on the basis of United Nations resolutions, as most recently expressed in the Six-Point Plan for a Middle East settlement presented on 15 September 1982 by the late President of the USSR, L. I. Brezhnev and in the Political Declaration of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee held at Prague, 4-5 January 1983;

7. The position adopted by the Palestine National Council at its meeting in Algiers, 12-22 February 1983, reiterating its adherence to the principles of the United Nations, to its Charter and to its resolutions, affirming the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, as a constructive contribution to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

8. The Final Declaration of the Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries (7-12 March 1983) which, being a constructive contribution to the settlement of the Middle East conflict, among other things recognized: that a solution of the Palestine question includes full support to the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of Palestinian people, and the realization and exercise of the inalienable rights of Palestinian people, including the right to an independent and sovereign State on the national soil.

The meeting feels that the basic principles for a just solution can be identified in these declarations and, as newly defined, serve as the guideline for concerted international action to resolve the question of Palestine and the Middle East situation.

IV.

Furthermore, the European regional preparatory meeting appeals to:

1. The parliamentarians, political parties, trade unions, organizations for solidarity and intellectuals of Europe to give their support to an initiative which would express the desire of the European peoples to see the Palestinian people at last living in their own homeland in peace, freedom and dignity;

2. Non-governmental organizations and professional and popular associations to intensify their efforts to support the rights of the Palestinian people in every possible way;

3. The world press and to the mass communication media to increase their dissemination of factual information on the question of Palestine.

V.

The European regional preparatory meeting stresses the obligation of all Member States under the United Nations Charter to enable the United Nations through an expanded and more effective role to fulfil its responsibility for achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the question of Palestine. The Palestinian issue as a result of the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands and Israel's disregard of the rights of the Palestinian people has become one of the most acute problems of our time requiring a political settlement on the basis of international recognized principles and in conformity with international law. Therefore, the meeting calls upon the parties directly concerned and the United Nations Security Council to take appropriate action to that end.

Recalling the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, emphasizes the role the Security Council can play in discharging its duties. In this connection the meeting calls upon the Security Council to assume its responsibilities and invite, once again, all the parties to the Middle East conflict, including the PLO and Israel to sit at the same table with the aim of achieving a just solution to the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict.

VI.

The European regional preparatory meeting further:

1. Urges the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and pending the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, to undertake effective measures to guarantee the safety and security and legal and human rights of the Palestinian refugees in the occupied territories;

2. Requests the United Nations system to expand the dissemination of information on the violation of Palestinian rights so as to increase public awareness of the underlying causes of the Palestinian question;

3. Requests the appropriate organs within the United Nations system to promote effective governmental action to achieve an equitable solution to the question of Palestine, by giving maximum publicity to the just cause of the Palestinian people and establishing closer liaison with non-governmental organizations, the media and other groups interested in the question of Palestine.

VII.

The European regional preparatory meeting welcomes the results of the previous four regional preparatory meetings held in Arusha, Managua, Sharja and Kuala Lumpur.

The European regional preparatory meeting, convinced of the positive contributions that the International Conference on the Question of Palestine could make towards the resolution of the question of Palestine, urges the States of the region to participate actively and at a ministerial or any other appropriate level in the Conference.

4. The Security Council resumes its debate on the situation in the occupied Arab territories

The Security Council on 28 July 1983, at the request of the Arab Group, resumed its consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories. The Security Council began its current series of meetings on the situation in the occupied Arab territories in November 1982, at the request of the Arab Group and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Security Council subsequently met to discuss this subject in February and in May 1983.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People participated in the debate of the Council on the situation in the occupied Arab territories. The Security Council had before it a 20-power draft resolution on the item which was formally introduced to the Council by the representative of Jordan (S/15895). On 2 August 1983 the Security Council failed to adopt the draft resolution, due to the negative vote of a permanent Member of the Council. The vote was 13 in favour, one against (United States), and one abstention (Zaire).

