

The resolution of the extraordinary joint Arab summit addressing the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people

11 November 2023

We, the leaders of the countries and governments of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the League of Arab States, have decided to combine the two summits organised in response to invitations from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the president of the two summits, and the State of Palestine. In expression of our shared commitment to denounce the brutal Israeli aggression targeting the Palestinian populace in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, encompassing Al-Quds Al-Sharif, we assert our collective stance against this aggression and the ensuing humanitarian crisis. We are dedicated to jointly addressing and halting this aggression, as well as putting an end to all illicit Israeli actions that sustain the occupation and infringe upon the rights of the Palestinian people. This includes their fundamental right to freedom and the establishment of an independent state and exercising sovereignty over the entirety of their national territory.

- We express gratitude to King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and Crown Prince Mohamed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud for their generous hospitality.

We reiterate our support for all decisions made by both the Organisation and the League concerning the Palestinian issue and all occupied Arab territories.

We emphasise the significance of United Nations resolutions and those of international organisations regarding the Palestinian cause, condemning the crimes of the Israeli occupation, and recognising the Palestinians' right to freedom and independence in all their occupied territories since 1967.

We welcome the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/ES-10/L.25 adopted during the 10th emergency session on 26 October 2023.

We affirm the central importance of the Palestinian issue and declare our unwavering support, channelling all our energies and capabilities towards standing with the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to reclaim all of their occupied territories. Our commitment extends to ensuring the realisation of their inherent rights, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent, sovereign state along the lines of 4 June 1967, with Jerusalem as its capital.

We underscore the belief that a just, enduring, and comprehensive peace, representing a strategic imperative, is the sole path to guarantee security and stability for all regional populations, shielding them from the recurring cycles of violence and warfare. This peace can only be attained through the cessation of Israeli occupation and the resolution of the Palestinian issue, grounded in the principles of the two-state solution.

We emphasise the futility of pursuing regional peace by sidestepping the Palestinian predicament or disregarding the rights of the Palestinian people. The Arab Peace Initiative, supported by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, remains an indispensable reference point.

We hold Israel, the occupying power, accountable for the sustained and exacerbated conflict stemming from its aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, Islamic and Christian sanctities, as well as its systematic policies, practices, and unilateral actions. The perpetuation of occupation is illegal, in violation of international law, and a hindrance to achieving a just and comprehensive peace.

We reiterate that security and peace in Israel and the wider region are unattainable unless the Palestinians reclaim their stolen rights. The continued Israeli occupation poses a threat to the security and stability of the region and, by extension, international security and peace.

We condemn all forms of hatred and discrimination, rejecting proposals that fuel a culture of hatred and extremism.

We caution against the catastrophic consequences of Israel's retaliatory aggression on the Gaza Strip, which amounts to a large-scale war crime. Additionally, we denounce the barbaric crimes committed in the West Bank and Al-Quds Al-Sharif during this aggression. We highlight the real danger of the conflict escalating due to Israel's refusal to cease its aggression and the Security Council's inability to activate international law to bring an end to the hostilities.

We hereby resolve:

1. To strongly condemn the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, denouncing the war crimes and inhumane massacres perpetrated by the colonial occupation government. We also condemn the acts against the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and demand an immediate cessation of these actions.
2. To reject any attempts to characterise this conflict as self-defence or to justify it under any pretext.
3. To call for the immediate lifting of the siege on Gaza, facilitating the entry of Arab, Islamic, and international humanitarian aid convoys, encompassing essential supplies such as food, medicine, and fuel. We urge international organisations to actively participate in this process, emphasising the need for these organisations to enter Gaza, ensuring the protection of their crews to fulfil their roles fully. We also express support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).
4. To support all measures taken by the Arab Republic of Egypt to address the consequences of the brutal Israeli aggression on Gaza, endorsing its efforts to provide immediate, sustainable, and adequate aid to the Gaza Strip.
5. To call upon the Security Council to adopt a decisive and binding resolution that mandates an immediate cessation of aggression and restrains the colonial occupation authority from violating international law, international humanitarian law, and international legitimacy resolutions. Failure to do so is deemed

complicity, enabling Israel to persist in its brutal aggression, resulting in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of Gaza.

