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League of Arab States□
General Secretariat□
Secretariat of the League
Council Affairs□
—

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

164th Ordinary Session

Cairo: September 2025

Index

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

164th Ordinary Session – Cairo: 1 & 4 September 2025

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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Follow-up on the Political Developments in the Palestinian Cause,
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,

- *Reaffirming* all prior resolutions and declarations issued with regard to the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the Summit Level—most recently those issued by the Baghdad Summit, Ordinary Session (34) of 2025—and at the Level of Foreign Ministers—most recently the resolutions of its 163rd Session held in April 2025—as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the Level of Permanent Representatives, most recently of which was Resolution 9169, issued at an extraordinary session on August 10, 2025,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),

1. *Reasserts* the centrality of the Palestinian cause to the entirety of the Arab nation, the Arab identity of occupied Jerusalem—the capital of the State of Palestine—and the right of the State of Palestine to full sovereignty over all its territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, along with its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources, and borders with neighboring States;
2. *Strongly condemns* the crimes of aggression, war, genocide, and crimes against humanity committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and the occupied West Bank, including Jerusalem, and the decisions and plans of the Israeli government to annex the West Bank, impose full military control over the Gaza Strip, and displace the Palestinian people; *and affirms* that these crimes constitute a flagrant aggression against all Arab States, their national security, and their political and economic interests, as well as a threat to regional and international peace and security;
3. *Strongly condemns* the statements of the head of the Israeli occupation government concerning his pursuit to establish what he called the “Greater Israel” vision, which poses a threat to Arab national security, undermines international peace and security, and requires a collective response thereto;

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4. *Calls upon* the Security Council to adopt a resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure Israel's compliance, as the occupying Power, with the Council's relevant resolutions demanding an immediate ceasefire, the cessation of genocide against the Palestinian people, the facilitation of humanitarian aid delivery to the Gaza Strip, the implementation of both the binding orders and the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice, and the prevention of the displacement of Palestinians from their lands; *and calls upon* the two Arab members of the Security Council, Algeria and Somalia, and the Arab Group in New York, to continue their efforts toward this end;
5. *Condemns* Israel's use of starvation as a method of genocide, which has resulted in the martyrdom of hundreds of children and civilians; *denounces* the death traps set by the Israeli occupation forces within the framework of the so-called "Gaza Humanitarian Foundation," to which thousands of martyrs and injured have fallen victim; *and calls upon* the international community to take immediate action to end the systematic starvation waged by Israel against the Palestinian people, which has led to the spread of famine in the Gaza Strip, as revealed in the international report of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) issued on August 22, 2023;
6. *Follows up on* the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab and Islamic Summits to lift the Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip and deliver sufficient humanitarian aid convoys into the entire Gaza Strip by land, sea, and air, in cooperation and coordination with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);
7. *Firmly rejects* any form of displacement of the Palestinian people from their land and any attempts to alter the demographic composition of the Palestinian territory, considering this a form of genocide and a grave violation of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy that undermine efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace;
8. *Calls upon* the international community to intervene immediately to protect the Palestinian people from the Israeli crimes and aggression, in accordance with international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy, and relevant international and regional agreements and treaties;
9. *Calls for* concerted efforts by the international community—States and international organizations—to oblige Israel, the occupying Power, to end its illegal occupation of Palestinian territory based on the June 4, 1967 lines, fully remove its impact, provide reparations for the damages caused, in the nearest time possible, and implement all the contents of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on July 19, 2024, and General Assembly Resolution ES-10/24 A/RES/ES-10/24 of September 18, 2024, which adopted the outcomes of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice;
10. *Calls upon* all States to implement legal and administrative measures, including the prohibition of the export, transfer, or transit of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment to Israel, and the immediate review of economic relations with it, and to conduct national and international investigations and prosecutions of Israeli officials responsible for crimes against the Palestinian people; *and welcomes* the positions of the States that have taken concrete measures in this regard;

11. *Emphasizes* the necessity of implementing the outcomes of the High-Level International Conference on the Question of Palestine and the Two-State Solution, held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from July 28 to 30, 2025 under the presidency of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the French Republic; *expresses appreciation* for their efforts in ensuring the success of the Conference, the importance of the urgent measures and timeline for ending the war in Gaza as outlined in its final declaration, and the commitment to a political path towards a comprehensive, just, and peaceful settlement in accordance with relevant international references; *welcomes* the New York Declaration issued by the Conference; *urges* Arab States to actively participate in the forthcoming summit-level conference on the two-state solution to be held during the high-level segment of the General Assembly in New York in September 2025; *and welcomes* the outcomes of the fifth meeting of the International Coalition for the Two-State Solution, held in Rabat on May 20, 2025 under the presidency of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of the Netherlands;
12. *Adopts and supports* the legitimate right of the State of Palestine to obtain full membership in the United Nations; *calls upon* the Security Council to endorse this membership request in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/ES-10/L.30 adopted on May 9, 2024; *urges* all States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so without delay; *calls for* the initiation of a constructive and sustained dialogue between the League of Arab States and those States, with the aim of securing comprehensive recognition of Palestinian statehood; *and supports* the State of Palestine's inherent right to accede to international organizations and conventions, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality among nations within the international community;
13. *Reaffirms* support for His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, and his vision and ongoing reform efforts; *welcomes* the commitments he expressed in his letters to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, and to His Excellency French President Emmanuel Macron; *and reasserts* support for enabling the State of Palestine to assume full governing responsibilities in the Gaza Strip within the framework of the political and geographical unity of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, with Arab and international support, based on the commitment to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, its political program, its international obligations, and the principle of one system, one law, and one legitimate weapon, in accordance with the vision presented by His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas at the recent Baghdad Summit;
14. *Strongly condemns* the systematic and widespread Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, including the systematic destruction of Palestinian refugee camps and their infrastructure, daily Israeli incursions into tens of Palestinian cities, villages, and camps, acts of terror perpetrated by Israeli settlers, the killing and injuring of hundreds of Palestinian citizens, the demolition, burning, and destruction of homes, farms, and properties, the arrest and torture of thousands of Palestinians under inhumane conditions, the establishment of hundreds of additional Israeli checkpoints that have fragmented Palestinian cities, camps, and villages, and the construction of the racist Israeli apartheid wall which dismantles the geographic contiguousness of the occupied Palestinian territories;

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15. *Denounces* the Israeli occupation government's approval of the implementation of the colonial settlement plan known as E1, including the construction of thousands of settlement units in Jerusalem and its environs, isolating them completely from the four sides from their Palestinian surroundings and consolidating the division of the West Bank into separate, isolated regions and enclaves, thus undermining the prospects for the establishment of a Palestinian state with geographic contiguity; *emphasizes* that the Israeli occupation government's implementation of its plans to annex any parts of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967 constitutes an Israeli war crime; *and calls on* the international community to intervene immediately to halt these illegal Israeli plans and policies;
16. *Urges* the International Court of Justice to expedite its deliberations on the case brought by the Republic of South Africa and its co-claimant States against Israel, accusing it of failing to uphold its obligations under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; *expresses appreciation* to the States that have joined the case; *and urges* all peace-loving nations committed to international law and the pursuit of justice to join the case;
17. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with the International Criminal Court (ICC) in implementing its arrest warrants against Israeli officials responsible for committing crimes against the Palestinian people, to activate universal jurisdiction in their national courts, and to reject the sanctions imposed by the United States against ICC judges and the Prosecutor's Office, considering this politically motivated and an obstruction of international justice;
18. *Urges* the ICC to complete its investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity that were committed, and are still committed, by Israel against the defenseless Palestinian people, including crimes of settlement, annexation, genocide, the aggression against Gaza, the killing of civilians, doctors, journalists, paramedics, and civil defense personnel, and the forced displacement of Palestinians;
19. *Urges* human rights organizations, bar associations, civil society institutions, and Arab and Islamic communities in States of universal jurisdiction to initiate legal proceedings against war criminals and members of the occupying army who took part in crimes against the Palestinian people;
20. *Affirms* the imperative of implementing the resolutions adopted by Arab summits aimed at breaking the Israeli blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip, and the facilitation of the entry of adequate humanitarian and relief assistance to all areas of the Strip by land, sea, and air;
21. *Calls upon* the United States to reassess its biased positions in favor of Israel, the occupying Power, and to exert pressure on it to end its aggression, crimes against the Palestinian people, and illegal occupation; *and calls upon* the United States to reverse its unlawful relocation of its embassy to the occupied city of Jerusalem, to reopen its Consulate General in occupied East Jerusalem, to rescind the unjust designation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)—the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—as a terrorist entity, and to reopen the PLO's mission in Washington;
22. *Rejects* the decision of the United States to prevent the delegation of the State of Palestine, led by His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, from attending the 80th

session of the United Nations General Assembly, considering this arbitrary measure a violation of the rules of international law and a breach of the international obligations of the United States, particularly under the 1947 Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations; *emphasizes* that denying the State of Palestine, as an observer State in the United Nations, its inherent right to participate in the work of the General Assembly severely undermines the credibility of the United States as the host country of the international organization; *demand*s that the United States immediately rescind its unlawful decision; *and urges* all Member States and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take all the necessary diplomatic and legal measures and exert pressure to overturn this arbitrary decision and restore the situation to its rightful state, thereby ensuring the full participation of the State of Palestine in the meetings of the General Assembly;

23. *Affirms* the adoption of the necessary measures to ensure the boycott of companies and business institutions operating within Israeli colonial settlements, with the Israeli colonial occupation regime in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, as listed in the database issued by the Human Rights Council, and with those that contribute to bolstering the Israeli occupation economy and perpetrating genocide, as stated in the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories; *and holds* these entities accountable for their involvement in illegal activities;
24. *Asserts* the importance of including extremist Israeli organizations and groups involved in incursions into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and those associated with colonial settlement activities on Arab national terrorism lists, as documented in the report of the Permanent Representatives Committee of January 30, 2024, and the adoption of the list of shame contained in the aforementioned report, which identifies Israeli figures who have disseminated genocidal rhetoric and incitement against the Palestinian people, as a preparatory step toward initiating legal proceedings and holding them accountable in national and international courts;
25. *Calls upon* all States to extend political, financial, and legal support for the Arab-Islamic plan concerning recovery and reconstruction in the Gaza Strip and the preservation of the Palestinian people on their land; *welcomes* the organization of an international conference in Cairo for this purpose, at the earliest possible date, in coordination with the State of Palestine and the United Nations; *and calls upon* States and international and regional financial institutions to promptly mobilize the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the plan;
26. *Reaffirms* the commitment to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace as a strategic choice to end the Israeli occupation and resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 497 (1981), 1515 (2003), and 2334 (2016), as well as the principle of land for peace and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002; *stresses* that security and peace in the region cannot be achieved without a complete end to the Israeli colonial occupation of all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan; *and calls upon* the international community to adopt firm and irreversible measures to realize the independence of the State of Palestine and advance a political solution based on international law and relevant international resolutions;

