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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STATUS OF JERUSALEM

November 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations recommended the partition of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state and establishment of an economic union between them. It was also recommended to pronounce the city of Jerusalem to announce the extraterritorial formation, with a special international regime and Trusteeship Council to control it on behalf of the United Nations Organization. Such a regime of government should include the appointment of the governor, reporting to the Trusteeship Council, the creation of special police, whose members shall be recruited outside of Palestine, the election of the Legislative Council and the demilitarization of the city. Despite this, January 23, 1950, Israel declared Jerusalem its capital and established the state institutions in the western part of the city. As a result, in the period from 1948 to 1967 Jerusalem was divided between the two states: Israel controlled the western part, while the eastern part, including over the Holy City, was under control of Jordanian government. The General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted two resolutions on July 4 and

14, 1967 declaring Israel's actions "illegal" and urging Israel "to rescind all measures already taken and to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem". Six months after the beginning of the occupation, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict". Instead, in 1980, Israel passed a law that declared all of Jerusalem "absolute and united" capital of Israel. The UN Security Council opposed this. Despite this, Israel continued to build Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem and began the construction of a wall that physically separates many Palestinian communities, but large settlement blocs in Jerusalem kept being built. Despite the consistent international condemnation, Israel continues its expansionist and aggressive policy in East Jerusalem, which is focused on achieving a strong Jewish demographic majority in municipal boundaries of the city declared by Israel. At the same time, the situation with regard to human rights of the Arab population of Jerusalem continues to deteriorate.