

موقع تجمع اللاجئين الفلسطينيين PALESTINIAN REFUGEES PORTAL



Foreword:

The human being is born as free and honorable. None whosoever has the right to demean him/her or alien their own inherent dignity. Since the human nature necessitates respecting such dignity, keeping it away from any kind of humiliation and degradation, and promoting it, this nature stands as a guarantee to achieve a favorable state of fairness and liberality necessary for the stability and peaceful coexistence among all members of the human family.

Basically, human rights are interrelated and constitute one integrated whole. Dissociating or acting discriminately with human rights for the purpose of denying or neglecting them is a disrespect to the human dignity, as well as a violation to the morals of justice and equality among people and to human rights. Discrimination and political bias subvert the United Nations effects for establishing human rights. This results in misuse and distortion in interpretations of the international laws and conventions regarding refugees, especially 1951's Geneva Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of Refugee, which is necessarily applicable to the question of Palestinian refugee. This also prevents refugees from obtaining their recognized rights. What is more, the interpretations of the United Nations Refugee Agency set confining and unfair conditions on Palestinian refugees, compared to the protection and rights given to all refugees around the world, which preserve their basic rights.

Given all that mentioned above, Palestinian refugees seem to be excluded from the rights approved by international laws for refugees, and from the guarantees called for by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They, in the viewpoint of these interpretations, do not have within the international system any mechanism to preserve their rights just as other refugees. And what they only are to be given is a minimized level of assistance. This all reflects an intentional weakness in the role of the United Nations actions in human rights, and also a legal contradiction between the interpretation of the Refugee Agency and other international legislations related to the rights of Palestinian refugees, and to human rights in general.

The goal of the proposed effort, which depends, for the most part, on legal studies, is for Palestinian refugees to take advantage of the international laws for refugees as an effective instrument to protect their rights, including the international protection as part of a permanent solution that empowers Palestinian refugees to turn back to their homes and livelihoods. This effort, and the resulting action, is also an important question for human right advocates and activists.

We do not work under or through any political body or international organization

framework. Everyone from the Palestinian or other countries is welcomed to join us, regardless of their political or religious position.

Brief Summary

I. United Nations International Agencies for Palestinian Refugees:

1) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA):

An international agency of the United Nations which provides relief and assistance to refugees from Palestine. Established upon the [General Assembly's Resolution 302](#), it provides the Palestinian refugees with welfare services such as food, clothing and housing. Its functions include providing health care, educational and social services. It is not officially entitled to take on the duty of protection.

The agency has five operation regions: Gaza Strip, the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria (Egypt and Iraq are not included in its operation scope).

2) United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (UNCCP):

Established by a recommendation in the United Nations [General Assembly's Resolution 194](#), this Commission consists of three countries: USA, France and Turkey. It is an international agency whose responsibility is to provide protection to and preserve the rights of the Palestinian refugees and to work out a fair solution to the Palestinian refugee problem, according to the 194 Resolution (right of return, retrieving rights and compensations), under the principle of refugees' individual choice.

The United Nations have failed to provide international protection needed to the Palestinians via UNCCP. It stopped work in 1952 after it completed listing and archiving the rights of refugees.

3) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

It works to provide protection and assistance to all refugees around the world. The basic system of UNHCR is organized by the United Nations [General Assembly's Resolution 428](#) (D-5).

Relevant to the issue and in relation to the situation of the Palestinian refugees, the [international Convention Relating to the Status of Refugee states](#) in Article (1-D):

Article (1-D) Clause No. 1:

This Convention shall not apply to persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance.

Article (1-D) Clause No. 2:

When such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason, without the position of such persons being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, these persons shall *ipso facto* be entitled to the benefits of this Convention.

II. How the Office of Commissioner for Refugees Handles the Rights and Problems of the Palestinian Refugees:



Statutory Overview:

Clause No. 7 of the Charter of the Refugee Agency stipulates that, "The trusteeship of the High Commissioner shall not be presented to any person who still receives protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations". What is basically meant here are UNRWA and UNCCP.

But the Refugee Agency interprets Article (1-D), mentioned earlier, in combination with Clause No. 7 of the Agency's Charter and the statutes of UNRWA, considering it as exceptional clause. Besides, the Refugee Agency avoids any interpretation to the rights of refugees associated to the cease of UNCCP's work and to the General Assembly's Resolution 194, "which involves their right of protection".

This, obviously, is an incorrect interpretation of the law, the clauses of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and the Commission entitled to the Office of the High Commissioner.

