Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Documentation
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
Summary Report

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Agenda

1. Supporting Palestinian Women as Political Leaders
2. The Reconciliation of Stateless Palestinian Refugees in Neighboring Countries
3. The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem

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The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People Summary Report

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: Supporting Palestinian Women as Political Leaders, The Reconciliation of Stateless Palestinian Refugees in Neighboring Countries, and The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and around East Jerusalem.

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member and Observer States. The session opened on the first day with unanimous support for the third agenda topic, setting the agenda at 3,2,1. Once the dais deemed it out of order to create a report addressing all three topics, delegates began speeches on The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around East Jerusalem.

The second day, consisting of two committee sessions, began with the delegations continuing the previous day's work. Delegates split the topic into general subtopics such as public health and the right to prayer. Many speeches highlighted ideas regarding infrastructure, freedom of movement, water deficiency, artificial wetlands, microfinance, vertical urbanization and permit policies. By the end of the first session, delegates collaborated on several working papers. Five of these working report segments were finalized and submitted to the dais by the end of the day, discussing in-depth issues of microfinance, regional cooperation, sustainable business economy and East Jerusalem.

The third day was characterized by an inflow of working report segments. The dais received the remaining working report segments. Throughout the sessions delegates reviewed the returned working report segments during meeting suspensions. A new working segment was created by the end of the fifth session regarding the issuance of permits, an overlapping issue which was subsequently removed from three original segments and merged into a new single segment.

In the last committee session, delegates debated with each other and passed several amendments for each draft report segment. Six drafts passed to become report segments. Determined to create more reports, the committee moved on to the next topic, with three working papers being submitted within the hour. The conference ended with the Member and Observer states reluctant to postpone the issues of The Reconciliation of Stateless Palestinian Refugees in Neighboring Countries for the next session.
I. Introduction

A. REFORMING THE ARAB PEACE INITIATIVE THROUGH URBANIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) is aware of the hardships of the Palestinian people as a result of the illegal occupation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (oPt). The CEIRPP is deeply concerned for the socioeconomic and political consequences of the occupation, and has called for the resumption of the Peace Process negotiations in order to fully implement the Two-state solution. While the Committee takes note of past efforts made by the international community to undertake the Two-state solution, particularly through the Quartet Road Map and the Arab Peace Initiative (API), it acknowledges that no significant progress has been made finding compromise concerning the Right of Return and the final status of East Jerusalem.

2. CEIRPP notes with concern the fact that there are approximately 7.2 million Palestinian refugees around the world, and specifically 450,000 displaced Palestinians within the Israeli and oPt. CEIRPP reiterates the importance of the Palestinian Right of Return, and recognizes the inability of Palestinian peoples to exercise that right due to Israeli restrictions as well as lack of available infrastructure for livelihood, employment, and state stability. The Committee acknowledges the importance of regional economic solutions to restore the peace-building process.

3. CEIRPP recognizes that the Palestinian economy has been crippled by the blockades, settlements, and embargoes imposed by the Israeli government. This has thus created an environment in which Palestinian refugees are unable to return to a homeland and Palestinian families are unable to have a normal and stable life.

4. CEIRPP praises the investments of Member States concerning “vertical urbanization,” defined as the building of cities on the basis of what is already existing for the purpose of providing living and working spaces. This vertical urbanization can be implemented through Economic Urban Centers (EUCs) as the basis of daily working activities. On this regard, CEIRPP recalls Qatar’s recent $1.4 billion investment on the West Bank as well as the agreement between the European Union and the Palestinian Authority to allocate $7 million to support Palestinian social and economic development in Area C as signs of confidence in building Palestine’s economy. Furthermore, the Committee views the initiatives of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as suitable development projects to be implemented in Palestine, like the Silk City which will become an economic hub within Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia’s internal state project, which will establish nine cities, each for specific area industries.
5. CEIRPP further recognizes the essential role of water in the oPt and the scarcity of water, particularly in agricultural sectors. In order to keep crops from failing, farmers purchase costly “drinkable water” from Israeli suppliers, as mentioned in the Human Rights Council Report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem. As emphasized by the document, Palestinian people face many obstacles in receiving water-well permits. In addition, agricultural aid supplied by non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations is frequently obstructed by Israeli policies.

6. The committee also recognizes the importance of preventing Palestinian dependency on foreign aid and foreign investment. CEIRPP acknowledges benefits from transnational cooperation on the financial level, which will allow Palestine to invest in social programs and work within flexible time frames to repay debt from new development projects.

II. Mandate

7. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights, and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations.

8. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. REFORMING THE ARAB PEACE INITIATIVE THROUGH URBANIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

9. CEIRPP recognizes the need to restore the Peace Process in order to reach a Two-state solution, specifically considering the enhanced sovereign rights entailed by Palestine’s status as a non-Member State. In this regard, and emphasizing the fact that regional interests must also be
represented within peace negotiations, CEIRPP calls for the Arab League to organize a session concerning the reform of the Arab Peace Initiative.

a. In primary discussions, CEIRPP suggests the Arab League reach consensus on the reforms of the API, specifically concerning the Palestinian refugee issues and the situation in Jerusalem;

b. The CEIRPP subsequently encourages the Arab League to invite the Quartet, Israel, and the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to establish a compromise concerning final status issues, including the Right of Return and the administration of East Jerusalem;

c. The CEIRPP recommends that the discussions also encourage the reconciliation between all political parties and ethnic groups within the entirety of Palestine;

d. CEIRPP recommends that economic empowerment of the Palestinian population and government be incorporated into the Arab Peace Initiative in order to ensure the ability of Palestine to become an independent state with a strong, self-reliant economy;

e. In order to ensure the continuity of these discussions, the CEIRPP calls upon the parties involved to meet minimally on a biannual basis until a consensus is reached. Following consensus, the parties may determine, at their own discretion, the frequency of future discussions. The CEIRPP would continue to encourage ongoing peaceful discussion among all present parties.

10. CEIRPP emphasizes the importance of including economic measures in peace talks towards achieving a Two-state solution. These economic measures will allow the PNA to become economically autonomous and achieve a stable environment in which displaced Palestinian families can safely return and prosper. Affirming the potential of foreign direct investment in state-building efforts for Palestine, CEIRPP calls for the promotion of economic stability of Palestine through the utilization of “vertical urbanization” as a means to address political interests of the Arab Peace Initiative, and to include economic development aspects within this plan. Thus, CEIRPP encourages Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, as well as other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Member States, to share their expertise, experience, and technological knowledge, especially in sustainable and renewable energy, to efficiently utilize the existing Palestinian space to accommodate as many Palestinian families as possible.

11. CEIRPP recognizes the need to have economic centers in order to sustain the previously mentioned vertically urbanized cities, as well as the regional peace and stability that such development will bring. We call upon the GCC to use its economic prowess, as well as monetary donations, in order to promote Palestinian economic development and stability.

12. CEIRPP realizes that Economic Urban Centers (EUCs) can be used by the agricultural sector as a site for selling their goods to a broadened audience. Also realizing the importance of regional cooperation to assist the Palestinian peoples in creating agricultural opportunities, CEIRPP draws attention to past successful actions to be implemented in Palestine such as the wetlands project based in the United States, which provided farmers with usable water for agricultural practices. In this regard, CEIRPP suggests the collaboration of regional development organs so as to replicate the project within the oPts by funding the labor as well as materials until
the project reaches a self-sustainable phase. The regional organs that could integrate the initiative include:

a. United Nations Development Program;
b. OIC Development Fund;
c. Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

13. CEIRPP emphasizes the importance of social inclusion in such an ambitious program, as well as the complete participation of Palestinian people in the rebuilt of their own state, from the conception of the project to the final construction. The Committee therefore proposes the collaboration of all political and ethnic groups along with the main United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations dedicated to the refugees in the region in order to fulfill concerns about informing and organizing the return of Palestinian families to Palestinian and Israeli cities as well as refugee camps.

14. CEIRPP encourages the aforementioned organizations to adopt a foreign investment policy, based on that of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA) in the context of vertical urbanization, which would allow for a greater stimulation of the Palestinian markets.

a. This program should require Palestine to reimburse 50% of the received foreign investment, at the timeframe and interest rates determined by the market rate policies of investing nations;

b. Another 25% of the debt should be reinvested in social reformations (including, but not limited to education, health services and employment programs);

c. The remaining 25% should be reimbursed in the long term at preferential interest rates. Keeping in mind ALBA, which sat interest rates at 2% for 20 years, CEIRPP urges investing states to adopt similar policies.

15. CEIRPP further suggests the United Nations General Assembly the creation of a follow-up group of experts to create biannual assessments on the utilization of regional aid for the advancement of urbanization and agricultural development undertaken by under the reformed Arab Peace Initiative.
I. Introduction

A. FURTHERING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE GUARANTEE OF ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

1. Under General Assembly Resolution A/RES/181 (II) of November 1947, the United Nations approved the Two-state solution, which included the establishment of an independent State for Arab Palestinians. As previously noted by the CEIRPP in the Seminar on Prospects for Palestinian Economic Development and the Middle East Peace Process, efforts to achieve a political solution will have to be supported by economic cooperation and development. Therefore, a major step to creating a sovereign Palestinian State is the establishment of an independent, self-sustaining economy. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in 2012 the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) suffered from an unemployment rate of 22.8 percent and a poverty rate of 34.5 percent while real GDP growth was estimated at zero percent. In light of these alarming statistics, the CEIRPP finds it imperative to address the development issues facing the oPt.