27. *Asserts* commitment to the Arab Peace Initiative, in its entirety and with all its priorities, as the embodiment of the unified Arab consensus and the foundational framework for any serious effort to revive the peace process in the Middle East, which establishes that peace with Israel and the normalization of relations are contingent upon a complete end to its occupation of all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, the Shebaa Farms, the Kfar Shuba Hills, and the outskirts of the Lebanese occupied town of Al-Mari, and the realization of an independent, fully sovereign State of Palestine along the June 4, 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, the right of return, and compensation for Palestinian refugees and resolving their cause in a just manner, as stipulated in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948);
28. *Affirms* that any peace plan which deviates from the established international terms of reference for the Middle East peace process, including international law, United Nations resolutions, and the principles of justice and legitimacy, is unacceptable and destined to fail; *and rejects* all forms of political, economic, or financial pressure imposed on the Palestinian people and their leadership with the aim of coercing them into accepting unjust or partial solutions to the Palestinian cause;
29. *Condemns* the targeting of personnel, facilities, and assets of international organizations operating in the fields of humanitarian relief and emergency response, including the targeting of the buildings of the UNRWA; *and holds* Israel fully responsible for these crimes, which reflect the occupation forces' discourse in dealing with United Nations personnel and workers in international relief, humanitarian, and medical fields;
30. *Commends* the efforts of the Joint Arab-Islamic Ministerial Committee, presided over by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and established by the Extraordinary Joint Arab and Islamic Summit, to mobilize the international community's responsibility to put an end to the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, to exert pressure for an end to the Israeli occupation and settlement activity in the State of Palestine, and to implement the two-state solution, with a view to achieving lasting and comprehensive peace in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions;
31. *Commends* the efforts of the two Arab non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Federal Republic of Somalia, for their role in following up on the developments of the Palestinian cause in the Security Council, halting the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip and reaching a ceasefire, and advancing the State of Palestine's full membership in the United Nations;
32. *Affirms support* for all steps adopted by the Republic of Egypt to address the consequences of the brutal Israeli aggression against Gaza; *supports* Egypt's efforts to ensure the immediate, continuous, and adequate delivery of aid to the Gaza Strip; *and asserts support* for Egypt's steps in defending the rights of the Palestinian people and the national security of Palestine, which is an integral part of Arab national security;
33. *Supports* the joint Egyptian-Qatari efforts aimed at achieving a permanent ceasefire and restoring normalcy to life in the Gaza Strip;
34. *Welcomes* the recent resolutions of the Human Rights Council affirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, demanding accountability and an end to

impunity, and condemning the settlement system; *and also welcomes* the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories, Ms. Francesca Albanese, which are consistent with international law;

35. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli colonial policies and practices of settlement building and expansion; *calls upon* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities for the actual implementation of Resolution 2334 (2016), not merely to receive reports on Israeli violations thereof, to hold violators accountable, and to counter and halt the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, the annexation wall, the forced displacement of the Palestinian people, and the destruction of Palestinian property; *emphasizes* that boycotting the Israeli occupation and its colonial system is an effective and legitimate means of resistance and of achieving peace; *calls on* all States, institutions, companies, and individuals to terminate all forms of interaction with the Israeli occupation system and its settlements that are in violation of international law, including prohibiting the entry of illegal Israeli settlers into their lands; *and rejects* all attempts to criminalize such boycott and suppress voices under the pretext of “anti-Semitism”;
36. *Reminds* the international community of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 of 1947 concerning the partition of Palestine, which it has been under obligation to implement for the past 78 years and which 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 to its implementation of that resolution;
37. *Reaffirms* the condemnation of the apartheid regime imposed and practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people through systematic policies, legislation and plans aimed at persecuting, suppressing, dominating, and dispersing them, undermining freedom of movement, obstructing family life, forcibly displacing them, committing extrajudicial killings, resorting to administrative detention, torture and the deprivation of fundamental freedoms and rights, undermining political participation, stifling economic and human development, and expropriating land and property, as well as other racist practices against the Palestinian people, which constitute a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of relevant international law, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; *and emphasizes* in this context the importance of the reports and resolutions of local and international human rights organizations, parliaments and churches which have legally substantiated and exposed the apartheid nature of Israel’s policies; *and calls upon* the international community to confront the Israeli apartheid system practiced against the Palestinian people;
38. *Supports* Palestinian efforts to pursue justice for the historic and ongoing injustices endured by the Palestinian people and to hold accountable those responsible for crimes committed against them through international legal mechanisms;
39. *Reaffirms* the rejection of recognizing Israel as a Jewish state; *condemns* the systemic racist Israeli policy of promulgating discriminatory legislation aimed at erasing the historical and national rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination and the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes; *and pays tribute to* the steadfastness and resilience of the Palestinians of 1948;

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40. *Calls for* the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic efforts at the governmental, parliamentary, and institutional levels to support the Palestinian cause; *and reiterates* the mandate of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on all matters and measures related to the Palestinian cause and the mechanisms for the implementation of Arab and Islamic resolutions in this regard;
41. *Commends* the international and grassroots solidarity with the Palestinian people, the widespread denunciation of the genocidal crimes committed by Israel against them, and the diplomatic and legal initiatives by states and rights organizations in the national and international legal systems, including the efforts of the Republic of South Africa in initiating legal proceedings against Israel before the International Court of Justice on charges of genocide; *and calls upon* all peace-loving nations committed to justice and international law to join and support these legal efforts and initiatives;
42. *Continues to mandate* the Arab Groups in the Human Rights Council and UNESCO with supporting and following up on this resolution as well as resolutions concerning Palestine in the two organizations;
43. *Mandates* the Arab Group at the United Nations to:
 - Mobilize support and secure endorsements for resolutions related to the Palestinian cause in the United Nations General Assembly, and to intensify efforts within the Security Council to assume its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, the ending of the Israeli occupation, and the halting of all illegal practices perpetrated by the occupying Power,
 - Initiate procedures to suspend Israel's participation in the General Assembly on the basis of its ongoing violations of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, its threat to international peace and security, its failure to fulfill the obligations upon which its admission to the United Nations was conditioned, and in light of the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on July 19, 2024,
 - Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) concerning the illegality of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory,
 - Follow up on the efforts of the State of Palestine to attain full membership in the United Nations,
 - Take all necessary diplomatic steps to prevent Israel's candidacy for membership or appointment to any United Nations organs, bodies, or committees,
 - Counter any efforts aimed at undermining United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause;
44. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report on the measures undertaken at the Council's next session.

(R. 9172 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

- **The Republic of Tunisia** supports the content of the resolutions concerning the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, with the exception of references to “the June 4, 1967 borders,” “the two-state solution,” and “East Jerusalem,” in line with its consistent position of supporting the legitimate and inalienable rights of the steadfast Palestinian people, foremost among which is the establishment of an independent state on the entirety of the land of Palestine with its capital in Holy Jerusalem.
- **The Republic of Iraq** supports the content of the resolutions concerning the Question of Palestine, while reserving its position on the phrases “the June 4, 1967 borders,” “East Jerusalem,” “the two-state solution,” and any phrase that explicitly or implicitly refers to the Israeli entity as a “state,” on the basis of its adherence to the right of return of the Palestinian people and to establish their independent state with Holy Jerusalem as its capital, and considering these phrases inconsistent with Iraqi laws in force, wherever they appear in the resolutions under Item II, entitled “The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.”

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem

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,

- *Reaffirming* all prior resolutions and declarations issued with regard to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the Summit Level—most recently those issued by the Baghdad Summit, Ordinary Session (34) of 2025—and at the Level of Foreign Ministers—most recently the resolutions of its 163rd Session held in April 2025—as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of Permanent Representatives, the most recent of which was Resolution 9169 at its extraordinary session on August 10, 2025,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),

1. *Reaffirms* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* all attempts to diminish Palestinian sovereignty 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, distort its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine its demographic and urban contiguity, and isolate it from its Palestinian environment; and *emphasizes* that such policies, plans and practices violate 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 transgressions against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which include restrictions on the freedom of worship, the prevention of worshippers from accessing the mosque, and acts of desecration, storming, and vandalism by groups of Israeli settlers performing religious rituals as part of the continuing and escalating violations carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, against Islamic and Christian holy sites, particularly the systematic attempts to alter the historical and legal status quo of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, including efforts to divide it temporally and spatially, as well as attempts to seize control of the Jordanian Jerusalem Waqf and Al-Aqsa Mosque

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Affairs Administration in occupied Jerusalem, assaulting its personnel, obstructing their duties, attempting to impose Israeli law on Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif, and carrying out excavations beneath the mosque to distort its history and endangering its structural integrity;

5. *Welcomes* the resolutions adopted by UNESCO that call for a halt to all excavations, construction activities, and settlement projects in and around the occupied city of Jerusalem, including the Old City, and in the city of Hebron, a cessation of all settlement-related actions, including the construction of the separation wall, settler roads, and restrictions on freedom of movement and access to places of worship, measures that are part of efforts to alter the historical, cultural, and demographic character of the occupied Palestinian territory and the social fabric of Palestinian society;
6. *Condemns* the decision of the Israeli occupation government to close the offices of the Al-Quds Fund and Endowment in East Jerusalem with the aim of drying up the operations of Palestinian institutions in the city and displacing them from East Jerusalem; *denounces* the aggressive, punitive policies and measures imposed by the Israeli occupation government against the State of Palestine, including sanctions on Palestinian officials and restrictions on their freedom of movement; *and urges* pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to cease these measures;
7. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of house demolition campaigns 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;
8. *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;
9. *Strongly condemns* the decisions and measures undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, including rulings by its unjust judicial system and the terrorist campaigns systematically carried out by extremist settlers, under the protection and support of the occupation army and police, with the aim of forcibly displacing the residents of

Occupied Jerusalem—including in the neighborhoods of Silwan, Sheikh Jarrah, and others, as part of a broader, systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing and the entrenchment of the apartheid regime; *and calls upon* the United Nations and international specialized agencies, including the Security Council, to assume their legal, moral, and humanitarian responsibilities by taking immediate action to halt these grave violations and forced displacements, and by establishing effective international protection mechanisms for the Palestinian people, in line with relevant United Nations resolutions;