Historical Overview:

Subsequent to Israel's refusal to allow for the return of any refugee, the UNCCP's mission was downgraded from being a committee assigned to protect the rights, properties and interests of the refugees to one that reflects the minimal level of concern from the United Nations with issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is still unsettled. It was deactivated in 1952 after completing the listing and documentation the rights of refugees.

Also, Arab countries opposed from the beginning the intervention of the United Nations Refugee Agency, since that could possibly cause the Palestinians to lose their right of return. To compensate, the Arab League instead enacted the Casablanca Protocol relating to the treatment of the Palestinians in some member states. This protocol determined a set of guidelines in terms of facilitating the employment and

resettlement of refugees and issuing travel documents for them. However, reservations from certain countries resulted in some limitation and inadequacy in implementation.

Just after the Second Gulf War, in 1991, the Arab League member states adopted Resolution 5093, which allowed governments to treat the Palestinian refugees in accordance with the national legislations and regulations which a hosting state enacts and considers as suitable.

Furthermore, Western countries interpret the convention relating to the rights of refugees as meaning that those who seek a new nationality are not liable to be resettled as refugees in the Third World countries. These countries want to overcome the problem of refugees by resettling them in the territories in which they have taken residence, and to avoid the effects of Resolution 194, which requires enforcing the personal choice made by a refugee with his own free will as a permanent solution. One of three possibilities should be officially selected, most importantly with completely free choice: to be returned to one's country of origin, to be resettled in the hosting country (incorporation into the new community), or to be resettled in another country. Willingness and independent decision are of great importance.

III. Reinterpreting Conditions Suitable to the Palestinian Refugees:

Clear language and explicit statement in the title "Convention of Refugee Rights" was used to ensure that constant protection is provided and several organizations and instruments are involved.

By the provision of the assignment in Clause No. 2 of the aforementioned Act relating to the Status of the Palestinian Refugees, Office of the Refugee Agency has been entitled the responsibility of compensating them for the cease of protection and help in case either two agencies (UNRWA and UNCCP) failed to provide them. This implies that protection and help, if stopped, become the duty of the Refugee Agency, all at once, exclusively and with no special conditions.

IV. Summary:

The Agency is officially entitled and given high power to work on monitoring and accomplishing the requirements of solutions as well as relevant international statutes and conventions, and also monitoring and accomplishing any decided solutions for the Palestinian refugees.

The inactivity of UNCCP nullifies the construction of the alternative system or law mentioned in Article (1-D). Therefore, the international Convention for Refugees per se, with all warranties and payments it secures to other refugees, applies equally to the Palestinian refugees, too.

These principles involve a refugee's right to officially register one of three permanent solutions available by this law to all refugees. Free choice and independent will are the components of the decision made in terms of any refugee. These solutions are: to

be driven back to one's home land, to be resettled in the hosting country (included into the local community), or to be resettled in another country.

Any Palestinian refugee applying to protection and asylum from the Agency has the right that whenever the protection or help is lacked for one reason or another, he must legislatively be provided with protection and assistance directly and automatically by the High Refugee Agency.

The abstention of the United Nations Refugee Agency from fulfilling the assignment stated in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which stipulates providing protection to the Palestinian refugees, and its refusal to the claim applications of the refugees are a formal, planned destruction to their rights.

Legal Complication and Misinterpretation of Rights

This link provides access to the [interpretations of the United Nations Refugee Agency](#). It should be considered here that the Agency can change its interpretations, but...

Any interpretation from the United Nations Refugee Agency to the [international Convention for Refugees](#) that results in the unfulfillment of the assignments stated in the Convention would be a contravention to the principle of the international legislation of human rights. It would be a real disregard to the rights of refugees, and not just a limited adverse action. This is caused by an incorrect interpretation of the law. The following are the reasons:

The international law which determines the rights of refugees and states' obligations towards them is the 1951's Geneva Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This law, in combination with the 1967's draft, includes an article, [\(1-D\)](#), that sets forth the following provisions:

Article (1-D) Clause No. 1:

This Convention shall not apply to persons who are at present receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees protection or assistance.

Article (1-D) Clause No. 2:

When such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason, without the position of such persons being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, these persons shall *ipso facto* be entitled to the benefits of this Convention.

