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General Secretariat

Secretariat of League Council
Affairs

**Resolutions of
the Council of the League of
Arab States at the Ministerial
Level**

(161st Ordinary Session)

Cairo: March 2024

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Resolutions of
the 161st Ordinary Session of
the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level
Cairo, March 4-6, 2023

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Follow-up on the Political Developments on the Question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli Conflict and Effecting the Arab Peace Initiative

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions and communiqués concerning the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict at the summit level, the most recent of which are the 32nd Ordinary Session Resolutions of Jeddah Summit of 2023, and the resolutions adopted at the level of Ministers of Foreign affairs, the most recent of which are the 160th Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2023, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Palestinian cause for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to exercise absolute sovereignty over the entirety of its territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as over its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources and borders with neighboring States;
 - 2- *Condemns* the continuing crimes of Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, targeting more than one hundred thousand Palestinian civilians, martyred and wounded, subjecting the Palestinian people to famine and a deadly blockade that cuts off all means of life in the Gaza Strip, and the systematic destruction of residential neighborhoods, hospitals, schools, universities, mosques, churches and infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, in light of the Israeli occupation government's adoption of hate speech, racism, and incitement, these Israeli crimes constitute a further perpetration of the crime of genocide against the Palestinian people despite the International Court of Justice's Order, dated January 26, 2024, for provisional measures to stop the killing of Palestinian civilians and their physical and mental harm, stop preventing births, and stop the flow of relief and medical aid to the entire Gaza Strip;
 - 3- *Warns of* the implementation of the plans and intentions of Israel, the occupying Power, to commit the crime of forced displacement of more than 1.5 million

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Palestinian citizens outside the Palestinian territory, who were systematically pushed by the Israeli aggression to the southernmost part of the Gaza Strip close to the border with the Arab Republic of Egypt; *and emphasizes that* the commission by Israel, the occupying Power, of the crime of forced displacement of the Palestinian people outside their territory, is an attack on Arab national security and shall shatter chances of peace in the Middle East and lead to the expansion and exacerbation of the conflict in the region;

- 4- *Emphasizes* the implementation of the Resolution of the Joint Arab-Islamic Summit (Riyadh, 2023) to immediately lift the Israeli blockade on the Gaza Strip and the entry of Arab, Islamic and international humanitarian aid convoys, by land, sea and air, including food, medicine and fuel, into the entire Strip, north and south; *calls on* relevant international organizations to participate in lifting the blockade; *and stresses* the need for these organizations to enter the strip, protect their personnel and enable them to fully carry out their mandates;
- 5- *Welcomes* the acceptance by the International Court of Justice with first instance jurisdiction to hear the case brought by the Republic of South Africa against Israel for failure to fulfill its obligations under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and ruling by the International Court of Justice that the Palestinian people are protected under the Convention; *and welcomes* the provisional measures ordered by the Court and obligating Israel to comply with;
- 6- *Calls on* the Security Council to adopt a binding resolution to stop the Israeli aggression and forced displacement against the Palestinian people, to ensure the flow of relief aid to the entire Gaza Strip, enforce the provisional measures stipulated in the International Court of Justice Order of January 26, 2024, and restore life in the Gaza Strip; *condemns* the use of the veto by the United States of America to prevent the adoption of such a resolution by the Security Council;
- 7- *Rejects* the Israeli day-after plan of the Israeli aggression; *emphasizes* that the Gaza Strip is an integral part of the State of Palestine; *and supports* the efforts of the Government of the State of Palestine to assume the responsibility of governing the Gaza Strip, the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and its endeavors to establish peace, security and stability in the region within the framework of a comprehensive peace vision based on ending the Israeli occupation and establishing an independent State of Palestine based on the 1967 borders with Jerusalem as its capital, in accordance with approved international references;
- 8- *Supports* joint Qatari-Egyptian efforts aimed at reaching a permanent ceasefire and restoring normal life in the Gaza Strip;
- 9- *Emphasizes* follow-up on the implementation of the Resolution of the Extraordinary Joint Arab-Islamic Summit held in Riyadh on November 11, 2023 to support all steps taken by the Arab Republic of Egypt to confront the consequences of the brutal Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip and to support its efforts to provide immediate,

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sustained and adequate aid to the Strip; *and supports* Egypt's action to protect its national security, which is an essential part of Arab national security;

- 10- *Takes note of* the results of the report of the Interim Permanent Delegates Committee, chaired by the State of Kuwait, circulated to the Member States on January 30, 2024 on the measures that can be taken by the Member States to halt the Israeli aggression; *and calls on* Member States to develop a list of the extremist Israeli organizations and groups mentioned in the report, which storms the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and are related to Israeli colonial settlement, on the Arab national terrorist lists, and to announce the list of shame contained in the aforementioned Committee's report of Israeli figures who spread genocidal rhetoric and incitement against the Palestinian people in preparation for taking legal measures against them;
- 11- *Reaffirms* its commitment to peace as the strategic choice for ending the Israeli occupation and as a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict according to international law and relevant international resolutions, including Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1973, 497 of 1981, 1515 of 2003 and 2334 of 2016 respectively, and the entirety of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; *emphasizes that* security and peace in the region will only be achieved by ending the Israeli colonial occupation of the land of the State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital; *and calls on* the international community to take irreversible steps to establish an independent State of Palestine and implement the political solution based on international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions;
- 12- *Emphasizes adherence to* the Arab Peace Initiative with all of its elements and priorities, as it is the unified consensual Arab position and the foundation for any efforts to revive peace in the Middle East, which stipulates that the precondition for comprehensive peace and normalized relations with Israel is that Israel ends its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories including the occupied Syrian Golan, and the establishment of the independent and fully sovereign State of Palestine based on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestinian refugees to return and compensation, as well as finding a just solution to their problem in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
- 13- *Emphasizes that* any peace plan inconsistent with the terms of reference for the Middle East peace process is rejected and cannot succeed; *and rejects* exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian people and leadership with the aim of imposing unjust solutions for the question of Palestine;
- 14- *Supports* the peace plan put forward by His Excellency Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, before the UN Security Council and the General Assembly, including his address before the 78th Session of the General Assembly; *commits to* work with the international Quartet and international stakeholders towards

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- establishing a multilateral international mechanism to oversee a credible peace process, within a specific time frame and under international oversight, that should include convening an international conference to relaunch the negotiations on the basis of international law, relevant international resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution, resulting in an end to the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territory and the independence of the State of Palestine on the lines of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital;
- 15- *Strongly condemns* the policies, practices and statements of the extreme right-wing Israeli occupation government against the Palestinian people, including those that publicly manifest their aggressive intentions and actions towards rejecting the establishment of a Palestinian state;
 - 16- *Affirms that* the implementation by the Israeli occupation Government of its plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 would constitute yet another war crime; *and calls on* the international community to exert pressure and impose punitive and deterrent measures on the occupying Government in order to stop it from implementing its annexation plans and other illegal colonial settlement activities that eliminate the chances of achieving peace and the two-State solution;
 - 17- *Emphasizes* Member States to take all necessary measures to ensure the boycott of all companies and business institutions operating in the illegal Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and included in the updated database issued by the Human Rights Council on June 30, 2023, and hold these companies accountable for the consequences of such illegal actions;
 - 18- *Calls upon* the United States of America to work diligently and sincerely with the concerned parties to fulfill the commitment of the two-State solution on the lines of 4 June 1967 and establish an independent, sovereign, viable and geographically contiguous State for the Palestinian people, calls on the United States of America to pressure Israel to halt its unilateral actions that destroy and undermine the two-State solution; *and calls upon* the United States of America to reopen its consulate in the occupied East Jerusalem, and to revoke the designation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, as a terrorist organization and to reopen the Organization's mission in Washington;
 - 19- *Endorses and supports* the request of the State of Palestine to be granted full membership in the United Nations; *calls upon* the Security Council to accept this membership; *calls on* those States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; *and endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and ratify instruments with a view to bolstering its legal and international status and asserting its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
 - 20- *Calls for* launching a constructive dialogue between the League of Arab States and the States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine, with the aim of

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completing the path toward recognition of the State of Palestine as a lever for peace, security and stability based on the two-State solution;

- 21- *Calls on* the open-membership Arab ministerial committee under the chairmanship of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in its capacity as Chair of the 32nd Session of the Arab Summit, to act at the international level to support the efforts of the State of Palestine to obtain greater recognition and full membership in the United Nations and to convene an international conference for peace and international protection for the Palestinian people;
- 22- *Reminds* the international community of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947), the resolution on the partition of Palestine that the international community had been obliged to implement 75 years ago, and whose acceptance and implementation was a condition for Israel's admission to the United Nations; *and calls upon* the international community to link Israel's membership in the United Nations with the implementation of this resolution;
- 23- *Strongly condemns* Israel's colonial settlement construction and expansion policies and practices; *calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibility for the effective implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016 and not just reviewing its reports of Israel's violations, hold the perpetrators of breaches accountable, and confront and curb illegal settlement expansion, the construction of the annexation and expansion wall, the forced displacement of Palestinian inhabitants, and the destruction of their property; *emphasizes that* a boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one effective and legitimate way to resist and bring an end to it; *calls on* all States, institutions, companies and individuals to cease all forms of interaction with the Israeli colonial occupation system and its settlements, which are illegal under international law, including by prohibiting illegal Israeli settlers from entering States; *rejects* all attempts to criminalize this boycott and the silencing policy under the pretext of "antisemitism";
- 24- *Emphasizes* its condemnation of the apartheid regime imposed and practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislations and plans aimed at the persecution, oppression, domination and dispersal of the Palestinian people, undermining freedom of their movement and obstruction of their family life, forced displacement, extrajudicial killings, administrative detention, torture, deprivation of basic freedoms and rights, undermining political participation, curbing the economic and human development, expropriating land and property, and other Israeli racist practices against the Palestinian people, which constitute a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; *emphasizes, in this regard,* the importance of reports and decisions issued by local and international human rights

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institutions, parliaments and churches that expose, with legal evidence, the Israeli apartheid regime; *calls on* the international community to confront the apartheid regime against the Palestinian people;

- 25- *Condemns* the Israeli blockade imposed on the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque for 5 months, which includes undermining the freedom of worship in the mosque, preventing worshipers from entering the mosque, incursion and desecration of the Mosque by Israeli settlers who stormed the mosque to perform their Talmudic rituals; *condemns* the escalation of Judaization policies and growing Israeli domination over the occupied city of Jerusalem; *and warns that* these aggressive policies and practices would provoke the feelings of the Islamic nation, exacerbate religious conflict, jeopardize regional and international stability and security;
- 26- *Condemns* the widespread Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, including the systematic destruction of Palestinian refugee camps and their infrastructure with the intention of eradicating and obliterating their cause, as well as the daily incursions into dozens of Palestinian cities, villages and camps, Israeli settlers' terrorism, killing and wounding of hundreds of Palestinian citizens, the demolition of homes, burning and vandalizing farms and property and cruel detention of thousands of Palestinians;
- 27- *Urges* States that are still providing or exporting weapons and ammunition to Israel used to kill Palestinian civilians and destroy their homes, hospitals, schools, universities, mosques, churches, infrastructure and all their assets, to refrain from this kind of support so that they are not considered a responsible for these crimes; *urges* States that have citizens participating in the Israeli occupation army and its crimes against the Palestinian people to take the necessary legal measures to hold them accountable and prevent them from their involvement;
- 28- *Thanks* the States and organizations that submitted pleadings to the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of Israel's continued long-term occupation of the Palestinian Territory occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its violations of the rights of the Palestinian people, its adoption of discriminatory legislation and procedures, and its impact on the legal status of the occupation;
- 29- *Urges* the International Criminal Court to swiftly open a criminal prosecution for war crimes and crimes against humanity that have been, and continue to be, committed by Israel against the defenseless Palestinian people, including the crimes of settlement and annexation, the aggression against Gaza, the killing of civilians, journalists and paramedics, forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes; *and calls on* the Court to provide all human and material resources for this investigation and to give it due priority;
- 30- *Expresses gratitude to* the States that referred the Palestinian cause to the International Criminal Court; *and urges* States determined to ensure justice for victims and prosecute perpetrators to submit more referrals of the Palestinian situation to the Court;

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- 31- *Urges* the United Nations Secretary-General to place the Israeli occupation Government and army on the United Nations' annual blacklist (list of shame) for organizations and countries that violate the rights of children in conflict areas, which constitutes a pressure mechanism to protect Palestinian children from systematic Israeli targeting of them with killing, intimidation, and destruction of their future;
- 32- *Supports* the Palestinian efforts to provide justice to the Palestinian people as a result of current and historical injustice it has been subject to; *holds* those responsible for crimes committed against the Palestinians accountable through international justice mechanisms; *calls for* providing legal advice and the necessary technical and financial support for these efforts; *and calls on* the Advisory Legal Committee, which was formed pursuant to Arab Summit Resolution within the framework of the League of Arab States, to carry out its mandate;
- 33- *Reaffirms* its refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; *condemns* the systematic and racist Israeli policy of adopting laws that undermine the historical rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and of the Palestinian refugees 'right to return; *salutes and supports* the resilience of the 1948 Palestinian people;
- 34- *Rejects* any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* any project aiming to establish the State of Palestine with provisional borders;
- 35- *Emphasizes* respect for the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, presided by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, commending his efforts in the field of Palestinian national reconciliation, the most recent of which is his call in July 2023 to the Secretaries-General of the Palestinian factions and forces to meet and develop a unified national strategy to confront the policies and practices and aggression of the Israeli occupation against the Palestinian people; *calls on* the Palestinian factions and forces to complete national reconciliation and adhere to the principles and provisions of the Palestinian national dialogue agreements over the past years;
- 36- *Appreciates* Algeria's efforts to achieve national reconciliation between the Palestinian factions, at the initiative of Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in this regard, which culminated in the signing of the Algeria Declaration on October 13, 2022; *thanks* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for its initiative of contributing 30 million USD to the reconstruction of Jenin after the brutal Israeli aggression against it;
- 37- *Reaffirms* the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Summit and Ministerial Levels on addressing Israeli targeting of the Palestinian cause and Arab national security in Africa; *reiterates* its refusal of

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granting Israel, the occupying Power, an observer status in the African Union; *calls on* the brotherly and friendly countries in the African Union to continue their efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining this membership; *and emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperation with the African Union to support the question of Palestine and its resolutions in international forums;

- 38- *Calls for* the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic action at the government, parliament and union levels to support the Palestinian cause; *continues to* request the League of Arab States Secretary-General to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the diverse issues and procedures pertinent to the question of Palestine, and on implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;
- 39- *Appreciates* the efforts of the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in follow-up on developments in the Palestinian cause in the Security Council, halting the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip and reaching a ceasefire, and supporting the request for the State of Palestine to obtain full membership in the United Nations;
- 40- *Praises* the international and popular positions in support of the Palestinian cause condemning the crime of genocide committed by Israel against the Palestinian people, and the diplomatic and legal efforts undertaken by states and human rights organizations in international and national judicial mechanisms, including the efforts of the Republic of South Africa to prosecute Israel before the International Court of Justice for genocide; *and urges* peace-loving countries that abide by international law to join these legal efforts and initiatives;
- 41- *Requests* the Groups of Arab States in the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) respectively to continue to mobilize to support and follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions concerning Palestine adopted by the two bodies;
- 42- *Requests* the Group of Arab States in the United Nations to:
- Mobilize support for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up on efforts in the Security Council to fulfill the latter's responsibility to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and bring an end to all illegal Israeli practices,
 - Freeze Israel's membership in the United Nations in view of its blatant and repeated violations of the United Nations Charter, international law, and the regulations and resolutions of the Security Council, and its non-compliance to all international conventions and agreements relevant to international humanitarian law,

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- Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016 concerning illegal Israeli settlement activities,
- Follow up on obtaining full United Nations membership by the State of Palestine,
- Take all necessary measures to confront any attempt on the part of Israel to be a candidate for membership of, or positions in, the United Nations bodies or committees;
- Confront attempts to undermine resolutions concerning the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem,

43- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report to the next session of the League of Arab States Council on measures taken in that regard.

(R. 8994 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

- The Republic of Tunisia supports the present Resolution, except for the reference to the June 4, 1967 borders and the two-State solution, based on Tunisia's firm position in support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state with full sovereignty over its national territory and with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.

- The Republic of Iraq has registered its reservations to phrases "two-State solution", "normalization of relations with it", and "East Jerusalem" to be "Al-Quds Al-Sharif" and anything that implicitly or explicitly refers to dealing with Israel as a State, wherever it appears in Article 2 entitled "the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, as not being in conformity with Iraqi laws.

- The Kingdom of Morocco has registered its reservations to Paragraph 36 and 39 regarding any role or initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria related to supporting the Palestinian cause.

