



# General Assembly

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**Fifty-eighth session**  
Agenda item 38  
**Question of Palestine**

**Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution**

**Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 52/250 of 7 July 1998,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003),

*Recalling further* the relevant provisions of international law, as well as relevant United Nations resolutions, with regard to Israeli settlements and to Occupied East Jerusalem,

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

*Noting* that Palestine, in its capacity as observer and pending its attainment of full membership in the United Nations, does not present credentials to the General Assembly,

*Affirming* the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise sovereignty over the territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and to achieve independence in their State, Palestine,

*Desirous* of contributing to the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the attainment of a just and comprehensive negotiated peace settlement in the Middle East resulting in two viable, sovereign and independent

States, Israel and Palestine, based on the Armistice Line of 1949 and living side by side in peace and security,

*Affirms* that the status of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, remains one of military occupation, and *affirms*, in accordance with the rules and principles of international law, that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination and to sovereignty over this territory and that Israel, the occupying Power, has no sovereignty over any part of this territory.

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