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**General Secretariat**  
Secretariat of League  
 Council Affairs

**Resolution 9058 issued by**

The Extraordinary Session of the Council of the  
League of Arab States at the level of permanent  
delegates

**On**

The ongoing Israeli crimes against the Palestinian  
people and the US veto in the UN Security Council

**Cairo**

**Wednesday: 24 April 2024**

**The ongoing Israeli crimes against  
the Palestinian people and the US  
veto in the UN Security Council**

**The Council of the League of Arab States convened an Extraordinary Session at the level of permanent delegates, chaired by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on Wednesday 24 April 2024 at the General Secretariat headquarters, based on the request of the State of Palestine endorsed by all Member States,**

- Having reviewed the memorandum of the General Secretariat,
- Having listened to the addresses of Member States and the Permanent Representative of the State of Palestine,

- 1- Vehemently condemns the ongoing Israeli aggression and crime of genocide against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, manifested in various criminal forms such as the deliberate starvation of Palestinian civilians, the forcible displacement of communities, and the systematic destruction of all forms of life in the Strip. The Council cautions against the Israeli occupation army's intent to invade the city of Rafah. Such an incursion means another massacre among the Palestinian people. Consequently, Israel must be held accountable for its grave political and criminal culpability in this matter, as any further escalation would exacerbate the situation to uncontrollable levels and compound the catalogue of crimes perpetrated by Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people;
- 2- Vehemently condemns the ongoing and wide-reaching acts of Israeli aggression perpetrated against the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, the raids on the revered Al-Aqsa

*Unofficial translation*

- Mosque, aimed at desecrating its sanctity, as well as the systematic Israeli violations of the established legal and historical status quo in Jerusalem and its sacred sites, in addition to the escalation of Israeli settler terrorism, the demolition of homes, arson attacks on and sabotage of farms and properties, and the detention of thousands of Palestinians under inhumane conditions;
- 3- Calls on the Security Council once more to enact a resolution under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, mandating Israel, the occupying power, to cease fire and allow the entry of humanitarian aid, to compel it to halt its aggression against the Palestinian people and provide protection for them, according to the mandatory mechanisms outlined in Chapter VII of the UN Charter, in order to ensure Israel's compliance with pertinent Security Council resolutions, international law, international humanitarian law, and the two orders issued by the International Court of Justice in the case of genocide;
  - 4- Denounces the United States' veto against the State of Palestine's bid for full membership in the United Nations, a move that contradicts the UN's responsibility towards the Palestinian cause. This action underscores the United States' failure to uphold the principles of peace, security, and stability in the region, while also highlighting its inconsistency with its stated support for a two-state solution and adherence to international law and relevant UN resolutions, such as Security Council Resolution 1515 (2003). The Council calls upon the international community to invoke the option of uniting for peace, should the Security Council persist in its inability to take the suitable measures to safeguard the Palestinian people;
  - 5- Urges the United States to reconsider its biased stance favouring the Israeli occupation, which obstructs the prospects for peace, the implementation of the two-state

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- solution, and the Palestinian people's exercise of their legitimate and inalienable rights, particularly their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State on the territories occupied in 1967, with Jerusalem as its capital;
- 6- Demands that the United States and European Union countries cease the exports of weapons and ammunition, and the financing of the production of drones used by Israel, the occupying power, in its genocidal crime against the Palestinian people, including the deaths of tens of thousands of Palestinian civilians, predominantly children and women, and the destruction of their homes, hospitals, schools, universities, mosques, churches, infrastructure, and all their vital assets;
  - 7- Calls upon all nations yet to recognise the State of Palestine to promptly do so, in order to preserve opportunities for peace and achieve security and stability in the region and the world. The Council commends the countries that supported Palestine's bid for full membership in the United Nations and expresses gratitude to the nations that have already extended recognition to the full statehood of Palestine within the United Nations;
  - 8- Calls upon international justice mechanisms to conduct an independent investigation into the mass graves uncovered in the Al-Shifa and Nasser Medical Complexes in the Gaza Strip, from which were uncovered the bodies of hundreds of martyrs, as well as the deliberate targeting of specific groups such as medical and UN personnel, journalists, university professors, children, and women, to render the Gaza Strip an uninhabitable place;
  - 9- Advocates for the support and protection of UNRWA, safeguarding it against Israel's attempts to dismantle it,

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welcoming the reinstatement of contributions to the agency by some countries and urging those that had suspended their support to resume it. The recent independent review of UNRWA's operations has debunked Israeli allegations against the agency, affirming its neutrality, professionalism, and irreplaceable role;

10- Calls upon the Council of Arab Ambassadors and the missions of the League of Arab States abroad to pursue the objectives outlined in this resolution. This entails collaboration with the ministries of foreign affairs and relevant agencies in their host countries, as well as with accredited organisations, to ensure the implementation of the resolution's provisions;

11- Requests the Secretary-General to oversee the implementation of this resolution and to present a report on its progress to the Council during its next session.

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- The Republic of Tunisia endorses the resolution, with the exception of the reference to the borders of 4 June 1967, and the two-state solution. Tunisia maintains a steadfast stance in advocating for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state, with full sovereignty over its national territory, including Jerusalem as its capital.
- The Republic of Iraq endorses the resolution and reiterates its unwavering commitment to the Palestinian cause, providing full backing to the Palestinian people in their quest for legitimate rights. However, Iraq expresses reservations regarding the term "two-state solution" and any references implying, implicitly or explicitly, the recognition of the Israeli entity as a state, as this is inconsistent with current Iraqi legislation.