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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| Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions and communiqués concerning the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict at the summit level, the most recent of which are the 32nd Ordinary Session Resolutions of Jeddah Summit of 2023, and the resolutions adopted at the level of Ministers of Foreign affairs, the most recent of which are the 160th Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2023, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Reiterates that* East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty rights over it;
- 2- *Condemns strongly and rejects categorically,* all the systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, misrepresent its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine the demographic and physical contiguity of its people, and isolate it from its Palestinian environment; *and emphasizes that* such policies, plans and practices contravene the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 252 of 1967, 267 of 1969, 476 of 1980 and 478 of 1980;
- 3- *Salutes and supports* the resilience of the Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem as they confront the systematic Israeli policies aimed at altering the demographic, legal and historical status of the city and its holy sites;
- 4- *Strongly condemns* the Israeli blockade imposed on the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque for five months in a row, which includes undermining the freedom of worship in the mosque, preventing worshipers from entering the Mosque, incursion and desecration of the Mosque by Israeli settlers who stormed the mosque to perform their Talmudic rituals; within the framework of ongoing and escalating violations by Israel, the occupying Power, of Islamic and Christian holy places, particularly attempts aimed at altering the existing historical and legal situation in the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, dividing it spatially and temporally, attempts to take control of Jordanian Awqaf Department in occupied Jerusalem, attack the Awqaf staff and prevent them from

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doing their job, attempting to impose Israeli law on the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, and conduct Israeli excavations under the site, with the aim of falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;

- 5- *Strongly condemns* the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of house demolition campaign and forced displacement of citizens in the neighborhoods and towns of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called Jerusalem "City Center" project, "Gateway Jerusalem" project, the "Silicon Valley" project, the "City of David" project, and the "industrial zone" project in Issawiya, the Settlers' "Light Rail" project, the "planning of registration of real estate" project in the city, and the Israeli racist laws that authorize the occupation authorities to withdraw the identity cards of thousands of Jerusalemites, and confiscate their property through the so-called "Absentee Property Law –" all these invalid racist measures aim to plunder more Palestinian lands and properties in the Old City and its environs, and to erase Arab antiquities in the occupied city of Jerusalem; *and calls on* the international community to take practical deterrent measures against these colonial projects that violate international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and jeopardize security, peace and stability in the region;
- 6- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent and unprecedented increase in cases of storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque and violating its sanctity by Israeli officials and extremist settler groups under the support, protection and participation of the Israeli occupation Government authorities and forces; *warns of* the attempts of the so-called Israeli Supreme Court to allow Jewish settlers and intruders to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque, after previously granting them the permission of incursion and desecration of the Mosque, within the framework of Israeli schemes aiming at the temporal and spatial division of the Mosque; *and warns that* these assaults shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
- 7- *Strongly denounces* the decisions and procedures of Israel, the occupying Power, and its unjust judicial system, as well as the terrorist campaigns organized by the Israeli settlers supported by the occupation army and police, which all aim to displace the people of occupied Jerusalem, including the families of the Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan neighborhoods and other areas of the city as part of a campaign of ethnic cleansing aiming to perpetuate the apartheid regime; *calls on* the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume legal, moral and humanitarian responsibilities in order to immediately halt this Israeli aggression, and to provide international protection for the Palestinian people;
- 8- *Calls on* the Member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at UNESCO for preserving the cultural and historical heritage of Palestine, particularly in the Holy City of Jerusalem; and to cooperate closely with the Hashemite

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Kingdom of Jordan in order to adopt resolutions by UNESCO, particularly resolutions that emphasize referring to the Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as synonyms for the same meaning, that the Mughrabi Gate hill is an integral part of the holy Mosque,

- 9- *Demands* the implementation of the resolutions relevant to the Palestinian cause, adopted by the United Nations, the UNESCO Executive Council, and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which affirmed that the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Sharif, with its entire area of 144 dunums, is a place of worship for Muslims only, and is an integral part of the world cultural heritage sites; *affirms* the State of Palestine's sovereignty over the city of Jerusalem and its sanctities, and the support to the Hashemite Custodianship over the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem and its role in protecting its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, as well as its role in preserving the historical and legal status quo in Jerusalem and its sanctities, as reaffirmed by the agreement signed between King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on March 31, 2013; *emphasizes that* the Jordanian Awqaf Department of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs is the only legal authority competent to manage and maintain the affairs of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and regulate access to it, and Israel as "the occupying Power", does not have the right to take any action to prevent Muslims from performing their religious duties thereto, especially during the blessed month of Ramadan, and that any Israeli action that undermines this right during the "holy" month would exacerbate the tense situation and lead to serious repercussions on the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic arena;
- 10- *Reaffirms* the condemnation and rejection of Israel's systematic and illegal actions to undermine churches and weaken the Christian presence in the holy city, which constitute a flagrant violation of the legal and historical status quo of the City's holy places, and a serious infringement of relevant international agreements and instruments;
- 11- *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its expropriation, illegal demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses, including the bloody recent attack by the Israeli occupation authorities which targeted residential buildings in different parts and neighborhoods of Jerusalem to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued leveling and confiscation of thousands of dunams for the construction of the so-called "Greater Jerusalem" project, including the construction of the so-called (E1) project and a belt of settlements that break up the geographical contiguity of Palestine with a view to tightening Israel's control over Jerusalem;
- 12- *Reiterates* condemnation of the established Israeli policy to distort the Arab culture and Islamic identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through the closure of the Palestinian cultural institutions and attempts to steal the Palestinian heritage, or through attempts to change the educational curricula in the city of Jerusalem and the

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imposition of false Israeli curricula rather than the Palestinian curricula in the Arab schools, including the enforcement of financial and administrative sanctions against Palestinian schools that disobey this malicious policy, to the extent of revoking school license and closure;

- 13- *Reiterates rejection and condemnation of* any unilateral decision that breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, such as opening of any offices or missions in the city, including the U.S. previous decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and to move its Embassy thereto, the decisions of Handuras, Kosovo and the Czech Republic, in violation of international law, to open diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem; *warns any* other state not to make such illegal act that would constitute an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people and provoke the sentiments of the Arab Muslim and Christian nations; *and considers* these decisions as null and void, a serious breach of international law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall and as a serious precedent that violates international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and undermines peace efforts, and consequently threatens international peace and security;
- 14- *Reiterates* the intention of the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures at the political, diplomatic and economic levels to counter any decision taken by any state that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, moves its embassy thereto or prejudices the legal status of the City, in implementation of the resolutions of successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils, and the need to follow up on the implementation of the Council of the League of Arab States' resolutions on the violation of the legal status of Jerusalem by some States, the International Media Plan and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat in this regard;
- 15- *Urges* all States to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/ES-10/19) of 2017, which emphasized that any decision or action to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal effect, null and void, called upon all States to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, and emphasized that the question of Jerusalem remains a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in line with relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 16- *Endorses and supports* the measures of the State of Palestine vis-à-vis any State recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State, in violation of international law and prejudicing the legal status of the City of Jerusalem; *and commits to* cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;

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- 17- *Urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop their systematic and wide-range policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future; *condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures of arresting and imposing house arrest on Palestinian public figures in Jerusalem, and the ongoing closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem; *and demands* their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce, to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
- 18- *Calls on* follow-up and implementing the provisions of the final communiqué and outcomes of the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, which was held under the theme 'Resilience and Development', at the headquarters of the League of Arab States on February 12, 2023;
- 19- *Emphasizes* the collective Arab and Islamic responsibility towards Jerusalem; *and calls on* all Arab and Islamic countries, organizations and funds, and civil society organizations to transform political support into practical interventions that include providing the necessary support and financing in the fields of development and investment, to carry out the projects included in the framework of development interventions 2023-2025 (projects file) presented by the State of Palestine to the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, in accordance with its sectoral development plan aimed at saving the Holy City, safeguarding its sanctities and strengthening the resilience of its people and institutions, in the face of Israeli plans and practices to Judaize the city and displace its people;
- 20- *Calls upon* the Secretariat, in coordination with the State of Palestine, to establish a voluntary coordination mechanism within the framework of the League of Arab States from official charitable bodies and institutions, investment funds and private sector companies designated by member states, and Jerusalem institutions, with the aim of supporting small and medium-sized development projects aimed at strengthening resilience of Jerusalemites, based on Paragraph 22 of Resolution 817 issued by the 32nd Ordinary Session of Jeddah Summit;
- 21- *Calls upon* the Member States to develop the necessary mechanism to implement Paragraph (7) of Economic and Social Council Resolution 2350 of 110 Session, on enhancing the resilience of the City of Jerusalem by donating the addition of smallest denomination of the local currency to the phone and mobile invoice of customers in Arab States, and to mandate the Islamic Development Bank to manage such donations by the same mechanism as Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds;
- 22- *Appreciates* Jordan's role in safeguarding, protecting and maintaining Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, as part of the Hashemite custodianship of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; *commends* the role of the Jerusalem Committee, led by His Majesty King

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- Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco; *appreciates* the efforts made by the Bait Mal Al-Quds Agency an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee; *and expresses gratitude* to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, led by H.E. President Abdelmadjid Tebboune, for its historical political positions in support for the Palestinian cause and its continuous financial support for the State of Palestine and the provision of educational scholarships for Palestinian students; *expresses gratitude* to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz, for its support for the Islamic Endowments in Jerusalem; *expresses gratitude* to the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by H.E. President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, for its historical role in supporting the Palestinian cause; *and appreciates* all Arab efforts aimed at preserving Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and its Arab, Islamic, and Christian identities, sanctuaries, cultural and human heritage, as well as supporting its institutions in confronting Israel's systematic settlement, judaization, and forgery policies;
- 23- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from hindering the Palestinian general elections in the occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of occupied Palestinian territory;
- 24- *Calls for* supporting and visiting Jerusalem and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places; *stresses* the importance of visiting Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif as a means to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to travel to the Mosque to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups;
- 25- *Calls upon* States, organizations, agencies and religious bodies, including Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, to hold conferences and organize events aimed at preserving the Arab and Islamic awareness, identity and memory of the City of Jerusalem and its holy places and urging peoples to assume their responsibility thereof;
- 26- *Calls, once again, on* the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem, in support for the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the resilience of its people and institutions;
- 27- *Values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to support the Palestinian cause and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status of the occupied City of East Jerusalem; and urges the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;
- 28- *Emphasizes* the important role of the media in supporting and protecting the occupied city of Jerusalem from systematic Israeli policies and violations aimed at Judaizing the city and its holy places, distorting its identity and demographic composition; *and calls upon* Member States' ministries and institutions concerned with media to highlight the Palestinian and Arab narrative about the Holy City, its culture, identity and Israeli aggressive practices against the city, and to implement

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the international media plan on Jerusalem, which was adopted by Resolution 8228 of the 149th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, and also to implement the resolutions adopted by the Council of Arab Information Ministers on the Palestinian Cause, the most recent of which was Resolution 508 by the 52nd Ordinary Session, which resulted in assigning a high-level, open-membership group to review the media plan on the city of Jerusalem;

- 29- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue acting to expose the danger to which the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected due to the Israeli serious Judaization measures and practices that would have dire implications for international peace and security;
- 30- *Mandates* the Arab group in UNESCO, in coordination with the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, in implementation of the decision to appoint a permanent representative of the Director-General of UNESCO in the Old City of Jerusalem to monitor all procedures under the organization's jurisdiction, and to send an interactive monitoring mission from the organization to Jerusalem to monitor all Israeli violations in Jerusalem;
- 31- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

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- The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria has registered its reservation to the reference to the role of the Jerusalem Committee in Article (22).
 - The Kingdom of Morocco has registered its reservations to Paragraph (22) regarding any role or initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria related to supporting the Palestinian cause.

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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| Follow-up on Recent Developments of Settlements, the Wall, the Intifada, Prisoners, Refugees, UNRWA and Development |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions and communiqués concerning the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict at the summit level, the most recent of which are the 32nd Ordinary Session Resolutions of Jeddah Summit of 2023, and the resolutions adopted at the level of Ministers of Foreign affairs, the most recent of which are the 160th Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2023, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on 4th-5th March 2023,

I. Settlement

- 1- *Strongly condemns* Israel's illegal expansionist colonial settlement policy with its different manifestations in all the territories of the State of Palestine occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem; *emphasizes that* Israeli settlements are null, void and shall not represent an acceptable fait accompli, these rather represent a breach of international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to the Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 9 July 2004, with the aim to divide the Palestinian territory and to undermine its geographical contiguity;
- 2- *Warns against* the Israeli occupation government's systematic and illegal plans to increase the number of Israeli colonial settlers to one million colonial settlers, with the aim of creating a complicated fait accompli that undermines the foundations of peace and the two-State solution, and stabilizes the apartheid regime imposed on the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power;
- 3- *Urges* the international community, including the Security Council and relevant international bodies and organizations, to implement Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which emphasized that Israel's colonial settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace and demanded Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately and completely halt all

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settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and emphasized that the international community shall not recognize any changes to 4 June 1967 lines, including Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties through negotiations; and emphasizes the need to implement other relevant international resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981;

- 4- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes of settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places, including crimes of killing civilians and burning and destroying homes, farms and property, under protection of Israeli occupation Government, holding Israel fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that flagrantly violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation; *and calls for* the inclusion of settler groups and gangs which commit these crimes into terrorism lists and undertaking the appropriate legal procedures against them;
- 5- *Strongly condemns* Israel's, the occupying Power, decision of 12th February 2023 to legalize settlement outposts and plan to build and expand thousands of illegal settlement units in the occupied Palestinian territory, which reflects a clear disregard for international law by the extremist Israeli occupation government, as well as a flagrant violation of relevant international resolutions and a total disregard for the international community's will;
- 6- *Condemns and rejects* any decision adopted by whatever State, which considers that the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 do not violate international law; considers that such a decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 2004, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and other relevant principles of international law;
- 7- *Commends* international resolutions and positions supporting the rights of the Palestinian people and rejecting illegal Israeli policies and practices in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, which condemn settlement activities, considering them as illegal entities, prohibit financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to distinguish between the territories of Israel (the occupying Power) and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;
- 8- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to halt and boycott all forms of dealing with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, through measures that include, inter alia, banning import and

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direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law, and prohibiting the entrance of illegal Israeli settlers to States;

- 9- *Denounces* the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site and landfills of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; *and calls upon* the World Environment Organization to investigate the health and environmental impacts on the Palestinian territories and people;
- 10- *Deplores* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to take control of large parts of Hebron and to deprive the Palestinian population from access to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; *and calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to seek effective means for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron.

II. The Apartheid Wall

- 11- *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid and a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all countries, international organizations and the Security Council to take the necessary measures to force Israel, the occupying Power, to dismantle the constructed parts and compensate for resulting hardships, in conformity with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9th July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15 on 20th July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right of self-determination;
- 12- *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Committee Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and to contribute to decreasing the financial deficit of the Committee, as it is important to continue its proceedings that aim to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;
- 13- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be listed as a war crime that violates international law.

III. The Intifada

- 14- *Pays tribute to* the heroic role and resilience of the Palestinian people on their land and supports their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense for their holy places and inalienable rights;

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- 15- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people's peaceful resistance; *and emphasizes* the mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab resources;
- 16- *Condemns* the extensive systematic Israeli crimes perpetrated against Palestinian civilians in various Palestinian cities, villages and camps, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the brutal and ongoing Israeli aggression and blockade on Jerusalem, Nablus, Jenin and Jericho, the repeated Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, that targeted the Palestinian people, its civil and economic infrastructure; *deplores* the Israeli land, sea and air blockade on the Strip; *appreciates* the Arab Republic of Egypt's sincere efforts in 2021, 2022 and May 2023 to reach a cease-fire in the Gaza Strip and to continue work to stabilize it in a way that spares the blood of the Palestinian people, complementing Egyptian efforts to build the capabilities of the Palestinian people and rebuild the Gaza Strip, within the framework of the generous pledge made by His Excellency President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with an amount of 500 million USD, including assistance in the areas of health, education, and capacity building;
- 17- *Condemns* the brutal attacks of the Israeli occupation army and terrorist settler gangs on safe Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory;
- 18- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth by Israeli occupation forces; *demands* the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and to bring perpetrators to justice; *and condemns* Israeli occupation authorities' policy of detention of the martyrs' bodies and demolishing the houses of their families;
- 19- *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the Palestinian civilians' protection, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987, and UN General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians; *and urges* States and institutions of the international community to engage in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to constitute a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the General Assembly resolution and the United Nations Secretary-General's report, which included viable options for the protection of Palestinian civilians; *and calls upon* the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to bear their responsibilities and to ensure respect for and enforcement of the Convention in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, through halting Israeli violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

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- 20- *Condemns* the Israeli assaults on Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif in the occupied city of Hebron, manifested in its continued division, undermining freedom of access thereto and making the call for Muslim prayer, successive incursions by settlers and extremist Israeli officials, and attempts to separate it from its Palestinian environs to establish its Judaization projects in the occupied city of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation government fully responsible for these serious attacks, crimes and provocations, which violate human rights, freedom of worship and relevant United Nations resolutions, including those of UNESCO; *and calls on* the international community to defend its decisions related to the occupied city of Hebron and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and to take the necessary measures to protect the holy site and restore its historical and legal status, which has been distorted by the occupation authorities and forces;
- 21- Calls on the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue follow-up on the recommendations and outcomes of the International Conference on "Suffering of the Palestinian Children amid Violations by Israel, the occupying Power, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child", that was hosted by the State of Kuwait on November 12-13, 2017, in light of the continuing grave violations suffered by the Palestinian child, in violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

IV. The Prisoners

- 22- *Commends* the Palestinian and Arab heroes' struggle in Israeli occupation jails; *and deplors* the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, elderly and sick persons, political leaders and members of parliament;
- 23- *Condemns* the arrest, brutal torture and forced disappearance of thousands of Palestinians by Israel, the occupying Power, at the checkpoints it has established between the occupied Palestinian territories, during the genocidal war it has been waging since October 7, 2023, and the occupation's refusal to provide human rights institutions, including competent international and Palestinian organizations with any data on the fate and places of detention, including those of the martyrs who have died, in flagrant violation of international conventions and norms, and constitutes crime of forced disappearance of the population as a crime against humanity under Article 7 (1) (i) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- 24- *Strongly condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities' unprecedented racist policies and measures targeting Palestinian prisoners, including the persistent adoption of void racist legislation to deprive prisoners of their rights under the Fourth Geneva Convention and impose the death penalty against some prisoners, and other racist measures approved by the extremist occupation Government, including denying prisoners appropriate medical care and limiting their use of water and appropriate food, increasing inspection campaigns, solitary confinement, continuous transfers of the captive movement leaders, and deportation after being released from prison;

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- 25- *Deplores* the established systematic policy of the occupation authorities to disregard the Palestinian prisoners life and the deliberate medical neglect of their health, causing vast numbers of prisoners martyrs; *and calls on* the international community, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross to observe the measures taken by the occupation authorities regarding disease outbreaks among prisoners, and to press the occupation authorities to release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, particularly patients and elderly persons to protect them from the virus outbreak, holding the occupation authorities fully responsible for any impacts on the life and health of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails;
- 26- *Condemns* the illegal arbitrary administrative detention policy practiced by Israel against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners; *and expresses solidarity and support for* the struggle of the prisoners on hunger strike in order to achieve their freedom;
- 27- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to assume their responsibilities and to immediately and urgently interfere to force the Israeli Government to implement all international regulations and resolutions pertinent to the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 28- *Calls on* the international community and international human rights organizations to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release all prisoners and detainees, in particular the veterans and sick prisoners, children, the elderly, members of parliament and administrative detainees, and detention of martyrs ' bodies in the Israeli morgue refrigerators and Cemeteries of Numbers, to force Israel to abandon its collective and individual punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; *and calls for* an inquiry commission to Israeli jails to monitor the violations perpetrated against prisoners;
- 29- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, of the Palestinian people funds, through applying the racist law, which was ratified by the Israeli Knesset on July 2, 2018 enabling the occupation Government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation Government; which is considered an illegitimate extortion, legalizing the theft of the Palestinian people funds and assets, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two sides and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Israel to immediately return these funds and to support the measures taken by the State of Palestine to counter such piracy;
- 30- *Urges* the Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoners 'Support which is under the supervision of the League of Arab

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States according to Paragraph (19) of Resolution 574 adopted by the 24th Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on March 26, 2013.

