



19th Midterm Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement

Kampala, the Republic of Uganda

15 – 16 October 2025

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NON- ALIGNED MOVEMENT ON PALESTINE

1. The Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Committee on Palestine met on the margins of the XIX Midterm Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement on 15 October 2025.
2. The Ministers *declared* their firm commitment to the principles and positions regarding the Question of Palestine adopted in the Outcome Documents and Declarations by NAM Summits and Ministerial Conferences and by the NAM Committee on Palestine, including the most recent Political Declaration adopted on the margins of the XIX NAM Summit of Heads of State and Government in Kampala, Uganda on 17 January 2024 and the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 26 September 2024, which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the Movement's historic solidarity with the Palestinian people and unwavering support for a just cause of Palestine for liberation, justice, peace and security.
3. The Ministers *reaffirmed* the longstanding, principled positions affirmed by NAM on the question of Palestine for over sixty years since the Movement's establishment. They *called for* active efforts by NAM Members to preserve, strengthen and implement these positions, especially at this crucial moment in the history of the prolonged, grave injustice against the Palestinian people as they face the most existential challenges and threats.
4. The Ministers *called for* active participation by NAM Members in all relevant meetings, conferences and international initiatives, including at the UN Security Council, General Assembly, Human Rights Council and International Court of Justice (ICJ), to promote the Movement's just positions on the Question of Palestine. They *called for* immediate, concrete measures to fulfill international legal obligations and commitments affirmed in the relevant UN resolutions and NAM Declarations as an integral part of the Movement's enduring efforts aimed at: ending Israel's illegal occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in all its manifestations, including all acts of colonialism, oppression, apartheid, aggression and siege and ensuring accountability for all of its violations and crimes; assisting the Palestinian people to realize their inalienable rights, including to self-determination and the right of the Palestine refugees to

return and to justice and reparations; securing the independence and sovereignty of the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, based on the pre-1967 lines; and achieving a just, lasting, and peaceful solution to the Question of Palestine in all its aspects, a cornerstone of regional and international peace and security, in accordance with international law, the relevant UN resolutions and ICJ advisory opinions.

5. The Ministers *stressed* the urgency to mobilize such efforts, collectively and individually, in view of the grave deterioration of the situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They *expressed grave concern* especially at the catastrophic humanitarian crisis, carnage and destruction, and immense human losses being suffered by the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip as a result of Israel's military aggression and siege since October 2023, as well as its escalation of violence, colonization and annexation measures in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and countless other illegal Israeli policies and practices flagrantly violating international law, particularly international humanitarian law, and the human rights of the Palestinian people.
6. The Ministers *condemned in the strongest terms* all such acts of aggression, persecution and collective punishment by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, by which it has continued to cause mass civilian casualties and commit mass atrocities, mass destruction of homes and all other civilian infrastructure, mass land confiscation, mass forced displacement, dispossession and impoverishment of the population, and mass abduction and detention of Palestinian civilians, including children, throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
7. The Ministers *condemned* Israel's wanton, systematic and grave breaches in the Gaza Strip, including, *inter alia*, the killing, injuring and maiming over 230,000 Palestinian children, women and men and massacres of entire families since October 2023 alone, in addition to the killing of hundreds of humanitarian workers, including over 370 UNRWA staff, medical personnel, paramedics and rescue workers, and journalists; as well as the targeting and destruction of homes, hospitals, schools, universities, mosques, churches, UNRWA schools sheltering displaced families and other UN premises, water, sanitation and electricity networks, businesses and agricultural lands; arrest, detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians; forced dispossession and displacement of nearly the entire population amid illegal schemes aimed at the forced transfer of the Palestinian people; imposition of a blockade obstructing humanitarian access and depriving the population of food, water, medical supplies, fuel, shelter, hygiene and all other essentials of life; and use of starvation as a means of warfare, sowing famine and spreading illness and epidemics, inflicting vast trauma, harm and suffering on the civilian population.

