

One-Sided

The Continuing Campaign Against Israel In the United Nations

**A Report on 2002-2003 General Assembly
Resolutions on the Arab-Israeli Conflict**



**The American Jewish Committee
September 2003**

One-Sided: The Continuing Campaign Against Israel in the United Nations

Foreward

i

Part I: Annual Resolutions on Israel/Middle East Issues

Introduction

Resolutions Adopted Without Reference to a Main Committee

The Question of Palestine: Agenda Item 35

57/107 Inalienable Rights

57/108 Palestinian Rights

57/109 Special Information Program on Palestine

57/110 Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine

The Situation in the Middle East: Agenda Item 36

57/111 Jerusalem

57/112 Syrian Golan

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security Matters

57/97 Israel's Nuclear Armaments

Second Committee: Economic and Financial Matters

57/269 Permanent Sovereignty of the Palestinian People

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Matters

57/188 Palestinian Children

57/198 Palestinian Self Determination

57/195 Follow-up to the World Conference Against Racism

Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Matters

57/119 Displaced Persons

57/121 UNRWA Operations

57/122 Refugee Property

57/123 "Al-Quds" University

57/124 Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices

57/125 Geneva Convention

57/126 Israeli Settlements

57/127 Israeli Practices

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary Matters

57/325 United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Sixth Committee: Legal Matters

Part II: Emergency Session on Israeli Action ???

ES-10/8	Illegal Israeli Actions in East Jerusalem	18
ES-10/9	Illegal Israeli Actions in East Jerusalem	19
ES-10/10	Illegal Israeli Actions in East Jerusalem	19
ES-10/L.11	Illegal Israeli Actions in East Jerusalem	20

Appendix A: 59th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights

Appendix C: 59th Session of the UNCHR: Votes by Member Country

Appendix E: Graphic Display of UNGA Voting, 52nd-58th Sessions

Appendix F: 58th UNGA Session Voting on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, by Country

Part I: Annual Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Israel/Middle East Issues

Resolutions Adopted Without Reference to a Main Committee

The Question of Palestine: Agenda Item 35

The following four resolutions arose out of agenda item 35, which came to the General Assembly directly, without reference first to a committee of the Assembly for review and discussion. They were introduced by H.E. Papa Louis Fall, Permanent Representative from **Senegal** and the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights for Palestinian People. They were voted upon immediately following the terrorist attacks in early December 2001.

Three of the four resolutions refer to the peace process, which now is at a stand still. Two of the items, the Committee on Inalienable Rights (57/107) and the resolution on “peaceful settlement” (57/109), “recall” the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles. Similarly, 57/108 recalls subsequent implementations; and the resolution on DPI states its “awareness” of the process. On the other hand, Resolution 56/34, which authorizes the Division of Palestinian Rights, makes no reference at all to the existence of the peace process.

The UN Secretariat devotes an entire division exclusively to carrying out an intense public relations campaign on behalf of the Palestinians and against Israel. The first three resolutions (57/107, 58/108, and 57/109) authorize and support the continuation of that Division. The Division’s prime activities are: issuing publications, conducting seminars, and administering public information efforts with the Department of Public Information (DPI), ranging from the preparation of audiovisual aids to fact-finding missions and “encounters” for journalists. The Division is mandated to function under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, which was established in 1975. Although the Division’s title suggests a concern with rights, the Committee is located within the Department of Political Affairs at UN headquarters in New York. This locale reflects both the political origins of the Committee and the focus of its activity, which is to publicize the issue of Palestinian rights.

The Question of Palestine: Agenda Item 35

57/107 Inalienable Rights

“Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People”
December 3, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/107	109-4-56
56 th Session Resolution 56/33:	106-5-48
55 th Session Resolution 55/52:	106-2-48

54 th Session Resolution 54/39:	105-3-48
53 rd Session Resolution 53/39:	110-2-48
52 nd Session Resolution 52/49:	115-2-45

This resolution continues authorization of support for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinians. The General Assembly established the Committee in 1975, on the very day the Assembly passed a resolution equating Zionism with racism. The function of this Committee is to carry out a public relations campaign on behalf of the Palestinians. The text reaffirms that the UN has “a permanent responsibility with respect to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects.” It authorizes the 23-member Committee to “exert all efforts to promote to promote the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,” and to “give special emphasis to the need to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people.” It particularly emphasizes cooperation with non-governmental organizations to “mobilize international solidarity...and support.” Among the Committee’s activities are the annual publication of the texts of all UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on “the Question of Palestine” and the organization of the annual November 29 International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

The preamble to this resolution previously “welcomed” the peace process, including the Declaration of Principles and implementation agreements. Now, the resolution merely “recalls” these and drops any reference to the Cairo agreement on Jericho and Gaza.

The resolution is co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and the Palestinian Authority.

The large number of abstentions on this resolution suggests that many states question the continuation and value of this Committee.

57/108 Palestinian Rights

“Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat”

December 3, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/108:	108-4-56
56 th Session Resolution 56/34:	107-5-47
55 th Session Resolution 55/53:	107-2-48
54 th Session Resolution 54/40:	107-4-47
53 rd Session Resolution 53/40:	111-2-48
52 nd Session Resolution 52/50:	113-2-47

The text “considers” that the Division, a section within the UN Secretariat, “continues to make a useful and constructive contribution” through its events, research, monitoring, and publication activities on the question of Palestine. It requests the Secretary-General “continue to

provide the Division with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to carry out its program of work...including... the preparation and widest possible dissemination of publications and information materials on various aspects of the question of Palestine, and the provision of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority.” The text calls on Member States to continue to give “the widest possible publicity to the observance “of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People,” and asks the Division and the Committee on Inalienable Rights (see 57/107, above)—working with the UN Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine— to continue to organize, as part of the Day of Solidarity observance, “an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights” in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission providing information and publicizing itself. It also requests to continue to organize cooperation of the Department of Public Information (DPI) and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division to perform its tasks adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine. The Resolution calls on the Department of Public Information (DPI) and other units of the U.N. Secretariat, and all governments and organizations, to continue to extend their cooperation to the Division.

The resolution was co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the Palestinian Authority.

The large number of abstentions on this resolution signals that many states have questions about the value of this expensive bureaucracy within the Department of Political Affairs.

27/109 Special Information Program on Palestine

“Special Information Program on Palestine”

December 3, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/109:	159-5-0
56 th Session Resolution 56/35:	153-4-3
55 th Session Resolution 55/54:	151-2-2
54 th Session Resolution 54/41:	151-3-2
53 rd Session Resolution 53/41:	156-2-2
52 nd Session Resolution 52/51:	158-2-4

Under this resolution, the Assembly requests the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat (DPI), in full cooperation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information program for 2003-2004. The resolution asserts that the General Assembly is “convinced of that the worldwide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information...remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.” The resolution also states that the UN’s information program is “very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine” and that the program contributes “to an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and supportive of the peace process.” It calls on the

Department “to issue and update publications on...the question of Palestine in all fields...and the prospects for peace.” It also calls for expansion of audiovisual material on Palestine, and asks DPI “to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalist to the area” and “to organize international, regional, and national encounters for journalists, aiming in particular at sensitizing public opinion to the question of Palestine.” It also calls for assistance to the Palestinian people “in the field of media development, in particular to strengthen the training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists.”

This resolution is co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the Palestinian Authority.

57/110 Question of Palestine

“Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine”
December 3, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/110:	160-4-3
56 th Session Resolution 56/36:	131-6-20
55 th Session Resolution 55/55:	149-2-3
54 th Session Resolution 54/42:	149-3-2
53 rd Session Resolution 53/42:	154-2-3
52 nd Session Resolution 52/52:	155-2-3

When the Permanent Observer for Palestine, H.E. Nasser al-Kidwa, originally introduced this resolution, he indicated that it represents the official position of the Palestine National Authority regarding the United Nations’ role in the Palestinian territories and concerning the peace process itself. The resolution: “Reaffirms the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects.”

The resolution expresses “grave concern over the tragic events in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000 and the continued deterioration of the situation, including the rising number of deaths and injuries, mostly among Palestinian civilians, the deepening humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people and the widespread destruction of Palestinian property and infrastructure, both public and private, including many institutions of the Palestinian Authority.”

At the same time, the resolution prejudices the appropriate outcome of the peace process. It affirms the “inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war” and calls for “the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967.” It also affirms “the illegality of the Israeli settlements in territory occupied since 1967 and of Israeli actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem.”

The resolution expresses “deep concern over the tragic events in Occupied East Jerusalem and the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, as well as the serious incursions into Palestinian-controlled areas and actions against Palestinian institutions.” The resolution makes no mention whatever of Palestinian terrorism as playing a role in these events or provoking the Israeli actions.

The resolution calls for the UN to play a “more active and expanded role in the current peace process” and in implementing the Declaration of Principles.

The resolution was co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Palestinian Authority.