V. The Refugees

- 31- *Emphasizes that* the question of Palestinian refugees is the core of the Palestinian cause; *underlines* adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees' generations and descendants to return to their homes from which they had been displaced, in accordance with relevant international resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; *and highlights* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees crisis;
- 32- *Condemns* the widespread Israeli crimes against Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the systematic destruction of these camps and their infrastructure with the aim of displacing the refugees and eradicating their cause;
- 33- *Emphasizes* the Nakba's designation as a tragedy and a historical human catastrophe that occurred in the context of a colonial plan that began with the Balfour Declaration in 1917, and involved systematic Jewish immigration to Palestine, and the crimes of ethnic cleansing and forced displacement committed by Zionist gangs and their allies since 1947 against the Palestinian Arab people and their land, through a systematic and widespread aggression, during which dozens of horrific massacres were committed with the aim of terrorizing the Palestinian Arab people, expelling them from their land, erasing their Arab identity, and stealing their property, narrative, and cultural heritage, and resulted in the displacement of nearly a million Palestinian Arabs and turning them into refugees, and the destruction of hundreds of Palestinian towns and villages, nonetheless, the Nakba continues with Israel's ongoing racist colonial occupation, aggression against the Palestinian people and denial of their legitimate rights, including their right to return and self-determination;
- 34- *Condemns* the denial of the Nakba in all of its forms, including challenging the existence and history of the Palestinian Arab people on their land; disregarding the crimes against humanity committed by the Zionist gangs, that resulted in the forced displacement of these people from their homeland; and absolving the Zionist gangs and their allies of responsibility for these crimes;
- 35- *Calls for* the adoption of 15 May of each year as an Arab and international day of remembrance of the Nakba, and for taking measures at the level of states and international and regional organizations to commemorate this painful memory, as a basis that paves the way for putting an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people and enabling refugees to exercise their right to return and compensation in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;

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- 36- *Calls upon* the United Nations, its Secretary-General and all parties of the international community to exert every effort to implement General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), which provides for the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees; *condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party to forfeit the right of return, to distort the question of Palestinian refugees, through resettlement attempts, liquidation and stopping the finance of UNRWA, or the so-called redefinition of the legal status of the Palestinian refugee to deprive the Palestine refugees' generations and descendants from their right to return; *and calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat to continue and to intensify their efforts at the international level and in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;
- 37- *Expresses its deep concern over* the critical situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria; continues to demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade, assisting in their reconstruction and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof; *and calls upon* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities in this regard within the framework of the five fields of its operation;
- 38- *Calls for* supporting the steadfastness, provision of decent life and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees and maintaining their refugee status until exercising their right to return and compensation; *and appreciates* the efforts of the Palestinian refugees' hosting countries, particularly Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.

VI. UNRWA

- 39- *Condemns* the Israeli aggression against UNRWA schools, institutions, premises and staffers in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the killing of 152 martyrs of UNRWA staffers and hundreds of wounded, as well as the destruction of many UNRWA premises and facilities, including those that shelter thousands of Palestinian civilians who were forcibly displaced from their homes and their residential neighborhoods by the Israeli occupation army;
- 40- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including blatant incitement against the Agency, and accusing its staffers of terrorism without investigation or scrutiny, in continuation of the series of Israeli attacks on UNRWA with the aim to undermining and ending its mandate;
- 41- *Supports* UNRWA on the basis that this is a UN responsibility that must be fulfilled; *calls on* the States that have decided to freeze their funding to the Agency based on Israeli allegations against a small number of its staff without providing any evidence or proof of the validity of their allegations, to reconsider their decision; *and warns that* the cessation of UNRWA's operations in the Gaza Strip will deprive some 6 million Palestinian refugees of the services necessary to sustain their lives;
- 42- *Emphasizes* the mandate given to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) according to its founding resolution

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- (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949); *rejects* any change of its mandate, altering or handing over its responsibilities to any other body; *and emphasizes* the need for UNRWA to continue assuming its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees inside and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly resolved according to Resolution 194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly of 1948;
- 43- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including the seek for the closure of all centers and schools of the Agency in the occupied Jerusalem to be replaced with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects* any decision to end or decrease the funding of UNRWA; which shall lead to deprive generations of Palestinian refugees from health and educational services provided to them, and represent an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final status issues;
- 44- *Welcomes and commends* United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/77/122 (December 2019) regarding the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for the period 2023-2026, pursuant to its founding Resolution 302 of 1949; and expresses thanks and appreciation to all states that supported and voted for this resolution;
- 45- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; *calls on* the international community to secure the necessary adequate sustainable financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to be able to carry out its mandate and role; *calls on* the Secretariat and its missions abroad and the councils of Arab ambassadors to continue their contacts with the donor countries, urging them to fulfill their financial obligations towards UNRWA, emphasizing that this request shall not relieve Israel, the occupying Power, from assuming its responsibilities under international law towards the plight of all the Palestinian people, including the Palestinian refugees, until the question of Palestine is resolved in a just and permanent manner and the right of return and compensation for Palestinian refugees is guaranteed;
- 46- *Urges* the Member States to pay their assessed contributions of 7.8% of UNRWA's budget in order to enforce its successive resolutions of the Council of the League at the ministerial level since 1987; *encourages* Member States to conclude multi-year bilateral support and funding agreements with UNRWA;
- 47- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to continue the coordination with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize financial support for UNRWA's budget, including through dispatching letters and conducting joint visits to that end;
- 48- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to enlarge the base of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the needs of the Agency without

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reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding resolution, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programs in the five fields of its operations pursuant to the policies of these states, and to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programs and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees in the five fields of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;

- 49- *Calls upon* States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial commitments made in international conferences in support for UNRWA to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees; *thanks* the brotherly and friendly countries that provide support to UNRWA, including the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait;
- 50- *Appreciates* the continued efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden and the international community and in coordination with the brotherly State of Palestine, to ensure the continued flow of support to the Agency and to work towards the development of policies and strategies that will ensure the sustainability of funding the Agency's programs to be able to provide vital services to the Palestinian refugees in its five fields of operations;
- 51- *Holds* the Israeli occupation Government responsible for the additional burdens undertaken by UNRWA due to the procedures of siege, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need and demands Israel to compensate for these losses;

VII. Development

- 52- Condemns the Israeli systematic measures to undermine the Palestinian economy deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development; *and urges* the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development on their land occupied since 1967 and its territorial waters;
- 53- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those in the Land and Sea;
- 54- Calls on the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, with a view to giving guarantees and removing obstacles facing the State of Palestine in exploiting natural resources, including extracting natural gas from the Gaza Marine field which was discovered more than twenty years ago;

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- 55- *Reiterates* the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions in its successive sessions, particularly the resolutions that request from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted reports to the United Nations General Assembly documenting those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentation process;
- 56- *Calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities and to continue its commitment towards providing assistance to enhance and empower the institution building process of the State of Palestine, and to meet the pledges they committed concerning support for development plans and programs set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 57- *Calls on* the Arab States, according to bilateral arrangements with the State of Palestine, to continue supporting the Palestinian economy by opening their markets for the free flow of the products of Palestinian origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 58- *Calls upon* the Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions with regard to the termination of the Israeli blockade and the reconstruction of Gaza Strip, and to transfer the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation through its repeated aggression;
- 59- *Urges* the private sector institutions in the Arab States to significantly invest in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;
- 60- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

(R. 8996 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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| Support for the State of Palestine's Budget and Resilience of the Palestinian People |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Emphasizing* the importance of having Member States fulfilling their contributions to the State of Palestine's budget support according to resolutions adopted by the successive Arab Summits, as of Beirut Summit of 2002 to Jerusalem Summit of 2018 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Determination and Solidarity Summit in Tunis of 2019, Reunification Summit in Algeria of 2022, and Jeddah Summit of 2023,
 - *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions and communiqués concerning the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict at the summit level, the most recent of which are the 32nd Ordinary Session Resolutions of Jeddah Summit of 2023, and the resolutions adopted at the level of Ministers of Foreign affairs, the most recent of which are the 160th Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2023, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the call for Arab States to adhere to the resolutions of the League of Arab States and the implementation of a financial safety net at the earliest opportunity with the monthly amount of 100,000,000 USD to the State of Palestine in order to address the financial pressures and crises to which it is subjected as a result of the constant economic and financial punishing measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the detention of tax revenues and theft of a vast amount thereof, including the recent thefts announced by Israel's far-right Finance Minister, contrary to all the laws and international instruments and agreements between the two sides;
 - 2- *Expresses thanks to* the Arab States that have fulfilled their pledges towards the State of Palestine's budget, particularly the brotherly People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, which recently provided 152.8 million USD, the Arab Republic of Egypt, which pay part of its contributions to the budget of the State of Palestine by treating Palestinians in Egyptian hospitals; *calls upon* the Arab States to fulfill their pledges in this regard as well as the due arrears forthwith immediately; *and underlines* the need to continue supporting the budget of the State of Palestine by Arab States;

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- 3- *Calls upon* the Member States to implement Amman Summit Resolution 677 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session on 29th March 2017 on increasing the capital of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds by an amount of 500 million USD; *expresses gratitude to* the Kingdom of Morocco, State of Kuwait and Member States that made payment of parts of their contributions in this increase; and expresses thanks to the Member States that have settled their previous pledges towards Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds support pursuant to relevant Arab summit resolutions; *and calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their commitments to accelerate doing so
- 4- *Calls on* the Arab Parliament, parliaments and civil society organizations in Arab states and Arab expatriate communities to exert every effort towards strengthening the resources of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds, in support for the Palestinian people's struggle;
- 5- *Requests* Member States to adhere to the implementation of Jeddah Summit Resolution 819 adopted by 32nd Ordinary Session of May 19, 2023 concerning support for the State of Palestine's budget as of June 1, 2023, in accordance with the mechanisms approved by Beirut Summit 2002, until the upcoming Arab Summit.

(R. 8997 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Report and Recommendations of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States (111th Session)

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,

Takes note of the postponement of the holding of the 111th session of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States, at the request of the member states of the Conference, to a later date due to the circumstances of the aggression against the Gaza Strip since October 7, 2023.

(R. 8998 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Council of the League of Arab States (160th -161st)

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - The Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the League of Arab States Council (160th-161st),
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Takes note of* the report of the Secretary-General on the proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the League of Arab States Council (160th-161th Session);
 - 2- *Calls on* the High Commissioner for Human Rights to urgently update the database of international and Israeli companies involved in the provision of services to Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories (the West Bank and the Syrian Arab Golan) in accordance with Resolution (A/HRC/53/L.24/Rev.1 of June 11, 2023, which provides the necessary financial and human resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement Resolution 31/36 of March 24, 2016, while these financial and human resources of the High Commissioner for human rights shall assist in the recruitment of experts to regularly update the above-mentioned database;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue submitting periodic reports to follow up on the international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, which is considered a tool of peaceful resistance aiming to pressure the Israeli occupation to abide by international legitimacy resolutions, and values its achievements.

(R. 8999 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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| Arab Water Security and Israel's Water Expropriation in the Occupied Arab Territories |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered*,
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council in this regard, most recently Resolution 8925 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
- *Emphasizing*, once again, the importance of achieving Arab water security by safeguarding Arab rights and addressing water challenges in the Arab world,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its continued expropriation of water resources in the occupied Arab territories (Palestine, Southern Lebanon and the occupied Syrian Golan), exhausting them, forcing their diversion and initiating water expropriation projects, all of which constitute a threat to the Arab water security and national security as well; *and calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities to enforce authoritative international resolutions towards the Israeli violations in the Gaza Strip;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the Palestinian people rights and sovereignty over their natural resources, including land and water, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of December 20, 2017 entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources";
 - 3- *Emphasizes* the historical rights of the Palestinian people to the water resources, including all shared water resources, the right of access to and use of these resources, in accordance with international instruments, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (UNWC1997), the United Nations Resolution A/RES/ 63/124 of December 11, 2008 on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers (Principles Article), which were

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developed by the International United Nations Program, the UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Program, and proposed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Geneva Convention, as well as the recommendation issued by the Political Affairs Committee on Arab Water Security and Israel's, the occupying Power, Stealing of Water in Occupied Arab Territories;

- 4- *Demands* Israel, the occupying Power, to compensate for any exploitation and depletion of the natural resources, damaging the infrastructure and depletion of water resources as a result of its illegal policies and violations in the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 5- *Requests* the international community, especially the United Nations (the General Assembly, the Security Council, and all its relevant bodies) to take the necessary measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to stop plundering and looting of Arab and Palestinian waters for the benefit of the illegal settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories; *and emphasizes* the illegality of any attempt perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose a fait accompli policy on controlling the groundwater basins (whether by military control, annexation schemes, illegal settlement expansion, or any future policies);
- 6- *Emphasizes* that the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the Jordan River as a riparian State is an established and inalienable right, based on international law and relevant international resolutions; *affirms* the adherence to the principle of fair and equitable use of the international watercourse, the right to participate in the management of the upper and lower parts of the river basin; *and reiterates* its rejection of the Israeli policies to impose de-facto control over the sources of the Jordan River and its headwaters (whether through military control, annexation plans or any future policies);
- 7- *Emphasizes* that Israel, the occupying Power, be obliged to eliminate and halt all kinds and forms of illegal practices in the Jordan River basin and transferring of the sea of Galilee to the 1948 areas through the Israeli carrier line, which resulted in serious environmental and technical changes to the natural course of the Jordan River, drying out the Dead Sea and causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights; considers all of these practices to be in violation of international water law; *stresses that* Israel, the occupying Power, be obliged to eliminate and halt all kinds and forms of illegal practices in the Jordan River basin and transferring of the sea of Galilee to the 1948 areas through the Israeli carrier line, which resulted in serious environmental and technical changes to the natural course of the Jordan River, drying out the Dead Sea and causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights; considers all of these practices to be in violation of international water law;

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- 8- *Emphasizes* that the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the resources of the Dead Sea and its economic value as a riparian State is an inalienable right, in accordance with the terms of reference of international law and relevant authoritative international resolutions, including the right of the State of Palestine to take the necessary decisions in various legal and technical areas; *and affirms* the rejection of any attempt by Israel (the occupying Power), to impose a fait accompli policy regarding the control of the Dead Sea; *and holds* Israel fully responsible for the declining water levels of the Sea, causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights;
- 9- *Supports* the Palestinian approach to reconsider the legality of the ongoing actions in accordance with the mechanisms set out in Article (40) of the Oslo Interim Accord on Water and Sewage; *and emphasizes* the need to launch final status negotiations on shares water, in accordance with the principles of international law on the right of the riparian states to benefit from shared basins, particularly the fair and equitable distribution of water resources among riparian states;
- 10- *Stresses that* Israel, the occupying Power, be obliged to cease the complications and procrastination imposed on the Palestinian Government that prevent the establishment of treatment plants; *and condemns* strongly, in this regard, Israel for the discharge of the illegal Israeli settlements 'waste and poisonous water in the occupied Palestinian territories in the springs and valleys of the occupied West Bank, thus polluting the Palestinian water and inflicting serious damages to the environment as well;
- 11- *Demands* Israel, the occupying Power, to stop deducting, unilaterally, from clearing funds under the pretext of wastewater treatment from specific areas in the West Bank, without any agreement with the Palestinian Government and without providing adequate data and information on the mechanism of this treatment, including quantities, prices and the way Israel illegally benefits from this water;
- 12- *Condemns* the systematic targeting of water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly Israel's current aggression against the Gaza Strip; *and urges* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with resolutions and authoritative international resolutions, including Article 54 of the Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, considering the destruction of infrastructure and water and sanitation systems as war crimes in accordance with Article (8) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998, for its serious repercussions in hindering the capability to provide water and sanitation services to citizens and thus exacerbating the difficult humanitarian situation in the besieged Gaza Strip;

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- 13- *Continues to* request ministerial councils and specialized Arab organizations to expose the Israeli practices in international and regional forums concerned with environmental, water and human rights issues to mobilize support and endorsement for legitimate Arab demands to halt Israeli policies of plundering Arab water resources and to hold Israel accountable, as stipulated in resolutions and international resolutions, and to present the recent developments to the upcoming sessions;
- 14- *Calls upon* Arab and other States, Arab and international funds and organizations to provide the necessary technical and financial support for the immediate and urgent operationalization of the Arab Water Experts' Network; and upon the Network to submit proposals for programs and activities on Arab water issues, including Arab water issues under occupation and shared water;
- 15- *Emphasizes* the Resolution adopted by the 15th Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, which was held on November 22, 2023 (Item 16: Development of the Water Sector in Palestine), which called on the Member States to adopt the Gaza Central Desalination Plant Program as a distinctive Arab project; and calls for the need to accelerate implementing the commitments announced in the Donors Conference, which was held in Brussels in March 2018 to the Desalination Plant Trust Fund, managed by the Islamic Development Bank, and calls upon the Islamic Development Bank to submit a report on the developments of this issue to the upcoming session of League of Arab States Council; given the pressing need to complete desalination plant programs in the Gaza Strip in order to provide a sustainable water source for the population, especially in view of the criminal war it is waging against Gaza;
- 16- *Calls upon* the international community and its specialized organizations to provide urgent (financial and technical) support for the implementation of programs and projects of the Strategic Plan for Water, aimed at developing water and sanitation services to support the Palestinian people's resilience on their lands; *and calls on* Arab and Islamic support funds and banks to raise their financial contributions to support Palestine's water sector to overcome the serious humanitarian situation resulting from water issues;
- 17- *Calls on* Arab media to continue shedding light on the aggression perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, on the natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and its continued looting of Arab waters in the occupied Palestinian territories.

