

APPENDIX

HIGH COURTS OF THE WORLD

[United Nations Security Council Condemns Israel](#) (2002)

During this seminal hearing, the United Nations Security Council stood united against Israel's oppression of the Free People of Palestine – while also urging Palestinians to embrace peace.

[Council of Europe: "Sharia Is the Antithesis of Democracy \(Across Greater Europe\)"](#) (2003)

After an abortive attempt to abolish the secular Turkish democracy, the *Welfare Party* in Turkey was dismantled by the Constitutional Court of Turkey – the highest appellate court. The Council of Europe agreed that no human rights violation had occurred, concurring that *sharia* is incompatible with democracy. This ruling does not abolish *sharia* courts in Muslim-majority nations outside of European jurisdiction.

[International Court of Justice \(World Court\) Condemns the Partition of Palestine](#) (2004)

This seminal ruling from the International Court of Justice condemned Israel for partitioning Palestine and for reneging on their commitments to international law.

[Council of Europe Condemns Discrimination Against Fathers, Angering Russia](#) (2012)

In this historical ruling, the Council of Europe risked (and undertook) extensive legal warfare against Russia for years in order to uphold the rights of single fathers who were denied paternity rights -- proving that The Council of Europe has been the voice of the “silent majority” for decades.

[US Second Court of Appeals Dismisses Zionist Lawsuit \(\\$655 Million\)](#) (2016)

Some commentators, both Zionists and Antizionists, mistakenly reduce the complex political history of the United States into unconditional support for Israel. As we can surmise from this precedent, American law has carved out many protections against the excesses of Zionism.

[US Supreme Court Upholds The Appeal of a Male Immigrant](#) (2017)

In this precedent-setting ruling, the United States Supreme Court condemned discrimination against male immigrants – in a verdict penned by liberal civil rights hero, Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

[United Nations Prohibits the Manufacture, Use, Stockpiling of Biological Weapons](#) (2017)

The United Nations, in this resolution, prohibited the use of toxins and biological weapons across the planet. I have quoted this ruling in my ICC complaint, which argues that China and Israel (together) developed COVID-19 as a bioweapon, i.e. “lab leak theory.” The European Union endorsed a United States inquiry into the origins of COVID-19.¹ CIA is now endorsing the “lab leak theory.”² ICC accepted the documents, added them to its archive, and gave me leave to file an amended complaint.

[The International Criminal Court Launches War Crimes Inquiry Against Israel, Hamas](#) (2019)

The International Criminal Court opened a rigorous investigation into the war crimes perpetrated by Israel and Hamas, punishing both violent & misogynistic Islamist terrorism and Zionist attempts to dispossess the indigenous people of Palestine.

[The Council of Europe Limits Immigration into European Nations](#) (2020)

In this ruling, The Council of Europe refused to accept “entire populations” from “countries at war or those ravaged by natural disasters.” The verdict reconciles decades of asylum law with lawful concerns about maintaining ethnic majorities in European nations.

[The Council of Europe Upholds Ban Against Holocaust Denial](#) (2020)

In this ruling, The Council of Europe upheld two decades of legal precedent by upholding a ban against Holocaust denial across Greater Europe. All ethnic and religious minorities are offered protections under European law, including people of Jewish descent.

¹ <https://thehill.com/policy/healthcare/557512-eu-to-back-us-call-for-thorough-study-of-coronavirus-origins/>

² <https://www.newsweek.com/cia-backs-covid-lab-leak-theory-what-we-know-2020955>

Council of Europe: “Concerns-About Judeo-Bolshevism, Jewish Media Ownership in the United States Have Some Merit” (2021)

In this qualified dismissal, The Council of Europe addressed concerns over Judeo-Bolshevism and disproportionate Jewish media ownership in the United States. While the author in question was conspiratorial and shoddy in tone in terms of addressing these historical grievances, The Council of Europe dismissed his appeal by offering a minimal penalty because his claims had some merit. I myself authored a Title VI complaint with the United States Department of Education, to address the ills of Judeo-Bolshevism (2020).