10. *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 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;
11. *Demands* the implementation of all relevant resolutions on the Palestinian cause issued by the United Nations, the UNESCO Executive Board, and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which reaffirm that the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif—with its full area of 144,000 square meters—is a place of worship solely for Muslims and forms an integral part of a World Cultural Heritage Site; *reaffirms* the sovereignty of the State of Palestine over Jerusalem and its holy sites; *supports* the Hashemite Custodianship of Islamic and Christian holy sites in the city and its role in preserving the Arab, Islamic, and Christian identity of Jerusalem and maintaining the historical and legal status quo, as recognized in the agreement signed between His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, on March 31, 2013; *stresses* that the Jordanian Jerusalem Waqf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs Administration is the sole legitimate authority exclusively responsible for administering, maintaining, and regulating access to the Mosque; *and reaffirms* that Israel, the occupying Power, has no right to obstruct Muslim worship at Al-Aqsa Mosque, as any such action would only exacerbate tensions and carry grave consequences for the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic nations;
12. *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;
13. *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, and isolating 14 Bedouin communities threatened with forced displacement;
14. *Reiterates its condemnation* of the established Israeli policy to distort the Arab Islamic culture and identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through the closure of the

Palestinian cultural institutions and attempts to appropriate Palestinian heritage, or through attempts to change the educational curricula in the city of Jerusalem and the 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, which go to the extreme of revoking school licenses and closure;

15. *Reiterates its rejection and condemnation of* any unilateral decision that breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, such as the opening of any offices or missions in the city, including the previous decision of the United States to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and to move its Embassy thereto, the decisions of Honduras, 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 an 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;
16. *Reiterates* the intention of Member States to take all 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 certain States, of the International Media Plan and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat in this regard;
17. *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, and are 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;
18. *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;
19. *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 *demand*s 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;

20. *Emphasizes* the collective Arab and Islamic responsibility towards the Holy City of Jerusalem; *calls upon* all Arab and Islamic states, organizations, financial funds, and civil society institutions to translate their political and moral support into concrete and practical interventions, including providing the necessary financial and developmental support to implement projects within the framework of the 2023–2025 Development Intervention Plan submitted by the State of Palestine to the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, and which aligns with Palestine’s sectoral development priorities and aims to safeguard the Holy City, preserve its religious sanctities, and enhance the resilience of its people and institutions in confronting Israeli policies aimed at Judaizing the city and displacing its residents;
21. *Calls for* the follow-up and implementation of the Items of the final communiqué and outcomes of the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, held under the title “Resilience and Development” at the headquarters of the League of Arab States on February 12, 2023; *and requests* the Secretariat, in coordination with the State of Palestine, to establish a voluntary coordination mechanism within the framework of the League of Arab States which shall include designated official charitable bodies and institutions, investment funds, private sector companies from Member States, and relevant institutions operating in Jerusalem to support small and medium-sized development projects that bolster the resilience of the residents of Jerusalem, in accordance with Resolution 817 (paragraph 22) issued by the 32nd Arab Summit held in Jeddah;
22. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary steps to implement paragraph (7) of Resolution 2350, adopted by the 110th session of the Economic and Social Council, which proposes enhancing the resilience of Jerusalem by encouraging the donation of the smallest local currency unit to fixed-line and mobile phone bills, which shall be managed by the Islamic Development Bank, using the operational model applied to the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds;
23. *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 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 His Excellency 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 of the Islamic Endowments in Jerusalem; *expresses gratitude to* the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by His Excellency 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;

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24. *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;
25. *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;
26. *Calls upon* States, international organizations, institutions, and religious authorities, including Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, to organize conferences and events aimed at safeguarding the Arab, Islamic, and human awareness, identity, and memory of the city of Jerusalem and its sacred sites, and to encourage the peoples to fulfill their responsibilities toward the city;
27. *Calls upon* Arab capitals to establish twinning partnerships with the city of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* governmental and non-governmental institutions across the educational, cultural, economic, social, and health sectors to twin with their counterparts in Jerusalem to support the occupied city and bolster the resilience of its residents and institutions;
28. *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Parliament in supporting the Palestinian cause, and in safeguarding the legal, spiritual, and historical status of occupied Jerusalem; *and calls upon* Arab parliaments to undertake similar measures with parliaments worldwide;
29. *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 the International Media Plan on Jerusalem, which was adopted by Resolution 8228 of the 149th Ordinary Session of the Arab League 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;
30. *Continues to mandate* the Arab Group in New York to pursue its efforts in exposing the gravity of Israeli Judaization practices and measures targeting the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and to highlight the dire implications these actions have on international peace and security;
31. *Mandates* the Arab Group at UNESCO, in coordination with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), to ensure the implementation of the resolution calling for the appointment of a permanent representative of the Director-General of UNESCO in the Old City of Jerusalem to monitor all measures falling within the organization's mandate and to dispatch an interactive monitoring mission from UNESCO to Jerusalem to document all Israeli violations taking place in Jerusalem;

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32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report to the Council at its next Ordinary Session on measures taken in this regard.

(R. 9173 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Following up on the Issues of Settlements, the Wall, Intifada, Prisoners, Refugees, UNRWA, and Development

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,

- *Reaffirming* all prior resolutions and declarations issued with regard to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the Summit Level—most recently those issued by the Baghdad Summit, Ordinary Session (34) of 2025—and at the Level of Foreign Ministers—most recently the resolutions of its 163rd Session held in April 2025—as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of Permanent Representatives, the most recent of which was Resolution 9169 at its extraordinary session on August 10, 2025,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),

First: Settlements

1. *Strongly condemns* the illegal, expansionist, and colonial settlement policy pursued by Israel, the occupying Power, in all its forms across the entire territory of the State of Palestine occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; *affirms* that all Israeli settlements are null and void and cannot be considered an acceptable *fait accompli*, as they constitute a flagrant violation of international law, relevant United Nations resolutions, and the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and stresses* that such actions also amount to a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and constitute a blatant challenge to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on July 9, 2004, and that they aim to fragment the Palestinian territory and undermine its geographical contiguity;
2. *Warns* against the systematic and unlawful plans of the Israeli occupation government to increase the number of Israeli occupation settlers to one million, thereby entrenching a complex *fait accompli* that shatters the foundations of peace and the two-state solution and consolidates the apartheid regime imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian people; *and strongly condemns* all settlement expansion activities, particularly those aimed at constructing approximately 1,000 settlement units in East Jerusalem;

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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 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, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon 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 ongoing terrorist crimes committed by Israeli settlers against unarmed Palestinian civilians, their property, and places of worship—including the killing of civilians and the burning and destruction of homes, farms, and properties under the protection of the Israeli occupation government; *holds* Israel, the occupying Power, fully responsible for these crimes and attacks; *and demands* the international community confront these racist crimes which constitute a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, the four Geneva Conventions, and other international treaties and instruments that guarantee the peace and security of peoples under occupation;
5. *Condemns* the declaration of the Israeli occupation government classifying 63 sites in the occupied West Bank as “Israeli historical and archeological sites,” as a flagrant violation of international law and part of a colonialist plan to annex the West Bank and alter its Arab character and identity; *and urges* the international community, particularly UNESCO, to take immediate action to halt these Israeli crimes;
6. *Strongly condemns* the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to legalize settlement outposts and proceed with plans to construct and expand thousands of illegal settlement units across the occupied Palestinian territory, which reflects the contempt of the extremist Israeli occupation government of international law, a flagrant violation of relevant international legitimacy resolutions, and a blatant disregard of the will of the international community;
7. *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; *and 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 Advisory Opinion rendered by 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;
8. *Welcomes* international resolutions and positions that support the rights of the Palestinian people, reject the illegal Israeli policies and practices in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, condemn settlements, consider settlements as illegal entities, prohibit funding projects in Israeli settlements within the occupied Palestinian territories, and emphasize the distinction between the territories of Israel, the occupying Power, and the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967;

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9. *Reiterates* the call on all states, institutions, corporations, and individuals to cease all forms of interaction with the Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territory and the occupied Syrian Golan, including boycotting such settlements, prohibiting the import or marketing of their products, refraining from any form of investment therein—direct or indirect—and preventing the entry of Israeli settlers into their territories;
10. *Condemns* the Israeli practices of using the occupied Palestinian territories as a landfill for the disposal of solid and toxic waste generated by Israeli settlement residents; *and calls upon* the International Environment Organization to investigate the consequent health and environmental repercussions on Palestinian land and people;
11. *Condemns* the expansion of settlement roads and tunnels designed to entrench the apartheid regime, including the so-called “Fabric of Life road,” which entails the opening of a tunnel between the towns of Al-Eizariya and Al-Za’im as a prelude to the annexation of the Ma’ale Adumim settlement bloc to occupied Jerusalem;

Second: The Apartheid Wall

12. *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 as a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all States, 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 the resulting hardships, in compliance with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on July 9, 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15 on July 20, 2004, which deem the construction of the wall a violation of the jus cogens of international law, including the right of self-determination;
13. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to cover the financial deficit of this Committee, as it is important to continue its work that aims to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;
14. *Urges* the international community to assume its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to assume 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 classified as a war crime that violates international law;

Third: The Intifada

15. *Pays tribute to* the heroic and resilient Palestinian people on their land and supports their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense of their holy places and inalienable rights;
16. *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 Arab supportive resources;
17. *Condemns* Israel's systematic and widespread crimes against the Palestinian people in different cities, villages, and refugee camps, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, which target the lives of the Palestinian people and their economic and civil infrastructure; *and denounces* the brutal assaults by the Israeli occupation army and the terrorism practiced by settler gangs against peaceful Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied Palestinian territory;
18. *Condemns* the Israeli occupation forces' field executions and arbitrary arrests of Palestinian children, girls, and youth; *demand*s that the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms investigate these crimes and prosecute their perpetrators; *and condemns* the occupation authorities' withholding of the bodies of Palestinian martyrs and demolishing their families' homes;
19. *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the protection of Palestinian civilians, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987, and United Nations 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 assume 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;
20. *Condemns* the Israeli attacks on the Ibrahimi Mosque in the occupied city of Hebron, manifested in its continued division, the obstruction of access, the repeated incursions by extremist Israeli settlers and officials, and the attempts to desecrate, alter, and sever it from its Palestinian environs as part of the Judaization of the heart of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation government fully responsible for these assaults, crimes, and grave provocations that violate human rights, freedom of worship, and relevant United Nations and UNESCO resolutions; *and demand*s that the international community uphold its resolutions concerning the occupied city of Hebron and the Ibrahimi Mosque, and take the necessary measures to protect the mosque 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 of Social Affairs to continue following up on the outcomes of the international conference on the suffering of Palestinian children, held