The implication of Article (1-D) and other conventions do emphasize that Article (1-D) applies only to the Palestinians. Other conventions include: the Convention of the

Refugee Agency, Statutes of UNRWA, and the United Nations Resolution 194, which is one of the documents used by the international UNCCP towards Palestine. The Refugee Agency interprets two words in Article (1-D), protection or assistance, by restricting them to the laws and work system of UNRWA, which is an international agency whose duty is only to provide assistance and relief to refugees. This is the statement of the [General Assembly's Resolution 302](#). UNRWA was not officially charged with the task of protection, originally assigned to the UNCCP.

The two words, protection and assistance, have completely different meanings in the statute for refugees. In the statutes of UNRWA, the definition of refugees applied to the Palestinians is a narrow one, in accordance with its assignment of providing assistance. But the rights of Palestinian refugees are not confined to assistance (food, housing, livelihood). This is in accordance with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly's Resolutions, [Resolutions 181](#) and [194](#). Based on a recommendation in the latter Resolution, an independent "protection" agency, the international UNCCP, was established. It was entrusted with protecting the rights of the Palestinian refugees and settling their status by one of the three solutions documented by the Resolution: With complete free choice and independent will, a refugee chooses to be returned to his country of origin, resettling him in the hosting country (incorporated into the new community), or resettling him in another country. So, UNCCP is entrusted with implementing the task of protection, which was previously entrusted to the Refugee Agency, only with very limited authorization in terms of the requirements of a fair solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees.

In Clause No. 2 of Article (1-D), the Convention determined that the settlement of the status of those individuals, falling under this Article, shall be dependent on the related resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. As the status of refugees is not yet settled in accordance with the relevant Resolution of the United Nations, and there is no alternative system to provide refugees with protection, the tasks of which are assigned to UNCCP, this causes the status of refugees to fall under the definition mentioned in Clause No. 2 of Article (1-D), and nullifies the exception determined in Clause No. 7 of the [Basic System of the United Nations Refugee Agency](#):

"The trusteeship of the High Commissioner... c) Continues having the protection or assistance from other agencies or bodies of the United Nations".

We also notice the word "or" in Article (1-D): "When such protection or assistance has ceased". In Article (1-D), the international Convention for Refugees states: "... without the position of such persons being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations...". It implies that the Palestinian refugee is still deemed so, a refugee, the matter which authorizes him to continue availing himself of and enjoying the international assistance and protection as well as benefits resulting from the international Convention for Refugees. Of course, his position will not come to a solution unless it is in accordance with the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations.

In fact, the authorization of the Refugee Agency, as equivalent to the Statute for

Refugees, adopts a comprehensive program of assistance and protection for the refugees described in the Statute for Refugees. That system ensures the refugees all the rights included in the international laws. Also, its authorization recommends the representation of refugees and talking on behalf of them in order to secure protection needed to them.

On the other hand, the definition of the term "refugee" applied by UNRWA, the one adopted by the Agency when interpreting the international Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, is applicable only to individuals from Palestine who fulfill certain standards and are in "need" to such help. With this restriction of rights just to assistance and the statutes of UNRWA, rights are ignored that are fundamentally admitted, relevant to their rights and referred to in Clause No. 2 of Article (1-D); restrictions are laid upon the rights of refugees recognized by the Convention; and the Palestinian refugees are treated, based on its interpretations of the law, as being excluded inside the international system from the comprehensive coverage of rights of protection, just as done with other refugees all over the world, and not having the same system of guarantees and assurance of their rights or the same assistance and aids provided to them.

that is on the contrary to the Convention which emphasizes and ensures in the given Article that if either of the two agencies failed to accomplish its assigned role prior to any final solution to the position of refugees, then the task is moved to the Agency to compensate, and the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is implemented, immediately, completely, and with no pre-conditions or restrictions on a refugee. By imposing that restriction on rights in relation to which the Convention determines in its script the conditions and causes of entitlement, i.e. identical to the definition mentioned in the Convention, the Palestinian refugees are not enjoying equality before the law (under these interpretations) to be provided with protection compared to the protection provided to other Non-Palestinian refugees.

This is a discrimination from the Agency in providing its protection to individuals who fulfill the description and cause of being entitled with protection and assistance. Pre-restrictions are imposed for obtaining the rights prescribed by the international Convention for Refugees. Such interpretations enforced by the Agency and its restriction of the rights of the Palestinian refugees to an inferior level than the rights secured to other refugees are a formal act of contempt to the civil and political rights of refugees. In deed, it is a destruction to the principle of establishing justice and equality among people, which is called for by the international legislation of human rights. It also runs against what is stipulated by the [**International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights**](#):

Article 5:

1. Nothing in the present Covenant may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognized

herein or their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for in the present Covenant.