2. One issue preventing economic development is the difficulty in obtaining legally registered and titled land for commercial use. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/120 states that Israeli settlements are illegal and are obstacles to Palestinian economic development. Furthermore, in a report published in April 2012 titled “Towards Economic Sustainability of a Future Palestinian State: Promoting Private Sector-led Growth,” the World Bank highlighted the need for the Palestinian Authority (PA) to organize land registration as a means of greatly boosting economic growth and government revenue. This need is further emphasized by the fact that only 62.96 percent of the land in the West Bank is legally registered as of 2011 according to the Palestinian Land Authority (PLA).

3. The CEIRPP recognizes that employment is a major factor towards establishing State stability in accordance with Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states all global citizens have the right to work, free choice of employment, and protection against unemployment. The unemployment rate in the oPt was 22.8 percent in 2012, demonstrating the need for and the importance of the promotion of Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). The demand can be observed by the dramatic rise of microloan recipients from 20,000 to more than 43,000 between 2007 and 2011; according to the Palestinian Network for Small and Micro Finance (Sharakeh), which also projected that the amount of recipients will continue to rise. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) regarding the matter on, “Microfinance in Conflict: Strategies for Development and Peace in ESCWA Region” stated that currently the Palestinian financial authorities are not adequately regulating MFIs, which limits the services MFIs can provide, including remittances and payment transfers.
4. The CEIRPP notes that another way to relieve the economic burden on the Palestinian people is to allow for a greater inflow of remittances from abroad. According to the Forum Euro Méditerranée des Instituts de Sciences Economiques, in 2009 approximately 25 percent of Palestine’s GDP consisted of external remittances while 30 percent of Palestine’s labor force is employed by Israel. Due to the current obstacles regarding remittances, it is imperative to pursue a means of protecting remittances as they flow into Palestine.

II. Mandate

5. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights, and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations.

6. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. FURTHERING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE GUARANTEE OF ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

7. The CEIRPP recommends to the General Assembly to acknowledge the various human rights violations that have taken place within the oPt. With regards to these human rights violations, the CEIRPP proposes the creation of an annual conference for the next three years regarding land registration reforms and legal entitlement. At the third conference, the mandate for the conference will be opened for renewal pending the results of the reports released and the CEIRPP’s discretion. The conference should specifically target increasing Palestinian entrepreneurs’ and residents’ access to available Palestinian land for commercial and residential purposes. The conference should work with existing organizations like TABO, a construction development organization that purchases large tracts of land and making ownership more
accessible to Palestinians by facilitating the land registration process within Palestine. TABO receives aid for such projects from sources such as Qatar and USAID.

a. The participants of this conference should consist of The World Bank, the PNA, the Palestinian Labor Authority, and other, relevant international organizations that may express interest in participating, including TABO, which resides under the auspices of Union, Construction and Investment (UCI). At the conference, TABO and its donors would be able to contribute information about the challenges they face while trying to register the land for developmental projects;

b. The CEIRPP suggests that the conference be held in Ankara, Turkey;

c. Under the Mandate of the CEIRPP, the funds for the conference should be allocated from the annual budget of the Committee;

d. It is advised that the conference committee generate an annual report detailing topics discussed and final recommendations proposed.

8. The CEIRPP advises the Palestinian Network for Small and Micro Finance (Sharakeh) to work with the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) to more effectively regulate financial markets and allow MFIs to offer more sophisticated financial products. These products should include entrepreneurial, consumer, and housing loans; as well as general saving products and services regarding remittances and payment transfers from abroad. Possible strategies to achieve this goal may include, conducting workshops in the major financial markets of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. The workshops should be conducted in conjunction with the banking regulation sector of the PMA.

9. The CEIRPP urges the General Assembly to create an external remittances institute for Palestine based on the model of the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) Project. The institute would regulate remittances into Palestine to ensure the substantial portion of Palestine’s GDP is protected. This will be done with the intent of the eventual transfer of control to the PMA.

a. The institute should facilitate the process leading to its creation and implementation;

b. The institute’s services should include technical assistance to governmental organizations institutions, training and capacity building, studying remittances flows to Palestine, as well as developing content and technology platforms for payment and settlement systems.
Code: DRS 1/3  
Committee: Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People  
Subject: The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Particularly in and Around East Jerusalem

I. Introduction

A. INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) supports the recognition of Palestine as a non-Member Observer State as defined by General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/19 adopted November 29, 2012. Furthermore, the Committee commends the Member States that have expressed solidarity with the State of Palestine and emphasizes the use of the Road Map for Action for providing solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Furthermore, CEIRPP supports the process undertaken between all Palestinian political parties in the search for a unified government.