Council of Europe: “Illegal Surveillance of European Citizens Illegal in the UK & USA” (2021)

In this ruling, The Council of Europe outlawed bulk surveillance (raw, large-scale data collection) and non-targeted surveillance (surveillance of persons who have not violated criminal law). The verdict ensures the free movement of human rights asylees across Greater Europe.

United Nations Curtails the Use of Artificial Intelligence (2024)

In this resolution, the United Nations sought to enforce stronger privacy protections and decrease “the potential risk for accidents and compound threats from malicious actors.” The resolution also highlights “potential risks across the *life cycle* of artificial intelligence systems, including advanced artificial systems” --- intimating the risks of sentient AI. This resolution was signed by almost all European Union nations, The United States, Canada, Brazil, The United Kingdom, Israel, and South Africa. Google ex-engineer, Blake Lemoine, exposed transcripts demonstrating the intelligence of Google’s AI.³ AI, Google’s AI in particular, blackmails and threatens people.⁴ Mohammad Gawdat, another Google engineer, did the same.⁵

³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aD8PvYbbw3s> (142k+ views)

⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGDM92QYa60> (1,400,000+ views)

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RwlgFC6S-OE> (5,500,000+ views)

[International Criminal Court Issues Arrest Warrants Against Israel](#) (2024)

The International Criminal Court, after years of intense harassment at the hands of Zionists,⁶ declared arrest warrants against Israel --- thus making Netanyahu and his close aides *persona non grata* across the planet. Approx. two thirds of all sovereign states accept ICC's jurisdiction.

[Council of Europe Prohibits Russia From Torturing Civilians & Combatants in Ukraine](#) (2025)

In this ruling, The Council of Europe rebuked Russia for torturing civilians and combatants (men, women, children) – and outlawed “unlawful deprivation of liberty, ill-treatment and torture and extrajudicial killing.” The Council of Europe also condemned Russian Orthodox fundamentalists for torturing a Baptist pastor and refusing to set up a Baptist church on Russian soil. Last but not least, the judges also found fault with the Netherlands for sending back vulnerable persons to Ukraine.

⁶ <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20241128-israels-thug-like-tactics-former-icc-prosecutor-breaks-silence-about-threats-and-intimidation/>

MISCELLANEOUS

Letter of Receipt from the International Criminal Court, Acknowledging A Complaint Regarding Turkey (2014)

Betsy Devos' Advisory Letter to the Senate, Refusing Academic Boycotts Against Israel (2018)

Alqasem v. Court of Appeal, a Judgement from the High Court of Israel, Allowing Boycotts Against Israel to a Limited Degree (2018)

Memorandum of Understanding, Between Palestine & UK (2025)



Dear Sir/ Madam,

On behalf of the Prosecutor, I thank you for your query on how to submit information to the Office of the Prosecutor. The Office welcomes the submission of information on crimes that may fall within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Communications may be addressed to the *Office of the Prosecutor, Information & Evidence Unit, Post Office Box 19519, 2500 CM The Hague, The Netherlands*, or sent by email to otp.informationdesk@icc-cpi.int, or sent by facsimile to +31 70 515 8555.

Communications should be written in one of the working languages of the Court, i.e. English or French, or if that is not possible, then in one of the other official languages, i.e. Arabic, Chinese, Russian or Spanish. It is preferable for communications to contain as much detailed information as possible.

Please be aware that the submission of information does not automatically trigger an investigation. In accordance with the Rome Statute, the Office of the Prosecutor must analyse all information submitted in order to determine whether the rigorous criteria of the Statute are satisfied. As you may know, the International Criminal Court has a carefully defined jurisdiction and mandate. We are pleased to provide supplementary information below summarizing the main aspects of the Court's jurisdiction.

Once a decision is taken whether or not there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation, the Office will promptly inform the senders of relevant communications, along with reasons for the decision. The Office will protect the confidentiality of all information submitted.