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in the State of Kuwait on November 12-13, 2017, in light of the ongoing and serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation, in contravention of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Fourth: Prisoners

22. *Commends* the struggle of the heroic Palestinian and Arab prisoners in Israeli occupation jails; and *deplores* 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 by Israel, the occupying Power, of thousands of Palestinians at checkpoints erected between the occupied Palestinian territories during the genocidal war it has waged since October 7, 2023, and their brutal torture, subjection to field executions, enforced disappearance, and detention in undisclosed locations, alongside the occupation's refusal to provide human rights organizations, whether international or Palestinian, with any information regarding their fate or places of detention, including those martyred while in custody, in a manner that flagrantly violates international conventions and norms and constitutes the crime of enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity under Article 7(1)(i) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
24. *Strongly condemns* the unprecedented and racist measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinian prisoners, including the continued implementation of invalid and discriminatory legislation to strip them of protections guaranteed under the Fourth Geneva Convention, the imposition of the death penalty, denial of medical care, restrictions on access to food and clean water, increased solitary confinement, repeated transfers of prisoner leaders, and deportation upon release;
25. *Condemns* the systematic policy of deliberate medical neglect, torture, and field executions against Palestinian prisoners, which has led to the martyrdom of hundreds of detainees, most recently the prisoner Walid Daqqa; *calls upon* the international community, the World Health Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross to monitor the measures of the occupation authorities regarding the spread of disease among prisoners and to pressure these authorities to release Palestinians detained in Israeli prisons, halt the grave violations against the ill and elderly prisoners to protect their lives; and *holds* the Israeli occupation authorities fully responsible for the health and safety of Palestinian prisoners in custody;
26. *Condemns* the illegal and arbitrary use of administrative detention against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners by the Israeli occupation authorities; and *expresses full solidarity* with Palestinian prisoners on hunger strike as a form of resistance to demand their freedom;
27. *Demands* that all relevant international organizations and human rights bodies urgently intervene to oblige the Israeli government to implement international conventions and resolutions concerning the treatment of prisoners and detainees, including international humanitarian law, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

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28. *Calls upon* the international community and human rights institutions to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release all Palestinian prisoners and detainees, particularly long-serving prisoners, the sick, children, the elderly, members of parliament, administrative detainees, and to return the bodies of martyrs held in Israel's morgues and cemeteries of numbers, and to oblige Israel to abandon its policy of collective and individual punishment which contravenes the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and to dispatch a fact-finding mission to Israeli prisons to investigate violations against detainees;
29. *Condemns* the systematic piracy of the Palestinian people's funds by Israel, the occupying Power, through the enforcement of the racist Israeli law ratified by the Israeli Knesset on July 2, 2018, which enables the occupation government to confiscate the allocations designated for the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues under its control; *considers* this act as an unlawful extortion and an explicit legislative authorization to steal the funds and resources of the Palestinian people, in violation of signed agreements between the two sides and in breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and calls on* the international community to exert pressure on Israel to immediately return these funds and to support the measures undertaken by the State of Palestine to confront this blatant act of piracy;
30. *Calls upon* Arab and Islamic countries, institutions, and individuals to contribute to the Arab Fund for Supporting Prisoners, which operates under the supervision of the League of Arab States, and was established by Resolution 574, paragraph (19), of the Doha Summit, Ordinary Session (24), held on March 26, 2013;

Fifth: 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 have 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 Israeli persistent crimes against Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the systematic destruction of these camps and their infrastructure to re-displace refugees and erase the refugee issue;
33. *Emphasizes* the definition of the Nakba as a historical humanitarian tragedy and catastrophe that emerged within the framework of a colonial plan beginning with the Balfour Declaration in 1917, encompassing the systematic Jewish immigration to Palestine, and the crimes of ethnic cleansing and forced displacement perpetrated by Zionist gangs and their collaborators since 1947 against the Palestinian Arab people and their land, through a relentless and widespread aggression that included dozens of horrific massacres aimed at terrorizing the Palestinian Arab population, expelling them from their land, erasing their Arab identity, and seizing their property, narrative, and cultural heritage, resulting in the displacement of approximately one million Palestinian Arabs, transforming them into refugees, and the destruction of hundreds of Palestinian

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towns and villages, with the Nakba continuing through the ongoing racist, colonial Israeli occupation, the aggression against the Palestinian people, and the denial of their legitimate rights, including the right to return and self-determination;

34. *Condemns* all forms of Nakba denial, including any attempt to question or distort the existence and historical identity of the Palestinian Arab people on their national soil, diminish the gravity of the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Zionist gangs that led to the forced displacement of Palestinians and to the exoneration of those perpetrators and their accomplices;
35. *Calls for* the institutionalization of May 15 as both an Arab and international day to commemorate the Nakba, and for the adoption of measures by States and international and regional organizations to mark this solemn occasion, as a foundational step toward alleviating the suffering of the Palestinian people and upholding their right to return and compensation in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948);
36. *Urges* the United Nations, its Secretary-General, and all components of the international community to earnestly and conscientiously implement Resolution 194 (1948), which enshrines the right of return and compensation for Palestinian refugees, and to condemn and reject all measures—such as resettlement schemes, the liquidation or defunding of UNRWA, and the redefinition of refugee status—designed to undermine or eliminate this right; *and calls upon* Member States and the Secretariat to intensify diplomatic engagement on the international stage and at the United Nations to thwart such unlawful endeavors;
37. *Stresses* the imperative of reconstructing Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, ensuring the return of their inhabitants, and providing comprehensive services in support of Palestinian refugees therein; *and calls on* the UNRWA to fulfill its mandated responsibilities across all five areas of operation;
38. *Advocates* for the provision of all necessary components that ensure resilience, dignity, and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees, while preserving their legal refugee status until the realization of their right of return and compensation; *and expresses appreciation* for the efforts of host States, particularly Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria;

Sixth: UNRWA

39. *Affirms* the mandate granted to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 302 (1949); *rejects* any alteration to the Agency's mandate and powers or any reduction or diversion of its services to Palestinian refugees, including the outcomes of the so-called UNRWA Strategic Review under the United Nations Reform Initiative (UN80), which contradicts the Agency's founding resolution, undermines its indispensable role, and gradually transfers its responsibilities to host governments and international organizations; *stresses* that providing these services is the exclusive responsibility of the Agency under its United Nations mandate and that its powers and responsibilities are non-transferable; *and reaffirms* the necessity for UNRWA to continue fulfilling its responsibilities in providing services to Palestinian refugees both inside and outside camps in all five areas of operation, including occupied Jerusalem,

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until the Palestinian refugee issue is resolved justly in accordance with United Nations Resolution 194 of 1948;

40. *Calls upon* Member States to work diligently to garner the broadest support for the resolution renewing the mandate of the UNRWA for three years (2026–2029), without any amendments, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 302 (1949), to be submitted to the 80th session of the General Assembly at the end of 2025; *and requests* the Secretariat, its missions abroad, the Arab Ambassadors' Councils, and the Tripartite Coordination Mechanism (the League of Arab States, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and African Union) to exert maximum efforts to urge States to vote in favor of the resolution renewing the mandate;
41. *Condemns* Israel's, the illegal occupying Power, decision to close UNRWA offices and schools in Jerusalem, including in the neighborhoods of Silwan, Wadi Al-Joz, and Sur Bahir, and the Shafa'at refugee camp, and to replace them with Israeli occupation institutions, which targets generations of Palestinian refugees, deprives them of health, education, and social services, and constitutes an unacceptable attempt to erase the refugee issue, which is an integral part of the "final solution";
42. *Denounces* the Israeli aggression against UNRWA schools, facilities, offices, and staff in the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in the killing of 350 UNRWA staff members, the injury of hundreds, and the destruction of approximately 315 UNRWA facilities, including those sheltering thousands of Palestinian civilians forcibly displaced from their homes and residential areas by the Israeli occupation forces;
43. *Rejects and condemns* the systematic campaigns waged by Israel and the United States against the UNRWA, characterized by blatant incitement, unverified accusations of terrorism against its employees, and administrative and financial sanctions, with the aim of continuing the series of Israeli attacks on the Agency meant to undermine it and eliminate its role;
44. *Expresses concern* regarding the significant deficit in the budget of the UNRWA as a result of the freezing of funding by the United States; *welcomes* the resumption of contributions by the majority of other States; *and calls upon* all States that have frozen their funding to UNRWA on the basis of false Israeli allegations against its staff to resume their contributions;
45. *Calls upon* the international community to ensure that UNRWA receives sufficient and sustainable financial resources and contributions to its budget and activities, enabling it to continue fulfilling its mandate and role in its five areas of operation for more than six million Palestinian refugees; *urges* the Secretariat, its missions abroad, and the Arab Ambassadors' Group to maintain contact with donor states to encourage them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency; *holds* the Israeli occupation government responsible for the burdens endured by UNRWA due to closures, blockades, destruction of its facilities, and restrictions on the delivery of aid to those who deserve it; *and demands* Israel compensate for these losses;
46. *Calls for* the protection of UNRWA, its facilities, and its staff, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly of the United Nations, covered fully by the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, including all legal and physical protections for its staff and facilities; *demand*s independent investigations led by the United Nations into attacks targeting UNRWA staff and facilities; *and calls*

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for accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and compliance with the Geneva Conventions and the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations;

47. *Urges* Member States to pay their assessed contributions of 7.8 percent to the regular budget of the UNRWA, in accordance with the successive resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level since 1987; *and encourages* Member States to make exceptional contributions to the Agency's funding and to conclude multi-year bilateral funding and support agreements with UNRWA;
48. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to continue coordination with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize support for the Agency's budget through dispatching letters and conducting joint visits to that end;
49. *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 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 areas 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 areas of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;
50. *Expresses appreciation* to the brotherly and friendly States that offer support to the UNRWA, including the State of Kuwait, the State of Qatar, and all the States that have offered support to the Agency; *and commends* the continuous efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in coordination with the State of Palestine and in partnership with the international community, to ensure the continued flow of necessary support to the Agency;

Seventh: Development

51. *Condemns* the Israeli systematic measures to undermine the Palestinian economy and 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;
52. *Denounces* all Israeli practices, policies, and legislative measures designed to deplete, destroy, waste, or threaten Palestinian natural wealth and resources in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, both on land and at sea;
53. *Calls upon* the international community to exert pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to provide the necessary guarantees and remove all impediments hindering the State of Palestine from exploiting its natural resources, including the extraction of natural gas from the Gaza Marine field, discovered more than two decades ago offshore of the Gaza Strip;