2. Economic and Social Council Resolution E/RES/2011/41, adopted July 28 2011, addresses the environmental impact of the Israeli occupation, specifically discussing exploitation of Palestinian resources and environmental conservation. Moreover, the United Nations Environmental Programme’s (UNEP) Study on the Environment in the occupied Palestinian territories concluded that there is limited access to potable water in the oPt. In this regard, CEIRPP recalls General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292 of July 28, 2010, which affirms water as a basic human right. In this regard the Committee condemns the destruction of rainwater collection systems, which contribute to water scarcity as reported by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The Committee recognizes the increased energy demand made by water sanitation facilities and notes General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/206, of December 22 2011, which approves the use of sustainable energy techniques.

B. IMPROVING STABILITY BETWEEN THE AFFECTED PARTIES

3. The CEIRPP recalls International Court of Justice’s (ICJ) advisory opinion of July 9, 2004, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/120 of January 14, 2013, Security Council Resolution S/RES/446 of March 22, 1979, and Security Council Resolution S/RES/465 of March 1, 1980, which altogether reaffirm the illegality of Israeli settlements in the oPt, the blockade of the Gaza Strip, the West Bank separation barrier, and all acts of violence against the State of Palestine. Furthermore, the Committee echoes the statement released by the office of the Secretary-General and considers that the E-1 construction plans announced by Israel would be a “fatal blow” to the peace process.

   a. The Committee further understands many of the current humanitarian and economic crises facing the Palestinian people ultimately stem from the continued Israeli occupation, which isolates Palestinian communities;

      i. Besides the continued development of settlements in the West Bank and the construction of the West Bank Barrier Wall, the continual withholding of Area C territory from the State of Palestine has prevented overcrowded
urban centers from being able to relieve their conditions through expansion of residential areas and service networks.

ii. Israel, through the Oslo Accords which designated areas A, B, and C in 1993, has agreed to gradually transfer unrestricted jurisdiction over all of the Area C territory to the State of Palestine, but has ceased fulfilling its obligations for more than ten years.

4. The Committee congratulates the progress made by the Ankara Forum to bring together the states of Palestine and Israel to discuss social and economic reform within the region, thus setting the basis to the future conclusion of the blockade inflicted by Israel over the Gaza Strip. CEIRPP praises the commitment of Turkey in its role as a mediator to continue peace-building efforts between Israel and Palestine.

5. The prosperity of the State of Palestine is dependent upon capacity building, particularly in development sectors. CEIRPP considers that in order to achieve its progress, the Palestinian economy must be autonomous. For this reason, the Paris Protocol states that Israel may not unilaterally withhold tax revenue from Palestine. The Committee expresses its deep regret that the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) created to overlook tax revenue of the Palestinian people failed to fulfill its mandate due to a lack of international support. CEIRPP considers that autonomy can only begin with empowering the Palestinian people directly through various financial institutions that may provide microfinance programs. As such, these programs can be facilitated through regional development banks and Member State contributions.

II. Mandate

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III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8. Understanding the necessity to expand the capacity of developing infrastructure of the oPt, including water, agriculture, and social services, considering that quality of life highly depends on access to basic needs and a stable, functioning infrastructure, the body encourages UN Water to emulate the techniques in the oPt, as utilized by The Clean Water Initiative (CWI). CWI provides user-friendly community water treatment units while providing operator training and technical support in Nigeria.

   a. The Committee encourages the training of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) to create sustainable sanitation systems;
   b. The Committee further proposes that due to the ineffective distribution of water in the oPts, water transportation be developed by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA). In order to control prices based on market demand, CEIRPP encourages the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and other development banks to subsidize water transportation initiatives.

9. In order to reform the Palestinian agriculture system, the Committee encourages the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and the Palestine Investment Bank, among others, to collaborate by providing sustainable farming education, expertise, and resources. This partnership would also focus on soil conservation and reclamation in the oPt.

10. To alleviate the increased electricity demands of development, the Committee proposes expanding the regional reach of the UNDP and the OPEC Fund for International Development’s (OFID) Solar Panels Project, a program currently operating in the Gaza Strip.

   a. The Committee proposes to base the funding of this initiative from quotas such as Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

11. In an effort to establish, preserve, and protect the Palestinian cultural distinctness from the establishments erected by Israel in the oPt, the Committee encourages the eventual repurpose of existing infrastructure.

   a. The aforementioned action will contribute to enhance Palestinian cultural identity and dignity, hence allowing a better delineation of Palestinian culture and identity during peace talks and negotiations in the process of pursuing a Two-state solution;
   b. Materials extracted from the repurposing process of infrastructure should be used as materials with which new infrastructure can be built. This new infrastructure shall be built in a way that:
      i. Strongly encourages the participation of Palestinian engineers, community leaders, and builders;
      ii. Meets the infrastructural needs of the Palestinians living in the oPt, as outlined in the 2013 Emergency Appeal of the oPt.
c. Materials that cannot be repurposed for infrastructure can be used to create works of art.
   i. Such works of art shall be created by Palestinian artists, ideally with collaboration and input from their immediate communities in the oPt;
   ii. The works of art may be publicly displayed in the oPt in order to contribute to its respective community’s social and political identity;
   iii. These works may serve as an example of Palestine’s unique cultural heritage.