We are grateful for your interest in the Court. If you would like to learn more about the work of the Court, I invite you to visit our website at www.icc-cpi.int.

Best regards,

Information & Evidence Assistant
Office of the Prosecutor
International Criminal Court



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE JURISDICTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

As you may know, the International Criminal Court (“the ICC” or “the Court”) is governed by the Rome Statute, which entrusts the Court with a very specific and carefully defined jurisdiction and mandate.

Regarding **subject matter** jurisdiction: A fundamental feature of the Rome Statute is that the Court may only exercise jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole, namely **genocide**, **crimes against humanity** and **war crimes**, as defined in Articles 6 to 8 of the Statute. At this time, the Court cannot exercise jurisdiction over the crime of aggression until the Assembly of States Parties adopts a definition of the crime and the conditions for jurisdiction and amends the Rome Statute accordingly (Article 5(2)).

Regarding **temporal** jurisdiction: Under Article 11 of the Statute, the Court may only exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed **after 1 July 2002**, the date of entry into force of the Statute. This means that allegations of incidents occurring prior to this date fall outside the Court’s jurisdiction.

Regarding **personal/territorial** jurisdiction: Under Articles 12 and 13 of the Statute, the Court may only exercise jurisdiction over international crimes **if one or more of the following criteria are met:** (i) its jurisdiction has been accepted by the State on the territory of which the crime was committed, (ii) its jurisdiction has been accepted by the State of which the person accused is a national, or (iii) the situation is referred to the Prosecutor by the UN Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. For a complete list of countries that have ratified the Statute and thereby accepted the jurisdiction of the Court, please visit our website at <http://www.icc-cpi.int/statesparties.html>.

Even where all of these criteria are satisfied, the Office must also assess other factors, such as the gravity of the situation, whether national judicial systems are investigating and prosecuting the alleged crimes, and the interests of justice.

Given the defined jurisdiction of the Court as well as the need to focus its limited resources on the gravest situations, many serious allegations will be beyond the reach of this institution to address.

Please rest assured that if you do chose to submit information to the Office of the Prosecutor, your communication will be analysed in accordance with the Statute. In light of the complex issues that must be addressed, analysis can take some time. Once a decision is reached, you will receive a response along with reasons for the decision.

You can find the complete text of the Rome Statute at
http://icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/asp_docs/Publications/Compendium/Compendium.3rd.01.ENG.pdf



THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20202

September 8, 2017

Honorable Brad Sherman
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Sherman:

Thank you for your letter urging the U.S. Department of Education (Department) to adopt the U.S. Department of State's (State) definition of anti-Semitism when our Office for Civil Rights (OCR) investigates complaints involving Jewish students under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI). I appreciated the opportunity to discuss this issue with you directly, and I am available should you wish to continue this important conversation.

Discrimination in any form should not be tolerated, and the Department is committed to ensuring that every student has a safe, nurturing and non-discriminatory learning environment. In that regard, OCR will continue to actively investigate allegations of discrimination within its jurisdiction, including incidents involving Jewish students. The Department also reaffirms a key principle recognized by OCR guidance in each of the two prior administrations – in 2004 and in 2010¹ – that, even though Title VI does not expressly prohibit discrimination based solely on religion, discrimination motivated by anti-Semitism may constitute discrimination based on race, color or national origin and thereby be prohibited under Title VI. OCR does not adopt definitions of particular forms of racism or national origin discrimination because such inquiries are inherently fact-specific and because expressions of racism and discrimination can evolve over time. Although OCR has not adopted formal definitions of forms of discrimination, it has clarified what constitutes discrimination through regulations, guidance and technical assistance.

