



Public Opinion on Legitimacy of UN Sanctions

PALESTINE REPORT (ENGLISH)

The Palestinians feel that the UN, specifically the UNSC, is entirely biased towards Israel, or let's say is very weak as to implement any of its resolutions against Israel. The US is dominating the United Nations and its effective tool, the UN-Security Council. The US has a great interest to keep Israel as its strongest ally in the Middle East as to observe its national interests in the Arab world. It sounds for many Palestinians like an irony. The UN failed till now to exert pressure on Israel to implement any of the UN / UNSC resolutions since the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, but specifically the following UNSC resolutions issued after the Sixth Days War of June 1967 concerning the Palestinian issue, not to speak about the UN-resolutions on Syria, Egypt, Lebanon ...etc. Hereunder are the main UNSC resolutions from 1967 till Sept.2000, the outbreak of the 2. Intifada. Not to speak about the UN General Assembly and the UNSC resolutions after that date:

- [Resolution 237](#): Six Day War June 14, 1967) " ... 'urges' Israel to allow return of new 1967 Palestinian refugees". and called on Israel to ensure the safety and welfare of inhabitants of areas where fighting had taken place.
- [Resolution 242](#) (November 22, 1967): 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. Calls on Israel's neighbors to end the state of belligerency and calls upon Israel to reciprocate by withdraw its forces from land claimed by other parties in 1967 war. Interpreted commonly today as calling for the [Land for peace](#) principle as a way to resolve [Arab-Israeli conflict](#)
- [Resolution 248](#): (March 24, 1968) " ... 'condemns' Israel for its massive attack on Karameh in Jordan".

- [Resolution 250](#): (April 27) " ... 'calls' on Israel to refrain from holding military parade in Jerusalem".
- [Resolution 251](#): (May 2) " ... 'deeply deplores' Israeli military parade in Jerusalem in defiance of Resolution 250".
- [Resolution 252](#): (May 21) " ... 'declares invalid' Israel's acts to unify Jerusalem as Jewish capital".
- [Resolution 256](#): (August 16) " ... 'condemns' Israeli raids on Jordan as 'flagrant violation'".
- [Resolution 258](#): (September 18) ... expressed 'concern' with the welfare of the inhabitants of the [Israeli-occupied territories](#), and requested a special representative to be sent to report on the implementation of Resolution 237, and that Israel cooperate.
- [Resolution 259](#): (September 27) " ... 'deplores' Israel's refusal to accept UN mission to probe occupation".
- [Resolution 267](#): (July 3) " ... 'censures' Israel for administrative acts to change the status of Jerusalem".
- [Resolution 271](#): (September 15) " ... 'condemns' Israel's failure to obey UN resolutions on Jerusalem".
- [Resolution 368](#) (April 17, 1975), called on the parties involved in the [prevailing state of tension in the Middle East](#) to immediately implement Resolution 338.
- [Resolution 371](#), expressed concern at a lack of progress towards a lasting peace in the Middle East.
- [Resolution 378](#), called for the implementation of Resolution 338 and extended the mandate of the [United Nations Emergency Force](#).
- [Resolution 446](#) (1979): 'determines' that [Israeli settlements](#) are a 'serious obstruction' to peace and calls on Israel to abide by the Fourth Geneva Convention".
- [Resolution 452](#): " ... 'calls' on Israel to cease building settlements in occupied territories".
- [Resolution 465](#): " ... 'deplores' Israel's settlements and asks all member states not to assist Israel's settlements program".
- [Resolution 468](#): " ... 'calls' on Israel to rescind illegal expulsions of two Palestinian mayors and a judge and to facilitate their return".

- [Resolution 469](#): " ... 'strongly deplores' Israel's failure to observe the council's order not to deport Palestinians".
- [Resolution 471](#): " ... 'expresses deep concern' at Israel's failure to abide by the Fourth Geneva Convention".
- [Resolution 476](#): " ... 'reiterates' that Israel's claim to Jerusalem are 'null and void'".
- [Resolution 478](#) (20 August 1980): 'censures (Israel) in the strongest terms' for its claim to [Jerusalem](#) in its 'Basic Law'.
- [Resolution 484](#): " ... 'declares it imperative' that Israel re-admit two deported Palestinian mayors".
- [Resolution 573](#): " ... 'condemns' Israel 'vigorously' for bombing Tunisia in attack on PLO headquarters.
- [Resolution 592](#): " ... 'strongly deplores' the killing of Palestinian students at [Birzeit University](#) by Israeli troops".
- [Resolution 605](#): " ... 'strongly deplores' Israel's policies and practices denying the human rights of Palestinians.
- [Resolution 607](#): " ... 'calls' on Israel not to deport Palestinians and strongly requests it to abide by the Fourth Geneva Convention.
- [Resolution 608](#): " ... 'deeply regrets' that Israel has defied the United Nations and deported Palestinian civilians"
- [Resolution 611](#): "... condemned Israel's assassination of [Khalil al-Wazir](#) as a 'flagrant violation of the [Charter](#)'
- [Resolution 636](#): " ... 'deeply regrets' Israeli deportation of Palestinian civilians.
- [Resolution 641](#) (30 Aug 1989): " ... 'deplores' Israel's continuing deportation of Palestinians.
- [Resolution 672](#) (12 Oct 1990): " ... 'condemns' Israel for "[violence against Palestinians](#)" at the Haram al-Sharif/Temple Mount.
- [Resolution 673](#) (24 Oct 1990): " ... 'deplores' Israel's refusal to cooperate with the United Nations.
- [Resolution 681](#) (20 Dec 1990): " ... 'deplores' Israel's resumption of the deportation of Palestinians.