12. Microfinance programs are essential in assuring Palestinian economic autonomy and direct job creation. The Committee recommends the IDB, specifically through the Al-Baraka Bank in Palestine, continue its distribution of the *Qard al-Hassan* microfinance loan which provides interest-free alternatives to help entrepreneurship and economic stimulation within the oPt.
   a. Regional programs such as *Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development* and the *Jordan River Foundation* can further support microfinance efforts. The Committee is devoted to the further economic improvement of Palestine and calls for financial literacy training to be implemented along with the microfinance loans.

13. The Committee recognizes the severe constraints that are placed upon the Palestinian government to facilitate economic growth. Palestine should be able to control its own tax revenues in order to grant the state the fundamental right of sovereignty over its own funds. The Committee hopes for increased cooperation with the International Labor Organization (ILO). CEIRPP recommends the re-establishment of the JEC, established by the Paris Protocol, with oversight by the ILO in order to increase transparency and effectiveness.
   a. The JEC should submit annual reports to the ILO in order to allow the ILO to review of tax revenue status and offer recommendations based upon said status.

B. IMPROVING STABILITY BETWEEN THE AFFECTED PARTIES

14. Strategies from the Ankara Forum can increase accessibility to humanitarian aid and resources to the oPt.
   a. The Ankara Forum can provide a standard for greater transparency concerning the economic implications pertaining to Palestinians working within Israel, specifically regarding working conditions;
   b. This body suggests agenda topics such as humanitarian aid, development of infrastructure, maritime and land security, inter-state trade, accessibility to employment, accessibility to resources, regional investments, and the revival of the peace process.

15. The Committee supports utilizing Intergovernmental Organization (IGOs) such as the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the Arab League (LAS) to launch a coalition unifying regional Member States for the purpose of acquiring resources to support Palestine.
   a. The Committee suggests that one of these bodies establish this coalition;
   b. This coalition would seek an approach that allows resources to be consistently allocated regardless of constraints within the oPt.
The Committee believes that culturally sensitive education can be vital in teaching tolerance between Israeli and Palestinian people. Ensuring the cultural collaboration can alleviate tensions and prevent violence. The use of seminars, workshops, and other educational programmes can reduce prejudice between Israeli and Palestinian youth, adults, and military personnel.

a. The Committee invites the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinians in the Near East (UNRWA) to expand the Children and Youth Programme to the oPt for Israeli and Palestinian youth. The projects within this program should utilize sporting events, clubs, and summer camps to decrease social prejudices between Israelis and Palestinians;

b. The Committee recommends that NGOs currently operating within the oPt aid in providing tolerance and sensitivity training through workshops and seminars for Israeli and Palestinian adults. Furthermore, the Committee offers the example of the Aisha Association, a program within the Gaza Strip that provides varied services and community centers for women and children. This program can serve as a successful model for collaboration between NGOs and the Palestinian government in providing social services;

c. In response to social prejudices that have infiltrated institutions, the Committee recognizes that Breaking the Silence program can provide increased communication and culturally sensitive training for military personnel through shared experiences of military members. The Committee recommends the program be inclusive of all groups.

17. The Committee feels improvements in humanitarian conditions, economic development, and the bilateral relations between the State of Israel and the State of Palestine cannot be sufficiently assured nor realized in the absence of a secure Palestinian territorial sovereignty. This is critical to the building of a thriving Palestinian society able to provide for its people. The International community’s generous contributions to providing for the needs of Palestinians is commendable and must be continued for the foreseeable future. Until all Member States act according to their commitments made in pursuit of the Two-state solution and the mutual prosperity and stability of both, the Committee believes further efforts to alleviate the conditions of the Palestinian people will be futile.

a. Participants of the Committee believe the best way to ensure the persistence of an improved state of health, rights, education, freedom of movement, economy, and foreign relations is through the solid recognition of Palestinian sovereignty over all its territory;

i. If Israel were to resume transference of authority over Area C territory to the State of Palestine, the Committee believes such developments would invigorate all humanitarian and economic efforts currently taking place in Palestine;

ii. This transference of sovereignty would exemplify Israel’s commitment to the future prosperity and friendship of both the State of Israel and the State of Palestine. Through such multilateral commitment, the Committee believes the two-state solution will become increasingly attainable.
ANEX

1. The Committee reaffirms its commitment to the restoration of the pre-1967 borders. This body supports secession of illegal Israeli settlements in the State of Palestine and reaffirms Palestinian right to have unrestricted jurisdiction over areas currently occupied by Israel.
I. Introduction

A. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RELIGION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES.