The Situation in the Middle East: Agenda Item 36

Item 36 on the General Assembly’s agenda gave rise to two resolutions, 57/111 and 57/112. Although they were voted during the first week of December 2001, following the terrorist attacks in Israel, they do not make no mention of the attacks nor do they seek a halt to the terrorism.

57/111 Jerusalem

“Jerusalem”
December 3, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/111:	154-5-6
56 th Session Resolution 56/31:	130-2-10
55 th Session Resolution 55/50:	145-1-5
54 th Session Resolution 54/37:	139-1-3
53 rd Session Resolution 53/37:	149-1-7
52 nd Session Resolution 52/53:	148-1-9

This resolution states that, “the decision of Israel 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...” It also “deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem” and calls upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions. It asks the Secretary-General to report back to it at its fifty-eight session on the implementation of the present resolution.

57/112 Syrian Golan

“The Situation in the Middle East: the Syrian Golan”

December 3, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/112:	109-4-57
56 th Session Resolution 56/32:	90-5-54
55 th Session Resolution 55/51:	96-2-55
54 th Session Resolution 54/38:	92-2-53
53 rd Session Resolution 53/38:	97-2-58
52 nd Session Resolution 52/54:	92-2-65

This resolution “demands once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967;” it thus prejudges the outcome of Israeli-Syrian negotiations. It declares that Israel’s 1981 decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Golan is “null and void and has no validity whatsoever,” and it calls upon Israel to rescind it. The resolution calls on Israel to “resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during previous talks.”

First Committee: Disarmament and International Security Matters

57/97 Israel’s Nuclear Armament

“The Risk of Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East”
November 22, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/97:	158-3-8
56 th Session Resolution 56/64:	153-3-6
55 th Session Resolution 55/36:	157-3-8
54 th Session Resolution 54/57:	149-3-9
53 rd Session Resolution 53/80:	158-2-11
52 nd Session Resolution 52/34:	147-2-14

While this resolution originally contained positive references to the peace process, these references have been omitted. The text refers to Israel as the “only State in the Middle East that has not yet become party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,” ignoring other nuclear capable states in the region, such as Iran and Iraq. It calls upon Israel to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, without further delay, and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons. It makes no similar request of the other regional nuclear powers.

Second Committee: Economic and Financial Matters

57/269 Permanent Sovereignty of the Palestinian People Over Their Natural Resources

“Permanent Sovereignty of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources”
December 20, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/269:	155-4-4
56 th Session Resolution 56/204:	148-4-4
55 th Session Resolution 55/209:	147-2-3
54 th Session Resolution 54/230:	145-3-6
53 rd Session Resolution 53/196:	144-2-12
52 nd Session Resolution 52/207:	137-2-14

This resolution “expresses concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel since 1967.” The resolution further “recognizes the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides.”

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Matters

57/188 Palestinian Children

“Situation of and assistance to Palestinian Children”
December 18, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/188:	105-5-60
---	----------

The resolution expresses “deep concern about the consequences, including psychological consequences, of the Israeli actions for the present and future well-being of Palestinian children.” It further “stresses the urgent need for Palestinian children to live a normal life, free from foreign occupation, destruction and fear, in their own state.”

57/198 Palestinian Self-Determination

“The Right of the Palestinian People to Self-Determination”
December 18, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/198:	172-4-3
56 th Session Resolution 56/142:	161-3-1
55 th Session Resolution 55/87:	170-2-5
54 th Session Resolution 54/152:	156-2-1
53 th Session Resolution 53/136:	162-2-6
52 th Session Resolution 52/114:	160-2-6

This resolution “reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination including the right to their independent State of Palestine.” It “urges all States, specialized agencies and organizations of the U.N. system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.”

57/195

Follow-Up to the Conference in Durban

“The fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action”

December 18, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/195:	173-3-2
56 th Session Resolution 56/266:	134-2-2

The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (World Conference) was held in Durban, South Africa from August 31 through September 8, 2001. The World Conference never officially adopted the Durban Declaration nor the Plan of Action. However, the General Assembly was convinced that both documents should be fully implemented without delay. It endorsed both the Durban Declaration and the Plan of Action as forming a solid foundation for further action and initiatives towards the total eradication of racism and racial discrimination.

H.E. John D. Negroponte, Permanent Representative of the **United States** to the United Nations, in 2002 said that having withdrawn from the World Conference, the U.S. would not be part of the decision to adopt the Durban Declaration and Plan of Action. He explained that the Conference had placed an unacceptable focus on a single country-specific situation that was, and remained, totally irrelevant to the subject matter. Ambassador Negroponte said, that, particularly now, when it was critically important to reduce the violence in the Middle East, the international community should not assess disproportionate blame on any one side in the dispute.

This resolution expresses the General Assembly’s concern that Israeli-Palestinian provisions “for the admission of persons displaced in 1967” have “not been effected” and “reaffirms the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967.” This is a key subject of Israeli-Palestinian final status negotiations, yet—prejudging the negotiations—the resolution fully adopts the Palestinian position. The resolution also endorses the Commissioner-General’s effort to continue to provide emergency humanitarian assistance, as a temporary measure, to displaced persons.

Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Matters

57/119

Displaced Persons

“Persons Displaced as a Result of the June 1967 and Subsequent Hostilities”

December 11, 2001

57 th Session Resolution 57/119:	155-5-3
56 th Session Resolution 56/54:	151-3-1
55 th Session Resolution 55/125:	156-2-2

54 th Session Resolution 54/71:	154-2-2
53 rd Session Resolution 53/48:	156-2-1
52 nd Session Resolution 52/59:	159-2-1

This resolution expresses the General Assembly's concern that Israeli-Palestinian provisions "for the admission of persons displaced in 1967" have "not been effected" and "reaffirms the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967." This is a key subject of Israeli-Palestinian final status negotiations, yet—prejudging the negotiations—the resolution fully adopts the Palestinian position. The resolution also endorses the Commissioner-General's effort to continue to provide emergency humanitarian assistance, as a temporary measure, to displaced persons.

57/121 UNRWA Operations

"Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East"

December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/121:	155-5-4
56 th Session Resolution 56/123:	151-3-1
55 th Session Resolution 55/127:	157-2-2
54 th Session Resolution 54/73:	154-2-1
53 rd Session Resolution 53/50:	157-2-2
52 nd Session Resolution 52/61:	158-2-3

The resolution affirms "the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War...to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem." It "calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention" and "calls once again upon the Government of Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side." It does not mention terrorist acts or other destruction caused by the Palestinians. It "urges" states to "continue to increase their contributions to the Agency."

57/122 Refugee Property

"Palestine Refugees' Properties and Their Revenues"

December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/120	159-5-2
56 th Session Resolution 56/57:	150-3-1
55 th Session Resolution 55/128:	156-2-2
54 th Session Resolution 54/74:	154-2-2
53 rd Session Resolution 53/51:	156-2-1
52 nd Session Resolution 52/62:	158-2-3

In this resolution, the General Assembly recalls “the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,” and that “the framework of the Middle East process” provides for discussion of refugee concerns. The text “reaffirms that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom...calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary General in the implementation of the present resolution...and urges the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees’ properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations.”

57/123 “Al-Quds” University

“University of Jerusalem ‘Al-Quds’ for Palestine Refugees”
December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/123	155-5-4
56 th Session Resolution 56/58:	151-3-1
55 th Session Resolution 55/129:	156-2-2
54 th Session Resolution 54/75:	155-2-1
53 rd Session Resolution 53/52:	156-2-2
52 nd Session Resolution 52/63:	158-2-3

The resolution “emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university,” and, “calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem ‘Al-Quds.’”

57/124 Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices

“Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territory”
December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/124:	86-6-66
56 th Session Resolution 56/59:	84-4-58
55 th Session Resolution 55/130:	91-2-61
54 th Session Resolution 54/76:	84-2-67
53 rd Session Resolution 53/53:	86-2-67
52 nd Session Resolution 52/64:	83-2-72

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices was established in 1968. It is the only UN body established to investigate human rights issues concerning a specific country. It only is mandated to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people — its mandate does not even extend to violations of Palestinian human rights by the Palestinian Authority or other bodies, let alone Palestinian violations of Israeli human rights.

The Committee also is the only UN investigative body comprised of representatives of states rather than independent experts. UN human rights experts have routinely emphasized the importance of the independence and impartiality of investigators, and have thus appointed individual investigators as experts rather than using state representatives.

This resolution “recalls” the Declaration of Principles signed in Oslo and subsequent agreements. The resolution states that the General Assembly is “gravely concerned about the continuation of the tragic events that have taken place since 28 September 2000, including the excessive use of force by the Israeli occupying forces against Palestinian civilians, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries.” In an unusual UN statement affirming collective rights, the Resolution expresses the hope that the peace process “will be brought to an end and therefore violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people will cease.” The resolution “commends the Special Committee...for its impartiality,” and then makes a series of one-sided criticisms of the policies and practices of Israel—and Israel alone. The resolution “deplores those policies and practices of Israel which violate the human rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the occupied territories.” It “expresses grave concern about the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, as a result of Israeli practices and measures, and especially condemns the excessive use of force in the past year which has resulted in more than seven hundred Palestinian deaths and tens of thousands of injuries.” Strikingly, while condemning Israel’s excessive use of force, the Resolution never even mentions the numerous terrorist attacks against Israelis.