2. There shall be no restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any State Party to the present Covenant pursuant to law, conventions, regulations or custom on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent.

Article 26:

All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Such interpretations as these contradict with what is called for by the principles included in the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#):

Article 2:

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 7:

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 28:

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

So, it is clear that the Refugee Agency, both in its interpretations of the rights of the Palestinian refugees and even in its application of these interpretations, adopts selective policies, treating the Palestinian refugees on the basis of dissociated rights. They are treated as having no rights inside the international community to be covered by the comprehensive system for guarantees of rights as secured to other refugees. The reluctance of the United Nations Refugee Agency to accomplish the assignment stipulated by the Convention, setting restrictions and conditions for the Palestinian refugees to get its protection, restricting their rights to a lower level than rights and guarantees entitled to other refugees, and ignoring the relevant Resolutions and their subsequent works, all that involve rejection of the rights of the Palestinian refugees, infringement of the Resolutions related to their rights, deliberate ignoring of rights

approved by international legislations, and destruction to the principle of justice and equality.

It is recommended to read through the abstract of a study submitted by the Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugees' Rights ([BADIL](#)).

I. Premises:

When to be a refugee?

Unfamiliar may it sound, the question is of great importance from a practical perspective. The problem occurs as a result of the relationship between the international statute for refugees and the "interpretive" statute of the United Nations Refugee Agency or local laws. While conventions relating to refugees include clear definitions of individuals who may be classified as refugees, such conventions do not include mechanisms for implementation. Therefore, the task of determining those falling under the definition is left to interpretations and policies of the Agency or the local law in the country to which refugees were driven. Most often, some individual may be classified as "asylum seeker", until the Refugee Agency or the competent national authorities decide that he falls under the definition.

In fact, asylum seekers are not beneficiaries of the protection forms specified in the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Further, many countries do not agree to grant refuge. Instead, they grant permission of residency for humanitarian reasons, so that a refugee can stay in the country of asylum in a legal way for some period. However, he is not given the right to avail himself of the guarantees accredited by the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Also, national measures of determining the status of refugees are often so prolonged that they take several years until the status of a asylum seeker is determined. ([Essence and Structure of the Circle of Rights – Unit No. 7 – p. 146/study submitted by the University of Minnesota – Source: University's Web site](#)). Measures can even be described as unreasonably difficult. With measures like these, the individuals who fall under the definition of refugee are unable to obtain rights approved by the international community. It should, whoever, be taken into consideration that the international Convention for Refugees deems an individual as refugee if and as long as he fulfills the definition mentioned in the related Convention for Refugees.

Rule of International Juristic Personality:

States are no longer the only international juristic personality. International organizations are recognized to be having juristic personality as they have the two factors for such a personality, namely competence of enjoying international rights and holding international duties, and the ability to establish international juristic rules, within the scope of its functions.

That is what the International Court of Justice stated in its advisory opinion issued on 11 April 1949 regarding the Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations.

Individuals, however, do not have the ability to establish the rules of the international law, and they are not addressed by those rules except through their states – although in very limited cases, they are addressed directly by some of such rules. So, they do not have the components of having an international juristic personality. That is the most preponderant opinion.

(General International Law – 2nd edition – Abd Al-Mughny Mahmoud, PhD – p:208 – Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia Publications).

Conclusion:

We notice here that the complication cannot be dealt with isolated from interpretation and policies of the Refugee Agency implemented through its regional offices, as well as interpretations given by the United Nations Refugee Agency to the international Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. It has all freedom in determining who fall under the definition mentioned in the Convention. Refugees, however, do not have the criterion of international juristic personality, and therefore they cannot defend their rights or prosecute the Agency for damages. Palestinian refugees then have no way to defend their rights which are violated and ignored in a systematic, designed way.

II. Any Way Out?

Is There a Possibility to Protect and Enhance Individual Human Rights in Relation to the Question of Palestinian Refugees?

Reliance can be made on the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, which applies obviously to refugees. Rights referred to in the Covenant are the "individual" rights. Generally speaking, civil rights apply to all regardless of equal treatment, their nationality or even their not having a nationality. Since the Covenant requires that the rights recognized are entitled to the "individual", **rights of refugees remain protected, and they shall enjoy the minimum level of the basic content of civil and political rights.**

The Conventions Relating to the Status of Refugees emphasized the right to enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms (comprehensive coverage of rights), not to cause any infringement to the items of the Convention that would be a violation to the Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of the United Nations itself. That emphasis appeared in the preamble of the Convention for the Status of Refugees: "Considering that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved on 10 December 1948 by the General Assembly have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination".