(R. 9000 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**The Occupied Syrian Arab
Golan**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by the 133rd Ordinary Session on March 3, 2010, Resolution 7230 by the 134th Ordinary Session on September 16, 2010, Resolution 7306 by the 135th Ordinary Session on March 2, 2011, Resolution 7381 by the 136th Ordinary Session on September 13, 2011, Resolution 7457 by the 137th Ordinary Session on March 10, 2012, Resolution 7521 by the 138th Ordinary Session on September 5, 2012, Resolution 7593 by the 139th Ordinary Session on March 6, 2013, Resolution 7665 by the 140th Ordinary Session on September 1, 2013, Resolution 7735 by the 141st Ordinary Session on March 9, 2014, Resolution 7802 by the 142nd Ordinary Session on September 7, 2014, Resolution 7862 by the 143rd Ordinary Session on March 9, 2015, Resolution 7928 by the 144th Ordinary Session on September 13, 2015, Resolution 7999 by the 145th Ordinary Session on March 11, 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on April 21, 2016, Resolution 8057 by the 146th Ordinary Session on September 8, 2016, Resolution 8116 by the 147th Ordinary Session on March 7, 2017, Resolution 8170 by the 148th Ordinary Session on September 12, 2017, Resolution 8236 by the 149th Ordinary Session on March 7, 2018, Resolution 8289 by the 150th Ordinary Session on September 11, 2018, Resolution 8351 by the 151st Ordinary Session on March 6, 2019, Resolution 8406 by the 152nd Ordinary Session on September 10, 2019, Resolution 8468 by the 153rd Ordinary Session on March 4, 2020, Resolution 8535 by the 154th Ordinary Session on September 9, 2020, Resolution 8606 by the 155th Ordinary Session on March 3, 2021, Resolution 8672 by the 156th Ordinary Session on September 9, 2021, Resolution 8736 by the 157th Ordinary Session on March 9, 2022, Resolution 8794 by the 158th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2022, Resolution 8861 by the 159th Ordinary Session

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on March 8, 2023, and Resolution 8926 by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,

- *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Jeddah Summit Resolution 820 of the 32nd Ordinary Session on 19th May 2023,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Recalls* General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 on December 5, 2008, which underlines that Israel's, the occupying Power, decision of December 14, 1981 to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void with no legal effect and constitutes a serious violation of Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and General Assembly Resolutions 21/64 on December 2, 2009, 18/65 on November 30, 2010, 106/65 on December 10, 2010 and 19/66 on November 30, 2011, the most recent of which are the United Nations General Assembly resolutions in its 78th session, No. 78/11 of November 28, 2023, on "the occupied Syrian Golan", No. 78/78 of December 7, 2023, on "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan" and No. 170/78 of December 19, 2023 on "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources";
 - 2- *Supports* the just demand of the Syrian Arab Republic and its right to restore the entire occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of June 4, 1967, based on the foundations of the peace process based on Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1974, 497 of 1981 and the principle of land for peace, and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
 - 3- *Reiterates* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 constitutes a continuing threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world; *affirms* adherence to authoritative international resolutions, particularly those of the successive United Nations General Assembly, on "the occupied Syrian Golan", all of which affirm the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and considers* Israel's imposition (the occupying Power) of its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Golan null and void and have no legitimacy whatsoever;
 - 4- *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources, namely oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interest, the depletion of natural resources through water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for settlers' interest, and deprivation of

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- Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and livestock, considering these resources exclusive property for the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and authoritative international resolutions;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic to confront the continuous Israeli attacks and threats, considering any attack against them as an attack on the Arab nation;
 - 6- *Rejects and condemns* the American decision issued on March 25, 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan, and considering it null and void, in form and content, and does not alter anything in the legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan as land occupied by Israel in 1967, and represents a serious violation of the United Nations Charter, which does not sanction the seizure of lands of others by force, and the unanimously adopted resolutions of the Security Council, particularly Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1974 and Resolution 497 of 1981, all of which unequivocally express non-recognition of Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and calls once again on* the current American administration to abandon its predecessor's decision to illegally recognize Israeli sovereignty over the Golan and demand its retraction, as it is null and void in form and substance; contradicts the responsibility of the United States as a permanent member of the Security Council to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the Council's resolutions, and represents a serious setback in the American stance and a fundamental violation of the principles of international law and undermines efforts to achieve comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East and end the occupation on the basis of land for peace;
 - 7- *Condemns* Israel's continuous violations and its repeated attempts to impose a de-facto policy on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and its confiscation of thousands of dunums of agricultural lands from the people of the Golan to establish the destructive settlement project "Wind Turbine Generators", which is located in close proximity to Arab villages in the Golan, and constitutes a serious health and environmental threat to the people of the Golan villages, destroys large areas of agricultural lands, suffocates Arab villages and limits their urban expansion; *condemns* the repeated Israel's attacks on the people of the Golan and its repression of their peaceful demonstrations in a brutal manner, which express their rejection of that colonial project; *and calls on* the international community to condemn the violence practiced by the Israeli occupation authorities, urging the Israeli occupation to stop these illegal practices;
 - 8- *Calls upon* the international community to put pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to stop its violations against the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to adhere to the recommendations of the 76th Session of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization in its report No. A76/15 of May 25, 2023 on "Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, "including

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- East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, ”and the need to commit to providing health services and improving conditions in Israeli prisons, and to ensure non-discriminatory, affordable and equitable access to “COVID-19 ” vaccines for the protected population in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, in accordance with international law;
- 9- *Reaffirms* support for the resilience of the Arab citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and standing by their side in their confrontation with the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices, *commends* their insistence on adhering to their land and Syrian Arab identity; *affirms* the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, *and calls upon* the International community to exert pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and to commit immediately to stopping its repressive measures against them and all other practices hindering their enjoyment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- 10- *Condemns* all the Israeli occupation authorities' measures to impose local elections in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and the attempts to Israelize it, targeting the Golan residents in an attempt to eliminate their Syrian Arab identity and to force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland, which constitute a blatant defiance of the rules of international law and relevant authoritative international resolutions; *and warns* Israel, the occupying Power, of the consequences of such actions that would ignite the conflict, and abort all international projects and efforts aiming to achieve peace and security in the region;
- 11- *Demands* the United Nations, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, respects the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights and to facilitate visits by residents of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to their families and relatives in their homeland Syria through the Qunaytirah Crossing under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
- 12- *Urges* the international community, international bodies and human rights organizations to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centers, and to treat them according to the principles of international humanitarian law; to expose such Israeli violations of the rights of the Syrian prisoners in the Golan, to condemn these practices and to oblige Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the Red Cross representatives to visit Syrian Arab prisoners in the Israeli prisons with specialist physicians to identify their medical and psychological conditions and to protect them, and to regard their continued detention a flagrant violation of the United

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Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic principles of human rights;

- 13- *Reaffirms* all international legitimacy resolutions regarding the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, including successive resolutions of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including its recent resolution 33/52 of April 4, 2023 entitled Human Rights in the Occupied Syrian Golan, ”and Resolution No. 35/52 of April 4, 2023 regarding “Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, ”in which it emphasized the necessity of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with international legitimacy resolutions; *expresses dissatisfaction with* the continuation of settlement policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan, including the plans announced at the end of 2021 to establish illegal settlements and expand them to double the number of settlers in the coming years; *urges* Israel to immediately cease all plans and activities related to settlement in the occupied Syrian Golan, and the resolutions demanded Israel to stop its violations and repressive measures against Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and immediately release Syrian detainees in Israeli prisons;
- 14- *Condemns* the Israeli Government's policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region and calls on the international community to induce Israel, the occupying Power, to enforce the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to the borders of June 4, 1967.

(R. 9001 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Affairs and National Security

Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 8927 adopted by the 141st Ordinary Session on March 9, 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the Syrian displaced persons crisis on Lebanon,
 - Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8927 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
 - Note no. 190/C/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic on March 3, 2023,
- *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 751 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session on March 31, 2019, and Kuwait Summit Resolution 599 by the 25th Ordinary Session on March 26, 2014 concerning the support for the Lebanese Army,
- *Emphasizing* Arab summit resolutions, including the most recent Arab summit in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the 32nd Ordinary Session which was convened on May 19, 2023),
- *Recalling* the latest internal, regional and international developments related to Lebanon, based on relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- *Emphasizing* all previous League of Arab States Council resolutions of solidarity with Lebanon issued at various levels; summit, ministerial and permanent representatives, with all of their provisions,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Urges* the Lebanese authorities to continue their efforts to elect a President of the Republic and form a government as soon as possible, to

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ensure the regularity and stability of the constitutional institutions, as well as the necessity of implementing structural economic reforms to end the suffocating economic and financial crisis;

- 2- *Emphasizes* its full solidarity with Lebanon, in light of the country's most severe political, economic, and social crisis in decades, and support for its Government and all its constitutional institutions to safeguard the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over its territories; *reaffirms* the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'a Farms, the Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the town of Al-Mari and their right to resist any hostilities with every available legitimate means; *and emphasizes* the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a recognized right by international conventions and principles of international law;
- 3- *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Lebanese authorities to expedite the start of oil and gas exploration, as well as Lebanon's exercise of its sovereign right to invest in its exclusive economic zone and territorial waters;
- 4- *Supports* Lebanon's position in its call to the international community to achieve sustainable stability in the south through full and comprehensive implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 by putting an end to Israel's continuous land, sea and air violations and its use of Lebanese airspace to bomb Syrian territory, and its ongoing and continuing attacks and violations, which have reached about 30,000 violations since the adoption of this Resolution in 2006; *and supports* Lebanon in its resistance, exercising its legitimate right to self-defense, and confronting Israeli attacks by all legitimate means, particularly its political and diplomatic movement aimed at ending the Israeli occupation of the Shebaa Farms and Kfarshouba Hills; *emphasizes* Lebanon's right to the preserved points, which are 13 points where the Blue Line differs from the international borders demarcated by an agreement between Great Britain and France in 1923, which were confirmed by the Lebanese-Israeli General Armistice Agreement under the supervision and auspices of the United Nations in 1949, in light of Israel continued its persistent policy of annexing Lebanese territories, as in the case of the annexation of the town of Al-Mari (the urban extension of the village of Ghajar) and the annexation of the towns of Al-Adisa and Naqoura, where Israel built cement walls in July 2023 at points on the Blue Line that Lebanon has reservations about and considers them occupied Lebanese territory;
- 5- *Supports* Lebanon's demands for the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the oil spill off the Lebanese

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coast, which obliges Israel to pay financial compensation for the damage caused by its bombing of the Jiyeh power plant in July 2006 war;

- 6- *Condemns and rejects* Israel's targeting of the capital, Beirut, during the month of January 2024, and its use of internationally banned weapons, including white phosphorus, against civilians in southern Lebanon, which resulted in catastrophic consequences for civilians and the environment, and led to the burning of agricultural land over hundreds of square kilometres and destroying 40,000 olive trees, and the targeting of press reporters in repeated attacks since 7 October 2023, in which a number of journalists have been killed or wounded, in addition to targeting civilians and children, in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law in times of war; rejects Israel's repeated targeting of the Lebanese army, through the indiscriminate bombing of its positions;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the importance of preserving Lebanon's unique pluralistic formula based on equality between Muslims and Christians, as well as its civilized message and cultural diversity based on coexistence;
- 8- *Commends* the national role undertaken by the Lebanese Army and Lebanese security forces in maintaining stability and civil peace; *and supports* efforts to establish the State's sovereignty in Lebanon over internationally recognized borders;
- 9- *Commends* Lebanon's efforts, despite dire economic and social conditions, to ensure good hosting of the displaced Syrians; *and welcomes* Arab positions consistent with Lebanon's, which calls for intensifying and accelerating efforts to return the displaced Syrians to their country once conditions are more suitable for a safe and dignified return, in light of Lebanon's emphasis that their existence should be provisional, and its rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into Lebanon, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence; *supports* Lebanon's demand for the Arab States and the international community to develop a clear and concrete road map for the return of all displaced Syrians to their country;
- 10- *Supports* Lebanon's rejecting of the resettlement of Palestinian refugees and the threat it poses to its stability and unity, upholding their right of return to their homes, based on UN General Assembly Resolution 1948/1948 and relevant resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002; *emphasizes* the need for States to fund UNRWA and safeguard its role, mandate and authority as a reflection of the international community's commitment and recognition of the refugee issue, *and rejects* Israel's attempts to undermine its mandate and role in supporting refugees and preserving their right to

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return within a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause, and attempts to deprive refugees of any hope for a better life and future, through Israel's continuous incitement of States to stop funding and supporting this Agency, which constitutes a threat to regional and national security of host and donor countries;

- 11- *Supports* the Lebanese government's efforts to rebuild Beirut's port, which was destroyed by a devastating explosion that killed and injured thousands, based on the port's pivotal and historical role as a vital link for the exchange of goods and commodities between the world and Arab States; *and emphasizes support for* ongoing investigations to uncover the circumstances of the explosion and hold those responsible accountable;
- 12- *Emphasizes support for* the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *commends* the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through convention of this Group's meeting, the CEDRE and Rome Conferences to support Lebanon's economy and army;
- 13- *Emphasizes:*
 - The keenness of the Lebanese authorities to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to do justice concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or vengeance attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,
 - Support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to follow up on the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and the journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and hold officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.
- 14- *Welcomes:*
 - The positive results of the Kuwaiti initiative, which has gained the support of brotherly Arab States and friendly foreign countries, as well as Lebanon's openness, response and interaction thereof, and its desire to complete its path to achieve its goals, based on its solid Arab identity and its keenness on its active role within the Arab community and the joint Arab action with all its elements;
 - The Arab aid that Lebanon receives to alleviate the suffocating impact of its economic, social, and financial crisis on the Lebanese and to support its various institutions and vital sectors, particularly

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its security and military institutions, as well as the electricity sector,

- Continued Iraqi support to Lebanon in terms of providing it with sufficient quantities of oil necessary to operate power plants, and thanked the Republic of Iraq for its continued assistance to Lebanon in overcoming the crisis of the energy and electricity sector;
- The desire of all Lebanese for the best relations with their Arab brothers, as well as Lebanon's adoption of an independent foreign policy based on the disassociation policy at the Arab level, mutual respect for sovereignty and interests, broadening the base of common interests, and respect for the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof, in order to preserve Lebanon's higher interests.

(R. 9002 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

- The State of Libya considers that the Paragraph concerning the absence of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two of his companions represents an attempt to pre-empt the results of investigations and prejudging the conclusions of the Libyan-Lebanese judicial committees in this regard, therefore, Libya has registered its reservation to this Paragraph, which is the second part of the Paragraph 13 of the resolution.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

Developments in Syria

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- Communiqué issued by the First Meeting of the Ministerial Liaison Committee formed pursuant to the League of Arab States Council Resolution 8914 on May 7, 2023 at the ministerial level, which was held in Cairo on August 15, 2023,
 - Based on Resolution 822 adopted by the 32nd Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level in Jeddah on May 19, 2023, and Resolution 8928 by the 160th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial on September 6, 2023,
 - Based on the Member States' concern for the Syrian Arab Republic's security and stability, as well as its Arab identity, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, seeking to find a solution for the Syrian crisis that alleviates the suffering of the brotherly Syrian people, achieves their legitimate aspirations for the future, puts an end to the country's protracted crisis and the external interference in its affairs, and addresses its cumulative and growing repercussions of terrorism, displacement, refugee crisis, and others,
 - *Expressing its full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic in the challenges they face to their security and stability, and in what they endure of serious violations that threaten their existence, the lives of innocent citizens, and Syria's unity and territorial integrity,*
 - *Commending the efforts made to activate the Arab leadership role in resolving the Syrian crisis to address its humanitarian, security and political repercussions, with the development of the necessary mechanisms to that end,*
 - *Following up on the developments of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,*
 - *In light of the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,*
- 1- *Reaffirms the commitment to the Syrian Arab Republic's sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles; and emphasizes the importance of maintaining and expanding Arab*

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efforts aimed at assisting Syria in resolving its crisis, based on the desire to end the suffering of the Syrian Arab Republic that has lasted for years, and in line with the common Arab interest and the fraternal ties that unite all Arab peoples, including the Syrian people with their historical contribution to Arab civilization and culture;

- 2- *Emphasizes* the necessity of taking practical and effective steps to gradually resolve the crisis based on the step-for-step approach, in a manner consistent with Security Council Resolution 2254 and in a way that safeguards the unity, cohesion and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic, respects the aspirations of its people, eradicates terrorism, contributes to strengthening the appropriate conditions for the voluntary and safe return of refugees, and leads to remove all illegal foreign forces, in a way that achieves national reconciliation and restores the Syrian Arab Republic's security, stability and role, and continues the measures to allow the delivery of humanitarian aid to all those in need in the Syrian Arab Republic;
- 3- *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing the Cairo and Amman Statements issued by the Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Liaison Committee regarding the Syrian Arab Republic; *and calls on* the Committee to continue the dialogue with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to reach a comprehensive solution to the Syrian crisis that addresses all its consequences, and to continue informing the Council of the results of its proceedings;
- 4- *Commends* the Meeting of the Interior Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, and the Republic of Iraq, which was convened in the Jordanian capital, Amman, on February 17, 2024;
- 5- *Supports* the efforts to counter terrorism in the Syrian Arab Republic; *and calls for* intensifying cooperation between the Syrian Government and the concerned countries and the United Nations, and for the international community to play an effective role in eliminating this threat in all its forms and manifestations, eradicating all its sources, and supporting the Syrian Arab Republic and its institutions in their legitimate efforts to preserve the sovereignty and security of the Syrian Arab Republic, including the withdrawal of all illegal foreign forces, in accordance with the provisions of international law, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, and preserving the security of the Syrian Arab Republic and the entire region;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing to provide humanitarian and relief assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic; *and calls on* the international community to provide additional support to address the consequences of the earthquake disaster from a humanitarian perspective, far from any politicization; *welcomes* the resolution of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to extend the use of the "Bab al-Hawa" border crossing until mid-July 2024, and to extend the opening of the two additional border crossings with Turkey, "Bab al-Salama" and "Al-Rai," to facilitate relief efforts and the delivery of aid to the northwest of the Syrian Arab Republic

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until May 13, 2024; *and calls on* all Syrian parties to facilitate Arab and international relief efforts;

- 7- *Rejects* foreign interference in the Syrian Arab Republic, and any illegal military presence on Syrian territory, which constitutes a threat to the territorial integrity of Syria, a violation of the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic over its entire territory, and a threat to security and stability in the region;
- 8- *Condemns* the repeated Israeli attacks on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic; and supports Syria in the exercise of its right to defend its territory and people;
- 9- *Urges* donor countries to expeditiously fulfill their pledges announced at successive donor conferences to support the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the Meeting held in Kuwait; *and emphasizes* the importance of supporting Arab States neighboring the Syrian Arab Republic and other Arab States hosting Syrian refugees and displaced persons, and the importance of providing resources allocated to support early recovery programs by international community, and to support national and international response plans to address the Syrian refugee crisis, in preparation for their voluntary, dignified and safe return to their country;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the provisions of this Resolution.