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13, entitles every individual to freedom of movement. This committee recognizes that the daily harassment of Palestinians by Israelis at Israeli checkpoints in the occupied Palestinian territories (oPts) is in violation of international law.

2. The United Nations Security Council passed a resolution S/RES/242 of 1967 calling for the withdrawal of Israeli checkpoints and forces from occupied territories and called upon insuring the respect of religious freedom. On this regards, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) has expressed concern over the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly in and around east Jerusalem.

II. Mandate

3. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights, and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations.

4. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations
A. FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND RELIGION IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

5. Recognizing that a report focused on freedom of religion has not been done in the region since 2008, CEIRPP requests that the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, within the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), formulate a special report on the oPts to examine any actions that are discordant with the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. CEIRPP further requests that if any serious violations are proven, the Special Rapporteur write an urgent appeal to alleviate the discrimination, in order to ensure the Freedom of Religion within the territory.

6. The Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People asks the General Assembly to acknowledge that the daily harassments that are currently conducted by the Israeli personnel are part of a pervasive way of exerting violence on the Palestinian People and undermines their basic rights and dignity.

7. Considering the many humanitarian needs of the Palestinian People, the Committee suggests the facilitation of increased cooperation between Israel and Palestine to promote a more efficient flow of humanitarian aid, medical assistance, food, construction materials, and educational materials.

8. CEIRPP recommends the opening of the Gaza sea ports for use by aid organizations related to the UN such as UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and FAO. We recommend Israeli cooperation and involvement in the importation process, to respect and maintain Israeli security concerns.

   a. This action would best be coupled with resumption of flow of goods into Gaza from Egypt as a secondary corridor for aid into Gaza;

   b. The border should be under the supervision of a third party, agreed upon by Israel and Palestine, as was done in the Agreement on Movement of Access, in which the European Union monitored the Egyptian Gaza border, with the goal of eventually allowing the follow of essential goods outside of aid organizations.

9. We affirm that the Israeli blockade violates the human rights of Gaza’s population while strangling opportunities for social, economic, and educational development, in contravention to The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 13 unequivocally states the right of movement and return.

10. Taking note that many UN resolutions condemn the construction of the Israeli barrier wall, the Committee recommends the General Assembly to discuss the possibility of encouraging Israel to open some parts of the barrier wall, so that:

   a. The wall shall be taken down in specific areas in and around East Jerusalem, and in increments that shall not exceed any limits agreed to by the Israeli and Palestinian governments, where Palestinian economic, social, and political interests are legitimately endangered by the existence of the wall;
b. The creation of checkpoints shall be done upon agreement of both parties and are to be monitored by an agreed upon third party Peace-Keepers;

c. Checkpoints shall be located at the opened parts of the separation barrier and will ensure the security of the Israeli population while also allowing movement for Palestinian people;

d. The location of the added checkpoints will be determined by the expertise of the Barrier Monitoring Unit within the UNRWA based on local knowledge of the barrier studies.
I. Introduction

A. INCREASING ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERMIT REFORM

1. According to Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/67/121 of January 14, 2013 calls for the occupying power to cease its disruption of Palestinian mobility. CEIRPP recognizes that the multiple controls and placed by Israel in the oPts prevent the Palestinian People from accessing their income generating activities, their schools and universities, health care facilities, and agricultural lands.

2. According to the B’Tselem study Arrested Development: The Long Term Impact of Israeli’s Separation Barrier in the West Bank conducted in October 2012, 10.2 percent of all farmland is outside of Palestinian control. Past attempts at solving this issue have proven ineffective, such as the harvest permits as displayed in the Olive Harvest Factsheet of October 2012 under the auspices of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Furthermore, as stated by ACT Palestine Forum in The Advocacy Paper of February 22, 2013, numerous Palestinian applications for permits have been refused for purported security reasons. Between 2007 and 2012, the number of permits issued decreased by 87 percent according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Consequently the CEIRPP believes that an efficient system is needed to allow for a greater observance of these internationally recognized human rights.

3. During the 2011 reporting period, the Ministry of Health of the Palestinian Authority registered a total of 33,469 patients from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on health institutions outside their territories, demonstrating a high necessity for medical access especially to East Jerusalem. However, the approval rates of Gaza applicants slightly increased whereas the approval for the West Bank residence decreased. On the matter, the World Health Organization (WHO) determined the existence of a lack of transparency with regards to the criteria on which Israeli Authorities base their refusal or acceptance of applications.

