

**Sesión 7977**  
**La situación en Medio Oriente, conmemorando los 50 años de ocupación del**  
**Territorio Palestino**  
**20 de junio de 2017**



Bolivia reafirma su apoyo a la autodeterminación del pueblo palestino y a su derecho a disponer de un estado libre, soberano e independiente; con las fronteras internacionales anteriores a 1967, con Jerusalén Oriental como su capital, de conformidad con las resoluciones pertinentes del consejo y de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas.

Bolivia es constitucionalmente un estado pacifista que promueve el derecho de los pueblos a la cultura de la paz y el derecho a la paz; así como la cooperación entre los pueblos del mundo , y de manera enérgica condena toda guerra de agresión como instrumento de solución a los diferendos y conflictos entre los estados. En ese sentido consideramos que la única alternativa para garantizar la paz justa y duradera del conflicto entre Israel y Palestina es a través de una negociación directa, utilizando los mecanismos que señala la Carta de las Naciones Unidas en cumplimiento a sus propias resoluciones.

En esta oportunidad, Bolivia desea recordar que el 22 de noviembre de 1967 este Consejo de Seguridad adoptó por unanimidad la resolución 242/1967, en ella se menciona que uno de los principios fundamentales para lograr la paz en el medio oriente es el retiro de las fuerzas armadas Israelíes en los territorios que desde entonces ocupan.

Asimismo deseamos destacar que , en los últimos años se han producido varios escenarios en los que ha habido intentos de resolver esta situación a través del diálogo; entre ellos por supuesto las conversaciones de Camp David de 1978 , encabezadas por el presidente de Estados Unidos Jimmy Carter; en 1991 la conferencia de Madrid; en 1993 los Acuerdos de Oslo; el año 2002 la propuesta de la iniciativa propuesta por la Liga Árabe; en 2003 el Cuarteto conformado por Estados Unidos, Rusia, la Unión Europea y

las Naciones Unidas, que elaboró la Hoja de Ruta, cuya base de negociación entre Israel y Palestina es el reconocimiento de un estado palestino.

Pero este no es un asunto solamente bilateral, sino toda la comunidad internacional ha manifestado, se ha manifestado, acerca de este tema, en ese sentido quiero hacer nuestras las palabras que los jefes y jefas de estado y de gobierno del movimiento de los países no alineados señalaron en la declaración de La Isla Margarita, producida solamente hace algunos meses en la decimoséptima Cumbre del grupo. Quiero recordar que el movimiento de los países no alineados reúne casi a dos tercios de la comunidad internacional, este es un tema que no sólo concierne al Consejo de Seguridad sino reitero a toda la comunidad internacional.

Abro comillas y voy a leer los párrafos pertinentes en inglés:

*The Heads of State or Government expressed their hope for genuine, rapid progress to be made to resolve the final status issues regarding the question of Palestine, namely refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, borders, security, water and prisoners, underscoring that the just resolution of all of these issues is imperative for conclusion of a comprehensive and final peace agreement. They called for international efforts to support peace initiatives to overcome the obstacles that have repeatedly caused the failure of negotiations, stressing in this regard their grave concern about the critical political, economic, social, humanitarian and security situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of ongoing unlawful policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power, as well as the negative impact on peace efforts. They expressed grave concern in particular at the dramatic deterioration of the situation in the Gaza Strip due to the Israeli military aggression in July and August 2014, which caused widespread human trauma and destruction amounting to a humanitarian disaster.*

*The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel's continuing military occupation of the Palestinian Territory in breach of international law and UN resolutions. They condemned the continuing brutal Israeli military campaign against the defenseless Palestinian people by which the occupying Power has continued to commit grave human rights violations and reported war crimes, including by use of excessive, indiscriminate force that over the years has killed and injured thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, and has caused vast destruction of properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands. They also condemned illegal Israeli settlement activities by which the occupying Power has continued to colonize the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to forcibly displace Palestinian civilians in grave breach of international law. They further condemned the provocations and incitement by groups of extremist settlers, including against the holy sites in occupied East Jerusalem and the vandalization of mosques and churches which are fueling tensions and religious sensitivities that risk further destabilization. They also condemned Israel's imposition of collective punishment*

*on the Palestinian people by various illegal measures, particularly in the Gaza Strip, which has been subjected to an illegal Israeli blockade since 2007. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all such violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and fully abide by its legal obligations, including under the 4<sup>th</sup>. Geneva Convention.*