Full text of the draft resolution which was not adopted by the Council was as follows:

Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

(S/15895)

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other statements made before the Council,

Taking note of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Democratic Yemen, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for July 1983, to the President of the Security Council (S/15890),

Stressing the urgent need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Affirming that the situation in the occupied Arab territories remains grave and volatile and that the Israeli settlement policies and practices constitute a major obstacle to all efforts and initiatives towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Affirming once more that the regulations annexed to the Hague Conventions of 1907 and the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, are applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Reaffirms all its relevant resolutions;
2. Determines that the policies and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, have no legal validity, constitute a major and serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and are in contravention with article 49 (6) of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;
3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to abide scrupulously by the provision of the above-mentioned Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, to rescind its previous measures, to desist from taking any action which would result in changing the legal status and geographical nature and materially affecting the demographic composition of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and, in particular, not to transfer parts of its own civilian population into the occupied Arab territories and to force transfers of Arab populations from these territories;
4. Strongly deplores the continuation and persistence of Israel in pursuing those policies and practices and calls upon the Government and people of Israel to rescind those measures, to dismantle the existing settlements, to desist from expanding and enlarging the existing ones and, in particular, to cease on an urgent basis from the planning, construction and establishment of new settlements in the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem;
5. Rejects all Israeli arbitrary and illegal actions, especially those which result in the expulsion, deportation and forcible transfers of Arab populations from the occupied Arab territories;
6. Condemns the recent attacks perpetrated against Arab civilian population in the occupied Arab territories, especially the killing and wounding of students at the Islamic college of the Arab city of Al-Khalil on 26 July 1983;
7. Calls upon all States not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories;
8. Reaffirms its determination, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to examine practical ways and means in accordance with relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to secure the full implementation of the present resolution;
9. Decides to keep the situation in the occupied Arab territories under constant and close scrutiny;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council within three months on the implementation of this resolution.

Full text of the statement of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the Security Council is reproduced below: (S/PV.2457 - 28 July 1983)

Mr. SARRE (Senegal) (Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People) (interpretation from French): I should like to thank you, Mr. President and, through you, the other members of the Security Council for having been kind enough to allow me to take part in this debate on the situation at present obtaining in the occupied Palestinian territories.

I should also like to congratulate you, Sir, on acceding to the presidency of the Security Council. You represent a great country, China - which I visited quite recently as part of a peace mission from the United Nations - a country with which my own country has the advantage of enjoying excellent relations of co-operation based on mutual respect. Aware as I am of your deep attachment to the noble purposes of peace and justice as defined in the Charter of the United Nations, I am quite certain, that the work of the Security Council will be crowned with success. I should also like to pay a tribute to your predecessor, Ambassador Elleck Kufakunesu Mashingaidze of Zimbabwe, who conducted the work of the Council during the month of June with such tact and intelligence.

Two weeks ago, as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I addressed both to you, Mr. President, and to the Secretary-General of our Organization a letter in which I drew attention to the growing tension in occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the incidents which had taken place there. In that same letter I also requested you to take appropriate steps to restore peace and tranquility to those areas. Today, once again, high feelings and emotion have prevailed over reason. Violence has now become the law; innocent victims have fallen. Unfortunately, at this rate one cannot but predict other regrettable acts.

The Security Council, whose essential purpose is to promote and safeguard peace, international security and justice, should now more than ever be equal to its responsibility in helping to prevent such acts. Indeed, more than that, the Security Council should avail itself of this opportunity, thus responding to the appeals of the General Assembly of the United Nations and other international bodies to debate in greater detail the Palestinian question as a whole in order to find a comprehensive, just and lasting solution. These constant outbreaks which we have witnessed for some time now are essentially

seen as being rooted in the fact that the Palestinian question has not yet been settled.

