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**REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PALESTINE
AND THE MIDDLE EAST**

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

I. Introduction

1. In this comprehensive report, covering the period January - July 2017 the African Union reaffirms its commitment to solidarity with the Palestinian people in their right to regain their freedom and establish their independent State on their territory occupied by the Israeli colonizers since 1967. Strong support for the Palestinian cause is informed by the foundation and principles on which Africa-Arab partnership is built. It is also based on the values of justice, freedom and humanitarian tenets that Africa firmly believes in.

2. On the occasion of this summit, the African Union reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace is a strategic option and that the peace process is an indivisible global process. Peace, stability and security in the region can only be achieved by putting an end to the Israeli occupation of all Palestinian and Arab territories within the 4 June 1967 borders, and allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate national rights, including their right to exist as a strategic state in a region where a great part of human history was written, a region which is the cradle of the prophets and religions as well as civilizations that the world has a duty to preserve.

3. The African Union cautions against the consequences of Israel's repeated and utter disregard for the sensibilities of Muslims and Christians worldwide through the dangerous and illegal escalation policies aimed at the judaization of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) and the partitioning of the Al Aqsa Mosque in time and space. It also cautions against Israel's illegal actions which seek to alter the demographic composition and geographical reality in Palestine through the policy of building settlements and encouraging Jewish immigration to Palestine, the separation of the Gaza Strip and its isolation from the rest of the Palestinian territories. All these practices represent a real threat to peace and security in the region and undermine all peace agreements and the Arab Peace Initiative.

4. The African Union calls on the international community to assume its responsibility regarding the Palestinian question and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the international bodies concerned since 1948 in order to prevail upon the colonizing State to comply with the international law and will in a region which is experiencing armed confrontations and conflicts that have the potential of erasing its identity, changing its cultural and demographic composition, fragmenting its states and threatening international peace and security with mass exodus of its population, spreading extremist ideas and eroding hope, especially among the young people who will have no alternative but to join extremist and terrorist groups. All this is a result of the actions taken by a colonizing State which the entire world recognizes as not being culturally, ideologically or linguistically part of the Arab environment. It must be recalled that this is the only region in the world whose inhabitants share the same language, culture and identity.

II. The situation in occupied Jerusalem and in the settlements

5. The policy of the Israeli occupying force in Al-Quds continues to be characterized by the prevalence of the status quo which reinforces the Jewish character and identity of the city at the expense of its Palestinian, Islamic and Christian character. This policy has been adopted with a view to effecting a cumulative and slow change characterized by the continuous total exploitation of the situation prevailing in the region which faces other problems, thereby isolating the defenceless Palestinian people and implementing a racist agenda.

6. The plan to cut off Al Quds from its Arab environment is being pursued with the intensification of land grabbing in order to create settlements, thereby strengthening the policy and doctrine of the Likud Government through the scaling-up of provocative and extremist acts against the holy city and its inhabitants.

7. They have been increased Israeli violations of the sanctity of Al Quds and its holy places in implementation of designs aimed at partitioning the holy shrine in time and space. This policy is an attempt aimed at the judaization of Al Quds and establishment of praying ground for the Jews within the holy shrine as a prelude to the erection of the so-called Third Temple in its place. The objective is to implement the message of the Jewish Prime Minister of the occupation government, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu as an attempt to impose new unilateral reality on the Palestinians as the final solution.

8. Israel continues to reject the international call for it to desist from its policy of land grabbing, demolition of the houses of the inhabitants of Jerusalem and construction of settlements in this holy city on the lands of Palestinians. Israel continues to move Israeli settlers to the occupied Palestinian territories in East Jerusalem. It chases Palestinian families away from their homes and demolishes their houses as a punitive measure. Houses are demolished under the pretext of not having valid permits to build and through the imposition of residence permits, and exorbitant tax on Palestinians in Al Quds forcing them to vacate their houses and properties and migrate from the holy city. These are a series of measures aimed at changing the demographic and humanitarian character and civilization of the city. This expansionist policy pursued by the occupation government has resulted in doubling the number of settlers and at the same time reducing the number of Palestinians in East Jerusalem.