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54. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions mandating the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting periodic reports on the economic cost of the Israeli occupation; *commends* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat in documenting these costs and safeguarding the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and calls on* Member States to contribute financially to this vital documentation process;
55. *Endorses* the adoption of draft resolutions related to Palestine in relevant international organizations, including the resolution to be presented at the next session of the International Telecommunication Union, aimed at supporting the reconstruction and development of Palestine's telecommunications sector following the damage caused by the Israeli aggression;
56. *Urges* the international community to uphold its responsibilities and commitments by continuing to provide assistance to support the institutions of the State of Palestine and fulfilling its pledges regarding the development plans and programs prepared by the State of Palestine;
57. *Appeals to* Arab States to maintain their support for the Palestinian economy through bilateral arrangements, including the facilitation of market access for Palestinian products by exempting them from customs duties, in line with previous resolutions issued in this regard;
58. *Urges* Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab Summit resolutions concerning the lifting of the Israeli blockade and the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip; *and emphasizes* the importance of transferring the financial commitments pledged at the Cairo Conference for the rebuilding of infrastructure damaged by the repeated Israeli aggression;
59. *Calls upon* the private sector in Arab States to actively participate in investment projects in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;

Relief

60. *Takes note* of the relief, recovery, reconstruction, and development plan formulated by the State of Palestine to address the consequences of the Israeli aggression and the crime of genocide perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip; *calls upon* concerned States, international organizations, development agencies, and both national and international funds to contribute to the financing and implementation of this plan, in coordination with the State of Palestine;
61. *Requests* the Secretariat to engage in coordinated efforts with international and national organizations and institutions to provide urgent humanitarian relief to the tens of thousands of Palestinian children orphaned or maimed as a result of Israel's brutal aggression on the Gaza Strip, including organizing fundraising campaigns and awareness events through appropriate channels, with a particular emphasis on the urgent installation of prosthetic limbs for child amputees.
62. *Decides* to form an open-membership working group to examine mechanisms for activating Article (17) of the Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit in Cairo,

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which calls for the establishment of a dedicated fund, in cooperation with the United Nations, to support the approximately 40,000 orphans in Gaza and provide assistance, including the provision of prosthetic limbs to thousands of injured individuals—especially child amputees; *expresses appreciation* for the “Certificate of Hope” initiative launched by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to support amputees in the Gaza Strip; *and encourages* States and organizations to undertake initiatives to reinforce relief efforts, particularly in Gaza’s health sector;

63. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report on the measures undertaken in this regard at the Council’s next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9174 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

The Question of Palestine 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,
- The resolutions of the Council of the League at the Ministerial Level No. 7161 Ordinary Session (133) on 3/3/2010, No. 7230 Ordinary Session (134) on 16/9/2010, No. 7306 Ordinary Session (135) on 3/2/2011, No. 7381 Ordinary Session (136) on 9/13/2011, No. 7457 Ordinary Session (137) on 3/10/2012, No. 7521 Ordinary Session (138) on 9/5/2012, No. 7593 Ordinary Session (139) on 3/6/2013, and No. 7665 Ordinary Session (140) on 1/9/2013, No. 7735 Ordinary Session (141) on 9/3/2014, No. 7802 Ordinary Session (142) on 7/9/2014, No. 7862 Ordinary Session (143) on 9/3/2015, No. 7928 Ordinary Session (144) on 13/9/2015, No. 7999 Ordinary Session (145) on 11/3/2016, No. 8041 Extraordinary Session on 21/4/2016, No. 8057 Ordinary Session (146) on 8/9/2016, No. 8116 Ordinary Session (147) on 7/3/2017, No. 8170 Ordinary Session (148) on 12/9/2017, and No. 8236 Ordinary Session (149) on 3/7/2018, No. 8289 Ordinary Session (150) on 9/11/2018, No. 8351 Ordinary Session (151) on 3/6/2019, No. 8406 Ordinary Session (152) on 9/10/2019, No. 8468 Ordinary Session (153) on 3/4/2020, No. 8535 Ordinary Session (154) on 9/9/2020, No. 8606 Ordinary Session (155) on 3/3/2021, No. 8672 Ordinary Session (156) on 9/9/2021, No. 8736 Ordinary Session (157) on 3/9/2022, and No. 8794 Ordinary Session (158) on 9/6/2022, No. 8861 Ordinary Session (159) on 3/8/2023, No. 8926 Ordinary Session (160) on 9/6/2023, and No. 9001 Ordinary Session (161) on 3/6/2024, and No. 9063 Ordinary Session (162) on 10/9/2024, and No. 9096 Ordinary Session (163) on 23/4/2025,

- *Recalling* the resolutions of Arab Summits, the most recent of which was the Baghdad Summit Resolution 903, Ordinary Session (34), dated 17/5/2025,

1. *Reaffirms* the League Council Resolution 4126 dated February 13, 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently the League Council Resolution at the Summit Level (Bahrain Summit) No. 858 Ordinary Session (33) of March 6, 2024 and the Ministerial Level Resolution No. 9001 Ordinary Session (161) of the same date, all of which categorically reject the measures enacted by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural, and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, considering such actions illegal, null, and void, and in violation of international agreements, the Charter of the United Nations, and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, notably Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981), General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 (2008), and the most recent resolutions adopted during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly, No. 90/79

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dated December 4, 2024 on the “Occupied Syrian Golan,” and No. 91/97 dated December 4, 2024 on “Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan”;

2. *Supports* the Syrian Arab Republic’s just claim and its right to fully recover the occupied Syrian Arab Golan up to the lines of June 4, 1967, based on the principles of the peace process, including Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 497 (1981), the principle of land for peace, and building upon the progress achieved during the Madrid Peace Conference of 1991;
3. *Reiterates* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 constitutes an ongoing threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world; *affirms* adherence to relevant 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* the imposition of Israel, the occupying Power, of its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Golan null and void and have no legitimacy whatsoever;
4. *Condemns* Israel’s, the occupying Power, military incursion into Syrian territory within the buffer zone and its surrounding areas in Mount Hermon, as well as in the Quneitra, Rif Dimashq, and Daraa governorates, as a further act of occupation in violation of the 1974 disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel and a clear breach of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 497 (1981);
5. *Emphasizes that* the 1974 disengagement agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel, the occupying Power, established under Security Council Resolution 350 (1974), remains valid under international law and unaffected by the political change in Syria; *and underscores* the continued necessity of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in monitoring Israeli violations; *and calls upon* the United Nations to fully exercise its responsibilities under the agreement and take immediate action to halt Israel’s breaches;
6. *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, including the seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands, the stealing of natural resources—such as oil exploration and extraction—for the benefit of its economy, the depletion of water resources through the drilling of wells, construction of dams, and diversion of lake water to settlers, depriving Syrian farmers of essential irrigation and livestock resources; *and reaffirms* that these resources are the exclusive property of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan as affirmed by charters, agreements, and resolutions of international legitimacy;
7. *Affirms* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic in facing the persistent Israeli attacks and threats; *and considers* any aggression against them as an aggression against the Arab nation;
8. *Calls on* the administration of President Donald Trump to rescind its decision of 25 March 2019 recognizing Israeli sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, deeming it null and void in both form and substance, a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations—which prohibits the acquisition of territory by force—and of the unanimously adopted Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1974), and 497

(1981), which explicitly do not recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as such measures violate international law and undermine efforts to achieve regional peace to which the region's States and peoples aspire;

9. *Condemns* the ongoing Israeli violations and its persistent attempts to impose a *fait accompli* in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, particularly through the confiscation of thousands of dunums of agricultural land for the establishment of the harmful wind energy settlement project near Arab villages in the Golan, which poses serious environmental and health risks, destroys vast agricultural areas, and restricts the natural growth and urban expansion of these communities; *denounces* the repeated Israeli attacks against the people of the Golan and its suppression of peaceful demonstrations opposing this project; *and calls upon* the international community to denounce the violence committed by the Israeli occupation authorities and exert pressure to oblige Israel to end such illegal practices;
10. *Reaffirms* support for the resilience of the Arab citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan in the face of Israeli occupation, its repressive practices, attempts at Israelization, and erasure of Syrian Arab identity; *salutes* their steadfast attachment to their land and heritage; *considers* any efforts to strip them of their identity or force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland as a grave violation of international law and relevant international resolutions; *emphasizes* the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to their situation; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to halt the imposition of Israeli citizenship and identity documents, cease all oppressive practices that undermine their ability to enjoy their fundamental civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights;
11. *Calls upon* the United Nations, the Security Council, and the Human Rights Council to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, adheres to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to facilitate, under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the right of residents of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights to visit their families and relatives in Syria through the Quneitra crossing;
12. *Urges* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centers, some of whom have been detained for more than 29 years, and to treat them according to the principles of international humanitarian law; *calls upon* the international community and bodies in addition to human rights organizations 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 considers* their continued detention a flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic principles of human rights;
13. *Reaffirms* all resolutions of international legitimacy concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, including successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council—most notably Resolution 26/58 of 5 April 2025 on “Human Rights in the Occupied Syrian Golan” and Resolution 28/58 of the same date on “Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan”—which reaffirm Israel's, the occupying Power, obligation to

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comply with international legitimacy; *decries* the continuation of settlement policies and practices, including the plans announced in late 2021 to establish and expand illegal settlements aimed at doubling the settler population in the coming years; *demand*s the immediate cessation of all related activities; *and calls for* an end to Israel's violations and repressive measures against Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the prompt release of Syrian detainees from 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 oblige Israel, the occupying Power, to enforce the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to the lines of June 4, 1967.

