The Palestinian Government Cabinet Meeting Brief Statement

Tuesday, May, 22, 2018

The Palestinian Cabinet chaired by H.E Prime Minister Dr. Rami Hamdallah, joined the Palestinian citizens and other world leaders in wishing Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas a speedy and a complete recovery from his latest emergency health condition.

During the meeting, H.E Hamdallah briefed the Cabinet members on the outcomes of his participation in the extraordinary summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation held in Istanbul, to discuss "the latest serious developments in the State of Palestine." In its turn, the Cabinet stressed the urgent need for an independent international investigation for Israeli crimes committed against the Palestinians citizens.

In addition to this, the Cabinet denounced the latest US decision to recognize occupied Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying state and to relocate its Embassy considering such move as an aggression against the Islamic nation and a clear violation to the Palestinian national rights, and all international laws.

The Cabinet also praised the outcomes of the emergency meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, to prepare an integrated plan to counter the latest declaration of the US administration and other states on Jerusalem.

Furthermore, the Cabinet delegated the Secretariat-General of the Arab League to immediately form an independent international committee of aiming at investigating the crimes and massacres committed by the Israeli occupation against unarmed Palestinian protestors in the Gaza Strip.

In the same context, the Cabinet reaffirmed its support to the decisions of the Palestinian Leadership to refer the Israeli crimes file including the colonial settlements file to the ICC, and to seek membership in other international treaties and organizations.

Moreover, the Cabinet called upon the UN Security Council to implement resolutions 476 and 478 (1980), as well as the General Assembly resolutions under its 10th emergency session (Union for Peace) No. 2017 regarding the Holy City of Jerusalem. In this regard, the Cabinet called on all countries to prevent and stand against any move to establish diplomatic missions in occupied Jerusalem, in accordance with the Security Council resolution 478 (1980).

The Cabinet also welcomed the adoption of the HRC resolution regarding the condemnations of Israeli crimes and hailed their decision to send an independent international investigation committee to investigate Israeli violations in occupied Palestine, including occupied East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip, which started on 30 March 2018.

The Cabinet repeated its calls and demands to stop Israeli war crimes and provide International protection for Palestinian citizens, stressing that such achievement will leave a significant impact on the formation of an Independent Fact-Finding Commission to investigate the Israeli war crimes against Palestinians and humanity.

Yet, the Cabinet highly praised the support of the 29 countries that voted for the HRC resolution, and condemned other countries whom voted against the resolution especially USA and Australia, and the 14 abstaining countries. The Cabinet also considered these countries message a green light to encourage Israel to commit more crimes against Palestinian citizens, and to open an endless cycle of extremism and bloodshed in the region.

In a different context, the Cabinet discussed the national plan to support education in occupied Jerusalem, which aims at confronting all the policies and procedures of the Israeli occupation government that finances huge budgets to impose the Israeli curriculum, to targeting the Arabic language and to prevent the maintenance of schools and classrooms.

Also, the Cabinet denounced that Israeli practices and actions against Palestinian schools and education in occupied Jerusalem considering them flagrant violations of human rights and international laws. In addition to this, the Cabinet called on all relevant international organizations to take urgent action to stop the Israeli violations of all international and humanitarian laws and conventions, especially those related to education.