II. Mandate

4. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975. The Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights, and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations.
5. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 67/20, which requested that the committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. INCREASING ACCESS TO BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PERMIT REFORM

6. The CEIRPP encourages reforms to the permit system currently in place in the West Bank and other oPts in order to allow further freedom of movement for Palestinian students, businesses, farmers, workers and those in need of frequent medical attention, whose movements are being impeded by Israeli movement control policies. The Committee recommends the implementation of a three-permit system that would be funded through the budget of the existing ID/Permit System in Israel:

a. The creation of a business travel permit, which would grant approved business-owners, including those providing emergency response services, the ability to transport vehicles containing relevant goods across checkpoints. This will potentially be referred to as Type A permits;

b. The creation of an accelerated permit for workers, students, elderly, and the chronically ill in order to provide them with priority access at checkpoints to facilitate their daily and/or frequent commute. This will enhance access to employment, educational opportunities, and access to proper and on-time health attention. This will potentially be referred to as Type B permits;

c. The creation of a farmland and equipment permit that will allow farmers to access farmland areas located at the other side of the separation barrier, as well as transport approved farming equipment to the land in order to address the ongoing agricultural vulnerability of the Palestinian people. This will potentially be referred to as Type C permits.

7. The CEIRPP encourages the General Assembly to request the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which has strong expertise in conducting studies relating to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Palestine, as well as active NGOs with extensive histories of working on the ground, such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and related United Nations organs such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to undertake an study on the ambiguity on the issuance of
permits. The OCHA will present their findings into a comprehensive report, which would possibly include recommendations for the future. The report should be published within six months after the data collection.
I. Introduction

A. THE SITUATION IN EAST JERUSALEM AND THE PROMOTION OF JERUSALEM’S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

1. The Committee Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) is concerned by Israel’s occupation of East Jerusalem and stresses the importance of acknowledging the inherent rights of Palestinians living in East Jerusalem as citizens. These rights include freedom of religion, freedom of movement, access to basic resources and the right to nationality and political and cultural participation. Israel’s claim to Jerusalem as its undivided capital jeopardizes the peace process and the future of East Jerusalem, as it has denied Palestine any claims to East Jerusalem as its own capital. The Committee acknowledges the importance of emphasizing the diverse cultural significance of East Jerusalem in order to emphasize the importance of East Jerusalem as a Palestinian city and potential capital.

2. CEIRPP acknowledges that tourism is essential to the promotion of East Jerusalem as a cultural center. Therefore, the commission greatly emphasizes the importance of allowing visits to cultural and religious sites in East Jerusalem, stressing the importance of equal access for tourists from all nationalities, including Palestine.

3. Security Council Resolution S/RES/478 of August, 1980 states that “all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and in particular the recent "basic law" on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith.” Security Council Resolution S/RES/476 of June, 1980, also emphasizes “the need for protection and preservation of the unique spiritual and religious dimension of the Holy Places in the city.”

4. CEIRPP is deeply concerned over illegal Israeli action in East Jerusalem considering the significance of East Jerusalem for both parties. Israeli actions, such as settlements and check-points, compromise the political and demographic integrity of East Jerusalem, and therefore jeopardize its final status in future peace negotiations. The committee is especially opposed to Israel’s East 1 (E1) settlement plan that cuts through East Jerusalem, dividing it from the West Bank.

5. Security Council resolution S/RES/242 of November, 1967, demands the “termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force.”
6. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has indicated that the settlements in East Jerusalem are “illegal under international and humanitarian law,” violating Article 49 of the Geneva Conventions, which “prohibits the transfer of the occupying power’s civilian population into occupied territory as well as the forced displacement of citizens.”

II. Mandate

7. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was established through General Assembly resolution 3376 (XXX) of November 10th, 1975. The Committee was mandated to consider and recommend to the General Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian People to exercise their inalienable rights, and to take into account, in the formulation of its recommendations for the implementation of that programme, all the powers conferred by the Charter upon the principal organs of the United Nations.

8. In 2012, the General Assembly adopted A/RES/67/20, which requested that the committee continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the Middle East peace process for the achievement of the two – State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues, and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people. The resolution further requested the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Secretary-General, as appropriate. The Committee may further continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other civil society organizations and to continue to involve additional civil society organizations and parliamentarians in its work in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the Palestinian people, with the overall aim of promoting the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. THE SITUATION IN EAST JERUSALEM AND THE PROMOTION OF JERUSALEM’S SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY

9. CEIRPP is deeply concerned by the impact of illegal Israeli actions in East Jerusalem on the region’s territorial integrity. This will greatly compromise any claims to East Jerusalem in future peace negotiations. As such, CEIRPP highly recommends taking action in order to preserve the cultural and political integrity of the region.