(R. 9179 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

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 of the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session (141), on 9/3/2014, on the negative and serious repercussions for Lebanon as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis,
 - The resolutions of the League Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 9097, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,
 - Note No. 811/C/4 by the Permanent Representatives of the Lebanese Republic on 28/8/2025,
- *Affirming* the resolutions of Arab Summits, including Tunis Summit Resolution 751, Ordinary Session (30), on 31/3/2019, and Kuwait Summit Resolution 599, Ordinary Session (25), on 26/3/2014, regarding support for the Lebanese Army,
- *Asserting* the resolutions of Arab Summits, including the Arab Summit in Baghdad, Ordinary Session (34), on 17/5/2025,
- *Referring* to the latest internal, regional, and international developments related to Lebanon, and based on the relevant international resolutions to which the Government of Lebanon is committed, in particular Resolution 1701 with all its provisions, based on Resolutions 425 and 426,
- *Emphasizing* all previous resolutions of solidarity with Lebanon issued by the League Council at the Summit, Ministerial, and Permanent Representatives Levels, with all their provisions,
- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
1. *Reaffirms* support for the decision of the Lebanese government to restrict weapons exclusively to the Lebanese Army and security forces across the entirety of Lebanese territory before the end of 2025, and to collect and hand over to the Lebanese Army the weapons of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese armed groups, in accordance with the Taif Agreement and relevant international resolutions, and in implementation of the inaugural

address of the President of the Lebanese Republic, Joseph Aoun, and the ministerial statement of the government; *welcomes* the initiation of the process of handing over Palestinian weapons in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon to the Lebanese authorities pursuant to the agreement between the President of the Lebanese Republic Joseph Aoun and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas; *supports* the efforts of the Lebanese State to complete this process in all Palestinian camps without exception, to impose its sovereignty and control over the entirety of Lebanese territory, to entrench lasting stability and security for the Lebanese people; *and rejects* any external interference in Lebanon's sovereign decisions concerning the exclusive possession of arms by the Lebanese State;

2. *Emphasizes* Arab support for the course of financial, judicial, economic, and administrative reform initiated by the Lebanese government; *welcomes* the series of reform laws adopted by the Lebanese Parliament within the framework of implementing the necessary reforms and the establishment of many new regulatory bodies for key sectors to activate the work of government institutions and all sectors and to advance the country towards recovery and the restoration of the confidence of the international community; *reaffirms* support for the Lebanese constitutional institutions in the exercise of their powers in a manner that reinforces national unity; *and commits to* provide assistance to Lebanon to confront the economic, financial, and monetary challenges it faces, and their potentially grave repercussions for stability and social security, so as to help Lebanon regain its vitality and meet the aspirations of the Lebanese people for a more secure, prosperous, and stable future;
3. *Welcomes* the commitments contained in the inaugural address of the President of the Lebanese Republic and in the ministerial statement of the current government of Lebanon, affirming adherence to the National Pact and the Taif Agreement, the adoption of a foreign policy based solely on the defense of Lebanon's independence, interests, and sovereignty, the prevention of any external interference in its internal affairs, the pursuit of positive neutrality, and mutual respect for sovereignty, interests, the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the Charter of the League of Arab States, in particular Article 8 thereof, as a safeguard of Lebanon's supreme interests; *and welcomes* Lebanon's commitment, together with all Lebanese, to maintaining the best relations with brotherly Arab States, building strategic partnerships with them, and preventing any conspiracy against their regimes and sovereignty;
4. *Strongly condemns* the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanon, including its targeting of civilians, its repeated and persistent violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, its occupation of Lebanese territory, and its breaches of obligations under the cessation of hostilities announcement that entered into force on November 27, 2024; *supports* Lebanon's position calling for the full, comprehensive, and non-selective implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701, and for renewed commitment to the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement between Lebanon and Israel signed under United Nations auspices on March 23, 1949; *supports* the political and diplomatic efforts of the Lebanese State toward the international community to exert pressure on Israel to oblige it to withdraw immediately, fully, and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories it occupies, to the lines behind the internationally recognized borders, in conformity with international legitimacy and treaties, United Nations resolutions, foremost among which are Resolutions 425 and 1701, and for Israel to cease immediately its acts of aggression amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity, constituting a blatant violation of international law and international humanitarian law,

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requiring accountability and prosecution before competent international courts and tribunals; *and holds* Israel fully responsible for the destruction and extensive damage it has inflicted throughout Lebanese territory; *obliges* it to provide full reparations; *and emphasizes the following*:

- The rejection of any Israeli attempt to impose a new *fait accompli* through its continued presence in Lebanese border points it occupied during the 2024 aggression or by establishing a new buffer zone within Lebanese territory through unilateral modification of the withdrawal line (the 2000 Blue Line),
 - Lebanon's right to its reserved points, which are the 13 points where the Blue Line deviates from the international border demarcated by the 1923 Franco-British agreement and confirmed by the 1949 Armistice Agreement,
 - The necessity of releasing Lebanese prisoners held by Israel and handing them over to the Lebanese State,
 - The right of the Lebanese State to self-defense in the event of any aggression against Lebanon, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,
 - The guarantee of respect for the territorial integrity, political independence, and sovereignty of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders,
 - Support for the Lebanese Army, as the guarantor of Lebanon's unity and stability, enabling them to implement the Government's decision to restrict weapons exclusively to the State, to reinforce their deployment in southern Lebanon up to the internationally recognized border and across the entire territory of Lebanon, and to extend the authority and control of the Lebanese State over all its territory, while commending the national role played by the Lebanese Army alongside other Lebanese security forces in preserving stability and civil peace, and emphasizing the importance of enhancing the capabilities of all Lebanese Armed Forces,
 - The importance of continuing to support the Lebanese government in addressing the repercussions of Israeli aggression and providing the essential assistance necessary to meet the needs of those affected and reconstructing what has been destroyed, stressing the necessity of the return of Lebanese refugees to their towns and villages, shielding them from further Israeli attacks, and ensuring their access to the necessary conditions for a dignified life;
5. *Underscores* the necessity of preserving Lebanon's unique pluralistic model, founded on equal representation between Muslims and Christians, and safeguarding its civilizational message and cultural diversity rooted in coexistence;
6. *Supports* Lebanon's position advocating the return of Syrian refugees currently residing on its territory to their homeland, in light of the cessation of the circumstances that necessitated their presence and the improved conditions for their return; *welcomes* the plan adopted by the Lebanese government in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration for the return of Syrian displaced persons to their country, in light of Lebanon's emphasis that their presence be temporary and its rejection of any form of their integration or settlement in Lebanon, given the existential threat it poses to Lebanon as a country of transit, not asylum; *and supports* Lebanon's call upon the international community and the concerned States to intensify and accelerate efforts for the return of displaced Syrians, and the formation of a financing mechanism to provide the necessary resources to facilitate their repatriation, ensure assistance and the basic means of livelihood in Syria, and rehabilitate infrastructure in destroyed Syrian towns and villages through early recovery projects;

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7. *Welcomes* the Lebanese-Syrian meetings which were held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to address outstanding common issues between Lebanon and Syria, particularly the delimitation, demarcation, and confirmation of their shared land and maritime borders;
8. *Endorses* Lebanon's position rejecting the permanent settlement of Palestinian refugees on its territory due to the threat it poses to national stability and unity; affirms the refugees' right of return in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), and other related resolutions, and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted at the 2002 Beirut Summit; *reaffirms* the right of the Lebanese State to exercise its authority and control over all its territory, including the Palestinian refugee camps, and the necessity of restricting weapons in those camps exclusively to the Lebanese authorities responsible for their security; *emphasizes* the need for donor States to fund UNRWA and safeguard its role and mandate; *and rejects* Israel's ongoing attempts to undermine the Agency's work in supporting refugees and preserving their right of return from Lebanon and the other host countries within the framework of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause;
9. *Asserts the following:*
 - The Lebanese government's commitment to respecting resolutions of international legitimacy and pursuing justice in the assassination of the late Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and his companions, as well as all political assassinations and terrorist crimes,
 - Support for the Lebanese government's efforts to uncover the fate of His Eminence Imam Musa al-Sadr and his companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and journalist Abbas Badreddine, and for working on holding officials of the former Libyan regime accountable, in order to uncover the truth behind this crime,
 - Support for the ongoing investigations to uncover the circumstances of the devastating explosion at the Port of Beirut on 4 August 2020 and to hold accountable those responsible, and support for the efforts of the Lebanese State to reconstruct and rehabilitate the Port, in light of its historic and pivotal role as a vital commercial hub for trade between the Arab States and the world,
 - Lebanon's sovereign right to benefit from its natural resources located within its exclusive economic zone and territorial waters, following the demarcation of its southern maritime boundaries, and the need to enable Lebanon to continue investing in these resources;
10. *Welcomes:*
 - The support extended to Lebanon across its institutions and vital sectors, including health, military, and security, from the brotherly Arab States, to confront the repercussions of the Israeli aggression and alleviate the burdens of the severe economic, social, and financial crisis,
 - The continued support of the Republic of Iraq in supplying Lebanon with sufficient quantities of oil necessary to operate its power plants, and expresses appreciation to the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait for assisting Lebanon in overcoming the crisis in the energy and electricity sector,

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- The role of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the State of Qatar within the framework of the “Quint Committee,” and their regional, international, and national efforts to assist Lebanon,
- The tireless and ongoing efforts of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, in consultation with Arab States, Lebanese constitutional institutions, and the various Lebanese political forces, in support of the Lebanese Republic, with a view to consolidating stability, strengthening sustainable economic growth, preserving unity, security, and stability, and enabling Lebanon to confront the challenges it faces.
- The relentless efforts of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in support of the Lebanese Republic, in coordination with Arab States, Lebanese constitutional institutions, and all national political components, aimed at consolidating stability, advancing sustainable development, preserving Lebanon’s unity, security, and stability, and enhancing its capacity to confront threats.

(R. 9180 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

The State of Libya expresses its reservation regarding clause (2) of paragraph (9) of the resolution, relating to the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two companions, as it constitutes a leap over the results of ongoing investigations and a preemption of the conclusions that may be reached by the Libyan and Lebanese judicial committees.