The Resolution also requests that, “pending complete termination of the Israeli occupation,” the Committee continue “to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, especially Israeli lack of compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.” It also requests the Committee to consult with the Red Cross to ensure the well-being of “the peoples of the occupied territories.”

The Special Committee prepares reports several times during the year that are widely circulated to other UN bodies, including the Commission on Human Rights, which meets annually in Geneva. Each year the Commission, in turn, adopts five resolutions singularly criticizing Israel for its human rights practices. The Commission does not pass more than one resolution against any other country—including Iraq, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo; it passed no resolutions at all against Iran, Russia/Chechnya, or Zimbabwe. The resolutions against Israel account for a quarter of all country-specific resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights.

57/125 Geneva Convention

“Applicability of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian Territory, Including Jerusalem, and the Other Occupied Arab Territories”

December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/125:	155-6-3
56 th Session Resolution 56/60:	148-4-2
55 th Session Resolution 55/131:	152-2-2
54 th Session Resolution 54/77:	154-2-1
53 rd Session Resolution 53/54:	155-2-2
52 nd Session Resolution 52/65:	156-2-3

The resolution “demands that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,” and it calls on all parties to the Geneva Convention “to exert all efforts to ensure” Israel’s compliance.

57/126 Israeli Settlements

“Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan”
December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/126:	152-6-3
56 th Session Resolution 56/61:	145-4-3
55 th Session Resolution 55/132:	152-4-0
54 th Session Resolution 54/78:	149-3-3
53 rd Session Resolution 53/55:	150-3-2
52 nd Session Resolution 52/66:	149-2-7

This perennial resolution “reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development” and “demands complete cessation of all illegal Israeli settlement activities.” It “calls upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention...to the Occupied Palestinian Territory.” It also “stresses” the need for Israel to proceed with measures to prevent “illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers, and...to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory.”

57/127 Israeli Practices

“Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including Jerusalem”
December 11, 2002

57 th Session Resolution 57/127:	148-6-6
56 th Session Resolution 56/62:	145-4-2
55 th Session Resolution 55/133:	150-3-1
54 th Session Resolution 54/79:	150-2-3
53 rd Session Resolution 53/56:	151-2-4
52 nd Session Resolution 52/67:	151-2-7

The resolution “determines that all actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power,” in violation of the Geneva Convention “are illegal and have no validity and...such measures should cease immediately.” It “demands that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all practices and actions which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people.” The resolution “stresses the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods...including the removal of restrictions on movement into and from East Jerusalem.” This phrasing replaces the language of the 51st Session’s version of this resolution, which called “for an immediate end of the closure and the assurance of the freedom of movement...within the Palestinian territory.”

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary Matters

57/325

UNIFIL

“Financing of the United Nations Interim in Lebanon”
July 18, 2003

57th Session Resolution 57/325:	135-2-0
56th Session Resolution 56/214A:	123-2-2
56th Session Resolution 56/214B:	121-2-0
55th Session Resolution 55/180A:	140-3-0
55th Session Resolution 55/180B:	115-3-0
54th Session Resolution 54/267:	110-2-0
53rd Session Resolution 53/227:	119-2-1
52nd Session Resolution 52/237:	109-2-0

This resolution is concerned with financial arrangements for United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) troops, and “decides to appropriate to the Special Account...the amount of 94,055,900 dollars...” The text includes a reprimand of Israel, which has been included in previous resolutions. It also stresses, as in the past, that Israel pay \$1,117,005 for the incident at Qana on April 18 1996, when 91 Lebanese civilians were killed in an Israeli artillery attack against Hizbullah - when shells landed on a U.N. military base.



Appendix ??:

Israel and the 59th Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights

This marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of UN Watch by former American Jewish Committee President Morris Abram. From the outset UN Watch has been in the forefront in Geneva, where the majority of UN agencies are located, in the struggle to uphold the UN Charter and those noble principles that led to its creation. All too often human rights, including rights of women, religious and racial minorities and the core values of democracy, have fallen victim to the narrow political interests of UN member states.

This year was no exception. Matters of principle lost out to member states' interests in protecting their own dreadful human rights performance. Zimbabwe and Sudan are but the more egregious examples. Other countries bartered votes condemning Israel to gain support among the Organization of the Islamic Conference (the largest voting bloc in the UN). Such countries include Russia, concerned about criticism of its policies in Chechnya, India, not to incur the ire of the Muslim world as a consequence of its struggle with Pakistan, China, to avoid criticism of its own human rights policies and Cuba, where human rights are dependent on Fidel Castro's whim.

Despite these problems and a hostile Libyan chairperson, this year's CHR contained a few bright spots. The voting pattern on anti-Israel resolutions improved slightly. An active and effective American delegation, headed by UN Watch Board member Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, prevented the CHR from deleting any mention of anti-Semitism and lay the foundation for further progress next year.

Opening Speeches

The CHR opened on March 17 – the day President Bush issued his 48 hour ultimatum – with a “high-level” segment that featured speeches from roughly 70 dignitaries over four days. Naturally, many of these speeches addressed the war either directly or with broad hints, setting the tone for the CHR.

In her opening statement, the Libyan chairperson, Amb. Hajjaji, combined the two main themes: “The Palestinian people were still being humiliated, killed and deprived of self-determination. Black clouds were also gathering in the sky of the region and this was ominous of a catastrophic war which would certainly violate all human rights and especially the right to life.”

Addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in his opening speech, High Commissioner for Human Rights, Sergio Vieira de Mello's first words were: “A human being has to be able to live free from the fear of sudden, utterly arbitrary attack – free, in short, from terror.” Consistent with previous remarks since his appointment, de Mello explicitly stated that “governments

have an obligation, to everyone, to fight [terrorism] vigorously and with determination using all available lawful weapons in their arsenal, but none others.” [UN Watch translation from French original.] While those remarks were not directed exclusively at Israel, de Mello’s comments on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were made in the following context: “For when security is defined too narrowly – for example, as nothing more than a state’s duty to protect its citizens – then the pursuit of security can lead to the violation of the human rights of those who are outside the circle of the protected.”

When de Mello presented his High Commissioner’s report several days later, he was criticized by Pakistan for omitting any mention of the Palestinians in his report. He responded that that his report was thematic and did not address any country situations. This approach was a significant departure from Mary Robinson’s practice.

The Debate on and Resolutions Against Israel

Under agenda item 5, “Self-Determination,” several Arab states took the floor to denounce Israel. Aside from the usual epithets, the Syrian ambassador called Israel “a cancer.” The Palestinian representative, Nabil Ramlawi, called Amb. Levy “a liar.” What was the “lie?” That the Palestinians had ended the Camp David II and Taba negotiations. Levy appealed to the Libyan chairperson – twice – to reprimand the Syrian and Palestinian representatives, but she remained silent.

The Algerian ambassador continued his habit of belittling the victims of the Holocaust by evoking Nazi references to describe Israeli actions and by comparing the situation of the Palestinians today to that of European Jewry during the Holocaust. He said, “The Israeli war machine has been trying for five decades to arrive at a final solution.” He referred to the “Kristallnacht that has been daily inflicted on the Palestinian people.”

Amb. Levy again asked the Libyan chairperson to remind the Algerian ambassador that such language was deeply offensive to Jews and should not be used. She remained silent. The Algerian responded that “the past belongs to all of humanity and everyone has the right to an opinion on the facts.” In other words, Jewish and Arab views on the Holocaust have equal weight.

The resolution that was presented under item 5, “Situation in Occupied Palestine,” was similar to the one passed last year and many years before. It “[r]eaffirms the inalienable, permanent and unqualified right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to establish their sovereign and independent Palestinian State, and looks forward to the early fulfillment of this right.” It also “recalls” General Assembly resolution 194, upon which the Palestinians base their “right of return.” The vote was 51 in favor with the US against and Guatemala abstaining.

At the outset of the debate under agenda item 8 – the special agenda item dedicated to scrutiny of Israel – the Special Rapporteur, John Dugard, presented his report, a terribly biased document that exculpates the Palestinians from any responsibility for the conflict.

In his report to the Commission, Dugard asserted that occupation was the cause of terrorism. He remains willfully ignorant of the true motives of Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the terrorist groups that have perpetrated the majority of suicide bombings. I explained to Dugard that the Hamas Charter precludes any peace agreement with Israel and any two-state solution – apparently to no avail. Despite all the evidence, Dugard reported to the CHR that he “remained convinced that Israel’s military occupation of the Palestinian territory is a major cause of terrorism.”

