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КОМИССИЯ ПО ПРАВАМ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Пятьдесят девятая сессия

Пункт 8 повестки дня

**ВОПРОС О НАРУШЕНИИ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА НА ОККУПИРОВАННЫХ
АРАБСКИХ ТЕРРИТОРИЯХ, ВКЛЮЧАЯ ПАЛЕСТИНУ**

Письменное представление Межпарламентского союза (МС)

В марте 2002 года 107-я Конференция Межпарламентского союза приняла консенсусом следующую резолюцию: «Роль парламентов в поддержке осуществления резолюции 1397 (2002), принятой Советом Безопасности Организации Объединенных Наций 12 марта 2002 года, и в частности пункта, в котором Совет заявил о своей приверженности "видению региона как места, где два государства, Израиль и Палестина, живут бок о бок в пределах безопасных и признанных границ"». Текст этой резолюции приводится ниже*.

* Воспроизводится в приложении в полученном виде только на тех языках (английском, испанском и французском), на которых она была представлена.

Annex

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS IN SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 1397 ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON 12 MARCH 2002 AND PARTICULARLY THE PARAGRAPH IN WHICH THE COUNCIL EXPRESSES ITS ATTACHMENT TO "A VISION OF A REGION IN WHICH TWO STATES, ISRAEL AND PALESTINE, LIVE SIDE BY SIDE WITHIN SECURE AND RECOGNISED BORDERS"

Resolution adopted by consensus by the 107th Conference
(Marrakech, 22 March 2002)*

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, in particular the one adopted by consensus on 14 September 2001 in Ouagadougou,

Recalling also the resolutions adopted at the United Nations by the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Expressing its grave concern at the tragic and violent events that every day claim a great many lives and cause enormous destruction,

Endorsing the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1397 on 12 March 2002,

1. *Welcomes* and *supports* the implementation of Security Council resolution 1397 and in particular its attachment to "a vision of a region in which two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognised borders";
2. *Calls on* the Israelis and the Palestinians:
 - (i) To introduce a logic of peace to replace the logic of war, violence and terror, by resuming political negotiations for a common future;
 - (ii) To do their utmost to enable the Special Envoy from the United States, as well as the Special Envoys from the Russian Federation and the European Union and the United Nations Special Coordinator, to successfully conclude their missions of peace to the region;
 - (iii) To observe a ceasefire, comply with the standards of international humanitarian law and put an end to hostilities with a view to ensuring the security of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples, enabling Palestinian institutions to function freely and allowing the Israeli and Palestinian peoples to move about in all safety;
 - (iv) To cooperate in the implementation of the Mitchel Plan and the Tannet Outlines;
 - (v) To resume the peace negotiations immediately on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and other UN bodies and the IPU resolution adopted in Ouagadougou;
3. *Welcomes* the contribution of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah to achieving peace and stability in the region;
4. *Supports* all parliamentary and inter-parliamentary peace initiatives.

* The delegations of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic stated that they could not join the consensus, whereas the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations on those elements of the text which might be construed to imply recognition of Israel.