APPENDICES
THE BALFOUR DECLARATION, NOVEMBER 2, 1917

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country".

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

(signed)

Arthu James Balfour
Appendix – B

TEXT OF UNITED NATIONS
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242
OF NOVEMBER 22, 1967

Adopted unanimously at the 1382nd meeting

The Security Council

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every state in the area can live in security.

Emphasizing further that all member states in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

1. Affirms that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:
(i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(ii) Termination of all claim or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. Affirms further the necessity

a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area;

b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every state in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a special representative to proceed to Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the state concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provision and principles of this resolution.
4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the special representative as soon as possible.

Appendix - C

TEXT OF UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 OF OCTOBER 22, 1973 ADOPTED AT THE 1747TH MEETING

The Security Council

1. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the position they as now occupy;

2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the ceasefire the implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts;

3. Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease fire, negotiation start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.
Appendix – D

A STATEMENT BY
SUSUMU NIKAIDO, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY
NOVEMBER 22, 1973

1. The Government of Japan has consistently hoped that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will be achieved through the prompt and complete implementation of Security Council Resolution 242. To this end, Japan has continued to ask the government officials of all involved countries for advocacy of all U.N. resolutions calling for the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

2. The Government of Japan is of the view that the following principles should be adhered to in achieving a peace settlement:

(1) The Inadmissibility of acquisition and occupation of any territories by use of force;

(2) The withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied in the 1967 war;

(3) The respect for the integrity and security of the territories of all countries in the area and the need of guarantees to that end; and

(4) The recognition of and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations in bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.
3. The government of Japan, deploring Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories, urges Israel to comply with these principles. The Government of Japan will continue to observe the situation in the Middle East with grave concern and, depending on future development, may find it necessary to reconsider its policy toward Israel.
THE 8 POINT PEACE PROPOSALS OF
PRINCE FAHD – AUGUST 7, 1981

The following is the text of the eight-point plan announced by
Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ben Abdel Aziz on August 7th, 1981:

“1. Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967,
including the Arab city of Jerusalem.

“2. Dismantling all Israeli settlements that were established in the
occupied territories after 1967.

“3. Freedom for all religions in the holy parts of the territories.

“4. Recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return (to its
homeland) and compensations for all Palestinians who do not wish to return.

“5. Placing the West Bank under United Nation supervision for a
transitory period not exceeding a few months.

“6. Creation of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

“7. Recognition of the right of all states in the region to exist in peace.

“8. The United nations or certain member states will guarantee the
implementation of these principles.
Appendix - F

STOCKHOLM STATEMENT

The text of the joint PLO-American delegation statement, presented by Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Anderson:

"The Palestinian National Council met in Algiers from November 12 to 15, 1988, and announced the declaration of independence and the political statement adopted by the PNC in Algiers.

"Affirming the principles incorporated in those UN resolutions which call for a two-state solution of Israel and Palestine, the PNC:

"1. Agreed to enter into peace negotiations at an international conference under the auspices of the UN with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on equal footing with the other parties to the conflict; such an international conference is to be held on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338 and the right of the Palestinian people of self-determination, without the external interference, as provided in the UN Charter, including the right to an independent state, which conference should resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects;"
“2. Declared its rejection and condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, including state terrorism;

“4. Called for a solution to the Palestinian refugee problem in accordance with international law and practices and relevant UN resolutions (including right of return or compensation)".