*The Heads of State or Government also condemned Israel's unlawful and arbitrary detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and numerous elected officials, who continue to be held under harsh, inhumane conditions and to be subjected to physical and mental ill-treatment, including reported torture, severe interrogations, intimidation and solitary confinement, and denied access to proper medical care and family visits. They expressed grave concern about the recent deaths of several Palestinian prisoners due to ill-treatment and medical negligence, as well as about the situation of prolonged hunger strikes by prisoners and detainees, in peaceful, non-violent protest of the occupying Power's illegal practice of administrative detention, by which hundreds of Palestinians are being held without charge or trial, and of other oppressive measures violating their most basic human rights. They deplored Israel's continuing arrest campaign throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and called for its complete cessation. They reiterated the call for proper international access to Palestinian prisoners and detainees and the inspection of their current conditions, stressing that Israel, the occupying Power, must be held fully accountable for their wellbeing, including those on hunger strike, and they reiterated the call for their immediate release, including children, women and elected officials. They expressed support for all efforts in this regard, including the "International Campaign for the Freedom of Marwan Barghouti and all Palestinian Prisoners", and welcomed the "Robben Island Declaration". They reaffirmed the Ministerial Declarations on Palestinian Political Prisoners adopted in Bali in May 2011 as well as in Sharm El Sheikh in May 2012.*

*The Heads of State or Government condemned in the strongest terms the Israeli military aggression against the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of more than 2,150 Palestinians, the overwhelming majority civilians, including more than 550 children and 250 women; the injury of more than 11,000 people, including 3,000 children, more than 1,000 of whom will suffer life-long disabilities; the displacement of more than a third of the population of Gaza during the height of the crisis, with more than 110,000 people rendered homeless; and the wanton and deliberate destruction of and damage to thousands of Palestinian homes and vital civilian infrastructure, including water, sanitation and electricity networks, schools, hospitals, mosques, public institutions, business properties, farms and more than 100 UN facilities, the majority of them UNRWA schools, all in grave breach of international humanitarian law. They called upon Israel to immediately cease the perpetration of military aggression in all manifestations against the Palestinian*

*people under its occupation. They recalled in this regard the holding of the emergency meeting of the NAM Committee on Palestine at the Ministerial level on 4 August 2014 in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was held during the latest Israeli aggression against Gaza, and also recalled the Declaration adopted by this Ministerial meeting which expressed NAM's unwavering support for the just cause of Palestine.*

*The Heads of State or Government continued to call for accountability for the crimes and violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, during its December 2008-January 2009 and July–August 2014 military aggressions against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip. They reiterated the call for the international community, including the Security Council, to ensure serious follow-up efforts to bring an end to Israel's impunity and to realize justice for the victims, including action to follow-up the findings contained in the report of the "United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict" (Goldstone Report). They further stressed the importance of the investigation by the Independent Commission of Inquiry established by the Human Rights Council, pursuant to its resolution S-21/1 of 23 July 2014, as well as by the Board of Inquiry dispatched by the UN Secretary-General, towards establishing accountability for the crimes perpetrated in July and August 2014 and ensuring justice for the many innocent victims.*

*The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the obligations of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions with regard to penal sanctions, grave breaches and responsibilities. They welcomed the reconvening the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention on measures to enforce the Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to ensure its respect in accordance with common article 1, as called for by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. They expressed appreciation to Switzerland, in its capacity as Depositary of the Geneva Conventions, for convening the Conference. They welcomed the Declaration endorsed by the Conference, reaffirming, inter alia, the statement of 15 July 1999 and the Declaration of 5 December 2001; expressing the deep concern about the continued impact of the Israeli occupation; and calling upon Israel, the occupying Power, to fully and effectively respect the Fourth Geneva Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.*

*The Heads of State or Government condemned the continuation of Israel's inhumane, unlawful closure and blockade of the Gaza Strip, and demanded an end to this illegal practice, calling upon Israel to promptly and unconditionally open all its crossing points with the Strip, in accordance with international humanitarian law and all UN resolutions, including Security Council resolution 1860 (2009). They called for an end to the occupying Power's collective punishment and isolation of*

*the Palestinian civilian population there. They also called for the exertion of serious efforts to ensure respect for the ceasefire agreement achieved on 26 August 2014, based on the Egyptian initiative on the basis of the November 2012 ceasefire agreement, in order to ensure calm and to expedite urgent reconstruction in the Gaza Strip. They expressed their appreciation to the Egyptian efforts in facilitating humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people through the Rafah Border crossing, despite the fragile security situation in North Sinai throughout the duration of the Israeli aggression.*

*The Heads of State or Government called for urgent efforts to ensure the sustained, regular movement of persons and goods between Gaza and the outside world as well as to restore the link, unity and movement between Gaza and the West Bank, emphasizing that Gaza remains an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. They expressed serious concern about the grave socio-economic and humanitarian conditions caused by this eight year blockade, which has caused widespread deprivation, poverty and hardship in addition to the vast trauma and suffering inflicted by the repeated military aggression. They stressed that, in addition to violating countless provisions of human rights law, such collective punishment measures by Israel are tantamount to grave breaches of international humanitarian law, by which it is bound as the occupying Power and with which it must scrupulously comply. They stressed in this regard the need to ensure protection for the Palestinian civilian population in accordance with international humanitarian law and the relevant Security Council resolutions regarding the protection of civilians in armed conflict.*