Dugard also turned a blind eye to the responsibility of Palestinian terrorist groups for Palestinian civilian deaths. In his report on the battle in Jenin, Kofi Annan wrote: “Much of the fighting during Operation Defensive Shield occurred in areas heavily populated by civilians, in large part because the armed Palestinian groups sought by IDF placed their combatants and installations among civilians.” Dugard’s report omitted this crucial point. All blame for civilian deaths in Operation Defensive Shield is assigned to Israel.

On March 27, the CHR heard the Palestinian representative ask why “the world has not yet eliminated the new Zionist-Nazism.” Amb. Levy replied that "Warning bells should have rang in this Hall after the Palestinian observer concluded his statement with the following: 'The world has not yet eliminated new Zionism'." No one said anything.

Amb. Levy made a written appeal to the chair: “You assured me in our meeting of 17 February 2003, as well as in public statements in the opening of the Commission and last Friday that you would not tolerate such wild, aggressive language in this hall. You have remained silent when an observer of the Commission on Human Rights, under your Chairmanship, called for the elimination of a national movement of a member-state of the United Nations, Israel.”

The next day, the scene repeated itself. Ramlawi said, “The activities of Zionist Israel, for decades, go [*sic*] beyond the acts of Nazism in the terror they inflict. And this is why I have made an appeal to the whole world to cooperate in putting an end to Zionism and neo-Nazism just as Nazism was finished off in the past.”

Amb. Levy replied, “Ambassadors and delegates, the Palestinian observer said it again: ‘put an end to the racist-Zionist movement,’ an end to the State of Israel and to its national movement for statehood, Zionism. That is what he said in the Commission on Human Rights and nobody speaks up, the Chair is silent, the Commissioner for human rights is absent. It is the second time this abhorrent declaration is made in this hall. Listen very carefully, because this perhaps is their intention. Are we expected to make concessions, compromises, gestures, in the face of such clear existential threats declared by the Palestinian observer?”

Again, the Libyan chairperson said nothing. The German ambassador made the only substantive statement, saying “I protest against any comparison which draws [*sic*] the annihilation of the Jewish community in the whole of Europe into comparison of what actually happens in Palestine.”

Under item 8, there were three resolutions passed against Israel.

“Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan” was passed with 31 in favor, the US against and 21 abstentions. The resolution addresses the Israeli annexation of the Golan and the imposition of Israeli civil law. Human rights violations are referred to only indirectly, which is the reason given by countries abstaining in their explanations of vote. There was a net plus of 3 abstentions compared to last year.

“Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine” includes a laundry list of accusations against Israel alone, including “mass killings.” This is the resolution that contains the reference to General Assembly resolution 37/43 of 3 December 1982, reaffirming “the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle.” Such language condones the murder of Israeli civilians by Palestinian terrorists.

The vote was 33 in favor, 5 against (Australia, Canada, Germany, Peru, US), and 15 abstentions (Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Guatemala, Ireland, Japan, Mexico, Paraguay, Poland, Sweden, UK, Uruguay.) Within the EU, a deal was negotiated that the UK would change its previous year’s vote from “against” to “abstain” this year. In exchange, Austria, Belgium, France and Sweden changed their votes from last year’s “for” to “abstain,” and Ireland (the new EU member) would abstain as well. Germany would not join an EU consensus to abstain and maintained its vote “against.” From last year, there was a net plus of 7 abstentions. Significant changes were: Peru (last year “absent,” this year “against”), Mexico (last year “for,” this year “abstain”), Costa Rica (last year “for,” this year “abstain”), Guatemala (last year “against,” this year “abstain”), and the EU situation explained above.

The fourth resolution, “Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories,” was sponsored by the European Union. In addition to a blanket condemnation of all Israeli settlements, this year’s resolution also criticized Israel for building “the so-called security fence” and calls on Israel “[t]o reverse its settlement policy in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, and, as a first step towards their dismantlement, to stop immediately the expansion of existing settlements, including “natural growth” and related activities.” It passed with 50 in favor, the United States against, and abstentions by Australia and Costa Rica.

Under Item 9, the CHR passed the resolution “Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel.” Israel is condemned for holding Hizbollah terrorists, while Israeli soldiers held hostage by Hizbollah are not mentioned. Israeli reprisals against Hizbollah are implicitly condemned (viz. “*Censuring* breaches by Israel of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon,”), while the Hizbollah attacks on Israeli citizens, which provoke the reprisals, are omitted. The resolution passed with 32 in favor, the United States against and 20 abstentions. As with the Golan resolution, many of the countries abstaining explained that the resolution was political and that the CHR was not the relevant forum. From last year, there was a net plus of 3 abstentions, but one fewer country voted against.

Anti-Semitism

The US, Australia, Canada and the EU tried to get a condemnation of anti-Semitism in-

cluded in the resolution on racism and Durban follow-up. In informal negotiations, the African group (the sponsors of the resolution) accepted the paragraph on condition of EU acceptance of other points. When the draft came to the plenary, there was still not agreement on the text as a whole, yet it included the following paragraph 49: “Recognizes with deep concern the increase in anti-Semitism and Islamophobia in various parts of the world, as well as the emergence of racial and violent movements based on racism and discriminatory ideas directed against Jewish, Muslim and Arab communities.”

When South Africa introduced the resolution, it requested that paragraph 49 be deleted, since “some of the cosponsors were unhappy with it” and because there had not been agreement with the EU on the remaining issues.

The US delegation then proposed to amend the resolution by reinstating the same paragraph, which was language that had been agreed upon for a General Assembly resolution on racism. That proposal was defeated by a “no action” motion that passed 26 to 24 with two abstentions (Uruguay and Venezuela) and Gabon absent. The resolution, without paragraph 49, then passed with only the United States voting against it and 13 abstentions.

The US then tried to insert similar language, condemning anti-Semitism and Islamophobia, into the resolution on religious intolerance. The resolution had previously been a consensus resolution, and Ireland was sponsoring it. During informal consultations among the resolution’s co-sponsors, Pakistan said that it would not be able to agree without first consulting the other OIC members. When Pakistan came back with a negative answer – saying that anti-Semitism was not an issue of religious intolerance – the paragraph was put to a vote and passed with 25 in favor, 5 against (Libya, Sierra Leone, Syria, Togo, Zimbabwe), 22 abstaining and Cuba absent. The resolution as a whole then was voted upon with 51 in favor and two abstentions (Libya and Syria).

That anti-Israel discrimination exists at the CHR is not seriously contested: the special agenda item, the one-sided resolutions, the biased mandate and reports of the Special Rapporteur. It persists only due to the absence of the political will to change the situation. The abuse of Israel is but one manifestation of the manipulation of the CHR by the non-democracies. Yet, the majority of CHR members – including members from every regional group – are also members of the Community of Democracies. The democracies – the old and the new – must answer this challenge with a unified voice and a unified vote. If they would stand together – not as Latin Americans, Africans, Asians or Europeans – but as democracies, the Commission on Human Rights could be brought back from the precipice.

Andrew Srulevitch
Executive Director
United Nations Watch
an Institute of the American Jewish Committee
Geneva

	Situation in occupied Palestine (2000/3)	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (2003/5)	Question of the violation of human rights in the Arab territories, including Palestine (2000/6)	Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories (2003/7)	Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel (2003/8)	Total (Y-N-A)
United States	N	N	N	N	N	0-5-0
Algeria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Argentina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Armenia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Australia	Y	A	N	A	A	1-1-3
Austria	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Bahrain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Belgium	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Brazil	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Burkina Faso	Y	A	Y	Y	A	3-0-2
Cameroon	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Canada	Y	A	N	Y	A	2-1-2
Chile	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
China	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Costa Rica	Y	A	A	A	A	1-0-4
Croatia	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Cuba	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Dem. Rep.of the Congo	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	4-0-1
France	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Gabon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Germany	Y	A	N	Y	A	2-1-2
Guatemala	A	A	A	Y	A	1-0-4
India	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Ireland	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Japan	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Kenya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Libya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0

	Situation in occupied Palestine (2000/3)	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (2003/5)	Question of the violation of human rights in the Arab territories, including Palestine (2000/6)	Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories (2003/7)	Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel (2003/8)	Total (Y-N-A)
United States	N	N	N	N	N	0-5-0
Malaysia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Mexico	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4-0-1
Pakistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Paraguay	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	4-0-1
Peru	Y	A	N	Y	A	2-1-2
Poland	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Republic of Korea	Y	A	Y	Y	A	3-0-2
Russian Federation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Saudi Arabia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Senegal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Sierra Leone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
South Africa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Sri Lanka	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Sudan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Swaziland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Sweden	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Syrian Arab Republic	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Thailand	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	4-0-1
Togo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Uganda	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Ukraine	Y	A	Y	Y	A	3-0-2
United Kingdom	Y	A	A	Y	A	2-0-3
Uruguay	Y	A	A	Y	Y	3-0-2
Venezuela	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Viet Nam	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0
Zimbabwe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5-0-0