I have had frequent occasions to repeat before this Council that to have the advantage of arms and force is not the best way to settle a dispute or a conflict. Rather, what we should do is to promote a climate of mutual trust which would make it possible for all parties concerned to set aside their emotions and resolutely to get down to the process of seeking peace, as defined by the United Nations and other appropriate bodies. In this context, I am thinking particularly of the recommendations of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People which advocate inter alia:

Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 in pursuance of Security Council resolution 242 (1967); implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as defined in United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX), namely the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes; the right to self-determination without external interference; the right to national independence and sovereignty, which necessarily includes the involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any process that touches upon the future of the Palestinian people, and, finally, the right of all the States of that region to live in peace within recognized and secure frontiers.

At the present stage, and in view of all the initiatives that have been carried out in recent years, which presumably will continue in the future bearing in mind a conference that is soon to be held in Geneva - the conference for negotiation and dialogue - nothing should stand in the way of the implementation of these recommendations, which are furthermore, in harmony with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Before this august gathering I have deliberately not gone into the background of the overall Palestinian issue. It is quite well known. On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I simply wish to say that these acts of violence we have witnessed in recent months indicate the urgent need to rectify a situation that has continued for too long, a situation whose consequences for international peace and security are more incalculable than ever before.

Those, briefly, are the remarks I wished to make at this time when the Security Council is considering the incidents that have occurred in Al-Khalil. I am persuaded that in its desire to remain faithful to its mandate the Security Council will take those steps that will finally throw open the doors to peace and justice for the Palestinian people as well as for all the other peoples and States of that region.

5. Resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session on the Question of Palestine

The following resolution was adopted by the Commission on the Question of Palestine (Resolution 1983/3)(E/1983/13):

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 32/14 of 7 November 1977, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 32/42 of 7 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978; 34/65 of 29 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, 36/226 of 17 December 1981, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982 and 37/86 of 10/20 December 1982,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1865 (LVI) and 1866 (LVI) of 17 May 1974,

Reaffirming its resolution 1982/3 of 11 February 1982,

bearing in mind the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian People, and especially paragraphs 49 to 72 of that report,

Emphasizing once more that the Palestinian people are entitled to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and expressing its grave concern that Israel has prevented the Palestinian people by force from enjoying their inalienable rights, in particular their right to self-determination, in defiance of the principles of international law,

Expressing its grave concern that no just solution to the problem of Palestine has been achieved and that this problem therefore continues to aggravate the Middle East conflict, of which it is the core, and to endanger international peace and security, as has been tragically illustrated by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon,

Welcoming the Arab peace plan adopted at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and 9 September 1982,

1. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, 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 these occupied territories;

2. Condemns Israel's aggression and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and outside these territories, particularly Palestinians in Lebanon, as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which claimed the lives of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians;

3. Condemns in the strongest terms the large-scale massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps for which the responsibility of the Israeli Government has been established;

4. Decides that the massacre was an act of genocide;

5. Requests the General Assembly to declare 17 September a day to commemorate the memory of the victims of Sabra and Shatila;

6. Expresses its grave concern that, until a just and equitable solution to the problem of Palestine has been implemented, the Palestinian people will be exposed to grave dangers such as the appalling massacre perpetrated in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps;

7. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination without external interference and the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign State of Palestine;

8. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property, from which they have been displaced and uprooted by Israel, and calls for their return in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

9. Recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to regain their rights by all means in accordance with the purpose and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

10. Reaffirms the basic principle that the future of the Palestinian people can only be decided with its full participation in all efforts, through its representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization;

11. Rejects all partial agreements and separate treaties in so far as they violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of just and comprehensive solutions to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with relevant United Nations resolutions;

12. Strongly rejects the plan of "autonomy" within the framework of the "Camp David accords" and declares that these accords have no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

13. Urges all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its rights in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities the reports, studies and publications prepared by the Division for Palestinian Rights.

Resolution 1983/3 was adopted on 15 February 1983 by 27 votes to 7 (Australia, Canada, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America), with 10 abstentions (Costa Rica, Fiji, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Uruguay, Zaire).