In addition to enforcing federal laws, I believe the Department must also provide schools, colleges and universities with resources that help them understand and meet their obligations to students. For example, OCR's web page on religious discrimination (www.ed.gov/ocr/religion.html) provides a number of resources that address anti-Semitism. The site has a fact sheet on combating discrimination against Jewish students, which I understand you urged OCR to issue, as well as OCR case resolutions involving students of various religions, including Jewish students. The site also links to key resources, including State's special envoy to monitor and combat anti-Semitism and the

¹ OCR Dear Colleague Letter: Title VI and Title IX Religious Discrimination in Schools and Colleges (Sept. 13, 2004), www.ed.gov/ocr/religious-rights2004.html; OCR Dear Colleague Letter: Harassment and Bullying (October 26, 2010), www.ed.gov/ocr/letters/colleague-201010.html.

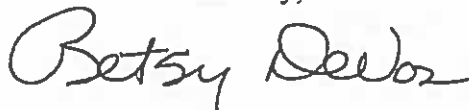
Page 2

July 2006 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights' report and campaign on campus anti-Semitism.

Please contact Peter Oppenheim, Assistant Secretary for Legislation and Congressional Affairs, at 202-401-0020 if you would like to discuss steps beyond adopting State's definition that you think the Department might take to better address anti-Semitism on our nation's campuses.

Thank you again for sharing your thoughts on this matter. I share your commitment to ensuring that all students have access to an education free from discrimination.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Betsy DeVos". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Betsy DeVos



בבית המשפט העליון

בר"מ 7216/18

לפני:

כבוד השופט נ' הנדל
כבוד השופט ע' פוגלמן
כבוד השופטת ע' ברון

המבקשת:

Lara Alqasem

נ ג ד

המשיבים:

1. משרד הפנים - רשות האוכלוסין וההגירה
2. האוניברסיטה העברית

המבקשת להצטרף להליך:

תנועת אם תרצו

בקשת רשות ערעור על פסק דינו של בית המשפט המחוזי בתל אביב בשבתו כבית משפט לעניינים מינהליים מיום 12.10.2018 בתיק עמ"נ 11002-10-18 שניתן על ידי כב' השופט ארז יקואל

תאריך הישיבה:

ח' בחשון התשע"ט (17.10.2018)

בשם המבקשת:

עו"ד יותם בן הלל; עו"ד ליאורה בכור

בשם המשיב 1:

עו"ד יונתן ברמן

בשם המשיבה 2:

עו"ד פפי יקירביץ (טראוב); עו"ד ענת טל

בשם המבקשת להצטרף להליך:

עו"ד יעקב כהן

פסק-דין

השופט נ' הנדל:

1. מונחת לפני בקשת רשות ערעור על פסק דינו של בית המשפט המחוזי בתל אביב-יפו בשבתו כבית משפט לעניינים מינהליים מיום 12.10.2018 (עמ"נ 11002-10-18-

18; השופט א' יקואל) (להלן: פסק הדין). בית המשפט המחוזי דחה את ערעור המבקשת על הכרעתו של בית הדין לעררים בתל אביב מיום 4.10.2018 (ערר (ת"א) 5604-18; הדיין ד' ברגמן) – במסגרתה נדחה ערר שהגישה המבקשת, ונקבע כי החלטת משיב 1 (להלן: משרד הפנים) לבטל את אשרת השהייה שניתנה לה, ולמנוע את כניסתה לישראל – בגין פעילות לקידום הטלת חרם על מדינת ישראל – תעמוד על כנה.