9. The racist policy towards Al Quds and its inhabitants is in full cycle and is pursued through continued measures to economically suffocate both Muslims and Christians of Al Quds. The Israeli High Court has issued a racist fiat on the application of the absentee landlord act on the landed properties of the inhabitants of the West Bank in East Jerusalem, which have been confiscated; one third of Palestinian land in Al Quds had been confiscated since 1967 and thousands of apartments for settlers built on them. Since 1999, more than 5000 Palestinians commercial places in Al Quds had been closed.

10. The international community was shocked by the statements made by the Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu concerning the building of a new settlement in the West Bank.

This shows that Israel is still pursuing the same escalation policy and indifference to the aspirations of the international community to bring peace to the region through the resumption of the peace process between the two parties. The peace process did grind to a halt because of the continued building of settlements. The behaviour of the Israelis has been condemned strongly by the free world. However, the statements made by the new US Administration have been half-hearted, thus creating the impression of a new alliance in the region which would overlook many of the principles that underpin the peace process. The most important among them are the halting of the confiscation of Palestinian land and the preservation of the demographic diversity of the city, the rejection of the idea of relocating any diplomatic mission to the city so as to preserve its historical identity and facilitate the implementation of the two-state solution as the definitive and equitable solution to the Palestinian question.

11. In its reaction to the support by most international bodies, including the United Nations, for resolutions based on international legality and their clear support for Palestinian rights, the Israeli Government has decided not to pay its contributions to the organizations concerned. Worse still, Israel has been resorting to its usual weapon of tagging all those who denounce its policies as anti-Semitic. This is the very weapon it has been using for a long time to terrorize the world, and from that it reap dividends.

12. Israel (the occupation force) has continued to ignore all relevant UN resolutions on putting an immediate end to the construction of settlements which are illegal, particularly Security Council Resolution 2334. Instead, the occupation Government through the Knesset legalized the building of those settlements under the so-called settlement act in violation of all UN resolutions, thus undermining the two-state solution.

III. International Initiatives and Peace Processes

13. Among the most important outstanding issues between Palestinians and Israelis is the revival of the peace negotiations which have been halted since 2013 due to the systematic continuation of settlements widely condemned internationally for the threat they pose to the peace process and the fact that they undermine the creation of a viable Palestinian state.

14. The world is awaiting the outcome of the French Initiative calling for an expanded international conference to be attended by countries concerned in the Middle East in a bid to break the deadlock between the two parties and revive the process once again. France threatened to recognize Palestine in the event of Israeli refusal to sit with the Palestinian Authority which, for its part, has accepted the French initiative.

15. It seems that international views are mixed or uncertain on the chances of achieving peace through the French Initiative because of the initial outlines of the policy of the new American Administration. The Russian position seems to be in favor of the principle of dialogue whereas the countries of the Arab region preoccupied with the more serious conflicts in Syria, Yemen and Iraq as well as Iranian threats in the region, are awaiting the outcome of the first meetings of some Arab leaders, including President Mahmoud Abbas, with President Donald Trump.

16. The Africa-Arab Summit held in Malabo in November 2016 reaffirmed its commitment to the Palestinian cause, the previous resolutions of the two organizations and the need to resume the peace process in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Summit also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent State with East Jerusalem as its capital. It also called on the international community to assume its responsibility in the face of the Israeli policy of judaization of Jerusalem which is likely to undermine the two-state solution.

17. The Summit also stressed the importance of continued Africa-Arab coordination on the Palestinian question and urged its members to support international resolutions and maintain their unified position on the issue at the international forums.