(R. 9003 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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- **Note:** Lebanon prefers the term "non-coercive return" over "voluntary return".

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Arab Affairs and National Security

Developments in Libya

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Successive Arab Summit resolutions on developments of the situation in Libya,
 - Resolution 8929 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023,
- As a result of the deliberations regarding developments of the situation in Libya, *and emphasizing* full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* commitment to the unity of Libya, respect for its sovereignty and independence; *and rejects* all aspects of external interference in its affairs;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* adherence to all previous Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the most recent of which are Resolution 824 by the 32nd Ordinary Session at Summit Level, and Resolution 8929 by the 160th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level;
 - 3- *Emphasizes* the Libyan ownership of the political process and the need to abide by the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015, the Libyan Constitutional Declaration and its amendments, and the relevant Security Council resolutions in order to reach simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections as soon as possible;
 - 4- *Appreciates* the efforts of the Supreme Financial Committee to monitor government spending, which was formed by the Presidential Council for its role in helping to manage the resources of the Libyan people in a transparent and equitable manner;
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of comprehensive national reconciliation; *commends*, in this regard the efforts of the Presidential Council to achieve this reconciliation with the support of the League of Arab States and the African Union;

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- 6- Reaffirms support for the efforts of the Military Committee (5+5) and the necessity of the independence of its decision in order to consolidate the ceasefire and unify the military and security institutions under a unified executive authority capable of governing the rest of the Libyan territories and representing the Libyan people; *and stresses* the need to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions on the withdrawal all foreign forces, mercenaries and foreign fighters within specific deadlines; calls on the international community to provide all forms of support to this Committee, while praising the hosting of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the protection of Libya's capabilities, funds, and assets in banks and foreign countries in a way that allows for their development until the international measures imposed in this regard are lifted; *and reminds* the Security Council of its pledge and commitment to safeguard these funds and to guarantee inviolability of those funds by any party, in accordance with Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973; *and calls on* States that have these capabilities, assets and funds to abide by these resolutions;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the safety of oil installations and the continued flow of their exports in order to preserve and develop the wealth of the Libyan people and restore Libya to its positive and effective role in the energy sector;
- 9- *Emphasizes* support for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, within the framework of its mandate under the relevant Security Council resolutions, in order to find a comprehensive political settlement based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015 and the relevant Security Council resolutions; *and commends* the efforts of the League of Arab States and neighboring Libyan Arab States for its endeavors to ensure the security and stability of Libya;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council hereof and to also continue his consultations with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and the pertinent Libyan parties.

(R. 9004 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Affairs and National Security

Developments in Yemen

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8930 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Adheres to* the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* its continued support for the legitimate Yemeni Government, under the leadership of the Presidential Leadership Council headed by H.E. President Rashad Muhammad Al-Alimi for his efforts to achieve security and stability, to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people, to restore the legitimate State and to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;
 - 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni Government's position in adhering to the three agreed terms of reference: Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015 and other relevant resolutions; *and commends* the positive response of Yemeni Government towards the international proposals and initiatives that aim at ending the war and consolidating sustainable peace in Yemen;
 - 4- *Supports* the Yemeni Government measures aimed at alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigating the devastating economic and social effects and consequences of the war, achieving security, stability, development, reconstruction, and economic recovery; *and calls on* Member States and the international community to mobilize Arab and international efforts to address the challenges of severe food and medicine shortages, as well as other major outbreaks in Yemen, and to take the necessary steps to combat famine, fulfill food needs, and mitigate the effects of the international food crisis;
 - 5- *Supports* the efforts of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg that aim at the resumption of the political process and achieving a comprehensive and sustainable political

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settlement in Yemen that would lead to end the war and to consolidate sustainable peace;

- 6- *Commends* the announcement by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Hans Grundberg on Saturday December 23, 2023, that the Yemeni parties have agreed on a set of measures, including the implementation of a ceasefire covering all of Yemen, measures to improve living conditions, and preparations for the resumption of an inclusive political process under the auspices of the United Nations, and commends the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman for the active roles of in assisting the two parties to reach an agreement on this declaration;
- 7- *Condemns* the ongoing violations committed by the terrorist Houthi militias of international agreements and resolutions, their refusal to extend and expand the truce, and their rejection of international proposals to lift the unjust siege on the city of Ta'iz, where millions of its citizens have suffered from the bitterness of the siege for eight years, and its prohibition on the movement of citizens and goods between governorates, as well as its continuous attacks on the city;
- 8- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias 'targeting of economic and oil institutions in Yemen, considering this condemned act as a serious attack on the capabilities and economic resources of the Yemeni people, which was committed after the militia's threats against neighboring countries, oil companies and tanker companies operating in Yemen and the region, of all nationalities, by targeting their facilities, infrastructure and means of transportation; consequently these attacks and threats to target civilian and commercial facilities in the region not only represent a clear violation of international law, that undermine international efforts aimed at ending the war and achieving peace in Yemen, including the failure and abortion of efforts to extend and expand the truce, and the destruction of the economic infrastructure and capabilities of the Yemeni people, but it is also a blatant threat to the supply and stability of the energy market at the regional and international levels, which requires strict action to condemn and prevent the recurrence of this behavior and terrorist act;
- 9- *Calls on* the Security Council and the international community to reconsider how the continued Houthi violations of agreements and initiatives that aim at restoring peace in Yemen are addressed and to pressure these militias to engage in good faith in peace efforts, to prevent the use of the truce for military mobilization and redeployment in various areas in Yemen for a new course of escalation and violence, to intensify efforts to force these militias to fulfill their obligations, foremost of which are the reopening of crossings and roads in Ta'iz and other cities, and the release of prisoners and detainees in accordance with the all-for-all principle;

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- 10- *Condemns* the Houthi military escalation and ballistic missile and drone attacks on civilian objects in Yemen, which resulted in death and displacement among civilian population, the increased number of displaced people and endangering their lives; *considers* these Houthi military actions as persisting acts of continued undermining of the peace efforts and initiatives in Yemen and continued violation of the truce; *and holds* these militias fully responsible for the consequences of their obstinacy and its consequences, namely to prolong and expand the war, to increase the suffering of the Yemeni people, to further deteriorate their humanitarian situation and to complicate the political and military situation in Yemen and the entire region;
- 11- *Deplores* the grave Houthi human rights violations that include acts of killings, abductions and forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention of women and sexual abuse, house bombings, targeting of hospitals and places of worship, use of civilian facilities, particularly schools and hospitals for military purposes, indiscriminate shelling of residential areas and attacks against defenseless civilians; *condemns* the Houthi militia's planting of mines; *and calls on* the international community and the United Nations to pressure the coup forces to stop the series of assassinations, arbitrary repressive measures and to release detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, journalists and activists;
- 12- *Warns of* the seriousness of the humanitarian and health situation in Yemen, as well as restrictions on humanitarian and health fields staff in Yemen by terrorist Houthi militias, which resulted in an exacerbation of disease and epidemic spread, as well as severe shortages of food, medicine, and medical services; *calls to* increase the provision of humanitarian and medical aid, to support the health sector in Yemen; providing it with the necessary supplies and equipment, to counter the risk of exacerbating the spread of epidemics and diseases, and to support environmental sanitation efforts in various Yemeni governorates and to prevent the Houthis from hindering the flow of humanitarian assistance, imposing taxes on the humanitarian and relief aid, and to ensure the international intervention to facilitate their access to the needy; *and calls for* the mobilization of Arab and international efforts to counter the polio outbreak in the militia-controlled areas due to their systematic policy to hinder vaccine access;
- 13- *Calls on* the international community not to overlook the real causes of the deteriorated humanitarian situation in Yemen, which is primarily related to the Houthi militias coup against the legitimate Yemeni Government, and their use of the humanitarian situation as a tool to blackmail the international community and organizations, the plunder of international aid to finance the war machine and enhance an illegitimate authority in areas under their control;
- 14- *Condemns* the continued Houthi violations against children, their continued recruitment in military training camps, drawing them into military operations; and

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deplores the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, and the danger of inciting sectarianism and spreading allegations that perpetuate claims of superiority and the right to power and wealth for a specific segment of Yemeni society, thus bringing Yemen back to the dark ages;

15- *Supports* the Saudi initiative for peace in Yemen, announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on March 22, 2021, with the goal of advancing efforts to achieve a comprehensive political solution in Yemen under the auspices of the United Nations; *emphasizes* the need for the Houthi militias to stop their condemned practices that reject the Saudi initiative, to respect and uphold the higher interests of Yemen and to liberate themselves from dependence on the Iranian agenda in the region; *highlights* the importance of addressing the Saudi initiative as a single indivisible package; *and commends* the Yemeni Government's positive response to the Saudi initiative; *Emphasizes* the need for the international community and the Security Council to obligate the Houthi militias to fully implement the Stockholm Convention, including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Al-Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa, the implementation mechanism for enforcing the Prisoners' Exchange Agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *calls upon* the international community and Security Council to provide international guarantees to reduce the continued Houthi procrastination and hindering of the implementation of these agreements, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, their obstruction of the opening of humanitarian corridors and their continued hindrance of the United Nations work; *condemns* the Houthi use of the city of Al-Hudaydah and its ports to equip and plant naval mines, engage in weapon smuggling and piracy activities, and the use of gunboats to attack commercial ships, threatening international shipping, and forced detainment of commercial ships in international shipping corridors; *condemns* the Houthi restrictions and obstacles of the United Nations Mission to support Al-Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA); *and supports* the Yemeni Government's call to move the Mission's headquarters to another district not under the Houthi control, allowing the Mission to carry out its mandate;

16- A. *Condemns* the terrorist attacks perpetrated by the Houthi militia targeting commercial vessels in the Red Sea, Bab al-Mandab and the Gulf of Aden, and expresses regional and international concern at the continuation of these attacks and the serious threat they pose to life and navigation in international waterways; *emphasizes that* these terrorist attacks perpetrated by the Houthi militia constitute a flagrant violation of the rules of international law and international humanitarian law, a real threat to global energy supplies, and pose a threat to international commercial shipping lanes, as well as a serious and direct threat to the stability of global economy, and undermine Arab national security and threaten international peace and security;

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B. *Emphasizes that* the sovereign right of the legitimate government to enhance the security and safety of the Red Sea, and the subsequent stability of the region and the world; and holds the Houthi militia responsible for dragging Yemen and the region into military confrontations, driven solely by propaganda and misleading claims unrelated to supporting the Palestinian cause;

- 17- *Strongly condemns* the Houthi militia's deliberate targeting of a cargo ship in the Gulf of Aden on February 18 with multiple naval missiles, resulting in its severe damage and subsequent sinking, triggering a widespread environmental catastrophe, posing a threat to the marine ecosystem and the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of Yemenis reliant on its resources, in addition to effects on seawater desalination plants along the Yemeni coastline; *urges* all States, organizations and bodies committed to safeguarding the marine environment to promptly respond to the crisis of the vessel "Rubimar" and to expeditiously support the emergency plan of the Yemeni Government aimed at confront a serious environmental crisis in Yemeni territorial waters and the Red Sea resulting from the catastrophic repercussions of the Houthi attack on the vessel;
- 18- *Welcomes* Security Council Resolution 2624 adopted on February 27, 2022, which designates the Houthi militia as a "terrorist group", the Security Council's condemnation of the cross-border attacks launched by this group targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, as well as the Houthi attacks on international shipping lines; *and urges* to stop these attacks immediately; in this context, all States are called upon to sustain pressure to ensure that the Houthi militias adhere to international appeals to join the path of the peaceful political process, refrain from obstructing efforts to halt the war, put an end to the suffering endured by the Yemeni people and to foster sustainable peace in Yemen; *commends* the Security Council Resolution 2675 at its meeting held on February 15, 2023, regarding the extension of the sanctions regime in Yemen, in response to the blatant violations and reprehensible attacks perpetrated by these militias in Yemen and beyond its borders, in a way that would curtail the military capabilities of this coup group, seeking to stop the Iranian support thereof, including arms smuggling that prolongs the war and exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Yemen; this Resolution represents a positive step to pressure the Houthi militias to abandon the war option and return to the course of peace;
- 19- *Expresses gratitude to* all Arab States for the contributions and assistance provided in the humanitarian and relief fields, and providing support in all fields to the Yemeni people and their legitimate government; *values* the role of the Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government to address development and services challenges; hails the humanitarian role of King Salman Center for Relief in Yemen, the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen, the Emirates Red Crescent and the State of Kuwait for

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their support of relief and humanitarian aid programs, and infrastructure and services rehabilitation in the liberated areas; *appreciates* the ongoing efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Kuwait, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Morocco, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to achieve security and stability and advance the political process, developing reconstruction programs and economic recovery in Yemen; *and calls on* the international community to offer the Yemeni people an opportunity to regain their abilities, use their own national expertise and wealth to rebuild their state and its modern civil and constitutional institutions on new foundations, to embark on their economic, cultural and social renaissance and lay the foundations for their free and dignified life;

- 20- *Commends* the ongoing endeavors of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people and supporting the Yemeni economy, as one of the most important donor countries to Yemen, as the total amount provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Yemen has exceeded 21 billion USD, the most recent of which was the support provided to cover the budget deficit of the legitimate Yemeni government in the amount of (one billion and two hundred million USD), as well as the many efforts exerted by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, and the “Masam ”project which has played a pivotal role in clearing Yemen of more than 393,800 mines since mid-2018; as well as the announcement of a package of crucial development projects implemented by the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, comprising 17 development projects spanning across 6 sectors, totaling 400 million USD, in addition to 200 million USD has been allocated for the provision of oil derivatives to operate power electricity stations, and the Kingdom signing of a deposit agreement with the Central Bank of Yemen, amounting to 1 billion USD, on Tuesday February 21, 2023, which was fully deposited into the Central Bank of Yemen's account, bolstering its reserve-building endeavors and thereby reinforcing economic stability; *Appreciates* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's transfer of the second instalment of the Yemeni government's budget deficit support grant to the Central Bank of Yemen in Aden on February 11, 2024, in the amount of 250 million USD, to support salaries, wages, operational expenses and food security in Yemen, and to contribute to achieving security, stability and development for the Yemeni people in all governorates;
- 21- *Calls on* Member States and the international community to provide technical and financial support for the Republic of Yemen, within the framework of an integrated program that contributes to the reconstruction and recovery, development plans investment, achieving full health services coverage in Yemen, as well as supporting youth employment and empowerment programs, women support programs and rehabilitation of youth and children, who are recruited in

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the war, employment of productive families, persons with disabilities and the elderly; *calls on* Member States and the international community to support the Yemeni Government in developing and achieving an urgent action plan to support the education sector and the Government's programs to save the educational process and the human development programs from continued deterioration, to cooperate with the Yemeni Government to put an end to the impact of extremist organizations and institutions of all kinds on the curricula, the educational system and the community awareness in general in Yemen, to counter the serious destruction of the educational process by the Houthi militias in areas subject to their control, and to develop the necessary plans to counter the Houthi practices that aim at the systematic distortion of the educational institutions and curricula; *and warns of* the catastrophic repercussions of the deteriorated educational system in Yemen on future generations, which pose serious future challenges, and whose negative impacts shall exacerbate; thus causing more tearing apart of the social fabric; *calls upon* Member States and the international community to effectively contribute to addressing the damage and destruction that was inflicted on hundreds of schools in whole or in part, the lack of qualified staff in most schools and the basic means and equipment destroyed by the war, and have not been replaced or restored, unless only in a very limited scale; *calls upon* Member States and the international community to effectively contribute to addressing the damage and destruction that was inflicted on hundreds of schools in whole or in part, the lack of qualified education caliber in most schools and the basic means and equipment destroyed by the war, and have not been replaced or restored, unless only in a very limited scale. in this regard, it is critical to pay teachers' wages, as the current difficult circumstances have led an increasing number of them to stop teaching;

- 22- *Mandates* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to prepare for an Arab-international conference in support of development in the Republic of Yemen, under the auspices of the League of Arab States in 2024, in cooperation and coordination with the Government of Yemen, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, donor countries and institutions, in which practical measures would be taken to implement the Yemeni Government's plan that includes tangible and vetted development, investment and service projects, and to provide employment opportunities for youth;
- 23- *Calls on* the countries and donors who attended and contributed to the Donors Conference for Yemen, hosted by the United Nations and the governments of Switzerland and Sweden in Geneva on February 27, 2023, to fulfill their pledges; and urges the international community to provide the full support needed for the humanitarian response plan during the current fiscal year 2023, to address the growing humanitarian needs, food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics and preventable diseases, and the threat of recurring natural disasters, within the framework of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan;

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- 24- *Calls on* the international community to support the Yemeni government in carrying out plans to reform the Central Bank of Yemen, as well as its programs to address currency instability issues, such as the transfer of aid funds through the interim capital, Aden, with a greater focus on development and investment support; *and endorses* the actions taken by the Yemeni Government to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people and to mitigate the catastrophic economic and social impacts of war in the field of services, and to give greater attention to efforts made to save and improve electricity, water and road paving services and other vital areas that fulfill the basic needs of the Yemeni people, which was severely impacted by the war and instability conditions;
- 25- *Calls for* the international community's urgent assistance and contribution to resolving the tragedy of the displaced Yemenis, to halt the Houthis from attacks against their camps; *emphasizes* the importance of increasing the humanitarian aid, particularly in the areas that are severely damaged by the scourge of the Houthi war, and the need to intensify the Arab and international efforts to fulfill the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons in Yemen, and address the serious humanitarian situation challenges caused by the increasing displacement process, due to the Houthi attacks on civilian population in Yemen;
- 26- *Welcomes* the Yemeni government's approval to operate flights to and from Sana'a Airport, despite the numerous obstacles put up by the Houthi militia, as well as the Yemeni Government's decision to the entry of oil derivatives ships into the port of Al-Hudaydah; *and condemns* the Houthis' seizure of custom duties and taxes on these derivatives, which are only sufficient to cover the salaries of civil servants and retired persons in the Houthi-controlled areas, the continued collection of revenues and depriving staff members of their salaries, using its war effort, hostile operations against Yemenis, thus causing prolongation of the war and instability in Yemen;
- 27- *Supports* the counter-extremism and counter-terrorism efforts of the Yemeni Government; *and emphasizes* the importance of concerted Yemeni, Arab and international efforts to address the causes and conditions that provided the conducive environment for the spread of extremist ideology and terrorist groups of all kinds in Yemen, particularly the Houthi militias that have turned against the State and its legitimate institutions, all of which seek to implement a dangerous extremist terrorist scheme that aim to threaten the security and stability of Yemen, the neighboring regional environs and the Arab national security; *and highlights* the need for concerted cooperation to implement a comprehensive strategy in addition to plans and programs aiming to eradicate extremism and terrorism in Yemen;
- 28- *Calls on* the international community, governments, concerned Arab and international institutions, the United Nations and its relevant agencies to take effective and practical measures to protect Yemeni cultural heritage, and to