8. The Ministers *further condemned* Israel's wanton, systematic and grave breaches of international law in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, including, *inter alia*, daily military raids killing and injuring Palestinian civilians; mass confiscation of Palestinian land, fragmentation of the territory and intensifying threats and measures of annexation; construction and expansion of settlements and the Wall in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem; seizure and demolition of homes and properties and expulsion of hundreds of Palestinians from East Jerusalem and other areas of the West Bank; mass displacement of tens of thousands of Palestine refugees from refugee camps in the northern West Bank; violent incursions at Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif and acts of incitement against the holy sites in East Jerusalem and Muslim and Christian worshippers in the City and other violations of the historic and legal status at the holy sites; detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians, particularly males, including children, subjecting them to ill-treatment, including reported torture and sexual violence, medical negligence and death; severe restrictions on freedom of movement, including access to education, healthcare and livelihoods, by imposition of the Wall and hundreds of checkpoints, which have significantly increased economic hardship of the Palestinian people by restricting their access to jobs, markets, and essential services, crippling their economy; and an escalating campaign of violence, destruction and terror by extremist settlers, fully supported by Israel's occupying army and government officials.
9. The Ministers *condemned* all Israeli policies and measures aimed at thwarting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and at forcibly altering the demographic composition, status and character of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international law. They *recalled* the ICJ affirmation that Israel, the occupying Power, does not have any sovereignty rights in the Territory, that sovereignty therein rests only in the Palestinian people, whose inalienable right to self-determination and independence in their homeland must be respected.
10. The Ministers *also condemned* the systematic attacks by Israel on the Palestine refugee community, refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank, and on UNRWA and its mandate to assist the refugees pending a just solution. They *demand*ed an immediate halt to Israel's attacks on UNRWA staff and premises and destruction and depopulation of refugee camps, as well as the reversal of its ban on UNRWA operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and its defamation campaign against UNRWA, aimed at debilitating its operations, denying it funding and forcing its collapse in an attempt to negate the refugees' rights and deprive them of this lifeline of assistance.
11. The Ministers *underscored* the extreme gravity and dangers of the situation, recalling relevant ICJ rulings, including the Provisional Measures Orders of January, March and May 2024 issued in the case brought by South Africa against Israel under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and subsequently supported by several more States, urging

the international community to assume its responsibility to protect the Palestinian people from the plausible risk of genocide.

12. The Ministers *recalled with grave concern* the numerous reports by UN Special Rapporteurs concerning an “unfolding genocide”, weaponization of starvation and ethnic cleansing committed by Israel in Gaza, the many reports by UN agencies, including UNRWA, UNICEF and OCHA, and other international organizations monitoring the unprecedented human suffering and humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza, and the UN Secretary-General’s listing of the Israeli occupying forces in the annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict as a major violator of child rights. They also *expressed profound concern* at the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification’s (IPC) finding of famine in Gaza and the Human Rights Council’s Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel (COI) conclusion that Israel is committing genocide against Palestinians in Gaza.
13. The Ministers of States Parties to the Rome Statute *reaffirmed* the importance of the International Criminal Court (ICC) for addressing reported war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Israel against the Palestinian people. They *emphasized* the centrality of justice in bringing an end to such crimes and impunity, and *called for* ICC States Parties to act on implementation of the arrest warrants for Israeli officials indicted for the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity. They *stressed* the imperative of accountability, including for the gravest crimes, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, and *denounced* attempts to obstruct judicial processes, including at the ICJ and ICC, with regard to the Palestine question.
14. The Ministers *recalled* the historic ICJ Advisory Opinion of 19 July 2024, and *underscored* the Court’s determination that Israel’s presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, is unlawful and must be ended as rapidly as possible. They also *recalled* the Court’s finding that Israel’s systematic policies and measures of discrimination against the Palestinian people amount to violations of Article 3 of the CERD concerning racial segregation and apartheid. They *called for* immediate efforts to translate the Court’s authoritative determinations into action for accountability towards ending Israel’s illegal occupation, realizing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including to self-determination and independence, and ensuring justice.
15. The Ministers *recalled* General Assembly resolution ES-10/24, of 18 September 2024, endorsing the Advisory Opinion, demanding that Israel end its unlawful occupation within 12 months and calling for accountability measures to counter Israel’s blatant non-compliance with its international legal obligations. They *deplored* that the deadline has passed and Israel’s crimes against the Palestinian people continue unabated. They *called for* immediate efforts to enforce

accountability in order to pressure a halt to Israel's breaches in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and bring a swift end to the illegal occupation in its entirety.

16. The Ministers *welcomed* the General Assembly's convening of the High-Level International Conference on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, in July and September 2025, in accordance with its resolutions ES-10/24 (2024) and 79/81 (2024), as well as its outcome document, The New York Declaration, endorsed by the Assembly on 12 September 2025. They also commended the wave of recognition of the State of Palestine that has accompanied the conference, hoping that this momentum can lead to the full endorsement of the Two-State Solution which represents the only legitimate way to end this long protracted conflict. In the face of continued thwarting of Security Council action due to the use of veto, they *called for* enhanced efforts by the General Assembly, in line with its Charter mandate and relevant resolutions, aimed at bringing an end to Israel's illegal occupation of the territory of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, without delay and to support the long-overdue realization of Palestinian rights and a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution.
17. In this regard, the Ministers *commended* the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt to convene and host the Sharm el-Sheikh Peace Summit on October 13, 2025, which focused on unequivocal support to the implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh Agreement to end the illegal Israeli war on the Gaza Strip, concluded on October 9, 2025, and mediated by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Qatar, Turkiye, and the United States of America, with an aim to consolidate the peace process in the Middle East by ending the illegal Israeli war on the Gaza Strip, enhancing the resilience of Palestinian People on their land, and reaching a political settlement for the Palestinian question through ending the occupation, and achieving the Two-States Solution in accordance with the international law.
18. The Ministers *acknowledged* with appreciation the NAM Member States that participated in the Sharm el-Sheikh Summit, including those who contributed to the build-up of the Summit (Egypt, Jordan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and UAE), and *emphasized* the importance of cooperation among the parties to Sharm el-Sheikh Summit to provide all means to follow up on the implementation of the provisions of the Sharm el-Sheikh Agreement and maintain its continuity. They further emphasized the need to begin consultations on ways and mechanisms for implementing the next stages of the settlement of the Palestinian question.