18. The Arab Summit held in Amman, Jordan, in March 2017, reaffirmed the need to seriously revive the peace negotiations between Palestinians and Israelis according to a well-defined timetable so as to end the political stalemate and resolve the conflict based on the solution of the two States living side by side in peace. In other words, a solution that guarantees the establishment of an independent Palestinian State within the 4 June 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital as the only way of maintaining security and stability in the region.

19. The Summit reiterated its rejection of all Israeli unilateral measures aimed at altering the realities on the ground and undermining the two-State solution. The Summit appealed to the international community to implement relevant UN resolutions the latest of which is Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) that condemned the building of settlements and confiscation of land. The Summit also reaffirmed its commitment to the outcome of the Paris Conference on Peace in the Middle East held on 15 January 2017, which reaffirmed the commitment of the international community to the two-state solution as the only way to achieve a just and lasting peace.

20. The Summit considered the establishment or re-location of any diplomatic mission to Jerusalem a clear act of aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people and all Muslims and Christians, and would constitute a gross violation of the international law, the Fourth Geneva Convention and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as the legal opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on 9/7/2004. Such a measure would pose a major threat to peace and security, undermine the two-state solution and encourage extremism and violence in the region.

21. The Arab Summit also appealed to all States to comply with Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 (1980), which consider the Israeli law annexing East Jerusalem null and void, and to refrain from establishing or relocating their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem. Consequently, the Summit urged its Member States, the Secretary-General and the Councils of Arab Ambassadors as well as the Missions of the League of Arab States to take steps to monitor any attempts to violate the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the international law, to respond effectively to it, and to place premium on the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at all levels.

IV. Palestinian Prisoners in Israeli Prisons

22. The Israeli occupation authorities have detained almost 7000 Palestinians, among them minors, the elderly, the sick, women, members of parliament, trade unionists, political leaders, men of letters etc. without being charged and this is what they refer to as “administrative custody”. Those detained in this manner are more than 500 in number. Administrative detention ranges from accusing 30 Palestinians of inciting people through the social media during last year. Among the detainees are 1200 children, 73 women and young girls, the youngest being 13 years old. They are detained in 22 separate Israeli prisons. Human Rights Associations have registered the death of hundreds of prisoners last year as a result of torture.

23. The crisis of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons worsens as a result of the serious violations of human rights and the international humanitarian law perpetrated during Israeli military operations against Palestinian prisoners who still suffer from difficulties of prison conditions in a blatant violation of basic human rights and contravention of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention on Prisoners and Protection of Civilians During War, the tempo of administrative detention increases and lasts for a long time without charges being proffered or trial in accordance with the internationally guaranteed rule and in the absence of appropriate medical attention coupled with widespread medical negligence of prisoners, especially the sick among them. They are subjected to torture, harassment and abuse and are denied family visits. In reaction to that, prisoners go on hunger strikes as protest against the harsh detention conditions, the latest of such strikes was the one that started on 17/04/2017 and in which around 1600 prisoners participated, making just demands for their human dignity be respected as guaranteed by international norms.

24. All these measures in violation of the rights of the detainees contradict the international law and international humanitarian law especially as enshrined in the Third Geneva Convention, the minimum UN model rules on the treatment of prisoners (The Nelson Mandela Rules), the UN Rules on the treatment of female prisoners (The Bangkok Rules). In such tragic situations, the international community should shoulder its responsibility in putting an end to these serious violations of the rights of the Palestinians prisoners and demand their release.

V. Holding back Palestine’s Development and Living Conditions of Palestinians

25. The Israeli policy of harassment aimed at impeding the development process in occupied Palestinian territories makes the Palestinian economy lag behind the Israeli economy. Israel pursues the policy of destroying the Palestinian government’s productivity capacity on the farms and in the factories. They confiscate lands and destroy crops and at the same time intensify the embargo and isolation practices, mount check-points and prevent the establishment of large projects. This impacts negatively on the efforts of the Palestinians Government in implementing its programmes designed to put in place a well-advanced institutional infrastructure capable of steering the affairs of

an independent Palestinian State. This is why the destiny of Palestinians is first and foremost tied to the assistance of the international community.