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confront the various risks and threats emerged from the current critical situation, which has resulted in systematic destruction, smuggling, and looting; *and calls on* the international community to take effective and practical step to ensure the safe return of looted antiquities and cultural property to Yemeni government institutions;

29- *Calls upon* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good neighborhood policy and to refrain from providing money and weapons to Houthi militias, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled into Yemen, and thus encouraging them to undermine political process efforts, hindering international efforts to end the war, violence and terrorism, converting Houthi-controlled areas into missile launch platforms, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab Al-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten Yemen's and neighboring countries' security and stability; jeopardize the regional and international security and constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council Resolution 2216; *urges* the international community to put pressure on Iran to stop interfering in Yemeni affairs, supporting Houthi coup militias, and violating international resolutions that prohibit arms exports to Houthi militias;

(R. 9005 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Affairs and National Security

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| Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* previous summit resolutions, most recently Jeddah Summit Resolution 829 adopted by the 32nd Ordinary Session on May 19, 2023,
 - *Emphasizing* previous communiqués and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8931 by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* its absolute commitment to the full sovereignty of United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and supports all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
 - 2- *Deplores* the continued attempts of the Iranian Government to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands, which violate the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and thereby undermine security and stability in the region and jeopardizing international peace and security;
 - 3- *Condemns and denounces* the Iranian Government's construction of housing facilities to settle Iranians in the three UAE islands occupied by Iran, as well as the recent escalated stances and measures taken by the Iranian authorities, including the statements issued by the Commander of the Naval Forces of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, Ali Reza Tanksiri on April 29, 2023, with Iran's intention to build illegal settlements and infrastructure and provide job opportunities in the three occupied UAE islands, and the provocative activities of Iran in the three occupied UAE islands, including the holding of marathons in the occupied Abu Musa Island on April 30, 2023.
 - 4- *Denounces* the Iranian military exercises in the three occupied UAE Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, their territorial waters, airspace territory,

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continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the three Islands which form an integral part of the territories of the United Arab Emirates, the most recent of which was the Iranian military naval exercises and conduct of combat exercises on the three occupied UAE islands on August 1, 2023; *and demands* Iran to stop such violations and provocative acts, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign State, and do not contribute to confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region and jeopardize security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

- 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices in the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island and the establishment of illegal settlements and settlement projects on the three islands; *and demands* Iran to remove these illegal facilities and to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;
- 6- *Denounces and condemns* the repeated visits made by senior Iranian officials to the three occupied UAE Islands, Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, the most recent of which was the visit of the Iranian Minister of Interior, Ahmed Vahidi, to Abu Musa Island and Greater Tunb Island on December 27, 2023; *condemns* all hostile Iranian steps, considering these a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates on its territories, that is inconsistent with the efforts and attempts being made to find a peaceful settlement; and calls on Iran to stop taking such provocative and escalating steps;
- 7- *Emphasizes that* all these escalated measures and provocative Iranian claims to justify its occupation of the three UAE islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, contradict Iran's declared desire for de-escalation in the region, as well as with the positive trend in the relationship between the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and with the general tendency in the region towards avoiding escalation and extending bridges of understanding and reaching settlement of differences through dialogue, respect for state sovereignty, and joint action for the stability and prosperity of the region and its peoples; *considers* such escalated measures and Iranian claims shall not alter the nature of the conflict over these islands, nor shall confer any legitimacy to the Iranian occupation, nor shall establish any Iranian rights in these islands; *calls on* Iran to adhere to the principles and rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations related to the peaceful resolution of disputes between States;
- 8- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied Islands: Greater and the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 9- *Reiterates its demand that* the Iranian Government end its occupation of the three UAE Islands, to desist from imposing a fait accompli by force, to stop building any facilities on the Islands with the aim of changing their demographic and population composition, to call off all these procedures and to remove all the facilities

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previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and claims void with no legal standing and do not impair the firm right of the United Arab Emirates to its three Islands, inconsistent with the provisions of international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention; *and demands* Iran to resolve this dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and rules of international law, including the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;

- 10- *Expresses hope that* the Islamic Republic of Iran re-considers its rejection to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the UAE three Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
- 11- *Demands* Iran to render effective its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States to promote dialogue and to end tensions, by taking practical and tangible steps in word and deed, and responding genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the United Arab Emirates, by the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, other Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
- 12- *Expresses* the commitment of all Arab States in their contacts with Iran to raise the issue of Iran's occupation of the three Islands so as to emphasize the need to end this occupation on the basis that the three occupied Islands are occupied Arab territories;
- 13- *Informs* the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council Presidency of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;
- 14- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9006 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Security of Navigation and Energy Supply in
the Arabian Gulf Region**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* Resolution 8932 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023,
- *Taking note of* Resolution 8725 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Level of Permanent Representatives, which was held on January 23, 2022, on targeting the civilian sites and facilities by the Houthi terrorist militia in the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note of* the communiqué and declarations issued by the two emergency summits of the Council of the League of Arab States and the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council on May 31, 2019 in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, on the safety of navigation and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf and the entire region, as well as all relevant previous statements and resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
- *Taking note of* the final communiqué and "Makkah Declaration" adopted by the 14th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on May 31, 2019, on the terrorist attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the sabotage acts in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist attack against the "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on September 14, 2019,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on November 18, 2019,
- *Taking note of* the announcement of the establishment of the "Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden" on 6 January 2020,
- *Taking note of* the outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council convened on August 9, 2021 on "Strengthening Maritime Security: A Case for International Cooperation",
- *Recalling* all relevant rules of international law on the security of navigation, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,

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- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the principle of freedom of maritime navigation in international waters, according to the applicable rules of international law and conventions of the law of the sea;
- 2- *Calls for* ensuring the security and safety of maritime navigation in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea and energy supply lines;
- 3- *Condemns* all acts against security and safety of navigation, offshore installations, energy supply, oil pipelines and installations in the Arabian Gulf and other waterways, which threaten the security of Arab States, undermine the Arab national security and harm international peace and security;
- 4- *Addresses* existing threats to the freedom of international commercial navigation and maritime transport within the framework of established international laws and rules, particularly those resulting from the actions of non-state entities and terrorist movements, which pose an unacceptable threat to global trade and international peace and security, and *emphasizes* solidarity among all States in maintaining security and freedom of lawful maritime navigation, both on the high seas and in vital straits;
- 5- *Deplores* the attacks on oil tankers and commercial vessels in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, including the attack on two Saudi oil tankers, a Norwegian oil tanker and an Emirati shipping vessel in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates on May 12, 2019, in addition to the attack on Panama- and Marshall Islands-flagged oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman on June 13, 2019, the Mercer Street tanker on July 29, 2021, and the attempted hijacking of the ship Asphalt Princess on 4th August 2021, as criminal acts jeopardizing the security and safety of international maritime traffic;
- 6- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia drone attacks against two oil pumping stations in the cities of Dawadmi and Afif in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on May 14, 2019, which targeted the international oil supply;
- 7- *Condemns* Iranian authorities' seizure of vessels in the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf, in flagrant violation of international law; *and calls on* Iran to refrain from practicing such aggressive acts, to abide by the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of maritime navigation;
- 8- *Condemns and denounces* Iran's launch of military naval maneuvers and combat exercises from the occupied Abu Musa Island of the United Arab Emirates, on August 1, 2023, and its deployment of ships equipped with missiles in the Arabian Gulf region, considering this an escalation of tension, which increases the risks of threatening the security of navigation and energy supplies corridors and international trade, and undermines regional efforts to calm and restore relations in a way that

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strengthens communication bridges and promotes dialogue and the keenness to work together for the stability and prosperity of the region;

- 9- *Condemns* the terrorist sabotage attack against "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, using drones and cruise missiles on September 14, 2019, which represents a serious escalation aiming to destabilize the security of the Kingdom and the entire region and threatening global energy supplies and global economy;
- 10- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on November 18, 2019, including "Rabigh-3" that belongs to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, calling on them to refrain from exercising such practices that threaten the safety and freedom of maritime navigation;
- 11- *Condemns* the entry of three Iranian boats into the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in June 2020; *and affirms that* the Kingdom will not allow any transgressions in its waters that jeopardize the safety of the Kingdom's water crossings and economy, and consequently Arab security;
- 12- *Condemns* the Houthi militia's targeting of oil installations, north of Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on November 23, 2020, in addition to targeting an oil tanker in the port of Jeddah by an explosive-laden boat on December 14, 2020, which is considered a serious threat to international trade;
- 13- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia's hijacking the United Arab Emirates-flagged cargo ship Al-Rawabi off the port of Hodeidah and detaining its crew members and cargo, and threatening international shipping lines off the Yemeni coast on January 2, 2022, which constitute a flagrant violation of the principle of freedom of maritime navigation and global trade in international law and the United Nations Convention on the Law of seas and in violation of international humanitarian law;
- 14- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates against the practices and attacks targeting the safety of navigational channels, energy supply in the Arabian Gulf, and safeguarding the security and safety of the region, its people and its residents; *supports* the investigation to hold the perpetrators of these acts accountable and bring them to justice; *and endorses* the outcome of the ongoing investigations on the attack incident of the four ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates conducted by the United Arab Emirates and international partners, which indicate that these attacks most likely were perpetrated by State actor;
- 15- *Welcomes* the announcement on establishing the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on January 6, 2020 and the implementation of its Charter as of October 29, 2020, which would contribute to strengthening coordination and consultation mechanisms among the Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden on means to address the challenges

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facing the region and secure its maritime passages, enhancing economic cooperation, trade and investment exchange, and protecting the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and other areas agreed upon by the GCC countries; *values* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the headquarters of this Council; and commends the efforts of the States that have contributed to the establishment of this Council in support for the restoration of security and stability in the region;

- 16- *Commends* the outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council held on August 9, 2021 on “Strengthening Maritime Security: A Case for International Cooperation”, chaired by the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, to discuss the continuing threats to the security and safety of international maritime transport;
- 17- *Urges* States to continue the coordination to protect international maritime transport from any external threats that might affect the security of navigation and energy supplies; and calls upon the Security Council to assume its responsibility to ensure the freedom of navigation, its security and safety; to safeguard the security and stability across the region; to take a firm action against activities and attempts aiming to threaten the freedom of navigation and energy supply in the region;
- 18- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report on the developments of security of navigation and energy supply in the region to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9007 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Affairs and National Security

Upholding a Unified Arab Position towards the Violation of Iraq's Sovereignty by Turkish Forces

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Note no. 03/C/1049/04 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on February 28, 2021,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, most recently Resolution 831 by the 32nd Ordinary Session at the Summit Level in Jeddah on May 19, 2023, and Ministerial Resolutions, most recently Resolution 8933 by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on December 24, 2015 concerning its condemnation of the Turkish forces' incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
- 2- *Deplores and condemns* the recent repeated Turkish aggression against Iraq, which led to the martyrdom and injury of a number of Iraqi officers, soldiers and civilians and to damaging villages and civilian facilities in the area, considering such acts a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and security, the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and good-neighborhood; *and affirms* the support of the Republic of Iraq in all its measures in this regard to preserve its security and sovereignty;
- 3- *Calls on* the League of Arab States Member States to request the Turkish side (within bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, according to Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council on December 24, 2015, and to address these issues within their contacts with the Turkish Side;

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- 4- *Calls upon* the Member States to request the Turkish Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and to refrain from these provocative acts, which undermine confidence-building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
- 5- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures taken in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim at the Turkish Government withdrawal of its forces from Iraqi territories, thus consolidating sovereignty of the Government of Iraq over its entire territories;
- 6- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow up on the implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council on December 24, 2015 and to submit a report on his efforts hereof to the next League of Arab States Council's ordinary session;
- 7- *Reaffirms* the need for the Security Council Arab Member to continue following the request concerning the withdrawal Turkish forces from Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary measures hereof until the full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.

(R. 9008 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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- The **State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this Resolution.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Relevant Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
- Taking note of holding the Ninth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with following up on Turkish interference in the internal affairs of Arab States on March 6, 2024 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General,
- *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,

Continues the deliberations of the Committee to follow the developments in Arab-Turkish relations and submit recommendations to the Council.

(R. 9009 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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- Interpretative Declaration regarding a draft resolution related to Turkish interference in Arab affairs: Algeria emphasized, once again, its rejection of all forms of interference in the countries' internal affairs and affirmed its commitment to authoritative international resolutions and the necessity of adopting constructive dialogue between the Arab States and the neighboring countries that belong to the Islamic civilization, within the framework of respecting the sovereignty of each state, away from threats and provocations for the sake of lasting peace between states and supporting just causes, especially the question of Palestine.
 - The **State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this Resolution, accusing it of double standards.
 - Somalia has emphasized its previous reservation to the item entitled "Turkey's Interference in the Arab States' Internal Affairs".
 - Lebanon has registered its reservation to this Resolution.
 - The State of Libya has registered its reservation to the Resolution entitled "Turkey's Interference in the Arab States' Internal Affairs".

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Peace and Development Support in the
Republic of Sudan**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at the Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan, and *having been briefed by* the Head of the Sudanese Delegation,
- *In light of* the League of Arab States Council Resolution 8935 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session at the Ministerial level on September 6, 2023 and Communiqué 252 by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Permanent Representatives Level on April 16, 2023 regarding developments of the situation in the Republic of Sudan, Resolution 8913 by the resumed Session of the League of Arab States Council Meeting at the Permanent Representatives Level on May 1, 2023 and Resolution 8915 by the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the Ministerial level on May 7, 2023,
- *Taking note of* the convening of the First Meeting of the Arab Liaison Group concerned with following up on developments in the situation in the Republic of the Sudan,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan in maintaining its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; *rejects* any interference in its internal affairs, given that the current crisis is an internal affair; *and affirms* the need to preserve Sudan's national State institutions, averting their collapse, and preventing any external interference in Sudanese affairs;
- 2- *Commends* the Jeddah Humanitarian Declaration, which was reached through Saudi-American efforts in cooperation with international and regional initiatives on May 11, 2023, and signed by the Sudanese Armed Forces and the rebel Rapid Support Forces, regarding renewal of commitments to international humanitarian law applicable to this armed conflict; *urges* the full implementation of the Declaration, including taking steps to facilitate the increase in humanitarian aid and the exit of military forces from

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civilian areas, housing and service facilities, and implementing confidence-building measures in preparation for reaching a permanent cessation of hostilities; *and urges* the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces to abide by the same, which will facilitate the alleviation of the suffering of the Sudanese people;

- 3- *Commends* Cairo's efforts through its use of a number of initiatives aimed at finding solutions to the Sudanese crisis, including Cairo's hosting of the summit of neighboring countries on July 13, 2023, which set a comprehensive path for the Sudanese crisis focusing on the areas of ceasefire, facilitating humanitarian efforts, and establishing a comprehensive dialogue between the Sudanese parties, and the subsequent meetings at the level of Foreign Ministers in N'Djamena and New York, which contributed to the foreign ministers' agreement to translate the agreed upon conditions at the summit of neighboring countries by agreeing on an action plan for the three areas referred to above, in a way that helps put an end to this crisis and supports efforts to launch a Sudanese-led dialogue that respects Sudanese sovereignty;
- 4- *Welcomes* the inaugural meeting of the Arab Contact Group concerned with following up on developments of the situation in the Republic of Sudan, with the participation of Foreign Ministers of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the League of Arab States Secretary-General; *and emphasizes* the pivotal role of the Contact Group in striving for an urgent settlement of the ongoing crisis and an immediate and sustainable ceasefire in order to safeguard the capabilities of Sudanese people; *and underlines* the significance of the Contact Group's continued efforts and good offices with the Sudanese parties to give priority to the voice of wisdom, uphold the highest interests of Sudan, and reach solutions that lead to meeting the ambitions and aspirations of the Sudanese people towards security, stability and development;
- 5- *Welcomes* all humanitarian aid provided by all sisterly Arab States to confront the humanitarian consequences of the situation, including the Arab Republic of Egypt, which is hosting a large number of displaced Sudanese; *and calls upon* the Secretariat and Arab States to redouble their efforts to provide additional aid;
- 6- *Calls upon* member states to endorse endeavors aimed at integrating Sudan into international financial institutions to benefit from international initiatives to exempt the debts of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), to resume international development aid to Sudan, and lift any restrictions imposed on Sudan in international and regional organizations; *and emphasizes* and strengthens coordination between the government of the Republic of Sudan and creditor Arab states and Arab funds with a view to canceling the bilateral debt of Sudan;
- 7- *Urges* the Secretariat General and member states to support the Sudanese government in its endeavors to consolidate peace and stability, promoting the democratic transition in the forthcoming stage, achieving the goals and priorities of the

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transitional period; *and calls on* parties yet to engage in the peace agreement to actively participate in the peace process;