Then the Convention adopts a comprehensive protection program for refugees and provides a system that ensures the refugees described in the Convention all rights included in the international statutes. It also recommends and authorizes the Refugee Agency to represent refugees and protest against governments on behalf of them, in order to ensure protection needed to them.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that all rights are interrelated, inseparable, unchangeable in position, dependent on and supporting each other. Put differently, the United Nations agencies, which are bound by the Resolutions adopted and accredited by the United Nations General Assembly, should in performing its functions respect all the rights of refugees, whether political, civil, economic, of social. At the worst, they shall still be able to enjoy the minimal level of the fundamental content of such rights.

The International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights affirmed the importance of providing effective ways of complaining for individuals who claim that their rights are violated. It highlighted the importance of increasing the possibilities of complaining. Any person is entitled to the right to defend his rights, and the Covenant postulates that complaining is one of the rights recognized for everyone.

III. Rights and Reality – Personal Experience:

Yasser Al-Amoudi is one of the descendant of 1948's refugees. Without much detail, he submitted a claim pursuing his right of getting protection and assistance from the Office of the Refugee Agency in Cairo. The request was denied, and the reason given by the Office was: "Manifestly unfounded". Then, on the date 18/03/2003, he made an appeal, saying that he built his request on the fact that he was a Palestinian refugee, and he was out of the activity territories of UNRWA while there was no international agency to provide protection or assistance to him. The latter exact point on which the claimer relied can makes visible the inconvenience (concepts of right dissociation) of the interpretations given by the Refugee Agency to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, if he was empowered with an effective way to complain. But, of course, it was by no means possible for him. He submitted to the Committee for Human Rights ([source: the Committee](#)) on the date 11/08/2005 a note complaining the United Nations Refugee Agency ([read text of complaining note](#)). The Committee, in its reply dated 18/08/2005, dismissed the complaint ([read the reply](#)), on the basis that the Committee could not in general examine disputes for individuals and any claimed violations to human rights committed by non-state representatives.

Then, the claimer sent a reply to the decision of the Committee, indicating that the rights referred to in the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights were entitled to the "individual", and that civil rights approved by the Covenant, including the right to complaining, applied to everyone. On the other hand, the Committee for Human Rights replied ([read the reply](#)) that it could not examine the complaint submitted by him because the United Nations Refugee Agency was not a contracting state on the optional protocol appended to the International Covenant of Civil and

Political Rights.

Upon the developments leading to the idleness of the Committee for Human Rights and the emergence of the Human Rights Council ([Human Rights Council – Preamble and Conclusion](#)) with more authority as proclaimed, the claimer on 07/06/2006 resubmitted his complaining note to the new Council, from which no response or reply was received.

Comment:

The General Assembly gave instructions to the Human Rights Council that it should address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon. It should also promote the effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system. Moreover, the work of the Council shall be guided by the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

[Resolution 251/60/RES/A](#) involves the following:

Decides that the Council should address situations of violations of human rights, including gross and systematic violations, and make recommendations thereon. It should also promote the effective coordination and the mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system.

Decides further that the work of the Council shall be guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation, with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

The contradiction is apparent between that intended and the reality. Political considerations and selectivity still have clear impact on the Resolutions and positions of the Human Rights Council.

IV. Action to Claim Rights:

The main course of action is struggling to get international protection which is legitimate and well-deserved to Palestinian refugees, including protection of their civil and political rights, in pursuit of equality with the protection earned by other refugees in the world, indiscriminately and without preconditions or restrictions.

Second, international public opinion should be galvanized to call for giving up behaviors and interpretations that reflect systematic violation of the rights of refugees and are adopted by international agencies, particularly the United Nations Refugee Agency. Efforts should be put forth to push the Human Rights Council to hold its

responsibility for preventing violations of human rights and responding by paying attention to and examining the posts of individuals claiming that they are victims of a violation of any of the rights stated in the Covenant, with no selectivity or political prejudices affecting its positions or decisions.

Further still, we shall work as motivators for advocacy groups to take action towards our demands, in view of the important role played by advocacy activists interested in defending human rights. In the upcoming updates, we will include correspondences and details. Please keep in touch.