26. Israel as the occupying State continues to perpetrate repeated violations of the rights of the Palestinian people on a daily basis by engaging in actions that threaten their lives, destroy their economy, impede their development, pollute their environment and sewage system, confiscate their land, intensify settlement activities and pillage their wealth. Palestinians experience blockade and all the other obstacles in their movement as a result of the road blocks and prohibition of construction by Palestinians in the areas under Israeli control known as “Zone C” as well as the confiscation of their lands to be given to the settlers.

27. In the Gaza Strip, the human, socio-economic and security situation can only be described as tragic due to the Israeli blockade that lasted for 10 years now and the imposition of tight restrictions on economic activities and freedom of movement of citizens. This has increased poverty and despair among Palestinians coupled with the negative repercussion of the Israeli military operations that took place from December 2008 to January 2009, and from October 2012 to July 2014. The situation in Gaza Strip became unbearable threatening to degenerate into a catastrophic humanitarian crisis. Palestinians in the area had to entirely depend on external humanitarian assistance and were faced with all sorts of diseases as a result of shortage of medicine and difficulties in treating serious cases as well as referral of patients to hospitals outside Gaza Strip.

VI. Conclusion

28. The important issues that underpin the Palestinian cause in the region are commitment to the Arab Peace Initiative proposed at the Beirut Summit in 2002 that a just and comprehensive peace is a strategic choice and that the prerequisite for its achievement is to put an end to the Israeli occupation of all Palestinian and Arab territories since 1967; allowing the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State with full sovereignty; the release of all Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails; the resolution of the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the international law, the relevant UN resolutions and the resolutions of successive Arab summits as well as the Arab Peace Initiative.

29. Rejection and condemnation of all forms of violations committed by Israel (the occupying force) in Islamic and Christian holy places, particularly attempts to change the current historical status of Jerusalem and the legal status of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its partitioning in time and space, violation of the rights of Muslims to freedom of worship as well as their exclusion, attempts to control the Islamic and Christian Wakfs in occupied Jerusalem, attacks against the Jordanian appointed staff of the Jerusalem Wakfs in a bid to prevent them from doing their work, and the imposition of the Israeli law on the Al-Aqsa Mosque, as well as the continuation of Israeli excavations beneath the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its walls.

30. In its handling of the Palestinian question, Israel has adopted a policy of imposing the status quo and non-compliance with international legality and the international law. The Netanyahu government counts on the historical allies of the Zionist State and their veto power in the Security Council to counter anything that is considered a threat to the Israeli's authority or questioning its right to exist in the Palestinians territories, especially where the orientations of the new US Administration could have a major impact on the course of events in the Middle East if it seeks to give a new dimension to the Palestinian question by favouring a viable solution to the economic problem which holds the key for solving many of the outstanding issues between the two parties.

31. The European Union condemns the settlements and maintains a position that considers such settlements illegal entities and consequently prohibits the financing of projects in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories. It insists on distinct labelling of products from the settlements and considers that the agreements signed between Israel (the occupying force) and the countries of the European Union does not apply to the occupied Palestinian territories. This is an honourable position that is in conformity with the dictates of the human conscience and international legality.

32. The international community must assume its responsibility by dealing with any process of displacement of Palestinian children as a result of Israeli practices. It should also assume its responsibility in activating the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the erection of the wall of racial segregation and the transfer of this case to the International Criminal Court for its inclusion in war crimes punishable under the international law. Similarly, the Human Rights Council and UNESCO should continue their work with states and regional groupings in supporting and monitoring the implementation of the decisions of the two organizations on Palestine.