19. The Ministers *welcomed* and *encouraged* all diplomatic, political, legal, humanitarian, socio-economic and security support extended to the State of Palestine and in solidarity with the Palestinian people. They *commended* the growing recognition of the State of Palestine by countries from every region of the world, and *reiterated the call* for those countries that have not recognized to do so in recognition of the Palestinian peoples' right to self-determination and to the independence and sovereignty of their State. They *reaffirmed support* for the State of Palestine's admission to full membership in the UN, regretting its continued denial due to the use of veto by the United States in the Security Council.

20. *Recalling* the UN Charter, all relevant principles and provisions of international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law and all relevant UN resolutions and decisions on the Question of Palestine, including, *inter alia*,

- Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 904 (1994), 1397 (2002), 2334 (2016), 2712 (2023), 2720 (2023), 2728 (2024), and 2735 (2024);
- General Assembly resolutions 181 (II) (1947), 194 (III) (1948) and all the resolutions adopted thereafter, including the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session, most recently resolutions ES-10/21 (2023), ES-10/22 (2023), ES-10/23 (2024), ES-10/24 (2024), ES-10/25 (2024), ES-10/26 (2024) and ES-10/27 (2024);
- the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council and reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967 and the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, including its report of 16 September 2025 (A/HRC/60/CRP.3);
- the rulings of the ICJ, including its Advisory Opinions of 9 July 2004 and 19 July 2024, and the Provisional Measures Orders indicated in the case of South Africa v. Israel under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
- General Assembly endorsement (80/506) of the New York Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, of 12 September 2025, setting forth an operational and time-bound course of action for implementing UN resolutions to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Two-State Solution;

The Ministers *called for immediate and concrete efforts* by all States to uphold legal obligations and commitments to bring an end to all of the above-mentioned grave breaches of international law, to end Israel's illegal occupation in its entirety and to achieve a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Question of

Palestine in all its aspects, including by the immediate undertaking of collective and respective efforts for the following:

1. To ensure an immediate halt to all attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and an immediate, permanent and unconditional ceasefire in Gaza and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to the ethnic cleansing of the Palestinian people and the theft and colonization of their land. Stressing the Security Council's mandate to maintain international peace and security under the Charter of the United Nations, and deploring abuse of the veto that continues to prevent it from acting in the face of the grave situation in Palestine, they called on the NAM Caucus of the Security Council to continue exerting active efforts towards this end, including for Chapter VII action by the Council to enforce relevant resolutions on the Palestinian question.
2. To protect the Palestinian people, in accordance with international law and the relevant UN resolutions, including the dispatch of an international protection force to the Occupied Palestinian Territory. They called for support of efforts at the UN to this end, including at the General Assembly, as well as action by the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to ensure respect of the Convention in all circumstances.
3. To ensure the immediate, full lifting of Israeli's blockade on the Gaza Strip and unimpeded humanitarian access, including by the UN, foremost UNRWA as the backbone of the humanitarian operations, and by other legitimate international organizations to urgently provide humanitarian assistance, expertise and care to the Palestinian people, including specific support to children, women, youth and the disabled, at the scale needed to address the humanitarian catastrophe.
4. To ensure the full unconditioned return of all displaced refugees of the Northern West Bank camps to their homes. Urging Israel to stop its operation in the West Bank, saying it is "fueling an already explosive situation".
5. To call for the immediate halt of illegal settlers' violence against unarmed Palestinian people, homes and assets, and the cessation of legitimizing illegal outposts in the West Bank by the Israeli government. Condemning the recent approval of a draft bill allowing Israeli settlers to purchase land in the West Bank, which comes in direct violation to the international humanitarian law that states clearly that the occupying power does not acquire sovereign rights over the occupied territories.
6. To uphold the obligations not to provide any assistance or support for the maintenance of Israel's illegal occupation, including the cessation of financial,

military-armament, political, diplomatic, economic, intelligence and media support, and of any direct or indirect facilitation of or cooperation with its unlawful policies and the prolongation of its occupation of the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including any support for its settlement enterprise, stressing the urgency of pressuring Israel to cease all violations and abide by international law. They recalled, *inter alia*, General Assembly resolution ES-10/24, and the call upon all States, consistent with their obligations under international law to:

- (a) Ensure that their nationals, and companies and entities under their jurisdiction, as well as their authorities, do not act in any way that would entail recognition or provide aid or assistance in maintaining the situation created by Israel's illegal presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
 - (b) Halt the provision or transfer to Israel of arms, munitions and related equipment used to perpetuate its military aggression, human rights violations against the Palestinian people, and all measures of subjugation, colonization and annexation aimed at entrenching its illegal occupation.
 - (c) Halt all dealings with Israel's colonial settlement network, including the provision of services to and importation of products originating therein.
 - (d) Implement sanctions, including travel bans and asset freezes, against natural and legal persons engaged in the maintenance of Israel's unlawful presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in relation to the settlements and settler violence and terror.
7. To uphold the historic and legal status quo at the holy sites in Jerusalem, including at Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif; ensure respect for the sole authority of the Islamic Waqf over Al-Haram Al-Sharif and for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's custodianship over the Christian and Muslim holy sites; and to stop Israel's deliberate campaign of religious, cultural and historical erasure in Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
 8. To demand cessation of Israel's arrest, detention and abduction of Palestinian civilians, including children, and secure the release of all Palestinian prisoners and detainees. They also stressed the importance of providing assistance to address the psychological and physical traumas endured by them in captivity, with special attention to the needs of children.
 9. To demand and support independent international investigations towards ensuring accountability for all the crimes perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, securing reparations for all Palestinian victims and ensuring justice.
 10. To support judicial initiatives for accountability, including by promoting respect for the obligations affirmed in the relevant ICJ Advisory Opinions and the ICJ Provisional Measures Orders of January, March and May 2024 and rejecting obstruction of Palestine's case at the ICC.

11. To continue to generously provide political, legal, humanitarian, socio-economic support, through bilateral and multilateral channels, to the State of Palestine and in support of the Palestinian people, including special assistance for the Palestine refugees, children, women, youth and disabled persons and medical care for the sick and wounded.
12. To support the rapid implementation of the Arab-Islamic Plan for Early Recovery, Reconstruction and Development of Gaza, presented by the Arab Republic of Egypt in full coordination with the State of Palestine and endorsed by both the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. They called for all possible contributions in support of this plan and its accelerated implementation to address the massive needs of the Palestinian people in the face of unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe.
13. To ensure the immediate release of Palestinian clearance revenues withheld by the Israeli government since 2019, in order to prevent the collapse of the Palestinian Authority in such critical phase and enable it to assume its responsibilities towards its people.
14. To reiterate the importance of the Palestinian Authority's return to rule Gaza Strip in the day after paving the way for the reunification of the Strip with the West Bank and to empower the Palestinian government in its pursuit of one government, one rule of law, one security force in the Occupied Territory including East Jerusalem."
15. To continue efforts to expand recognition of the State of Palestine, in respect of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence. They welcomed growing international recognition of Palestine, totaling 159 States as of 22 September 2025, called for its recognition by remaining States, and called for the State of Palestine's admission to full UN membership to ensure its rightful place in the community of nations.
16. To continue to provide strong political and financial support for UNRWA, in respect of the UN's permanent responsibility for the Question of Palestine, including for the Palestine refugees pending the achievement of a just solution for their plight based on resolution 194 (III). They recognized UNRWA's indispensable role in protecting Palestine refugee rights, promoting their dignity, well-being and development, and contributing to regional stability. They called for the full implementation of resolution ES-10/25 to ensure, *inter alia*, support for the UNRWA mandate, respect for its privileges and immunities, and accountability for all attacks on UNRWA staff and premises.
17. To continue the efforts to sufficient and predictable funding to UNRWA. They called for increased contributions to the Agency by all States and international

organizations, including a larger assessed contribution from the UN regular budget, to ensure the continuity of its lifesaving assistance, avert any interruption of its services in the five fields of operation – in Gaza, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, and avert further burdens on and destabilization of the host countries and the region.

18. To actively engage in the efforts to follow-up the International Conference on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of Two-State Solution and implement the New York Declaration, in coordination with efforts of the Global Alliance for the Two-State Solution. They called for the necessary coordination and cooperation among all States for advancing the Conference's objectives, including via national, regional and international initiatives, in full compliance of international law.
19. The Ministers pledged to closely cooperate in order to give effect to the principles and positions affirmed in this Declaration for the realization of a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Question of Palestine and for peace and security for all peoples in the region. They reaffirmed their unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle to achieve justice and realize their inalienable rights and legitimate national aspirations, including to realize the independence and sovereignty of the State of Palestine in all of the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, to enable them to live in freedom, dignity, peace and security in their homeland.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
15TH OCTOBER 2025