	Res. 57/269	Res 57/198	Res 57/195	Res 57/188	Res 57/127	Res 57/126	Res 57/125	Res 57/124	Res 57/123	Res 57/122	Res 57/121	Res 57/119	Res 57/112	Res 57/111	Res 57/110	Res 57/109	Res 57/108	Res 57/107	Res 57/97	Res 57/325	Total (Y-N-A)
Costa Rica	O	Y	Y	A	O	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15-1-2
Cote d'Ivoire	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	18-0-1
Croatia	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Cuba	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Cyprus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Czech Rep.	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
DPR of Korea	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	O	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	11-0-0
Denmark	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Djibouti	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	19-0-0
Dominica	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	6-0-0
Dominican Rep.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Ecuador	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	18-0-1
Egypt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
El Salvador	O	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	15-0-0
Equatorial Guinea	O	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	3-0-0
Eritrea	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	19-0-0
Estonia	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	O	14-0-5
Ethiopia	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	17-0-3
Fiji	Y	O	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17-0-1
Finland	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
France	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Gabon	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	Y	Y	9-0-0
Gambia	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12-0-0
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	O	14-0-5
Germany	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Ghana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Greece	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Grenada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Guatemala	O	Y	Y	A	O	O	O	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12-0-2
Guinea	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Guinea-Biassau	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0-0-0
Guyana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Haiti	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	19-0-0
Honduras	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	17-0-2
Hungary	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Iceland	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
India	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	19-0-1
Indonesia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Iran	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	18-0-0
Iraq	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O	19-0-0
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Italy	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Jamaica	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19-0-1
Japan	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Kazakhstan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Kenya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Kirabati	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0-0-0
Kuwait	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Kyrgyzstan	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	Y	O	9-0-0
Lao	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Latvia	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5

	Res. 57/269	Res 57/198	Res 57/195	Res 57/188	Res 57/127	Res 57/126	Res 57/125	Res 57/124	Res 57/123	Res 57/122	Res 57/121	Res 57/119	Res 57/112	Res 57/111	Res 57/110	Res 57/109	Res 57/108	Res 57/107	Res 57/97	Res 57/325	Total (Y-N-A)
Latvia	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Lebanon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Lesotho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Liberia	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0-0-0
Libya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Liechtenstein	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Lithuania	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Madagascar	A	Y	Y	O	O	Y	Y	O	O	Y	O	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	11-0-1
Malawi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	O	13-0-0
Malaysia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Maldives	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	19-0-0
Mali	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Malta	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Marshall Islands	O	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	O	1-16-2
Mauritania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Mauritius	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	19-0-0
Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Micronesia	N	A	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	1-18-1
Monoco	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Mongolia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	14-0-0
Morocco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Mozambique	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Myanmar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Namibia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	19-0-0
Nauru	A	Y	Y	A	N	N	N	N	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	N	Y	Y	Y	O	5-5-9
Nepal	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12-0-0
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
New Zealand	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Nicaragua	O	Y	Y	O	O	Y	Y	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16-0-0
Niger	O	O	O	O	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O*	O	0-0-0
Nigeria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Norway	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	O	14-0-5
Oman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Pakistan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Palau	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0-12-0
Panama	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Papua New Guinea	A	Y	Y	A	A	A	A	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	A	A	Y	A	A	A	O	5-0-14
Paraguay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19-0-1
Peru	Y	Y	Y	A	O	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Phillipines	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Poland	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	O	14-0-5
Qatar	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
Rep. of Korea	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17-0-3
Rep. of Moldova	O	Y	O	O	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	13-0-4
Romania	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	15-0-5
Russian Federation	O	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	16-0-3
Rwanda	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	O	O	O	O	A	O	Y	Y	A	A	Y	O	3-0-4
St. Kitts and Nevis	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0-0-0
St. Lucia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20-0-0
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	O	14-0-5
Samoa	Y	Y	Y	A	A	Y	Y	A	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	O	10-0-2

Appendix ??: Structure of the Department of Political Affairs

United Nations' Department of Political Affairs
Under Secretary General Sir Kieran Pendergast