33. Palestinian diplomacy has succeeded in gaining access to the institutions of the international institutions through membership of the United Nations General Assembly and UNESCO. This development has enabled them to meet legally with the Member States of the said organizations, promote the rights of Palestinians and even convince the majority of these bodies to support the rights of Palestinians and to vote for Palestine in many instances. The most important of these is the recent vote by UNESCO in support of the historical rights of the Muslims of Jerusalem, a vote which also calls on the Israeli authorities to allow them to pray in the Al-Aqsa Mosque as a historic right and as an exclusive place of worship for Muslims.

34. Respect for Palestinian national legitimacy under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas and the appreciation of his efforts in the context of Palestinian national reconciliation and the formation of a National Unity Government pursuant to the program of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as well as the organization of general elections at the earliest opportunity, emphasizing that Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, are the only way of guaranteeing Palestinian national rights.

VII. Recommendations

35. We reaffirm our support for the peaceful resolution of the Palestinian question through the agreed negotiating mechanisms and in accordance with the principles of the international law and all previous decisions of the African Union and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

36. We call for the revival of the peace process in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East and support all initiatives aimed at bringing peace to the region, especially the Arab Peace Initiative and more recently the French Initiative to organize an international peace conference aimed at ending the Israeli occupation according to the new international mechanisms.

37. We appreciate efforts aimed at effectively reviving the Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations according to a specific timetable so as to end the political stalemate and conflict on the basis of the two-State solution which guarantees the establishment of the independent Palestinian State within the June 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital since that is the only way to ensure security and stability.

38. We condemn the Israeli policy of the expansion of settlements, which is proceeding at a frenzied pace thanks to the new American administration.

39. We reject Israel's policy of changing the historical status of the Arab city of Al-Quds and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, a policy which is a deliberate ploy to Judaize the city.

40. We condemn the continued imprisonment and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including women and children, and call for cooperation with the international community in prevailing upon Israel to comply with its obligations under the international law, especially the Geneva Convention on the Rights of Prisoners and Detainees, and call for the immediate release of all Palestinians who are languishing in Israeli jails.

41. We call for unity among Palestinian factions and promotion of the values of national reconciliation in order to have a unified negotiating position that could gain regional and international support to persuade the Israeli side to accept the Palestinian conditions supported by international legality and embodied in the two-State solution.

42. We express strong opposition to any attempt to relocate diplomatic missions to Jerusalem as this constitutes a naked violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and all Muslims and Christians. It is also a serious violation of international law. Such a measure would pose a major threat to international peace and security, defeat the purpose of the two-State solution and fuel further extremism and violence in the region.

43. We stress our strong support for the efforts of the State of Palestine to mobilize international support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and urge the

Security Council to issue a recommendation in support of the request of the State of Palestine for full membership of the United Nations.

44. We reaffirm the need to continue with the ongoing Africa-Arab coordination in international fora, maintain a common position on the Palestinian question and call on Member States to support decisions on the Palestinian question and maintain their common position in the international fora.

DRAFT
DECLARATION ON THE SITUATION IN
PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
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WE, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union, meeting in the Twenty Ninth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 3 to 4 July 2017:

Having Taken Note of the Report on the Situation in Palestine and the Middle East and **Recalling** all previous resolutions and decisions of the OAU/AU on the situation in Palestine for the maintenance of a lasting peace and security in the Middle East;

Reaffirming our total support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle against Israeli occupation, under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas for the restoration of their legitimate right to establish an independent Palestinian State peacefully co-existing with the State of Israel;

Also Reaffirming our desire to find a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the principles of international laws and all relevant resolutions;

Calling For the establishment of the Palestinian State within the June 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital in implementation of the principle of the two-state solution and UN resolution 194 on the return of Palestinian refugees;

Reiterating our call for the resumption of negotiations between the two sides with a view to reaching a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East and **Expressing** our support for all initiatives aimed at finding a lasting solution within a fixed timeframe;

Stressing our strong position in support of the Palestinian question and the African Union's continued search for a comprehensive and just peace for the Palestinian people;