6. To urge all nations to cease exporting weapons and ammunition to the occupation authorities, which are used by the Israeli army and settlers to harm the Palestinian people and destroy their homes, hospitals, schools, mosques, churches, and other infrastructure.
7. To request the Security Council to promptly condemn Israel's destructive actions against hospitals in the Gaza Strip, as well as the blockade preventing the entry of medicine, food, and fuel. The occupation authorities' interruption of electricity, water supply, and basic services, including communication and internet services, as collective punishment and a war crime under international law, must be addressed. The resolution should demand Israel, as the occupying power, adhere to international laws and immediately lift the blockade on Gaza, imposed for years.
8. To call upon the Prosecutor-General of the International Criminal Court to conclude the investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Israel in all occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. We assign the General Secretariats of the organisation and the League to oversee this process, establishing two legal monitoring units to document Israeli crimes in the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023. These units will prepare legal pleadings on all violations of international law and international humanitarian law by Israel, with reports submitted to the League Council and the Council of Foreign Ministers regularly.
9. To lend support to the legal and political initiatives of the State of Palestine, holding Israeli occupation officials accountable for their crimes against the Palestinian people. This includes endorsing the advisory opinion process of The Hague and facilitating the investigation committee established by the Human Rights Council.

10. To direct the General Secretariats to establish two media monitoring units that document all crimes committed by the occupation authorities against the Palestinian people. These units will also monitor digital media platforms that publish these crimes, exposing their illegal and inhuman practices.
11. To assign the foreign ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in its capacity as the presidency of the 32nd Arab Summit and the Islamic Summit, along with Jordan, Egypt, Qatar, Turkey, Indonesia, Nigeria, Palestine, and other interested countries, and the secretaries-general of the two organisations, to initiate immediate international action on behalf of all member states of the organisation and the League. This action aims to halt the war on Gaza and advocate for a genuine political process leading to lasting and comprehensive peace in line with approved international references.
12. To call on member states of the organisation and the League to exert diplomatic, political, and legal pressure and take necessary measures to halt the crimes of colonial occupation authorities against humanity.
13. To denounce double standards in the application of international law, warning that such duality seriously undermines the credibility of states protecting Israel from international law. This practice places Israel above the law and challenges the credibility of multilateral action, revealing the selectivity in applying human values. Arab and Islamic countries affirm that their positions will be influenced by these double standards, potentially leading to a rift between civilisations and cultures.
14. To condemn the displacement of approximately 1.5 million Palestinians from the north to the south of the Gaza Strip as a war crime under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and its 1977 annex. We call on states parties to the convention to collectively condemn and reject this displacement. All United Nations organisations are urged to confront attempts to establish colonial occupation authorities,

emphasising the immediate return of displaced people to their homes and lands.

15. To express complete and absolute rejection and a collective response to any attempts at individual or collective forced transfer, forced displacement, exile, or deportation of the Palestinian people, whether within the Gaza Strip or the West Bank, including Jerusalem. Such actions are considered a red line and a war crime.

16. We condemn the killing and deliberate targeting of civilians, affirming our principled stance rooted in humanitarian values and consistent with international law and humanitarian norms. We stress the urgent need for the international community to take immediate and decisive actions to halt the killing of Palestinian civilians, stressing that no distinction should be made between one life and another based on nationality, race, or religion.

17. We underline the necessity for the release of all prisoners, detainees, and civilians, condemning the heinous crimes committed by colonial occupation authorities against thousands of Palestinian prisoners. We call upon concerned countries and international organisations to exert pressure to stop these crimes and hold the perpetrators accountable.

18. We demand an end to the murders committed by occupation forces, terrorism, and crimes by settlers in villages, cities, Palestinian camps in the occupied West Bank, as well as all attacks on the revered Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian sanctities.