- 8- *Emphasizes* the need to respond promptly to the ongoing crisis and provide emergency assistance in the fields of humanitarian assistance, health and educational aspects and provide the necessary facilities to Sudanese students and higher education institutions in Sudan;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the necessity of activating the role of the joint mechanism consisting of the Government of Sudan and the League of Arab States in order to review the current humanitarian conditions and uphold previous commitments; *and underlines* the importance of the Arab States resuming their financial contributions to this mechanism through Sudan's account with the League of Arab States;
- 10- *Commends* the League of Arab States Secretary-General's call for holding an emergency session, via video conferencing, for the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs, chaired by the State of Qatar, as well as an emergency session for the Council of Arab Ministers of Health, chaired by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, simultaneously with the convention of the League of Arab States Council's session at the level of permanent representatives for a comprehensive Arab response to the current crisis and its humanitarian and health consequences on the Sudanese people; *and supports* reconstruction efforts, rehabilitating war-damaged institutions, and providing development and economic assistance to Sudan and its people;
- 11- *Welcomes* the initiative of the League of Arab States Secretary-General and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development to support the agricultural sector in Sudan; *and urges* member states, Arab, regional and international organizations and Arab financing institutions to mobilize support for its implementation;
- 12- *Expresses gratitude to* the Secretary-General for his efforts to support the priorities of Sudan in the transitional period; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his coordination efforts at the Arab level, and to promote communication between the League of Arab States and international organizations and initiatives to address developments of the situation in Sudan and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9010 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Support for the Federal Republic
of Somalia**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Previous Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
 - Resolution 8988 adopted by the Extraordinary Session on January 17, 2024,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes support for* the security, stability, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, *supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to safeguard Somali sovereignty on land, sea and air, and *affirms* the right of the Federal Republic of Somalia to legitimately defend its territories in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and the articles of the Charter of the League of Arab States, to support it in all measures to be taken to confront the attempt to attack it within the framework of international legitimacy; *emphasizes* the firm Arab position of categorically rejecting any action that disturbs or violates the sovereignty of the Somali State, or attempts to take advantage of the delicate internal Somali situation or the stalled ongoing Somali negotiations between the Somali people on the relationship of the Somali regions with the federal government, to seize parts of Somali territory in violation of the rules and the principles of international law, which threatens the unity of the Somali state as a whole;
- 2- *Reaffirms* solidarity and full support with the position of the Somali state with all its agencies, which considers the “Memorandum of Understanding ”signed on January 1, 2024 between the Federal Republic of Ethiopia and the “Somaliland ”region null and void and unacceptable, and represents a blatant violation of the principles of international law, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia, good-neighborhood relations, peaceful coexistence and stability in the region, and rejection of this Memorandum and any legal, political, commercial or military implications arising thereof;

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- 3- *Rejects* attempts to benefit from the aforementioned “Memorandum of Understanding” to create a new geopolitical reality in the Gulf of Aden and off the Somali coast and the Red Sea, considering a threatening step to Arab national security and navigation in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden;
- 4- *Commends* the efforts and communications made by the Secretary-General with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and the efforts of the Arab ambassadorial councils in New York and a number of international capitals in support of the right of the Republic of Somalia to safeguard the unity and integrity of its territory;
- 5- *Welcomes* the formation of a working group at the Ministerial Level in implementation of Paragraph 10 of Resolution 8988 of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level in its extraordinary session on January 17, 2024, chaired by the Federal Republic of Somalia and membership of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Secretary-General, to follow up on the implementation of the aforementioned resolution and to communicate with international and regional partners in this regard;
- 6- *Supports* Somali efforts in confronting terrorism and extremism; *and commends* the great sacrifices of the Somali National Army in the war against terrorism, and the great role of the Somali people in this war, which has enabled the recovery and liberation of territories from the hands of terrorist movements;
- 7- *Commends* the United Nations Security Council Resolution of December 1, 2023 to lift the arms embargo imposed on Somalia since 1992, and expresses confidence that this step will help support peace and prosperity throughout Somalia and the entire region;
- 8- *Commends* the success of the Federal Government of Somalia in obtaining the cancellation of \$4.5 billion of its external debt under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative;
- 9- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 826 adopted by the 32nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level in Jeddah on May 19, 2023, which was also emphasized by Resolution 801 by the 31st Ordinary Session of Algiers Summit on 2nd November 2022, and Resolution 756 of the 30th Ordinary Session of Tunisia Summit on March 31, 2019, and Resolution 718 by 29th Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on April 15, 2018 and Resolution 684 by the 28th Ordinary Session of Amman Summit on March 29, 2017 and Resolution 626 of the 26th Ordinary Session of the Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on March 29, 2015 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of 10 million USD for one year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat to support the Somali Government’s budget to establish and manage active institutions and to implement security and stability

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programs, fight corruption and violence and provide important and essential services;

- 10- *Urges to* build on the outcome of the Special Conference to Support Somalia, which was convened at the headquarter of the League of Arab States under the title “Drought, Food Security and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in Somalia”, on December 6, 2022, and chaired by the League of Arab States Secretary-General, the United Nations Resident Representative to Somalia, H.E. the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia's envoy for drought and humanitarian affairs, with the participation of high-level delegations from the Somali government and representatives from Arab member states, relevant United Nations organizations, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, the Arab Organization for the Red Crescent and Red Cross, the Arab Water Council, the Qatari Red Crescent, Qatar Charity, the Egyptian Red Crescent, Kuwait's Direct Aid Society, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; particularly establishing a permanent Arab international cooperation mechanism to address drought in Somalia and enhance the resilience of the Somali people, consisting of the League of Arab States, the United Nations, the Somali Federal Government, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Center for Studies of Dry Zones and Dry Lands, the World Food Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Arab civil society organizations in Somalia concerned with water, agriculture and food security, Arab and international financing funds, and relevant international organizations;
- 11- *Emphasizes* once again the Arab States, specialized Arab organizations, ministerial councils and Arab funds to develop comprehensive and integrated Arab policies and plans, that include investment in Somali productive sectors (livestock, fisheries and agriculture), and to open Arab markets to Somali exports from these sectors to enable the Government and people of Somalia to find sustainable solutions to the food crisis and drought disasters.
- 12- *Commends* the efforts of the Royal Humanitarian Foundation of the Kingdom of Bahrain in supporting the Federal Republic of Somalia in the education, health, relief and water sectors; including the construction of Bahrain Scientific Complex/Somalia National University, the Kingdom of Bahrain Specialized Hospital, performing vision restoration and correction eye surgery for 4,200 patients, sending a relief shipment with a total of 200 tons of shelter, medical and food supplies, and the digging of 10 artesian wells;
- 13- *Praises* the State of Kuwait's efforts to assist and support Somalia in confronting the disaster of drought, as well as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development's response to the discussions of the High-level Conference to support and assist Somalia, which was held on December 6, 2022, at the Secretariat headquarters on "Drought, Food Security, and Enhancing Adaptation Capacity to

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Climate Changes in Somalia" by allocating aid, with an amount of 200,000 Kuwaiti dinars (approximately 650,000 USD) to the Kuwaiti Direct Aid Society, which will manage the implementation of this aid and use it to finance the drilling and preparation of artesian wells to provide water in a number of Somali villages affected by drought;

- 14- *Urges* Arab States to provide financial and technical support to the Somali National Water Resources Strategy (2021-2025) in a way that contributes to saving Somalia; *and urges* the Secretariat to consult and coordinate with the Government of Somalia and concerned Arab States to hold a conference to support this strategy and develop an international Arab action map to combat drought and enhance water, agricultural and food security in Somalia;
- 15- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to engage in consultations and coordination with the Federal Government of Somalia and relevant Arab and international organizations in order to convene a comprehensive conference aimed at supporting Somalia in various economic, development and humanitarian fields;
- 16- *Urges* the Somali Government and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to reach a financial agreement that will allow the Fund to resume its historical efforts in Somalia; *and thanks* the Fund for its willingness to make efforts to provide appropriate means of support to Somalia's development efforts;
- 17- *Calls on* the Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military and security institutions and to intensify efforts aimed at enhancing the capabilities of Somalia's security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops from Somalia; *appreciates* the Arab efforts and assistance at the bilateral level in this regard; *and emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat with information on these Arab efforts in a way that helps in registering, coordinating and maximizing benefit thereof;
- 18- *Appreciates* the important role of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) in strengthening the security situation in cooperation with Somali forces; *and condemns* Al-Shabaab's attacks and terrorist acts against the Somali people and Government and against regional and international missions in Somalia;
- 19- *Thanks* the States that settled their contribution to "Support for Somalia "account; *and calls upon* the Member States that have not settled their contributions to meet their pledges in implementation of the League of Arab States summit resolutions;
- 20- *Urges* Arab States to contribute to assisting Somalia in implementing the priorities of the Somalia National Development Plan, particularly in the fields of youth employment, support for the education, health, livestock, fisheries and energy sectors, in coordination with specialized Arab organizations, and to benefit from the investment opportunities currently available in Somalia's economy;

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- 21- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat for the annual contribution to support the Somali students' education fees from the Somalia account at the Secretariat; *calls upon* the Secretariat, in coordination with the Government of Somalia, to hold a technical workshop in the field of university youth employment, in which relevant Somali Government agencies, representatives of the Somali private sector and relevant international bodies; World Bank, International Labor Organization, United Nations Development Program and the African Development Bank, participate to develop a long-term program that maximizes Somalia's benefit from the expertise and capabilities of Somali youth who are enrolled in undergraduate and graduate education programs in Arab States in supporting development plans in Somalia, particularly in highly specialized fields that suffer from Somalia's brain drain;
- 22- *Commends* the existing cooperation between the Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which culminated with translating of the Somali Constitution to Arabic language, and printing 50,000 copies; *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali Government to complete the Arabization process of relevant Somali laws;
- 23- *Requests* the Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to provide every possible support to the Somali Government to address the negative impacts of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic; *and thanks* the Arab States that have provided relief and humanitarian support to the Somali people, including urgent medical assistance to support the efforts exerted to combat the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 24- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host a conference for supporting education sector in Somalia; which has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic circumstances; *calls upon* the Member States to effectively participate in this conference, particularly the Ministries concerned with education to support the Somali education process and to spread the Arabic language in Somali schools and education curricula; *and requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the Secretariat in this regard;
- 25- *Calls on* Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat to provide the Somali Government with every support, in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields; *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by the League of Arab States' office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects in Somalia such as hospitals and schools, with valuable support from specialized Arab ministerial councils;
- 26- *Commends* the establishment of the joint committee in charge of Somalia's affairs, comprising the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health to support the social and health aspects in the Somali Development Plan, assist in

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building Somali capacity in these two areas and to enjoy the maximum benefit from the Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve the Somali society;

- 27- *Supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the dumping of toxic waste off the Somali coast, which are crimes that endanger Somali citizens' health, depriving them from their natural resources and jeopardizing the safety of the coasts of a number of Arab countries bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea;
- 28- *Condemns* piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden; *underlines* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to counter these operations; *and emphasizes* the importance of the League of Arab States' participation in the ongoing international efforts to combat piracy and illegal fishing; *and commends* the ongoing Arab endeavors to enhance cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into consideration the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
- 29- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to these States; *and urges* the Arab States that does not have embassies in Mogadishu to open missions thereof;
- 30- *Urges* the Secretariat, in cooperation and coordination with the concerned Somali authorities, to contribute to providing the needs of health sector, firefighting and environment sanitation in Somalia, and funding the transfer of physicians thereto, purchase of two fire-fighting vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiology laboratory equipment, expenses of which to be deducted from "Support for Somalia" bank account at the League of Arab States;
- 31- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards affirming the Arab contribution in achieving national reconciliation, providing development and relief assistance and addressing the Somali external debts issue; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report to the Council of the League of Arab States at its next session.

(R. 9011 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Affairs and National Security

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| Support for the Union of the Comoros |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - The Report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Union of the Comoros,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
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1- *Emphasizes* absolute commitment to the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;

- 2- *Reaffirms* the Comorian identity of the Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island; its unrecognition of the results of the referendum conducted in France on March 29, 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, converting it into a French province; *and considers* the measures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and shall not entail any rights nor obligations;
- 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination and cooperation efforts with regional and international organizations to support the demands and positions of the Union of the Comoros concerning the Island of Mayotte;
- 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat to continue exerting further efforts with relevant authorities in the Union of the Comoros to achieve renaissance and development goals, which the country seeks to achieve by 2030;

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- 5- *Calls on* the Secretariat to cooperate and coordinate with the concerned Comoros bodies to build on the outcome of the International Donors' Conference in Support of Development and Investment in the Comoros Union, which was held in Paris in December 2019;

- 6- *Requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the ministries of education in the Arab States and relevant joint Arab institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to support the development of the nascent National University in Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination efforts with ALECSO concerning this matter;

- 7- *Calls upon* the Member States, specialized Arab councils and the Secretariat to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and to provide it with the necessary support, particularly in light of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic;

- 8- *Requests* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to deal with the issue of foreign debts of the Union of the Comoros in contribution to the establishment of peace and development in the country;

- 9- *Thanks* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through the Secretariat's "Support for Comoros" banking account; *and calls upon* other States to settle their contributions to assist the Secretariat in supporting the Comoros in its infrastructure development;

- 10- *Calls on* the Arab ambassadors' councils in capitals that host international and regional organizations to contribute as they deem appropriate to cover the expenses of their diplomatic missions in the Comoros; *and thanks* the Member States that support the Comoros' diplomatic missions;

- 11- *Expresses appreciation for* the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support of the national accord, stability and development in the Union of the Comoros, *and requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report hereof to be submitted to

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the next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

(R. 9012 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Peaceful Resolution of Djibouti -Eritrea Border
Dispute**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* the necessity to respect the sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Djibouti and rejects any aggression on Djiboutian territories;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the necessity to implement Security Council Resolution 2444 of November 14, 2018, which urged, in Paragraph 7, the Djibouti and Eritrean sides to continue efforts to settle their dispute peacefully, in accordance with international law, through conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or any other means of dispute settlement on which they agree, and to support the efforts exerted to demark the borders between the two neighboring countries, in a way that leads to full normalization of relations.

(R. 9013 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Affairs and National Security

The Ethiopian Dam

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Note No. 459 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on February 27, 2024,
 - *Recalling* the relevant Resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council, the most recent of which was the Resolution by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 15, 2021 and the Resolution by the Extraordinary Session of Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 23, 2020, Resolution by the 153rd Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on March 4, 2020, Resolution by the 159th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level and the Resolution by the 160th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023,
 - *Emphasizing* relevant Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, the most recent of which are Resolutions 785 and 786 by the 31st Ordinary Session of the Algiers Summit held on 1-2 November 2022, and Resolution 833 by the Jeddah Summit, which was held on May 19, 2023,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of permanent representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes that* the water security of the Republic of Sudan and Arab Republic of Egypt is an integral part of Arab national security; *and rejects* any action or measure affecting their rights in the Nile River waters;
 - 2- *Expresses serious concern about* the continued unilateral measures to fill and operate the Ethiopian Dam, which violate the applicable rules of international law, particularly the Declaration of Principles signed by Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia in Khartoum on March 23, 2015;
 - 3- *Expresses deep concern* about Ethiopia's intransigence that blocked all negotiating tracks related to the Ethiopian dam without reaching a fair, balanced and legally binding agreement on the rules for filling and operating the Ethiopian dam that

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achieves the common interests of the three countries and preserves the water rights of Egypt and Sudan, as a result of the strict Ethiopian positions that ignore the water interests of the two downstream countries, Egypt and Sudan, and the rules of international law;

- 4- *Urges* Ethiopia to refrain from taking any unilateral measures that could jeopardize Egypt and Sudan's water interests;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of the three Countries' adherence to international law principles, the most important of which is the rule "not to cause significant harm" to the use of water for the riparian states that share transboundary rivers, the principle of equitable and reasonable use of international watercourses, the principle of cooperation and the principle of notification and prior consultation;
- 6- *Continues to* mandate the Arab member of the Security Council, as well as the committee formed in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States on June 23, 2020, which is charged with follow-up on the developments of the issue and coordinating with the Security Council in this regard, to intensify their efforts and continue to coordinate closely with the Republic of Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt on future steps to be taken; *and calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities regarding this issue, which shall jeopardize regional and international peace and security;
- 7- *Continues to* include this issue as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit and Ministerial levels until a solution is reached that preserves Egypt and Sudan's water rights.

(R. 9014 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

**Iranian Interference in the Internal Affairs of
Arab States**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*

- **The note of the Secretariat,**
- The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,

- *Emphasizing* all the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit and Ministerial Levels on this matter, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 758 by the 30th Ordinary Session on March 31, 2019, Resolutions 785 and 786 Resolutions by the 31st Ordinary Session at the Summit Level in Algiers on 2 November 2022 and Resolution 830 by 32nd Ordinary Session on May 19, 2023 in Jeddah, Resolution 8940 by 160th Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023 on "Iranian 's Interference in the Arab States' Internal Affairs" and the Final Communiqué adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level held in Mecca on May 30, 2019,

- Having been briefed by Heads of delegations and the Secretary-General,

- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,

- 1- *Welcomes* the agreement reached between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beijing upon the initiative of His Excellency Chinese President Xi Jinping, which includes resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries, reopening their missions, activating the security cooperation agreement and the general agreement for cooperation in the economic, trade, investment, scientific, artistic, cultural, sports and youth fields between the two countries; *and emphasizes that* this agreement is a positive step towards settling differences and resolving all regional disputes through dialogue and diplomatic means, as well as establishing relations between countries based on understanding, mutual respect, good neighborhood, respect for state sovereignty, non-interference in their internal affairs, and adherence to the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as international laws and norms;
- 2- *Appreciates* the efforts of the Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of Iraq in hosting the Saudi-Iranian dialogue rounds in 2021-2022, as well as the efforts of the People's Republic of China in sponsoring and hosting the talks that resulted in the agreement to resume Saudi-Iranian diplomatic relations, and looking forward to this step contributing to enhancing security and peace in region;

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- 3- *Emphasizes* that cooperative relations between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran must be based on the principle of good neighborhood and refraining from the use or threat of force; condemns the interference of Iran in the internal affairs of Arab States, as that is a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighborhood and sovereignty of States; and affirms the importance of taking steps that shall enhance confidence confidence building measures and achieve security and stability in the region;
- 4- Rejects interference in the Arab affairs, which shall fuel sectarian strife; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that incite strife, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries, and to refrain from supporting and funding militias and armed parties in the Arab States;
- 5- *Strongly condemns* the launch of drones, ballistic missiles, and other types of missiles as a threat to Arab national security; *and emphasizes* the legitimate right of states to defend their territories pursuant to Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations Charter; *and supports* them in any measures they decide to take, within the framework of international resolutions, in response to these violations;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of standing firmly and strongly against any attempts that threaten the energy security and the freedom and safety of offshore installations in the Arabian Gulf and other sea lanes; considering these attempts a serious threat to security and peace in the region and the whole world and to the stability of the global economy;
- 7- Commends the efforts exerted by the security agencies of the Gulf Cooperation Council States, which were able to abort many terrorist plans, and arrest members of terrorist organizations tasked with implementing these plans;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the necessity of immediately ceasing supplying armed groups in Arab States with weapons with ballistic missiles and other types of missiles; *calls on* the international community to take deterrent measures against the proliferation threat that is destabilizing the region; *condemns* hostile and inciting discourse, stirring up sedition and inciting hatred; *and emphasizes* the need to stop spreading extremism and sectarianism, interfering in the states' internal affairs and inciting sectarian strife and promoting violence;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the ban on broadcasting on Arab satellites satellite channels, given the threat these channels present to Arab national security through inciting sectarian and ethnic strife; and requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of this resolution with pertinent actors;
- 10- *Underlines* the need to stop the media campaigns against the Arab States, which undermine the fraternal bonds that bind the region's neighboring countries;
- 11- *Emphasizes* the need to monitor any Iranian actions aiming to undermine security and stability in the region, and to prevent any interference in the Arab states'