Appealing to all Member States to deploy efforts for the realization of this endeavour in their international relations and in accordance with previous relevant decisions and **Taking into Account** the solid foundation on which the African Union is established, notably people's freedom to determine their destiny, **Considering** Israel an occupying state and therefore cooperation by the countries of the continent with this State should not be at the expense of African support for the Palestinian question;

Reaffirming that settlements built in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights are illegal, **Condemning** the Israeli policy designed to change the landscape and demographic status of Palestine and imposing the status quo, particularly in the vicinity of East Jerusalem as well as the judaization campaign aimed at changing the Islamic and the Christian character of the holy city and, **Also Condemning** the policy of

land grabbing, demolition of houses and forced displacement of civilians coupled with the collective punishment measures;

Condemning Israeli practices against Palestinian prisoners and detainees, **Also Rejecting** the so-called administrative custody and repressive measures and torture imposed on detainees, particularly children and women in Israeli prisons, which deprives them of their minimum right guaranteed by the international human rights laws and norms, including the Geneva Convention on the rights of women and children. **And Calling upon** the Israeli government to release Palestinians detainees in the Israeli prisons unconditionally;

Denouncing Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian territories and the escalation and tension caused by the Israeli government and Israeli settlers as well as the policy of summary execution implemented in occupied Palestinian territories against unarmed civilians in violation of the 4th Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians during war,

Calling upon the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in providing protection for the unarmed Palestinian people from the machinery of occupation in implementation of international laws, conventions and agreements:

HEREBY DECLARE THE FOLLOWING:

1. **REQUEST** AU Member States and countries of the world to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict based on the relevant UN resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative;
2. **APPEAL** to all States to refrain from any measures that will undermine the final two-state solution, particularly transfer of Embassies and Diplomatic Missions accredited to Israel to Al Quds which is an occupied Palestinian territory;
3. **CALL UPON** the international community to apply pressure on Israel to stop all settlement activities, release all Palestinian prisoners in all Israeli prisons and support the efforts of Palestinians to join international agencies and adhere to international conventions and protocols;
4. **REJECT AND CONDEMN** settlements built by the Israeli occupation force and **CALL UPON** the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel for it to put an immediate end to its settlement expansion policy in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2334 of 24/12/2016, Considering that settlements are a real obstacle to the maintenance of peace and resolution of the Arab-Israel conflict based on the principle of the two-state solution, **CALL UPON** all Member States to strictly adhere to the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Security Council Resolution 2334 and refrain from rendering any assistance to Israel that can be used for its settlement activities;

5. **REJECT** the land and sea blockade imposed by Israel on Gaza Strip, causing the deterioration of the economic and humanitarian situation there and **REQUEST** that all restrictions imposed on Gaza Strip be lifted immediately;
6. **REITERATE** the need for the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibility in maintaining international peace and security and taking all necessary steps for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all aspects and reaching a just and comprehensive peace in the region based on the principle of the two-state solution within the 1967 borders and the implementation of the provisions of the relevant international law and previous resolutions of the Council;
7. **REQUEST** AU Member States to boycott goods and commodities produced in, and exported from the colonial settlements built in occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem;
8. **COMMEND AND SUPPORT OUTCOMES** of the international peace conference with the participation of the United Nations held in France on 15/1/2017 with the aim of launching serious negotiations for the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on the two-state solution, which guarantees the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent sovereign state in the territories occupied in 1967 in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions;
9. **SUPPORT** the Palestinian for their vision on the final resolution of the conflict based on the principle of the two-state solution whilst rejecting any fragmented and half-baked solution of a temporary state and recognition of Israel as a Jewish state;
10. **WELCOME** UNESCO's resolution of 26 October 2016 on the preservation of the current status of the Old City of Jerusalem and **CALL UPON** all stakeholders to adhere to the full implementation of this resolution;
11. **REITERATE THAT** a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East requires Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the 1967 borders, including the Syrian Golan heights and territories still under occupation in Southern Lebanon.

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Rapport de la Commission sur la Palestine et le Moyen-Orient

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