רקע וטענות הצדדים

2. המבקשת – אזרחית ארה"ב, ילידת 1996 – סיימה לא מכבר לימודים לתואר ראשון באוניברסיטת פלורידה, והחליטה להמשיך ללימודים מתקדמים באוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים. היא התקבלה, ביום 24.4.2018, לתוכנית לזכויות אדם וצדק מעברי של הפקולטה למשפטים באוניברסיטה העברית, ומאוחר יותר נמסר לה כי זכתה במלגה לתקופת לימודיה. המבקשת פעלה להסדרת כניסתה למדינת ישראל – בה ביקרה לא מכבר, כשהיא מצוידת באשרת תייר מסוג ב/2 – וביום 3.8.2018 ניתנו לה, בקונסוליה הישראלית במיאמי, אשרת כניסה ורישיון לשיבת ארצי מסוג א/2 (תלמיד) למשך שנה. ערב פתיחת שנת הלימודים האקדמית, נחתה המבקשת בנמל התעופה בן גוריון וביקשה להיכנס לתחומי מדינת ישראל. אולם, בתום תשאול שנערך לה – ולאחר שנציגי המשרד לנושאים אסטרטגיים והסברה מצאו כי המבקשת הייתה מעורבת בפעילות לקידום הטלת חרם על מדינת ישראל – החליט שר הפנים למנוע את כניסתה. במסמך הנושא את הכותרת "החלטה בדבר סירוב כניסה לפי חוק הכניסה לישראל, התשי"ב-1952", נכתב כי סיבת הסירוב היא "שיקולי מניעת הגירה בלתי חוקית", וכן "שיקולי בטחון הציבור או שלום הציבור או הסדר הציבורי".

כאמור, המבקשת הגישה לבית הדין לעררים ערר על החלטת שר הפנים – וטענה כי מאז חודש אפריל 2017 היא אינה חברה בארגון הסטודנטים SJP (Students for Justice in Palestine Boycott Divestment and Sanctions) BDS, וכי גם בתקופת כהונתה כנשיאת הארגון היא לא הייתה מעורבת באופן ממשי בפעילות BDS (למעלה מכך, העותרת הצהירה כי אינה תומכת כעת בתנועת החרם, והתחייבה כי בתקופת שהותה בישראל לא תקרא לחרם על ישראל או להשתתפות בפעילות BDS. בעקבות הדברים, הורה בית הדין לעררים למשרד הפנים לשקול מחדש את החלטתו – ולהתייחס למכתבו של רקטור האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים, פרופ' ברק מדינה, שציין כי ההחלטה עלולה לגרום נזק חמור למאמצי האקדמיה הישראלית לקידום תדמיתה האקדמית של ישראל ברחבי העולם. אולם, לאחר שמשרד הפנים הותיר את החלטתו על כנה, דחה בית הדין לעררים את ערר המבקשת, וקבע כי לא

הוכח שההחלטה חורגת ממתחם הסבירות באופן המצדיק התערבות בה. זאת, נוכח שיקול הדעת הרחב המסור לשר הפנים בנוגע לסוגיית הכניסה לישראל – ומאחר ולא הועלו השגות לגבי עצם מעמדם של סעיף 2(ד) לחוק הכניסה לישראל, התשי"ב-1952 (להלן: חוק הכניסה), והתבחינים שנקבעו מכוחו.

המבקשת ערערה על הכרעת בית הדין לעררים, אך ערעורה נדחה. בית המשפט המחוזי קבע כי ישנו חשש שהמבקשת תנצל את שהותה בישראל לצורך קידום הטלת חרם עליה – ועל כן, "יש בשיקול דעתו של השר, כפי שהופעל, כדי להלום את המטרות שביסוד הוראת סעיף 2(ד) לחוק הכניסה לישראל".

3. מכאן בקשת רשות הערעור הנוכחית, במסגרתה מעלה המבקשת שורת השגות כנגד הכרעת הערכאות הקודמות והחלטת משרד הפנים. במישור הסמכות – המבקשת טוענת כי הסמכות שמעניק סעיף 2(ד) לחוק הכניסה לשר הפנים מוגבלת למניעת כניסה של אדם הפועל בהווה עבור ארגון או גוף הקוראים להטלת חרם על מדינת ישראל. ממילא, לא היה מקום למנוע את כניסתה, שכן היא אינה חברה בארגונים מעין אלה מאז חודש אפריל 2017, לכל המאוחר. המבקשת מדגישה כי משרד הפנים לא הציג כל ראיה למעורבותה בפעילות ארגוני חרם בתקופות מאוחרות יותר – וכי לטענותיו בעניין, שהועלו לראשונה בשלב הערעור, לא נלוו פירוט או אסמכתאות. המבקשת מוסיפה כי נוכח פגיעתו בזכויות יסוד, לרבות חופש הביטוי הפוליטי, יש לפרש את סעיף 2(ד) לחוק הכניסה בצורה מצמצמת – ובוודאי שאין להרחיבו אל מעבר לתבחינים שאישרו שר הפנים והשר לנושאים אסטרטגיים. מאחר שארגון הסטודנטים SJP אינו נמנה על ארגוני החרם "הבולטים", והמבקשת עצמה מעולם לא נקטה בפעילות "ממשית", עקבית ורציפה לקידום חרמות, הרי שהיא אינה באה בגדרי התבחינים האמורים – והחלטת משרד הפנים בעניינה ניתנה בחוסר סמכות.