Assistant
Secretary General

Assistant
Secretary General

Americans
and Europe
Division

Asia and the
Pacific
Division

**Division of
Palestinian
Rights**

Africa I
Division

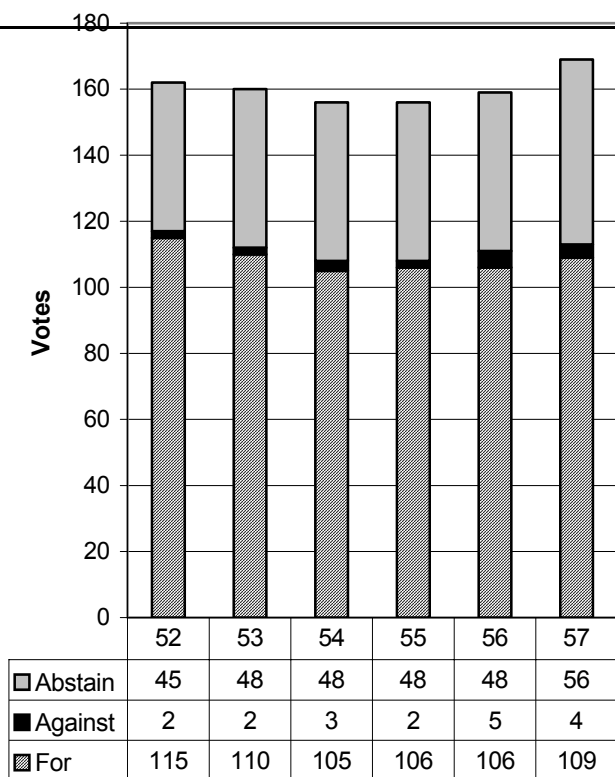
Africa II
Division

Security Council
Affairs Division

Electoral
Assistance
Division

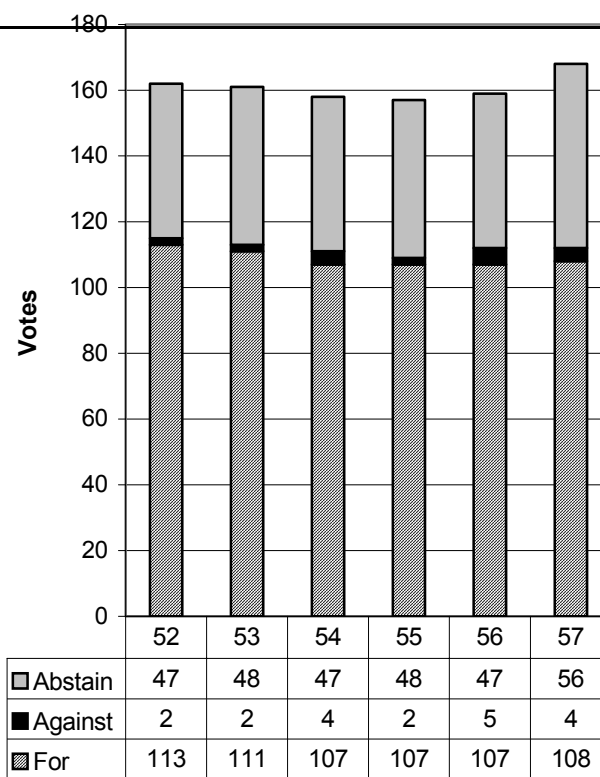
Decolonization
Unit

Inalienable Rights



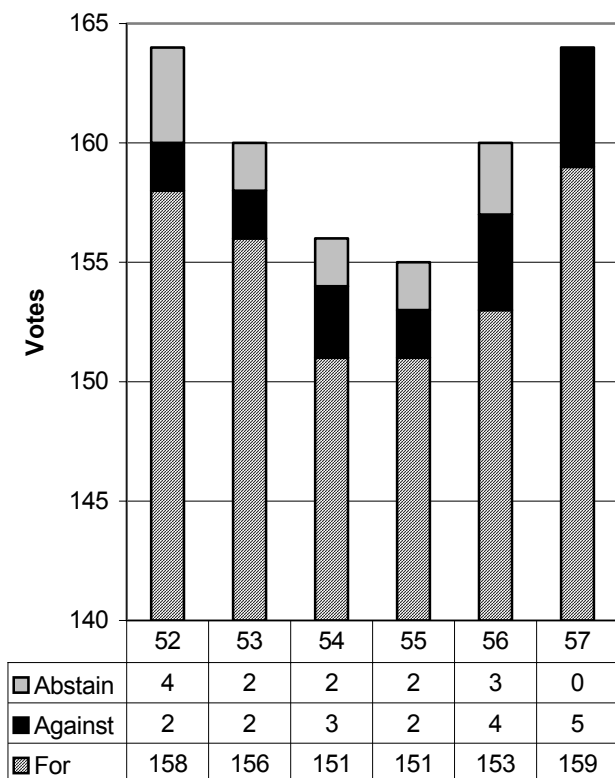
UNGA Session

Palestinian Rights



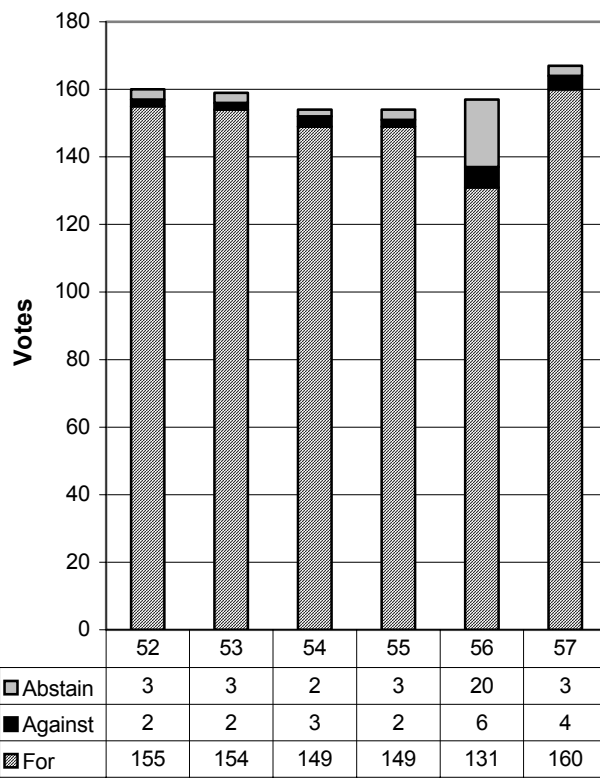
UNGA Session

Special Information Program



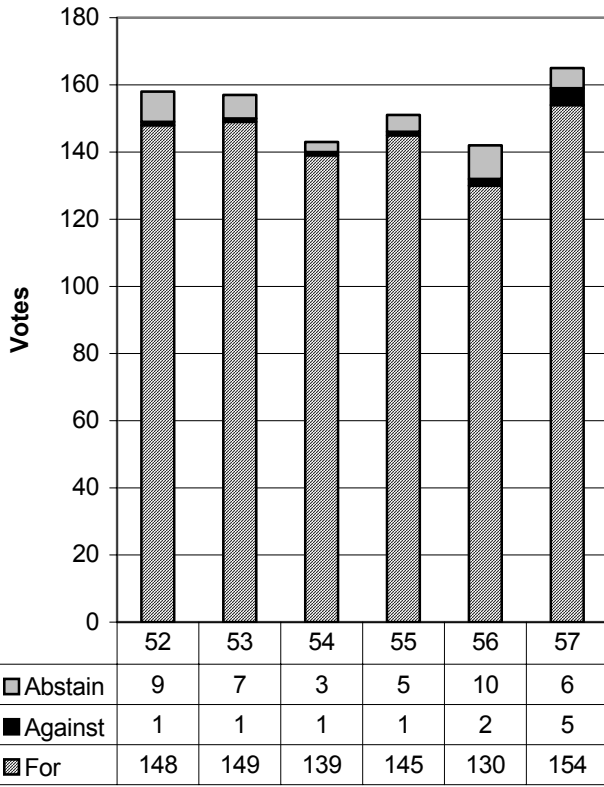
UNGA Session

Question of Palestine