19. We stress Israel's obligation as the occupying power to cease all illegal measures perpetuating the occupation. This includes the construction and expansion of settlements, land confiscation, and the displacement of Palestinians from their homes.

20. We condemn military operations by occupation forces against Palestinian cities and camps, denounce settler terrorism, and call on the international community to designate these groups as international terrorists. Palestinians should enjoy the same rights as any other people worldwide, including human rights, security, self-

determination, the realisation of an independent state on their land, and the provision of an international protection mechanism.

21. We condemn Israeli attacks on Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, as well as illegal measures violating freedom of worship. We stress the necessity of respecting the existing legal and historical status of holy sites, with the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque designated as a place for worship for Muslims only. The Jordanian Department of Jerusalem Endowments holds exclusive legal authority to manage and maintain the mosque within the framework of the historical Hashemite custodianship of Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem.

22. We denounce extremist and racist statements by ministers in the Israeli occupation government, including the threat of using nuclear weapons against the Palestinian people in Gaza. These actions are deemed a serious threat to international peace and security, necessitating support for a conference to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and other destructive arms in the Middle East, held within the framework of the United Nations.

23. We condemn the killing of journalists, children, and women, the targeting of paramedics, and the use of internationally prohibited white phosphorus in Israeli attacks on Gaza and Lebanon. We call for an investigation by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons into Israel's alleged use of chemical weapons.

24. We reaffirm the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, urging Palestinian factions and forces to unite under its umbrella. A national partnership led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation is essential.

25. We reiterate our commitment to peace as a strategic option, emphasising the end of the Israeli occupation and resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in line with international law and relevant resolutions. We emphasise adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 and its elements, making peace with Israel conditional on the end of its occupation, the establishment of the State of Palestine, and the realisation of Palestinian rights.

26. We stress the need for the international community to launch a genuine peace process immediately, based on a two-state solution that fulfils the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including an independent, sovereign state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

27. We acknowledge the failure to find a solution to the Palestinian issue for over 75 years and address the crimes of the Israeli colonial occupation. This failure, coupled with the systematic policies undermining the two-state solution, has resulted in a serious deterioration of the situation.

28. We reject any proposals advocating the separation of Gaza from the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Any future approach to Gaza should be within the context of a comprehensive solution that ensures the unity of Gaza and the West Bank, forming the territory of the Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital along the lines of 4 June 1967.

29. We call for the prompt convening of an international peace conference, aiming to initiate a credible peace process based on international law, resolutions of international legitimacy, and the principle of land for peace. This conference, with a specific timeframe and international guarantees, should lead to the cessation of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories seized in 1967, including East Jerusalem, the occupied Syrian Golan, the Shebaa Farms, the Kafr Shuba hills, and the outskirts of the Lebanese town of Al-Mari. The ultimate goal is to implement the two-state solution.

30. We urge the activation of the Arab and Islamic financial safety net in line with the resolutions of the 14th session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Arab Summit. This activation is essential for providing financial contributions and extending financial, economic, and humanitarian support to the government of the State of Palestine and UNRWA. Additionally, we emphasise the necessity of mobilising international partners for the reconstruction of Gaza and mitigating the comprehensive destruction caused by the immediate cessation of Israeli aggression.

31. We entrust the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and the Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

with monitoring the implementation of this resolution and presenting a comprehensive report on its progress at the next sessions of their respective councils.

The Republic of Tunisia reserves its position on everything stated in the resolution, with the exception of points related to the immediate cessation of aggression against the Palestinian people, the prompt entry of humanitarian aid, and the lifting of the siege on all of Palestine.

The Republic of Iraq expresses reservations about the phrase "two-state solution" wherever it appears in the resolution, as it conflicts with Iraqi law.

There is a reservation regarding the phrase "killing civilians" due to its equivalence of the Palestinian martyr with the Israeli settler.

A reservation is made on the phrase "establishing normal relations with it."