*The Heads of State or Government reiterated the urgency of reconstructing Gaza, particularly following the massive destruction inflicted by the occupying Power in July and August 2014. They called upon the international community to fulfill the pledges made at the Conference on Palestine hosted by Egypt and Norway in Cairo on 12 October 2014 for reconstruction, humanitarian aid and development in Gaza. They also called for serious efforts to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to allow for the entry of all necessary construction materials for the repair of the thousands of destroyed and damaged Palestinian homes, properties and infrastructure and UN facilities, including UNRWA schools. They also stressed the necessity of sustained commercial flows, including both imports and exports, to promote the recovery of livelihoods, businesses, and industry in Gaza and its economic viability and to alleviate the staggering levels of unemployment and poverty that continue rise due to the blockade and destruction. They stressed that the crisis situation in the Gaza Strip must be comprehensively addressed, in accordance with international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, and the relevant UN resolutions, in the overall context of the belligerent Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian Territory since 1967, including East Jerusalem, with a view to addressing the root causes, bringing the occupation to a complete end, and achieving a just and lasting peace.*

*The Heads of State or Government reiterated their strong condemnation of Israel's continuing illegal campaign of settler colonization in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They also condemned the violence, terror, provocations and incitement by Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians and properties, including homes, orchards, mosques and churches. They deplored all illegal Israeli actions associated with this destructive colonization campaign, particularly ongoing land confiscations; the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, settlement "outposts" and settlement infrastructure; the transfer of more Israeli settlers; the construction of the Wall; home demolitions; residency revocations; forced displacement of civilians; excavations; and the imposition of arbitrary and racist residency and movement restrictions via a permit regime and hundreds of checkpoints throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem. They reiterated that such policies and measures by Israel, the occupying Power, constitute grave breaches of international law and flagrant defiance of UN resolutions and the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, and in this regard recalled the responsibilities of States not to support, facilitate or cooperate, directly or indirectly, with such unlawful policies and to undertake practical measures to bring them to a halt. They urged the undertaking of serious efforts, collectively and individually, to ensure respect of the legal obligations defined in the ICJ Advisory Opinion, including by the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention.*

*The Heads of State or Government stressed the incompatibility of peace negotiations with Israeli colonization activities, and demanded an immediate cessation and reversal of all such illegal activities. They expressed deep concern about the extensive physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Israeli settlements, Wall and network of checkpoints, which are severing the Palestinian Territory into separate areas, including several walled cantons; isolating East Jerusalem from the rest of the Territory; forcibly displacing thousands of Palestinians from their homes, including many Bedouin families, particularly in the Jordan Valley; and completely destroying some communities. They stressed that such actions gravely undermine the contiguity, integrity, viability and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and jeopardize the prospects for physically achieving the two-State solution for peace on the basis of the 1967 borders. They recalled in this regard the "United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory", and called for the speedy fulfillment of its mandate in order to redress the losses and suffering being endured by the Palestinian people as a result of the Wall.*

Este es un asunto de importancia global, está en el centro de la grave situación que vive Oriente Medio, Bolivia considera un deber irrenunciable recordar que desde hace 50 años,

medio siglo, se ha desplegado una sistemática ocupación que viola el derecho internacional; esta sesión debe ser leída desde dos perspectivas:

La primera, como un llamado a la paz, como un apoyo a todas las iniciativas de paz; la segunda, como un recordatorio de que durante 50 años, si sólo hablamos de la ocupación, 50 años de un fracaso colectivo, 50 años del fracaso de este Consejo, 50 años del fracaso de la comunidad internacional, 50 años en los que hemos fallado a los más de 5 millones de refugiados palestinos, hoy es el Día Internacional de los Refugiados; aquellos niños que hace 50 años llegaron a los campamentos, han visto nacer a sus hijos como refugiados, están viendo nacer a sus nietos como refugiados, 50 años de fracaso de la Comunidad Internacional, porque la situación de Palestina, la ocupación, la acelerada construcción de asentamientos nos muestran el doble rasero de nuestras acciones.

Existen en la práctica, resoluciones que no se cumplen, resoluciones de las que no se quiere hablar, 50 años de un fracaso colectivo, porque hoy en esta Sala se nos advierte de que estamos al borde de una catástrofe humanitaria en Gaza y existe un silencio cómplice que ve paciente cómo se desata esa tragedia, 50 años de fracaso de nuestro Consejo; porque no sólo que los asentamientos no se han parado, sino que los asentamientos se han incrementado y que las resoluciones como la última adoptada por este Consejo, no interesan; 50 años en los que hemos fallado al pueblo palestino y también al pueblo Israelí, porque no cabe duda que ambos pueblos quieren vivir en paz y con seguridad, 50 años en los que la comunidad internacional se ha fallado a sí misma porque no hemos estado a la altura de cumplir con los principios y los propósitos de la carta de las Naciones Unidas.

Muchas gracias.