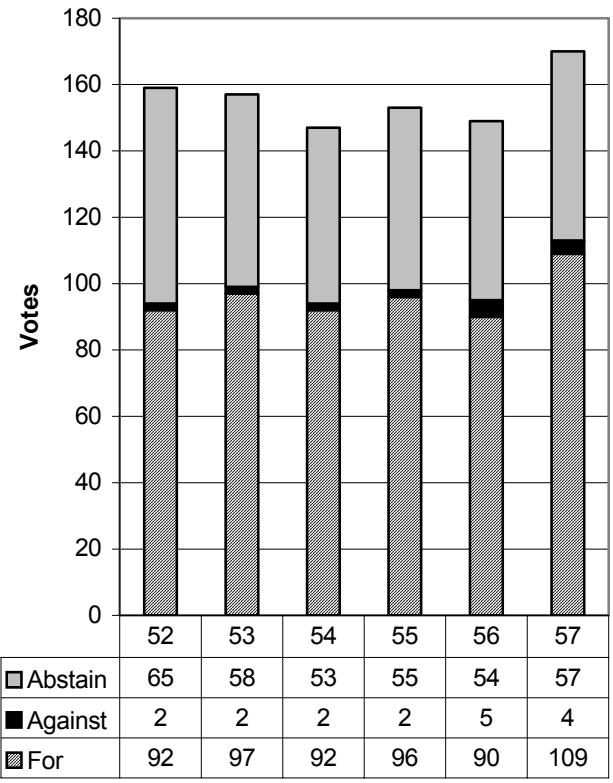
UNGA Session

Jerusalem



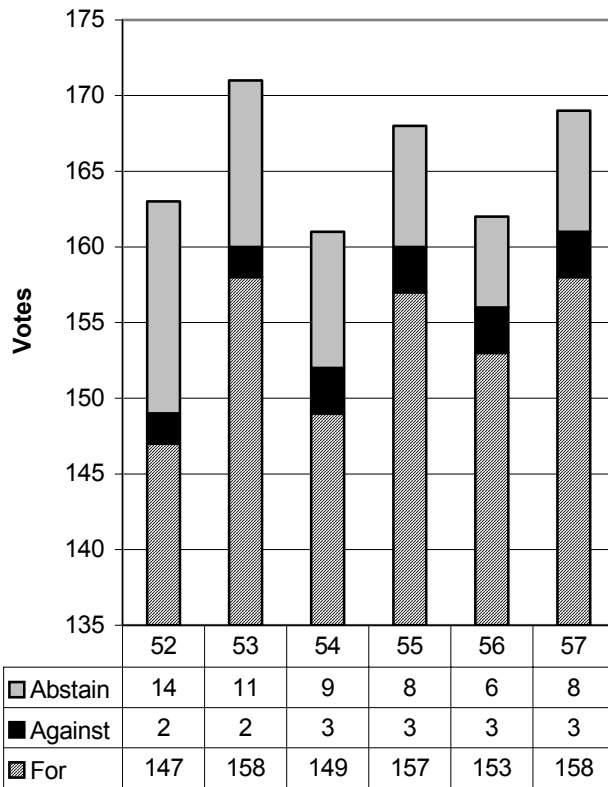
UNGA Session

Syrian Golan



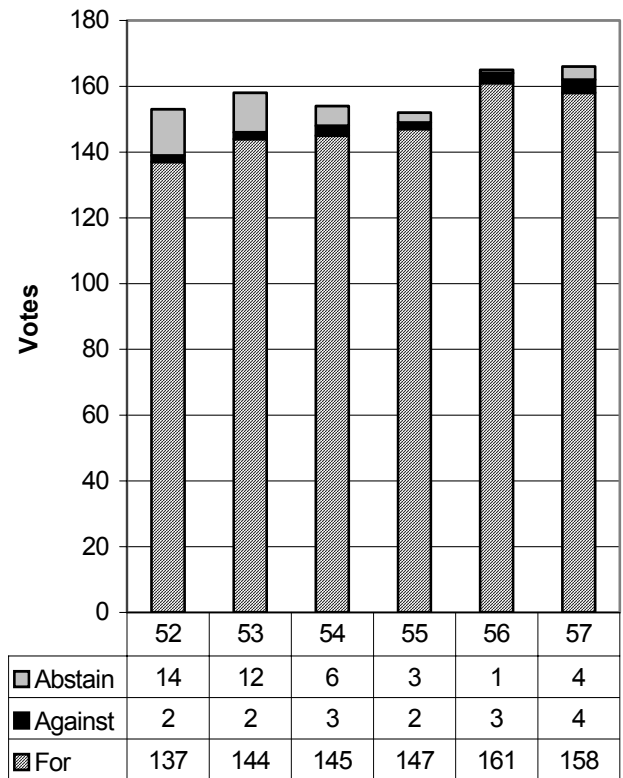
UNGA Session

Risk of Nuclear Proliferation



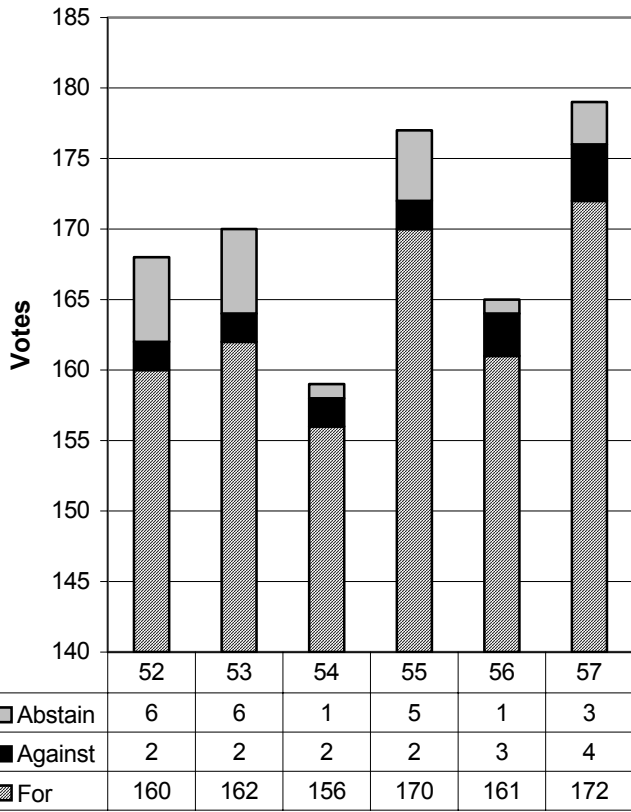
UNGA Session

Permanent Sovereignty



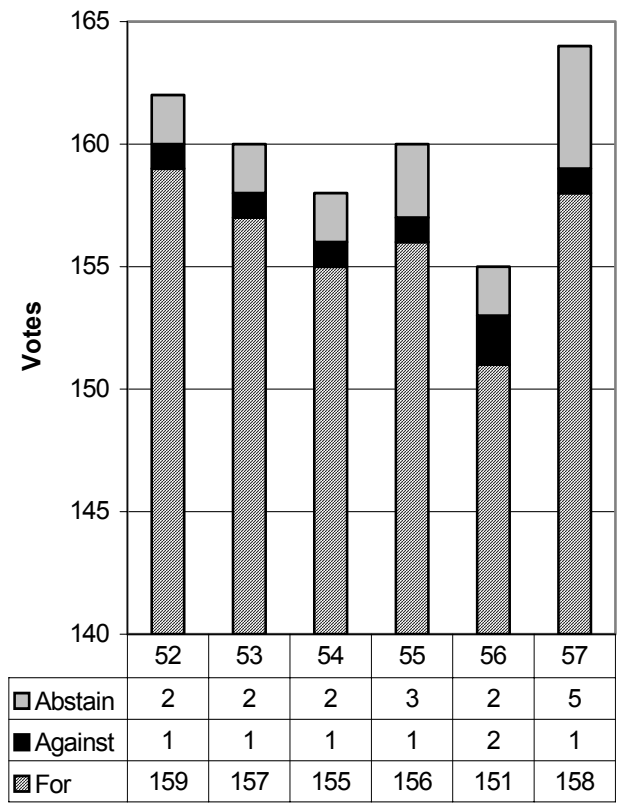
UNGA Session

Palestinian Self-Determination



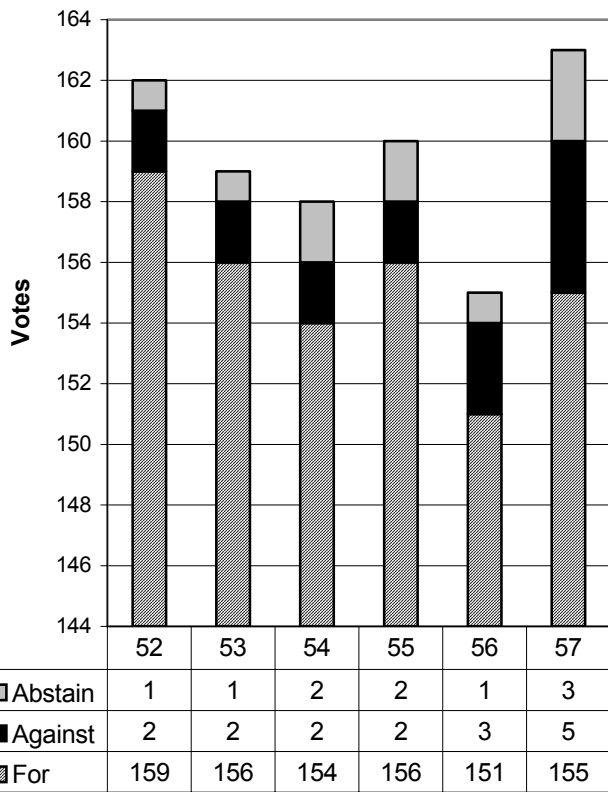
UNGA Session

Assistance to Palestinian Refugees



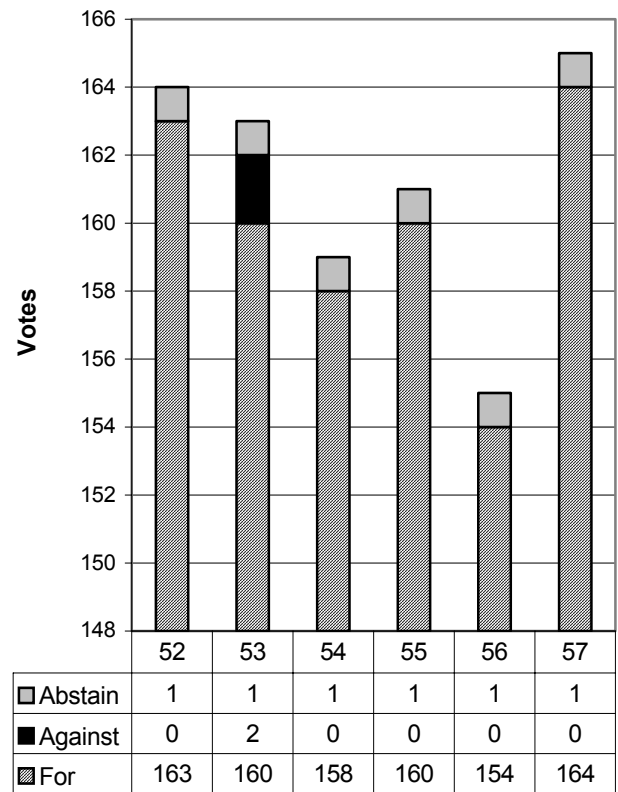
UNGA Session

Displaced Persons



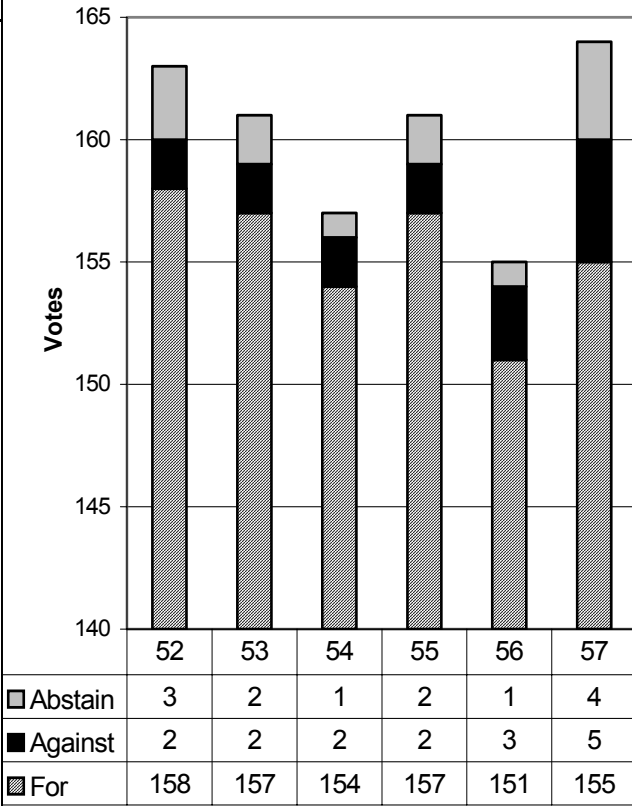
UNGA Session

Grants and Scholarships



