

## Israel and Palestine

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Stressing* the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace

*Taking note* of the recent report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,

*Deeply regretting* that 55 years have passed since the onset of the Israeli occupation, and stressing the urgent need for efforts to reverse the negative trends on the ground and to restore a political horizon for advancing and accelerating meaningful negotiations aimed at the achievement of a peace agreement that will bring a complete end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the resolution of all core final status issues, without exception, leading to a peaceful, just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the question of Palestine,

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

*Reaffirming also* the 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 East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

*Reaffirming* that all States have the right and the duty to take actions in conformity with international law and international humanitarian law to counter deadly acts of violence against their civilian population in order to protect the lives of their citizens,

*Gravely concerned* by the tensions and violence in the recent period throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and including with regard to the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram al-Sharif, and deploring the loss of innocent civilian life,

*Recognizing* that security measures alone cannot remedy the escalating tensions, instability and violence,

*Stressing also* that the situation in the Gaza Strip is unsustainable and that a durable ceasefire agreement must lead to a fundamental improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip,

*Convinced* of the need for an international presence to monitor the situation, to contribute to ending the violence and protecting the Palestinian civilian population and to help the parties to implement the agreements reached,

1. *Reiterates* that all measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, are illegal and have no validity, and demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and cease immediately all measures and actions taken in violation and in breach of the Convention;
2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all measures contrary to international law, as well as discriminatory legislation, policies and actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory that violate the human rights of the Palestinian people,
3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease all of its settlement activities, the construction of the wall and any other measures aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

## Climate Change

### *The General Assembly*

*Recognizing* that climate change is an unprecedented challenge of civilizational proportions and that the well-being of present and future generations of humankind depends on our immediate and urgent response to it,

*Recalling* all previous Resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind, and the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

*Recalling* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement,

*Noting with profound alarm* that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise despite the fact that all countries, in particular developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, are already experiencing an increase in such effects, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, land loss and degradation, sea level rise, coastal erosion, ocean acidification and the retreat of mountain glaciers, leading to displacement of affected persons and further threatening food security, water availability and livelihoods, as well as efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieve sustainable development,

*Noting with utmost concern* the scientific consensus, expressed, inter alia, in the reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including that anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are unequivocally the dominant cause of the global warming observed since the mid-20th century, that human-induced climate change, including more frequent and intense extreme events, has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people,

*Acknowledging* that, as temperatures rise, impacts from climate and weather extremes, as well as slow-onset events, will pose an ever-greater social, cultural, economic and environmental threat,

*Emphasizing* the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity and to implement collaborative approaches for effectively responding to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with those effects in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to these effects,

*Decides*, in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice, pursuant to Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, to render an advisory opinion on:

1. What are the obligations of States under international law to ensure the protection of the climate system and other parts of the environment from anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases for States and for present and future generations;
2. What are the legal consequences under these obligations for States where they, by their acts and omissions, have caused significant harm to the climate system and other parts of the environment

## **The Situation in Sudan**

### *The General Assembly*

*Recalling* the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) in Juba on 3 October 2020 which represents a significant opportunity for comprehensive and sustainable peace in Sudan and an important milestone towards a peaceful, stable, democratic and prosperous future for Sudan,

*Encouraging* the signatories of the peace agreement to accelerate the process of full implementation, *noting* that the peace agreement provides for a specific role for the United Nations in supporting the implementation of its provisions,

*Urging* those who have yet to join the peace process with the Government of Sudan to do so immediately, constructively and without pre-conditions in order to conclude swiftly negotiations on a comprehensive peace agreement,

*Noting with concern* reports by the Panel of Experts on the Sudan that armed actors are engaged in aggressive recruitment campaigns,

*Determining* that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

*Noting the* escalation of violence which has resulted in mass looting, shootings, disruption to humanitarian access, displacement of civilians and a detrimental impact on health services

*Noting also* that the parties involved in the conflict have adhered in the main to negotiated cease fires

*Calls for* an immediate end to conflict in the nation

*Calls for* the parties involved to allow safe passage for all civilians who wish to leave areas of conflict

*Calls upon* the parties involved to protect all humanitarian workers and their agencies to allow them to provide aid to affected civilians

## **Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace**

### *The General Assembly*

#### *Recalling* the United Nations Charter

*Noting that* the world faces unprecedented and interlocking crises including tensions between major powers being at an all-time high, high risks of conflict through misadventure or miscalculation, economic uncertainty, a movement away from the Sustainable Development Goals, the use and possession of nuclear weapons, and the deepening Climate Crisis

*Also noting a* rising threat from terrorism, a global pushback against human rights and gender equality, and the unregulated development of dangerous technologies

*Re-iterating that* the United Nations was created for resolving crisis situations through the adoption by all Member nations of the obligations under the United Nations Charter, and the International Declaration of Human Rights, and the adoption of appropriate frameworks of multilateral governance,

*Calls* for action to improve global governance, revamp the international financial system, and eliminate unilateral sanctions that are crippling many nations

*Calls upon* Member nations to work together as a multilateral family and to make the United Nations an effective world body for resolving conflicts and world issues