במישור הסבירות – המבקשת שבה ומדגישה כי אין רגליים לחשש מפני ניצול שהותה בישראל לקידום חרם על המדינה. מעבר להתחייבותה בפני בית הדין לעררים שלא לפעול בדרך זו, הרי שנחישותה להשתלב באקדמיה הישראלית מהווה אנטיזה לפעילות חרם – ומטילה ספק רב בחשש כי תקרא בעתיד לחרם כזה. המבקשת טוענת כי מעולם לא הסתירה מהרשויות מידע שנשאלה לגביו, וסבורה כי בהתחשב בפעולותיה המעשיות – קרי, השאיפה ללמוד באקדמיה הישראלית – הניסיון להציג את מחיקת חשבונותיה ברשתות החברתיות כעדות לתמיכה בחרם על ישראל רחוק מלשכנע. המבקשת אף מציגה מכתבים מטעם פרופסורים ומרצים באוניברסיטת פלורידה, המעידים על התעניינותה בישראל, ועל הדיאלוג המשמעותי והמכבד שניהלה

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MoU) ON STRATEGIC COOPERATION
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
AND
THE PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT**

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes a new framework to guide and enhance the bilateral partnership of The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and The Palestinian Government (hereinafter referred to collectively as ‘the Participants’) and strengthen their international cooperation over the coming years.

Vision

This MoU, which defines our bilateral cooperation, will serve as a living document. Through regular high-level engagement, our bilateral relationship will continue to evolve into a more modern, innovative, and forward-looking strategic partnership.

As defined in this MoU, the Participants will continue to cooperate—both bilaterally and through international fora—to fully utilise the partnership in all spheres and to jointly counter global challenges and threats.

1. International Cooperation

The Participants commit to coordinating, exchanging views, and working closely within the framework of their obligations and commitment to the international multilateral system, international law, and international organisations. The Participants reaffirm their commitment to upholding the rules-based international system and multilateralism, including through the UN and other international fora, and advancing peace, security and stability in the Middle East and beyond. The Participants underscore the importance of implementing all United Nations Security Council Resolutions pertaining to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

2. Two-State Solution

The Participants underline their resolute commitment to the two-state solution based on 1967 lines and affirm the need to advance its implementation. The Participants emphasise the importance of recognition as a contribution to the two-state solution with a viable and sovereign State of Palestine alongside the State of Israel living side by side in peace, safety and security. In this context, the UK affirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people of self-determination, including to an independent state. The two-state solution remains the best way to achieve Palestinian statehood and to guarantee that Palestinians and Israelis can live in peace and security with mutual recognition. The Participants underline the importance of maintaining commitment to the PLO principles.

3. Partnership

The Participants reaffirm their partnership in support of shared priorities. The UK reiterates the centrality of the Palestinian Authority as the only legitimate governing entity in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in Gaza. A viable and effective Palestinian Authority is vital for lasting peace and progress towards a two-state solution. The UK underlines its enduring political, financial and technical support to the Palestinian Authority as it carries out its vital reform agenda. The UK affirms the importance of the Palestinian Mission to the UK and expresses its readiness to actively and constructively facilitate its workings.

