



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

# 138<sup>th</sup> IPU ASSEMBLY AND RELATED MEETINGS

Geneva, 24 – 28.03.2018

Assembly  
Item 2

A/138/2-P.2  
6 March 2018

## Consideration of requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

### Request for the inclusion of an emergency item in the agenda of the 138<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union submitted by the delegation of Kuwait

On 6 March 2018, the President received from the Speaker of the National Assembly of Kuwait a request and accompanying documents for the inclusion in the agenda of the 138<sup>th</sup> Assembly of an emergency item entitled:

"The Palestinian Right to Jerusalem: Return to  
the Relevant International Charters and United Nations Resolutions".

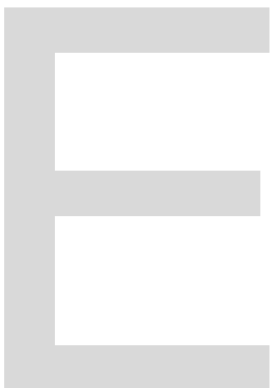
Delegates to the 138<sup>th</sup> Assembly will find attached the text of the communication submitting the request (Annex I), as well as an explanatory memorandum (Annex II) and a draft resolution (Annex III) in support thereof.

The 138<sup>th</sup> Assembly will be required to take a decision on the request of the delegation of Kuwait on Sunday, 25 March 2018.

Under the terms of Assembly Rule 11.1, any Member of the IPU may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda. Such a request must be accompanied by a brief explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution which clearly define the scope of the subject covered by the request. The IPU Secretariat shall communicate the request and any such documents immediately to all Members.

Furthermore, Assembly Rule 11.2 stipulates that:

- (a) A request for the inclusion of an emergency item must relate to a recent major situation of international concern on which urgent action by the international community is required and on which it is appropriate for the IPU to express its opinion and mobilize a parliamentary response. Such a request must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in order to be accepted.
- (b) The Assembly may place only one emergency item on its agenda. Should several requests obtain the requisite majority, the one having received the largest number of positive votes shall be accepted.
- (c) The authors of two or more requests for the inclusion of an emergency item may combine their proposals to present a joint one, provided that each of the original proposals relates to the same subject.
- (d) The subject of a proposal that has been withdrawn by its authors or rejected by the Assembly cannot be included in the draft resolution submitted on the emergency item, unless it is clearly referred to in the request and title of the subject adopted by the Assembly.



#IPU138

**COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT BY  
THE SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KUWAIT**

6 March 2018

Dear Madam President,

Please be informed that the Inter-Parliamentary Group of Kuwait National Assembly wishes to submit a request for the inclusion of an emergency item on the agenda of the 138<sup>th</sup> IPU Assembly in accordance with Article 14.2 of the IPU Statutes. The proposed emergency item is titled:

"The Palestinian Right to Jerusalem: Return to  
the Relevant International Charters and United Nations Resolutions".

Kindly find attached a brief explanatory memorandum along with the draft resolution in regards to the above mentioned title of the proposed emergency item.

Please accept assurances of my highest regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Marzouq A. AL-GHANIM  
Speaker  
National Assembly of Kuwait

**THE PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO JERUSALEM: RETURN TO THE RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL  
CHARTERS AND UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS**

***Explanatory memorandum submitted by the delegation of Kuwait***

There are still individual international attempts to undermine the peace processes in the Middle East, especially the question of Jerusalem, the city which has been the subject of many United Nations resolutions and recent unilateral decisions taken by the American Administration, which explicitly seek to erase its Arab and Palestinian identity by altering and falsifying its historical and demographic character in an attempt to Judaize the Arab city of Jerusalem.

The insistence, obstinacy and measures of intimidation against the Palestinian people and their leadership by the American Administration to make them yield is utter arrogance and comes despite the absolute certainty of the Administration's illegitimacy in determining the legal and historical status of the city of Jerusalem unilaterally and in disregard of international resolutions and laws.

**THE PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO JERUSALEM: RETURN TO THE RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CHARTERS AND UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS**

***Draft resolution submitted by the delegation of KUWAIT***

The 138<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Denouncing* the recent decisions of the US Administration regarding Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the transfer of the Embassy of the United States of America to Jerusalem,
- (2) *Affirming* that Jerusalem is an inalienable part of occupied Palestine and that any decision aimed at changing the demographic and historical character of the city is a void decision that must be reversed,
- (3) *Also affirming* United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 of 21 December 2017, which calls upon all States not to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem and affirms that any decision to do so is null and void and has no legal effect,
- (4) *Further affirming* United Nations Security Council resolutions 252 and 476, which condemn and rescind all repressive measures taken by Israel which seek to alter the status of Jerusalem,
- (5) *Reaffirming* United Nations Security Council resolution 478 of 29 August 1980, which includes the non-recognition of Israeli law on Jerusalem and calls on states to withdraw their diplomatic missions from the city,
- (6) *Deploing and condemning* the US Administration's announcement on the transfer of its embassy to occupied Jerusalem by mid-May which coincides with the anniversary of the Nakba (15 May 1948) when the Israeli occupation state was declared and which entails a clear provocation to the Arab and Islamic nations and undermines the peace process on the Palestinian question,
- (7) *Calling on* all countries of the world to refrain from opening embassies in Jerusalem and to emphasize that taking such a step could lead to more conflicts in the region with dire consequences,
- (8) *Emphasizing* the legal status of the city of Jerusalem as an occupied city subject to negotiations on the final settlement of the Question on Palestine in accordance with all the instruments of the peace process which have been agreed on internationally,
- (9) *Reaffirming* its support for the right of the Palestinian people, in their legitimate resistance, to expel the Israeli occupation and to regain all their rights to return to their land and to establish their independent State with Jerusalem as its capital based on the 4 June 1967 borders,
  1. *Affirms* its principles towards the issue of Arab Jerusalem,
  2. *Renews* its solidarity and support for the Palestinian people in defending their just cause and their legitimate rights, including their historic and rooted rights in Jerusalem, guaranteed by the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy;
  3. *Affirms* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine and *calls upon* States to recognize the State of Palestine and occupied East Jerusalem as its capital;
  4. *Supports* all legal and peaceful steps taken by the State of Palestine at the national and international levels to consolidate its sovereignty over the Holy City of Jerusalem and the Occupied Palestinian Territory;
  5. *Affirms* its absolute rejection of the recent US Administration's decision regarding Jerusalem in its entirety and *considers* it null and void.