

RESOLUTION ON

SUPPORTING THE RECOGNITION OF THE STATE OF PALESTINE AS A MEANS OF ENSURING PEACE, REGIONAL STABILITY AND COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. Recalling the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act, particularly the right of peoples to self-determination, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the obligation to settle international disputes peacefully and to refrain from the threat or use of force,
2. Considering United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012 recognizing the status of Palestine as a non-member observer State, and the subsequent resolution of 10 May 2024 declaring Palestine's eligibility to become a full member of the United Nations, with 143 out of 193 votes in favour,
3. Taking into account the increasing international consensus in favour of recognizing the Palestinian State, which has been formally recognized today by more than 140 sovereign States (including many OSCE participating States), and including the recent declarations of the governments of Ireland, Norway, Spain, Slovenia and Armenia announcing its recognition as contributing to global peace and security,
4. Noting with concern the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, with thousands of civilian casualties, the destruction of essential infrastructure and the imposition of severe obstacles to accessing humanitarian assistance, in breach of international humanitarian law and the rulings of the International Court of Justice,
5. Reiterating the fact that non-recognition of the State of Palestine and the persisting status quo are irreparably undermining the "two peoples, two States" solution, fuelling regional instability and fomenting distrust, radicalization and disillusionment, particularly among the younger generation,
6. Welcoming the parliamentary resolutions tabled, and often already adopted, by several OSCE participating States calling for the recognition of the State of Palestine as an act of political responsibility and legal coherence and as an impetus to relaunching the peace process,
7. Emphasizing the fundamental role that parliamentary assemblies, and particularly the OSCE PA, can play in promoting peace, preventive diplomacy, peaceful conflict resolution and respect for human rights and international law,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

8. Calls on all OSCE participating States that have not yet done so to consider formally recognizing the State of Palestine within the 1967 borders, with Jerusalem as its shared capital, as a substantive contribution to achieving a lasting peace between Israel and Palestine;
9. Urges OSCE participating States to encourage and support any multilateral initiative under the auspices of the United Nations that may lead to a credible and

inclusive negotiation process towards achieving a two-State solution, in full respect for international law and mutual security;

10. Condemns all violations of international humanitarian law, including the illegal settlements, collective punishments, obstruction of humanitarian access and indiscriminate attacks on the civilian population, and reiterates the need for all parties to be held accountable for their actions;
11. Recommends the establishment of a permanent parliamentary mechanism within the OSCE to monitor the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, facilitate interparliamentary dialogue and promote the exchange of good legislative practices for the protection of human rights and conflict prevention;
12. Calls on the OSCE to embark on co-operation projects designed to strengthen the Palestinian institutions, provide civic administrative training, support civil society and promote the rule of law, in conjunction with the relevant international and regional stakeholders;
13. Advocates strengthening the role of parliamentary diplomacy as a vehicle for mutual understanding and mediation capable of surmounting diplomatic stalemates and offering scope to hear the pleas of the communities stricken by the conflict;
14. Urges all OSCE participating States to facilitate the sharing of experiences, expertise, data and multilateral strategies for State-building, post-conflict reconciliation and the promotion of human rights;
15. Calls on the OSCE Secretariat to intensify the monitoring and analysis of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the consequences of the failure to implement the relevant international resolutions, including by means of strategic partnerships and early warning mechanisms;
16. Recognizes that reaching a political solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict based on two sovereign and mutually recognized States is an essential condition for ensuring the stability of the Mediterranean area and the collective security of the entire OSCE region;
17. Pledges to remain vigilant on this issue, support the international rule of law and safeguard human rights and peace-building, and calls on its member parliamentarians to promote national initiatives consistent with this objective.