Arab Affairs and National Security

Developments in the Situation in the Syrian Arab 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,
 - The statement issued by the presidency of the Riyadh meetings in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Syria on 12/1/2025,
 - The report submitted by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the League on his visit to Syria on 18-19/1/2025,
 - *Based on* the Member States' commitment to the security and stability of the Syrian Arab Republic, its Arab character, and respect for its sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and to effectively contribute to supporting a peaceful and inclusive transitional process, as well as supporting recovery and reconstruction efforts, in a way that fulfills the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a better future, contributes to alleviating their prolonged suffering, and addresses all the consequences resulting from the conditions the country has experienced since 2011,
 - *Expressing full solidarity* with the Syrian Arab Republic amid the challenges it faces that affect its security, stability, unity, and territorial integrity,
 - *Welcoming* the efforts made to contribute to an active Arab role in supporting the Syrian Arab Republic during the transitional period,
 - *In light of* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States regarding developments in the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, the most recent of which was Resolution 905, issued at the Baghdad Summit, Ordinary Session (34), on May 17, 2025,
 - *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
1. *Renews commitment* to preserving the sovereignty, stability, unity, and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic; *and asserts* the importance of sustaining and intensifying Arab efforts to support Syria;

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2. *Affirms respect* for the will and choices of the Syrian people; *stands in solidarity* with them amid current challenges; *and provides all support and assistance* throughout the transitional period to fulfill their aspirations for restoring security, stability, full sovereignty, recovery, and reconstruction;
3. *Supports and encourages* the transitional government of the Syrian Arab Republic to undertake the required steps for building a new Syria grounded in principles distinct from the former government practices; *welcomes* the steps taken in this regard, including the organization of the National Dialogue Conference and the establishment of a constitutional committee tasked with drafting a new constitution that safeguards the rights of all citizens and ensures their participation in the political process leading to free elections in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration issued on March 13, 2025;
4. *Condemns* the violent incidents that erupted along the Syrian coast in early March 2025, which began with an assault by remnants of the former regime on security forces and the army; *calls upon* all Syrians to resist any attempts to incite discord and undermine national unity; *rejects and condemns* foreign interventions that aim to fracture Syrian cohesion and threaten civil peace; *welcomes* the formation of an independent national fact-finding committee regarding the March 6 events, alongside a higher committee to safeguard civil peace; *and emphasizes* the need to adhere to transitional justice mechanisms to ensure accountability and the enforcement of justice;
5. *Condemns* the acts of violence and reprehensible violations that took place in As-Suwayda governorate in mid-July 2025; *calls upon* all parties to adhere to the ceasefire arrangements and ensure the protection of civilians; *welcomes* the statement issued by the Syrian State on July 16, 2025 condemning the violence, committing to investigate all related incidents, hold accountable those found responsible, and ensure impunity will not be permitted; *welcomes* the announcement by the Syrian Ministry of Justice on the establishment of a fact-finding committee to unveil the circumstances of the events, investigate the assaults and violations against citizens, and refer those implicated to justice; *stresses categorical rejection of* any separatist tendencies or movements that could threaten the unity of the Syrian Arab Republic; *condemns* all forms of negative or destructive interference in the transitional process the country is undergoing; *and emphasizes* the importance of the Syrian government continuing its efforts to defuse sedition and address grievances through dialogue, and to embrace all components of the Syrian people within the inclusive national framework;
6. *Supports* the outcomes of the two rounds of joint Jordanian-Syrian-American trilateral talks, hosted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on July 19, 2025 and August 12, 2025, aimed at addressing the situation in Syria, consolidating the efforts for a ceasefire in the Syrian As-Suwayda governorate, and resolving the crisis therein in a manner that ends Israeli interventions and safeguards the security, safety, and rights of the governorate's inhabitants as an integral part of Syria and its future; *reaffirms* the rejection of any partitionist projects and opposition to all separatist calls; *and asserts* that the unity, cohesion, and safety of the Syrian people constitute a fundamental pillar of regional security;
7. *Strongly condemns* the repeated Israeli aggressions against Syrian territory as a flagrant violation of Syria's sovereignty and an unacceptable exploitation of its

delicate situation to encroach on its territories and provoke internal unrest; *also condemns* Israel's incursion into the buffer zone and adjacent areas in Mount Hermon and the governorates of Quneitra, Rif Dimashq, and Daraa as acts of brutal occupation and violations of international law and the 1974 disengagement agreement; *and calls upon* the Security Council to fulfill its responsibilities by halting these ongoing violations, obliging Israel to abide by international law, deterring its provocative behavior; *and demands* the immediate withdrawal from the Syrian territories it has recently occupied;

8. *Supports* the Syrian government's efforts to combat the terrorist Daesh organization and terrorism in all its forms; *and urges* intensified cooperation with the international community to confront and eliminate terrorist threats and their sources, which endanger Syria's security, stability, and Arab national security, and to commit to ensuring that Syria does not turn into a launching pad for any threat to regional security and stability;
9. *Emphasizes* that rebuilding Syria is an all-encompassing process impacted by sanctions beyond the economic sphere; *welcomes* in this regard the announcement of US President Donald Trump during his visit to Saudi Arabia on May 13, 2025, regarding the lifting of sanctions on Syria; *expresses appreciation* to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its efforts to support the Syrian position on this issue; *welcomes* the easing of European sanctions against Syria; *calls for* expediting the complete lifting of all unilateral coercive measures and other economic and financial restrictions in order to accelerate recovery and reconstruction, contribute to supporting the necessary conditions for the voluntary and dignified return of Syrian refugees, the return of the internally displaced to their original regions; *and asserts* that lifting sanctions directly contributes to reforming the public and security sectors and achieving transitional justice;
10. *Calls on* donor countries to promptly fulfill their pledges made at donor conferences held in Kuwait (2013–2015), London (2016), and Brussels (2017–2025); *stresses* the need to support Arab States neighboring Syria and other host States in bearing the burden of displacement; *and urges* the international community to allocate resources for early recovery programs and comprehensive response plans facilitating the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees and displaced persons;
11. *Asserts* the United Nations' vital role in supporting the Syrian government's efforts during the transitional phase through specialized technical committees and ensuring collaboration that contributes to the completion of the peaceful transition process;
12. *Affirms* the importance of ensuring that the role of the League of Arab States during the transitional phase in Syria reflects the desired level of activity; *welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to monitor developments in Syria, enhance the Arab role with a view to strengthening joint Arab cooperation in Syria, supporting the transitional process across political and developmental fields, while continuing to provide humanitarian assistance from Arab States to Syria; *and extends appreciation* to the States that have recently delivered such assistance through land and sea bridges;
13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

(R. 9181 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Note: Lebanon prefers the term “non-forced return” instead of “voluntary return.”

Developments in the Situation in the State of 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,
 - Arab Summit resolutions regarding developments in Libya,
 - Resolution 9099 issued by the 163rd Ordinary Session of the League Council at the Ministerial Level on 23/4/2025,
 - The deliberations on developments in Libya and in affirmation of full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,
 - Note 25/720 of the Libyan Delegation on 21/8/2025,
 - *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
1. *Reaffirms* commitment to the unity of Libya, respect for its sovereignty and independence; *and rejects* all forms of foreign interference in its affairs;
 2. *Reiterates* adherence to all previous resolutions issued by the Council, most notably Resolution 907 adopted by the League Council at the Summit Level during its 34th Ordinary Session, and Resolution 9099 issued at the Ministerial Level during its 163rd Ordinary Session;
 3. *Reaffirms* Libyan ownership and leadership of the political process facilitated by the United Nations and adherence to the Libyan Political Agreement signed in 2015 and its amendments, and relevant Security Council resolutions; *and welcomes* all efforts aimed at facilitating the political process to enable the holding of simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections at the earliest opportunity to end the transitional stages and establish a unified executive authority capable of governing the entire country and representing the Libyan people;
 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of comprehensive and inclusive national reconciliation; *and reiterates support* for the efforts undertaken by the Presidential Council in this regard, with the backing of the League of Arab States and the African Union;

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5. *Reaffirms support* for the efforts of the Joint Military Commission (5+5); *asserts* the necessity of its independent decision-making to consolidate the ceasefire and unify the security and military institutions under an elected executive authority capable of governing all Libyan territories and representing the Libyan people; *and stresses* the importance of full adherence to relevant Security Council resolutions concerning the withdrawal of all foreign forces, mercenaries, and foreign fighters within specified timeframes;
6. *Affirms* the necessity of safeguarding Libya's resources, funds, and assets in foreign banks and countries and enabling their development until the lifting of relevant international measures; *commends* Security Council Resolution 2769/P/14-2025 authorizing the investment of the Libyan Investment Authority's frozen cash reserve; *calls for* additional measures to preserve the value of all Libyan assets and prevent their erosion; *reminds* the Security Council of its commitment to protect these assets from any misuse in accordance with Resolutions 1970, paragraph 18, and 1973, paragraph 20; *and urges* all States holding these assets to comply with these resolutions;
7. *Emphasizes* support for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in accordance with its mandate as defined by relevant Security Council resolutions to facilitate a comprehensive political settlement grounded in the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015 and related resolutions; *and reiterates* appreciation for the efforts of the League of Arab States and neighboring Arab States in promoting security and stability in Libya;
8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this resolution, maintain ongoing communication and consultation with the Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General and relevant Libyan authorities, and submit a report to the Council on these developments.

(R. 9182 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Developments in the Situation in the Republic of 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,
 - *Affirming* the previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which were Resolution 9100, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025, and Resolution 908 adopted at the Baghdad Summit, Ordinary Session (34), on 17/5/2025,
 - *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
1. *Asserts* commitment to the unity, sovereignty, security, stability, and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* all forms of interference in its internal affairs;
 2. *Affirms continued support* for the legitimate Yemeni government, represented by the Presidential Leadership Council under the leadership of President Dr. Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi, in its efforts to achieve security and stability, alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, restore state institutions, and realize comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;
 3. *Supports* the position of the Yemeni government in its adherence to peace based on the three agreed-upon references—namely, the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and Security Council Resolution 2216 (2015) along with relevant international resolutions; *and commends* the Yemeni government’s constructive engagement with international proposals and initiatives aimed at ending the war and establishing the foundations of sustainable peace in Yemen;
 4. *Supports* the measures undertaken by the Yemeni government, with the support of the Presidential Leadership Council, in the course of the economic, financial, administrative, and institutional reforms, and in implementing a number of urgent priorities in the economic and service sectors—including maintaining the stability of the national currency, improving domestic revenue, addressing imbalances in key sectors, and protecting vulnerable groups—and adopting a host of monetary and financial measures in implementation of the decisions of the Presidential Leadership Council to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, address the catastrophic economic and social

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consequences of the war, achieve security, stability, and development, and revive reconstruction and economic recovery; *and calls on* Member States and the international community to intensify Arab and international efforts to confront the acute shortages of food, medicine, and other basic necessities, and to take urgent action to avert famine and mitigate the impact of the global food crisis;