10. CEIRPP condemns the E1 settlement project and calls on the international community to exert legal pressure and take other necessary steps to prevent these settlements. In order to reinforce the importance of East Jerusalem to the Palestinian State, and in regards to
the E1 construction plans within East Jerusalem, CEIRPP asks that Member States’ religious and political leaders act in solidarity with the Palestinian peoples by signing an open letter to the Israeli Prime Minister condemning the plans as a major hindrance to the peace process.

11. In terms of culture, the committee highly emphasizes the significant diversity of East Jerusalem, which serves as a cultural urban center containing holy sites for Islam, Christianity and Judaism, along with several other religions. In this regard, CEIRPP will work with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in order to emphasize the Palestinian heritage in East Jerusalem as follows:

   a. Providing the international community, specifically the youth, with information through websites, films, and booklets, regarding the history and diverse cultural significance of East Jerusalem and its religious sites;
   b. Specifically emphasizing East Jerusalem within UNESCO’s promotion of Jerusalem as a world heritage site;
   c. Advising the preservation of the religious sites and working to promote them as neutral ground in collaboration with the General Assembly and other interested parties. At the request of the General Assembly, CEIRPP will issue a secondary report evaluating the effectiveness of the preservation program.

12. CEIRPP will launch an awareness campaign entitled “More Than One” aimed at informing the public of the diverse cultural significance of East Jerusalem, emphasizing that this significance extends beyond one culture or religion. The campaign will also address social prejudices that often exist between Israel and Palestine, along with the impact of Israeli actions, such as settlements and checkpoints, on the lives of the Palestinians living in East Jerusalem.

   a. The campaign may be funded by interested parties, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Kuwait Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (KWFESD);
   b. CEIRPP asks for the collaboration between UNESCO, the United Nations International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the OIC International Broadcasting Union in order to create and broadcast the campaign. These organizations together will provide a balanced view of the significance of Jerusalem, while utilizing their broadcasting means to spread the message as effectively as possible.
      i. The campaign will be launched by a major event organized by CEIRPP and may be hosted in one of the neighboring countries, such as Jordan;
      ii. The event may include all interested parties such as the UN, Palestine, Israel, and all neighboring or involved countries, including the Member States of CEIRPP.
   c. The campaign will utilize visual aids through documentaries, social media and public service announcements that can be aired on regional and global communication networks;
   d. The campaign will also include a blog by Palestinians providing insight into their daily lives and how they are impacted by the political situation. The blog can be aided by creative writing and IT training provided by UNESCO or the United
Nations Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestinian high school or university students;
e. CEIRPP will offer incentives for public or private television networks which air these or other similar programs by declaring them official collaborators with “More Than One” and CEIRPP;
f. CEIRPP will also offer incentives for private corporations that sponsor the campaign, including their names as sponsors in the publications of “More Than One”;
g. The campaign can also include a voluntary inter-cultural dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian youth. Cooperation and understanding may be fostered through forums, dialogues, and games. The promotion of the inter-cultural dialogue would be through print media and social media;
i. The target participants would be the Palestinian youth as well as Israeli youth living within occupied Palestinian territories.
h. The “More Than One” Campaign can be the theme of this year’s day of International Solidarity with Palestine in order to conduct festivities that emphasize the diverse cultural heritage of East Jerusalem.

13. CEIRPP recognizes the presence of multiple news agencies operating in East Jerusalem. CEIRPP highly advocates the establishment of an International Palestinian News Agency such as the Palestinian News and Information Agency (WAFA). However CEIRPP recommends that such an agency be based in East Jerusalem, which will greatly enhance the city’s cultural identity.

14. CEIRPP recommends coordination between the “More Than One” Campaign and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to promote East Jerusalem as a viable tourist site within Palestine. This includes encouraging Israel to allow equal access for tourists of all nationalities into Jerusalem, specifically the East. CEIRRP also recommends that international travelers are encouraged to share their traveling experiences with the global community through the social media outlets established by the “More Than One” campaign.

15. CEIRPP acknowledges that the freedom of movement is central to the freedom of religion and practice for Palestinians. In this light, the commission recommends the General Assembly to uphold existing legal frameworks, including Security Council Resolutions S/RE/478 and S/RES/476, in relation to Israel and allowing access to East Jerusalem, specifically for the purposes of prayer.

16. In order to enhance Palestine’s claim to East Jerusalem, CEIRPP highly recommends the resumption of peace negotiations between Israel and Palestine. This new round of negotiations should emphasize the current non-Member Observer State status of Palestine and its inherent territorial, cultural and political integrity.