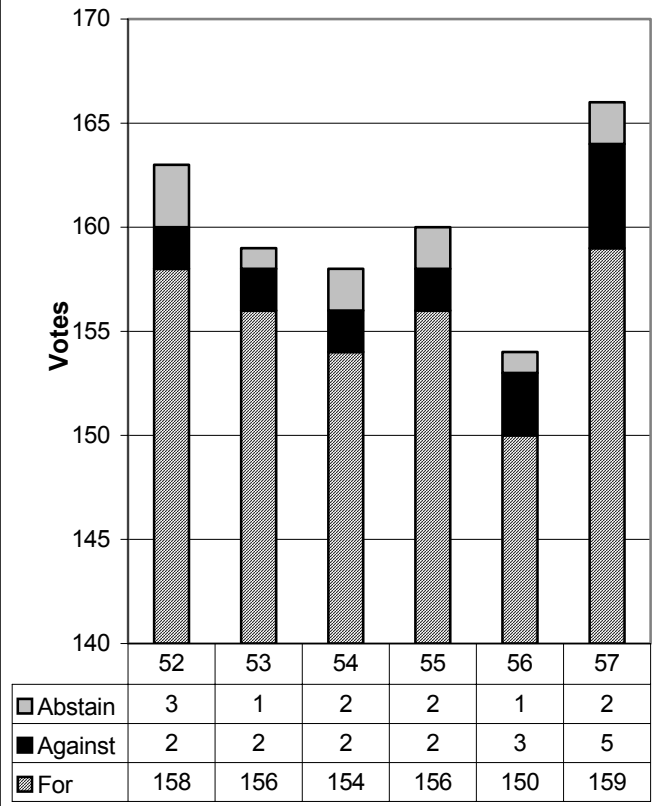
UNGA Session

UNRWA Operations



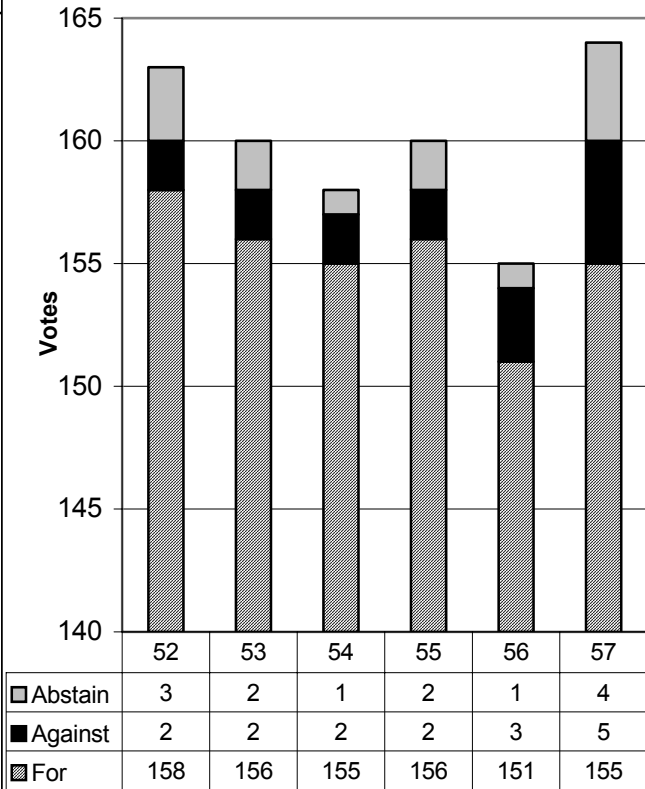
UNGA Session

Refugee Problem



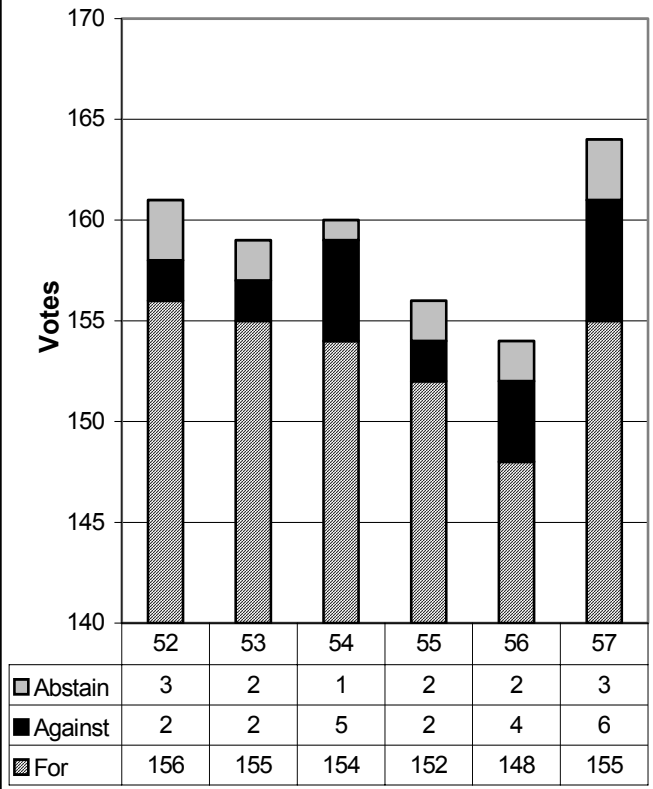
UNGA Session

"Al-Quds" University



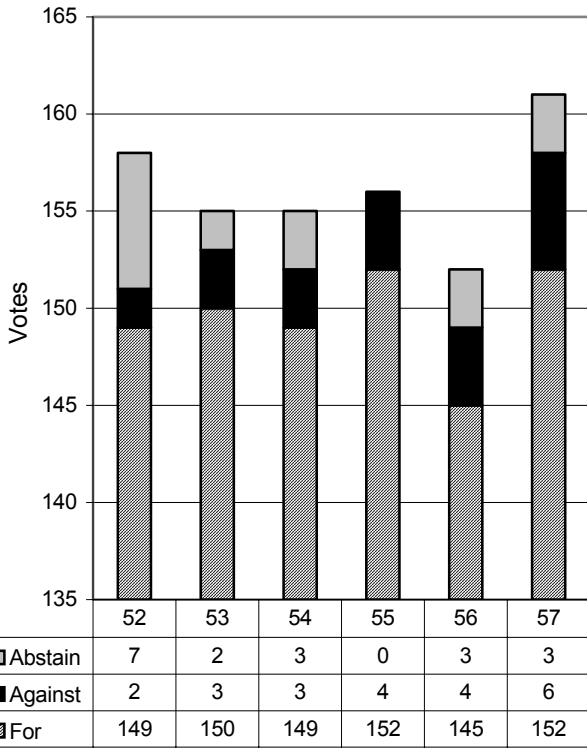
UNGA Session

Geneva Convention



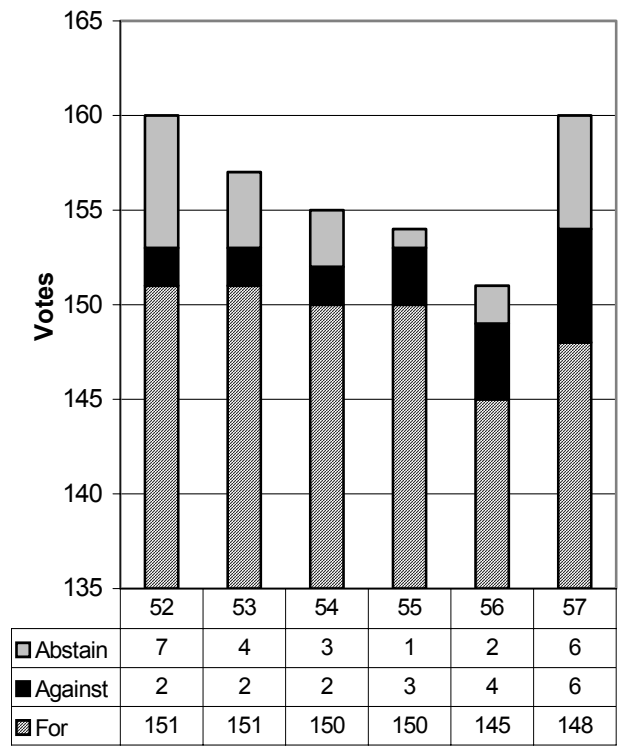
UNGA Session

Israeli Settlements



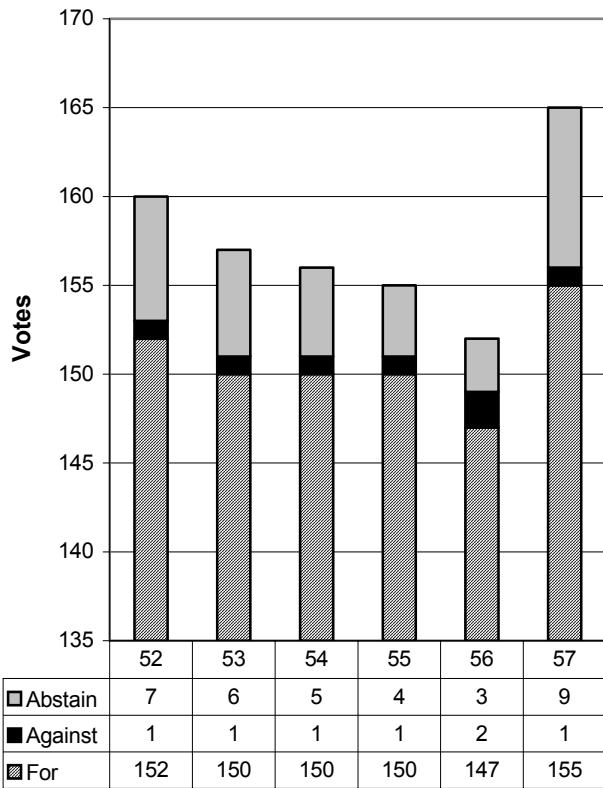
UNGA Session

Israeli Practices



UNGA Session

Occupied Syrian Golan



UNGA Session



The American Jewish Committee

The Jacob Blaustein Building
165 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022-2746
www.ajc.org

September 2003