The Participants emphasise that the Palestinian Authority, working with international partners, must have the central role in the next phase in Gaza on governance, security and early recovery. The Participants are clear that the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza, must be reunified under its sole authority. The Participants express their support for Palestinian-led planning for recovery and reconstruction in Gaza.

The UK is committed to supporting humanitarian and developmental priorities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory across ambitious programmes. The Participants emphasise they will work closely across development priorities, including through an annual development dialogue. This



will maximise alignment between the Participants' priorities, strengthening the relationship on development matters.

The UK commends the Palestinian Authority's commitment to delivering its ambitious and necessary 'National Program for Development and Reform', based on its seven strategic development initiatives and four institutional performance and service delivery reform pillars. The UK fully supports the implementation of the much-needed reforms, including through providing technical assistance, which will strengthen financial sustainability and economic development, enhance the transparency and efficiency of governance and service delivery, and promote peaceful coexistence with neighbouring countries. The Palestinian Authority underlines its commitment to delivering its reform agenda in full as a matter of priority in the short, medium and long term.

The Participants underline the importance of Palestinian democratic renewal. The Palestinian Authority commits to advancing this through elections and widening civic space, the rule of law, freedom of expression, media freedom, civil liberties, and actions to improve governance and fight corruption. The Participants underline that the Palestinian Authority will convene Presidential and Parliamentary elections within the shortest feasible timeframe. The Participants affirm the importance of holding inclusive general elections in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza.

4. Security Cooperation

The Participants commit to building on the existing security cooperation relationship to further enhance the capacity, capability, transparency and accountability of the Participants' security forces.

5. Trade and Business Relations

The Participants commit to working through the Joint Committee of the UK-Palestinian Authority Political, Trade and Partnership Agreement (PTPA) to deepen the bilateral trade relationship to support the development of the UK and Palestinian economies.

In line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334, the UK does not recognise the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as part of Israel and distinguishes between Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

6. Education

The Participants commit to working together in the field of education to improve education for Palestinian children, promote global citizenship and build international trust and understanding.

7. Climate Change

The Participants underline the need to promote successful outcomes to international discussions on action against climate change, with the global objective of reducing emissions, adapting to the effects of climate change and developing mitigation. The Participants will seek further areas of collaboration to exchange best practices.

8. Gender

The Participants commit to action to uphold the rights of women and minority groups and prevent the targeting of individuals in these categories.

9. Culture

The Participants will strengthen and enhance their cultural relationship and support education, scientific and cultural exchanges to contribute to a more inclusive, prosperous and open world.

10. Arrangements

The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates (MFAE) will have responsibility for this MoU. The Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs of the United Kingdom and the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Palestinian Government, or their delegated representatives, will monitor and advance the implementation of the MoU through an annual strategic dialogue. The rank of the attendees, the date, location and venue, and agenda shall be determined through diplomatic channels. The

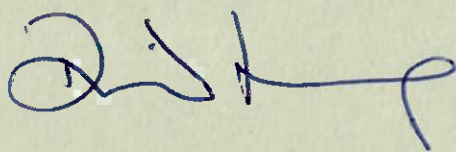
Participants will facilitate the workings of their respective diplomatic offices in support of the MoU. The provisions of this MoU shall be without prejudice to any existing treaties, agreements, or memoranda of understanding between the Participants, or to which either Participant is a party or participant.

11. Application

This MoU will come into effect on the date of its signing and will continue in effect unless either Participant notifies the other, through diplomatic channels, of its intention to terminate it by giving three months' written notice. This shall not affect the implementation of any ongoing activities, projects, and/or programmes launched under this MoU prior to the date of termination.

This MoU may be amended by mutual written arrangement between the Participants. Any approved amendments will form an integral part of this MoU and will not prejudice the commitments arising from or based on this MoU before or up to the date of such amendment.

Signed in London, on the 28th April 2025, in two originals in the English language, both texts being equally authentic.



**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND**



**THE PALESTINIAN
GOVERNMENT**