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- internal affairs, particularly in Yemen, which is a national security issue for the Gulf countries in particular and the Arab States in general; and to stop supporting and arming for militias, against Yemen's legitimate Government, as a way to transform Yemen into a missile launching pad against Yemen's neighbors and to threaten navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which adversely affect the security and stability of Yemen, its neighboring countries and the entire region, and represent a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
- 12- *Condemns* any disruptive role by inciting the Houthi Militia's subversion of state power and its institutions; the destruction of the social fabric and their continued hostile military operations against civilian objects and population and by providing the Houthi Militia with smuggled weapons, ballistic missiles and drones, funding and training, thus prolonging the war, exacerbating the suffering of the Yemeni people and undermining all UN-brokered peace initiatives by pursuing a policy of escalation, and of shuffling cards and confusing the situation with any solution for the crisis in Yemen, including the appointment of a coup militias "ambassador" and a military governor in Sana'a, whose mandate is to undermine any effort aiming to achieve political settlement in Yemen, its seizure of the Yemeni Embassy in Tehran, as well as its movable and immovable property, thereby representing a serious precedent in international relations, and a flagrant violation of the rules of international law, all of which require the Security Council to condemn these actions in order to preserve the rules of international relations;
- 13- *Supports* all peaceful measures and means taken by the UAE to restore its sovereignty over its occupied islands (Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa), in accordance with international law;
- 14- *Denounces* the statements made by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson about the conditions of prisoners in the Kingdom of Bahrain; *emphasizes* the importance of respecting and abiding by the principles of the United Nations Charter that call for good neighborhood and non-interference in the internal affairs of states; and urges Iranian officials to be more accurate and not to be misled by false information that undermines Arab-Iranian relations and sends a negative message about Iran's continuous interference in Arab affairs;
- 15- *Emphasizes* the Resolution issued by the extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level in its held on 1/17/2024, entitled "Iranian violations of Iraqi territorial sovereignty;"
- 16- *Urges* Iran to abide by all international agreements and resolutions related to nuclear non-proliferation, and fully comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement, and fully cooperate with the Agency to ensure the peacefulness of the Iranian nuclear program; and

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- emphasizes that addressing the Iran's nuclear threat is critical to maintaining regional security and preventing a nuclear arms race in the region;
- 17- *Emphasizes* the need of Iran's accession to all nuclear safety accords and taking into account the region's environmental problems;
 - 18- *Affirms that* any agreement with Iran should serve as a starting point for resolving regional concerns, including issues of supplying actors outside of state frameworks and protecting state institutions, in a manner that fosters security and stability in the region;
 - 19- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat with regular reports on foreign interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
 - 20- Mandates the Secretary-General to continue his coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet, comprised of the United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Chair), the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue developing an Arab action plan to address interference in the Arab region and mobilizing international support for the Arab stance rejecting such interference;
 - 21- Decides to continue updating the concerned UN organs of any violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231, which represent a dire threat to the Arab national security;
 - 22- *Decides to* keep the item "Foreign interference in the Arab States' internal affairs" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations;
 - 23- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to take the necessary measures towards submitting this resolution to the concerned United Nations organs for issuance as an official document, requesting to place the matter on their agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations that ban interference in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
 - 24- *Mandates* the councils of Arab ambassadors in the capitals of the world and the League of Arab States missions to take the necessary measures towards referring this resolution and all documents issued by the session regarding foreign interference in the internal affairs of Arab States to the ministries of foreign affairs and the relevant agencies in those countries and organizations, and to clarify the seriousness of these interferences on regional and international security;
 - 25- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of this resolution and report to the Council of the League of Arab States at its next Ordinary Session.

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(R. 9015 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

I. Africa - Arab Relations

- A -

Africa - Arab Cooperation

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- Having considered,

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- Its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8942 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session on March 6, 2022,

- Taking note of the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,

- In light of the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,

- 1- *Requests* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Member States and the African Union Commission concerning implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period November 17-23, 2016;
- 2- *Commends* the hosting by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the Arab-Africa Summit and mandates the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the host country to schedule the Summit's date, highlighting the importance of good preparation for this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the host country to ensure its success;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat and the Commission to continue their coordination concerning the implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programs and to pursue preparation for the Joint Africa-Arab Plan of Action, in implementation of Resolution (1) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit "Joint Activity Report of the African Union Commission Chairperson and the League of Arab States Secretary-General on implementation of the Arab-Africa Partnership Strategy and the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action 2014-2016", and Resolution (7) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit on "Drafting the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action", and Resolution (10) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit entitled "Principles and Standards of participation in the meetings and events of the Arab-Africa Partnership", all of which shall contribute to promoting this partnership;

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- 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination and cooperation with the Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Africa-Arab Summit "Coordination for Financing of Africa-Arab Joint Projects";
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of exerting efforts to remove the obstacles hindering the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and the organization of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all Arab-Africa summits, with the aim of preserving the Arab-Africa relations and averting any threats thereof;
- 6- *Commends, once again,* the Declaration on Palestine adopted by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit in 2016; *and underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support of the Palestinian cause at all levels;
- 7- *Welcomes* the convening of the first meeting of the Joint Coordination Mechanism between the League of Arab States Secretariat, the African Union Commission and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on December 12, 2018 at the headquarters of the League of Arab States Secretariat; *and emphasizes* the importance of continuing the Committee meetings and completing the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a coordination mechanism in this regard, including the necessary operational procedures;
- 8- *Highlights* the importance of cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States and the African Union in the field of counter-terrorism; *and commends* the Arab Republic of Egypt's proposal to establish a joint Arab-African counter-terrorism mechanism;
- 9- *Welcomes* the joint launch by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the African Union Commission of the African Union Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, hosted in Cairo, particularly that the center's programs target a number of Arab States in the African continent;
- 10- *Commends* the outcome of the third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security convened in Khartoum, Sudan on October 31- November 2, 2016; and *mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the African Union Commission and the Arab Republic of Egypt in a view to holding, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting at a date to be determined and to ensure the good preparation thereof, according to the set criteria pursuant to Resolution (10) of Malabo Summit;
- 11- *Welcomes* the outcome of the first Joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on November 21, 2016; *and requests* the Secretariat and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and to seek implementation of Resolution (3) of the fourth

Unofficial Translation

- Arab-Africa Summit concerning the convening of a regular joint meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Trade and Finance on the sidelines of the Arab-Africa summits;
- 12- *Highlights* the importance of Member States' support for the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute to be able to assume its mandate, in implementation of the resolutions of the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in 2016 concerning the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute;
 - 13- *Expresses gratitude* to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for its ongoing support for Arab-Africa cooperation and its mechanisms and programs;
 - 14- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's equally awarding the 2019 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumet on African Development in the field of Food Security, and the 2020 Prize in the field of Education to Ubongo Learning and Molteno Institute for Language and Literacy, noting that the 2021 award was in the field of health, and the current year's award, 2023, is for education; *and commends* Kuwait's initiative presented at the Third Africa-Arab Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant one billion USD as concessionary loans, of which about 99.56% have been delivered, therefore, the Fund has fulfilled its obligation in this regard within the specified time frame; allocating one billion USD to invest in the African continent;
 - 15- *Commends* the financial grant of the State of Kuwait with an amount of five million USD for African Union Commission Medical Center project, as well as the State of Kuwait's allocation of 1.6 million USD for the establishment of the Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention;
 - 16- *Commends* His Excellency the President Abdelmadjid Tebboune's decision to allocate one billion USD to the Algerian Agency for International Cooperation for Solidarity and Development to finance development projects in African countries, particularly those of an integrated nature and those that contribute to advancing development in the African continent, based on Algeria's conviction that Africa's security and stability are connected with development;
 - 17- *Commends* the hosting by the Kingdom of Morocco of the recent of over 20,000 African students in various Moroccan institutes and universities;
 - 18- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation;
 - 19- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the League of Arab States Council's next ordinary session.

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(R. 9018 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

I. Africa - Arab Relations

- b -

**The Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to
African Countries**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- Taking note of the resolutions of the 57th Ordinary Session issued by the Board of Directors of the Fund on June 18, 2023,
- Based on the appreciation for the Fund's role in supporting the Arab-Africa cooperation,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,

Emphasizes the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that contributes to strengthening, activating and promoting Arab-African cooperation in the technical field, taking the necessary measures and providing the assistance needed to support its role in strengthening brotherly and solidarity relations between Arab and African countries, in implementation of the Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level and the Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 8811 by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023;

(R. 9019 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

II. Arab Relations with International Organizations

- A -

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| <p>Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council</p> |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Its previous resolutions, most recently Resolution 8944 issued by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
 - Recommendations of the presidential statements issued by the high-level meetings of the Security Council entitled "strengthen cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States",
 - Recommendations issued by the High-Level Unofficial Interactive Dialogue Session of the Security Council on strengthening cooperation between the Council and regional and subregional organizations,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Congratulates* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on its non-permanent membership in the Council for the period 2024-2025, while expressing full confidence that Algeria will exert every effort to promote cooperative relations between the League of Arab States and the United Nations; *and urges* the Security Council to find peaceful solutions to the Arab issues presented to it, particularly the Palestinian cause;
 - 2- *Calls upon* the Arab Group, the League of Arab States mission in New York, and the Secretariat to consult and coordinate with the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council to follow up and implement the recommendations of the presidential statements issued by the Security Council sessions, including to hold an annual high-level briefing session under the theme "Cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States" during the presidency of the Arab member, with the participation of the League of Arab States Secretary-

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General to consolidate cooperation on issues related to the maintenance of peace and security, particularly at the regional level and to discuss the possibility of holding a visit by members of the Security Council to the headquarters of the Secretariat General in Cairo with the aim of holding an informal consultative meeting with the permanent delegates and representatives of the General Secretariat;

- 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue monitoring the situation and include it on the ministerial agenda of the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9020 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

III. Arab-European Relations

- A -

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| Arab-European Dialogue |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - **Resolution 8946 issued by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,**
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the European Union to set a date agreed upon by both sides to hold the Sixth Arab-European Ministerial Meeting at the Secretariat headquarters;
 - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9022 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

III. Arab-European Relations

- B -

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| Euro-Mediterranean Partnership |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - **Resolution 8947 issued by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,**
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,

- 1- *Appreciates* the role and efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its Jordanian and EU co-presidency of the Union for the Mediterranean with the European Union since 2012;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the importance of good Arab coordination in all meetings and committees, particularly Senior Officials Committee, within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean and the Board of Governors of the Anna Lindh Foundation;
- 3- Values the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt as coordinator of the Arab group within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership;
- 4- Requests the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9023 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

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| Arab Relations with the Russian Federation |
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - **Resolution 8948 issued by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,**
- ***In light of the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,***
 - 1- *Commends* the outcomes of the Sixth Session of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum, convened in Marrakesh, Kingdom of Morocco on December 20, 2023;
 - 2- *Welcomes* the hosting by Russian Federation of the Seventh Session of the Forum in 2024; *and mandates* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Russian Federation to ensure successful preparation for this meeting;
 - 3- *Commends* the adoption of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Principles and Objectives of the Arab-Russian Cooperation Forum for the period of 2024-2026 during the Sixth Session of the Forum; *and calls upon* the Arab States to work on the implementation of the activities contained therein;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Russian side; and to discuss the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
 - 5- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9024 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

**Enhancing Cooperation with
Countries of Central Asia and the
Republic of Azerbaijan**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - **Resolution 8949 issued by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,**
- *In light of the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,*
 - 1- *Welcomes* the hosting by the State of Qatar of the Third Session of the Arab Economic and Cooperation Forum with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan on April 30, 2024, preceded by a meeting of senior officials; *and mandates* the Secretariat General to prepare well for this Session in coordination with the host country, the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan;
 - 2- *Welcomes* the holding of the First Session of the Arab Businessmen and Investors Conference with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan in the State of Qatar in conjunction with the Third Session of the Forum;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9025 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
- Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8950 on September 6, 2023 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs; Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China,
- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
 - 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the People's Republic of China in diverse areas, in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative"; *and reiterates* the Arab States solidarity with the One-China principle;
 - 2- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by Chinese diplomacy to support Arab issues so as to find peaceful solutions to the current crises in the region, in order to maintain peace and security at the regional and international levels;
 - 3- *Commends* the People's Republic of China hosting of The Seventh Session of the Arab-Chinese Energy Cooperation Conference during the period 19-20 September 2023 in Hainan Province; the Sixth Session of the Sino-Arab Exhibition, and the Fifth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Conference for Technology Transfer and Creativity on September 21-24, 2023 in Ningxia Province; the First Session of the Arab-Chinese Youth Development Forum on November 29 - December 4, 2023 in Hainan Province; the Sixth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of radio and television on December 9-11, 2023 in the city of Hangzhou;
 - 4- *Commends* the hosting by the United Arab Emirates of the Tenth Session of the Symposium on Arab-Chinese Relations and Dialogue between Arab and Chinese Cultures in Abu Dhabi from 25 to 27 October 2002;

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- 5- *Commends* the hosting by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the Fifth Session of the meeting of Arab and Chinese experts in the field of libraries and information in Riyadh on 6-9 June 2002;
- 6- *Welcomes* China's hosting of the Tenth Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum, to be held on May 30, 2024, preceded by a preparatory meeting at the level of senior officials from the Arab and Chinese sides; Mandates the Secretariat to continue to coordinate with the relevant Arab and Chinese authorities to prepare for this important meeting, which coincides with the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum;
- 7- *Commends, once again,* the Tunisian Republic desire to host the Eleventh Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the importance of active Arab participation in various activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in 2024; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue exerting every effort to coordinate with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the organization of activities and events to be held under the Forum's Executive Program, including The Sixth Session of the Arab-Chinese Friendship Conference to be held in the State of Qatar, the Third Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of health in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Fifth Session of the Arab-Chinese Women's Forum in one of the Arab States, and the Fourth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cities Forum in one of the Arab States;
- 9- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9026 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

**Arab Relations with the
Republic of India**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8951 by the 160th Ordinary Session on March 6, 2023 concerning the Arab Relations with the Republic of India,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 1- *Expresses* Member States' strong desire to strengthen relations with the Republic of India in various political, economic, social and cultural areas, through implementation of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum mechanisms;
 - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Indian side (host country) in order to schedule the Second Ministerial Session of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum at a convenient time for both parties; and emphasizes the importance of proper preparation;
 - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat to exert further efforts in coordination with concerned Arab and Indian authorities to organize various activities and events within the framework of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during the coming period, including The First Session of the Conference of Presidents of Arab and Indian Universities in India, the Second Session of the Symposium on Arab-Indian Cooperation in the field of Energy in India, the Third Session of the Arab-Indian Cultural Festival in India, and the Second Session of the Symposium on Arab-Indian Cooperation in the Field of Media in India; *and calls on* the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Forum;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9027 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab-Japan Relations

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8952 adopted by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs; Arab Relations with Japan;
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2023,
- 2- *Expresses* the Member States' keen to strengthen and promote relations with Japan in various political, economic, social and cultural areas, and benefit from the economic progress and the Japanese expertise to advance development efforts in the Arab States;
 - 3- Mandates the Secretariat to continue its efforts in coordination with the concerned Arab and Japanese authorities to implement the results of the Third Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-Japanese Political Dialogue, which was convened at the headquarters of the Secretariat General on 5 September 2023;
 - 4- *Commends* holding of the Fifth Session of the Arab-Japanese Economic Forum in 2024 in Japan, at a date to be agreed by both sides; *and mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with Arab and Japanese parties to prepare for this Forum;
 - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9028 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with the Pacific Islands

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- Having considered,

- **The note of the Secretariat,**
- **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**

- Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8953 of the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs, Arab relations with the Pacific Islands,

- In light of the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2024,

- 1- *Continues* exerting efforts to advance Arab relations with the group of Pacific Island countries, based on the outcomes of the First Session of the Ministerial Meeting between the Arab States and the Pacific Island countries, which was held in Abu Dhabi in June 2010, as well as the Second Session of this meeting, which was held in Riyadh in June 2023;
- 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Pacific side, to hold the Third Session of the Ministerial Meeting of Arab States and Pacific Small Island States at a date and place to be agreed upon by both sides;
- 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9029 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

Unofficial Translation

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

**Establishment of a Partnership Forum
between the League of Arab States and the
Association of Southeast Asian Nations
(ASEAN)**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*

- **The note of the Secretariat,**
- **The initiative of the Kingdom of Bahrain to establish a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and the ASEAN,**

- *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2024,

- 1- *Commends* the initiative of the Kingdom of Bahrain to establish a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and the ASEAN,**
- 2- Approves the Kingdom of Bahrain's proposal to launch this initiative during the 33rd Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level;**
- 3- Mandates the Secretariat General to continue its efforts in coordination with the relevant authorities to develop a draft memorandum of understanding regarding the Establishment of a Partnership Forum between the League of Arab States and the ASEAN; *authorizes* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to sign this MoU with the Secretary-General of ASEAN;**
- 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and submit a report to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.**

(R. 9030 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with South American States

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - **The note of the Secretariat,**
 - **The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,**
 - **Declaration of the Fourth Arab-South American Summit (Riyadh Declaration of 2015),**
 - Resolution 8954 issued by the 160th Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023,
 - *In light of* the outcome of the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives on March 4-5, 2024,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and participation in all scheduled activities and meetings;
- 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Regional Coordinator of South American States (Brazil), regarding Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council, which will be preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat to coordinate with the South American side to find a new date and venue of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Economy, in light of the Republic of Bolivia's withdrawal as host;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Second Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Environment following the Republic of Ecuador's decline to host it;
- 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Ministry of Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to convene a joint meeting of tourism ministers of Arab and South American countries;
- 6- *Mandates* the Secretariat to seek coordination for the convening the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education in an Arab State;

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- 7- *Commends* the Republic of Sudan's hosting of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts; *and calls for* effective participation in this meeting;
- 8- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue consultations with South American States, to consider holding a joint event to discuss all aspects of joint social cooperation, and to hold the Third Meeting of Ministers of Social Affairs in Arab and South American States;
- 9- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9031 - O.S. (161) - S 2 - 6/3/2024)