

*Arar A.,  
Postgraduate Student,  
V.M. Koretsky Institute of State and Law  
of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT OF PALESTINIAN PEOPLE TO SELF- DETERMINATION IN 1947-1948**

On September 3, 1947 the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine submitted to the UN General Assembly a report which proposed two plans for the Palestinian case:

1. Plan offered by the majority of UNSCOP provided the partition of Palestine into two independent states: Arab and Jewish, with the transformation of the City of Jerusalem in a special unit, with a special international regime for managing the UN. Independent Arab and Jewish states, as well as Jerusalem, were supposed to unite the so-called “economic union”.

2. UNSCOP minority recommended the establishment of federal state in Palestine, bringing together Arab and Jewish population, with its capital in Jerusalem. The first proposal formed the basis of UN General Assembly resolution on 29 November 1947, which confirmed the

partition of Palestine into two independent states.

According to the UN General Assembly Resolution, the partition of Palestine was supposed to create a Jewish state (an area of 14.1 thousand km<sup>2</sup> or 56% of the Palestinian territories with a population of 509,780 Arabs, including Bedouin tribes which roamed this area, and 499,020 Jews) and Arab state (of 11.1 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, 43% of the territory of Palestine, with a population of 749,000 Arabs and 9,520 Jews), as well as an international zone of Jerusalem neighborhood (1% of the population consisting of 105,540 Arabs and 99 690 Jews). However, with the occupation of Palestinian territories by Israel the plan was never implemented. Thus, the Palestinian Arab population received no right to self-determination; it was substituted for international concern about the return of “Arab refugees.”