- [Resolution 694](#) (24 May 1991): " ... 'deplores' Israel's deportation of Palestinians and calls on it to ensure their safe and immediate return.
- [Resolution 726](#) (06 Jan 1992): " ... 'strongly condemns' Israel's deportation of Palestinians.
- [Resolution 799](#) (18 Dec 1992): " . . . 'strongly condemns' Israel's deportation of 413 Palestinians and calls for their immediate return.
- [Resolution 803](#) (28 Jan 1993)
- [Resolution 830](#) (26 May 1993)
- [Resolution 852](#) (28 Jul 1993)
- [Resolution 887](#) (29 Nov 1993)
- [Resolution 895](#) (28 Jan 1994)
- [Resolution 1322](#) (07 Oct 2000) deplored [Ariel Sharon](#)'s visit to the [Temple Mount](#) and the violence that followed
- [Resolution 1328](#) (27 Nov 2000)
- [Resolution 1337](#) (30 Jan 2001)
- [Resolution 1351](#) (30 May 2001)
- [Resolution 1397](#) (12 Mar 2002) the first resolution to explicitly call for a [two-state solution](#).
- [Resolution 1435](#) (24 Sep 2002) demanded an end to Israeli measures in and around [Ramallah](#), and an Israeli withdrawal to positions held before September 2000.

After this all, how can the Palestinians be blamed for opposing the UN sanctions ? They argue, where are the UN sanctions against Israel ? Are there for the UN and the United States two measures, one for Israel and the other for the rest of the world ? Or is Israel, with the US-backing, over the international law, and all other nations, among them the Palestinians, are under the law ? These and many other notions and evidences affected the Palestinian public opinion on the UN and the policy of its sanctions.

COUNTRY-WISE (RANK ORDER RESULTS-HIGH TO LOW)

GLOBAL PUBLIC OPINION ON

LEGITIMACY OF INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS (June 2015)

Q19. Sometimes the United Nations (UN) imposes sanctions or punishments against a country by banning other countries to trade with certain individuals, groups or businesses in that country. For each of the following, do you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose such punishment by the United Nations if a country?

		Average of Net Averages of 6 Type of Sanction
Global average		11
Rank Order Results (High to Low)	Armenia	89
	Korea, Rep (South)	77
	Finland	68
	Austria	66
	Vietnam	64
	Portugal	60
	Lebanon	59
	Italy	53
	Ukraine	53
	Germany	51
	Netherlands	51
	Latvia	48
	Iceland	48
	Australia	48
	Sweden	47
	Fiji	45
	Canada	45
	Czech Republic	44
	Switzerland	43
	Ireland	42
	Bulgaria	41
	India	40
	Kenya	39
	Turkey	39
	Nigeria	39
	United Kingdom	39
	Spain	38
	United States	35
	Bangladesh	34

Kazakhstan	31
Mexico	30
Belgium	30
Ecuador	29
Greece	27
Japan	26
Poland	26
Afghanistan	26
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25
Pakistan	25
Brazil	24
Algeria	24
Russian Federation	23
France	21
Peru	21
Hong Kong	20
Romania	17
Malaysia	14
Kosovo	9
Georgia	8
Macedonia	0
South Africa	-3
Serbia	-5
Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza)	-11
Philippines	-12
Colombia	-15
Argentina	-16
Panama	-16
Morocco	-25
China	-39
Indonesia	-46
Thailand	-52

Weighted according to total national population of each country in the sample
SOURCE: WIN Gallup International Annual Global Poll/ EOY, December 2014

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**METHODOLOGY:**

Country	Firm	Email	Methodology	Sample	Coverage	Population	Pop.represented by sample	Field Dates	Age Brackets	Weighting factors
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO)	dr.kukali@pcpo.org	Face to Face	753	National	4,293,309	2,467,964	November 2nd- November 12th, 2014	15+	No

Please Note: In case of any unintended error, misrepresentation or omissions please write to Maham Saleem (maham.saleem@gallup.com.pk) and CC to Natacha Vanasse (nvanasse@wingia.com).



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