5. *Condemns* the flagrant human rights violations committed by the terrorist Houthi militias, including killings, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention of women, sexual assaults, home bombings, targeting of hospitals and places of worship, random bombings of residential areas, targeting of civilians, and the planting of mines; *and calls for* the adoption of effective international measures to pressure these terrorist militias to cease arrests and repressive measures, and to immediately release all detainees, prisoners, hostages, political prisoners, journalists, and staff members of organizations and embassies;
6. *Warns* against the deterioration of humanitarian and health conditions resulting from the harassment of medical and humanitarian personnel, which has led to the spread of epidemics and shortages of food and medicine; *calls for* supporting the health sector and the containment of widespread diseases; *holds* the terrorist Houthi militias responsible for the aggravation of the humanitarian situation; *and condemns* their use of international aid as a means to blackmail the international community, finance the war machine, and consolidate their illegitimate authority;
7. *Calls upon* the Security Council and the international community to reconsider their approach to the continued violations by the terrorist Houthi coup militias of agreements and initiatives aimed at establishing peace in Yemen, to exert pressure on them to engage in good faith in efforts towards de-escalation and peace, to prevent the exploitation of the current situation for military mobilization and redeployment in various parts of Yemen in preparation for renewed cycles of escalation and violence, and to intensify efforts to oblige these terrorist militias to fulfill their obligations, foremost among them the opening of crossings and main roads in the areas under their control, and the release of prisoners and detainees on the basis of the all-for-all principle;
8. *Calls upon* the Iranian regime to abide by the principles of international law and the policy of good neighborhood, to cease its support for the Houthi terrorist militias with funds, weapons, and expertise; *condemns* its continued smuggling of sophisticated arms to those militias, most recently the large shipment intercepted on June 27, 2025 in Yemeni territorial waters by the National Resistance Forces and the Coast Guard, which included some 750 tons of weapons, ammunition, advanced military equipment, missile and air defense systems, drones, and surveillance devices, confirmed through investigations and technical examination to be of Iranian origin; *affirms* that this shipment constitutes yet another episode in Iran's blatant interventions in Yemen and repeated violations of Security Council resolutions and a direct threat to regional and international security; *denounces* the continuing Iranian military, financial, and technical support to the Houthi terrorist militias since their coup against legitimacy, which has resulted in terrorist attacks targeting civilians, infrastructure in Yemen and neighboring states, and international navigation, including the attacks on the vessels "MAGIC SEAS" and "ETERNITY C"; *emphasizes* that the Iranian regime's repeated attempts to evade responsibility and cast doubt on the facts contained in the reports of the United Nations Panel of Experts do not alter the truth; *warns* against the grave danger posed by the continued control of the Houthi terrorist militias over the city of Hodeidah and its ports

and their conversion into platforms for threats and channels for Iranian arms; *and affirms* that security and stability in Yemen and the region can only be achieved through the restoration of the Yemeni State's full authority over its territory, coasts, and ports;

9. *Calls, once again, upon* the international community to assume its responsibilities and ensure the implementation of its relevant resolutions on Yemen, foremost among them Resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2140 (2014), and to take effective measures to deter the blatant interventions of the Iranian regime in Yemeni affairs and to halt the smuggling of weapons to the Houthi terrorist militias;
10. *Condemns* the actions of the Houthi militias in using the city of Hodeidah and its ports as hubs for preparing and planting naval mines, smuggling weapons, engaging in piracy operations, the use of warships to attack commercial vessels, threaten international maritime navigation, and forcibly detain commercial ships in international waters—acts that have led to grave environmental disasters, including the sinking of tankers of oil and chemicals, violating international and humanitarian law and not only endangering the western and southern coasts of Yemen but also posing a serious environmental and navigational threat to States bordering the Red Sea, including those on the African coast; *and denounces* the Houthis' imposition of restrictions on the work of the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA);
11. *Supports* the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg, to resume the political process and achieve a comprehensive settlement leading to an end to the war and the establishment of sustainable peace in Yemen; *welcomes* his announcement on December 23, 2023 regarding the commitment of the Yemeni parties to a set of measures including a comprehensive ceasefire, improvements in living conditions, and preparations for an inclusive political process under United Nations auspices; *and commends* the positive role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman in facilitating the attainment of this agreement;
12. *Condemns* the targeting of economic and oil institutions in Yemen by the terrorist Houthi militias as a grave assault on the economic capabilities and resources of the Yemeni people; *and affirms* that such attacks—along with threats against civilian, commercial, and economic facilities, efforts to undermine the truce, and destruction of infrastructure—constitute clear violations of international law, undermine peace efforts, and pose a flagrant threat to regional and international energy security that necessitates decisive condemnation and preventive measures to prevent the recurrence of this terrorist behavior;
13. *Condemns* the persistent violations committed by the terrorist Houthi militias against children, including the recruitment and placement of minors in military camps and their involvement in combat; *and denounces* the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, the incitement of sectarian strife, and the propagation of ideologies that promote the superiority and entitlement of a particular societal group, dragging Yemen into ages of backwardness;
14. *Calls for supporting* the Yemeni government in formulating and implementing an urgent plan to support the education and human development sector, halt the collapse of the educational process, counter the negative influence of extremist organizations and institutions on curricula, provide the necessary assistance for the rehabilitation of schools fully or partially damaged, train and qualify teaching staff, supply essential

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means and equipment, and support government plans aimed at raising teachers' salaries and ensuring their sustainability;

15. *Affirms* the sovereign right of the legitimate government to enhance the security and safety of the Red Sea, which contributes to regional and global stability; *holds* the Houthi militia responsible for dragging Yemen and the region into military confrontation for propaganda purposes under misleading slogans unrelated to the Palestinian cause; *and asserts* that the only path to preserving international peace and security lies in supporting the legitimate government to extend its authority across all Yemeni territory and implement international resolutions, foremost among them Security Council Resolution 2216;
16. *Calls upon* donor countries and agencies that participated in and contributed to the Yemen Donors Conferences held in Geneva on February 27, 2023, and in Brussels on May 7, 2024, to fulfill their respective pledges; *and urges* the international community to provide full and sufficient support for the 2025 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, in order to address the growing humanitarian needs, including food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, preventable diseases, and the risks of recurring natural disasters;
17. *Emphasizes* the necessity of providing urgent assistance to the Yemeni government in its efforts to resolve the tragedy of internally displaced Yemenis, pressing for an end to the targeting and shelling of their camps by the Houthi terrorist group, doubling humanitarian aid in the areas most severely affected by the ravages of the Houthi war, and intensifying Arab and international efforts to meet the needs of the displaced and to address the humanitarian challenges arising from repeated Houthi assaults;
18. *Calls upon* brotherly and friendly States and international organizations and funds to support the government's efforts under these exceptional circumstances to confront economic and service challenges and to achieve financial and institutional stability, underscoring that the present stage requires the urgent strengthening of such support to enable the government to consolidate gains and ensure the sustainability of recovery, as this support constitutes a fundamental pillar for overcoming the accumulated crises exacerbated by the Houthi terrorist attacks on oil export ports and the complete halt of exports, which resulted in the loss of approximately 70 percent of the State's public revenues; *and values* the positions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for standing by the Yemeni people and government and for their continued support in the developmental and humanitarian fields, which has reinforced resilience and the government's ability to meet its essential obligations;
19. *Expresses appreciation* to all Arab States that have contributed and continue to contribute to humanitarian, relief, and development support for the Yemeni people and their legitimate government; *commends* the role of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in addressing development challenges and providing essential services; *also expresses gratitude* for the humanitarian efforts of the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center, the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, and the Emirates Red Crescent, in supporting relief initiatives, rehabilitating infrastructure, and restoring services in liberated areas; *expresses appreciation for* the contributions by the State of Kuwait, the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Morocco, and the People's

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Democratic Republic of Algeria, to support reconstruction programs and achieve stability and economic recovery; *and calls for* the continued provision of technical and financial assistance to the Yemeni government within a comprehensive program for reconstruction and development that includes improving health coverage, supporting employment and the empowerment of youth and women, rehabilitating child soldiers, and providing care for productive families, persons with special needs, and the elderly.

(R. 9183 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf

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,
- *Guided by* the resolutions of previous summits, the most recent of which was Baghdad Summit Resolution 912, Ordinary Session (34), on May 17, 2025,
- *Emphasizing* the statements and previous resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 9101, Ordinary Session (163), on April 23, 2025,
- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
 1. *Expresses* its absolute commitment to the full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands, Greater Tunb, 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. *Condemns* the Iranian government's continued entrenching of occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which undermines regional security and stability and poses a threat to international peace and security;
 3. *Denounces* the Iranian government's construction of residential facilities for settling Iranians on the Emirati islands occupied by Iran, along with the escalatory actions and measures undertaken by the Iranian authorities recently, and the statements issued by Iranian officials, including those by the Commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Navy, Ali Reza Tangsiri, on March 1, 2025, claiming Iran's ownership of the three islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, in addition to the claim by the Iranian regime, made on May 25, 2025, that it intends to pursue the implementation of the plan to build 110 housing units on the occupied Abu Musa Island, and the statement of the Iranian Minister of Cultural Heritage and Tourism, Reza Salehi Amiri, on November 1, 2024, regarding a plan to develop a 30-hectare tourist, entertainment, and residential complex on Abu Musa Island, and his announcement at the time of the beginning of operations to construct 110 housing units on Abu Musa Island, and other

provocative activity by Iran on the three occupied Emirati islands, including holding marathon competitions on the occupied Abu Musa Island on April 30, 2023;

4. *Denounces* the Iranian military exercises that include the three occupied Emirati islands—Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa—and their territorial waters, airspace, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone, which constitute an inseparable part of the UAE territories, most recently the redeployment of naval forces affiliated to the Iranian Revolutionary Forces on the three occupied Emirati islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa on May 12, 2025, and the conduct of combat exercises on the three occupied Emirati islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa on September 6, 2024, and also the Iranian military maneuvers and combat exercises on the occupied Abu Musa Island on June 20, 2024; *and calls on* Iran to cease these violations and provocative actions that constitute an interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state, threaten regional security and stability, and endanger the safety of regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;
5. *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices on Abu Musa Island, which is part of the sovereign territory of the United Arab Emirates, as well as the opening of an office of the Iranian News Agency on the island on December 31, 2024; *and demands* that Iran remove these illegal facilities and to fully respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory;
6. *Denounces* the repeated visits by senior Iranian officials to the three occupied Emirati islands—Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa—the most recent of which were the two visits by the Commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Navy, Ali Reza Tangsiri, to the occupied islands on March 22, 2025, and November 24, 2024, as well as the visit of the Deputy Commander of the Iranian Police Forces, Qassem Rezaei, to Abu Musa Island on July 11, 2024; *condemns* all hostile and escalatory statements made against the United Arab Emirates regarding its sovereignty over the three occupied islands; *rejects* all hostile Iranian measures, considering them violations of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and inconsistent with efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to refrain from such provocative and escalatory actions;
7. *Considers* that all these escalation 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 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 a 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 escalation measures and Iranian claims shall not change 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; *and 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 of the issue of the three occupied Islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, with the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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9. *Commends* the position of the European Union on the Iranian occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, as expressed in the joint statement issued at the first summit between the European Union and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf held in Brussels on October 16, 2024;
10. *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 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 by accepting the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;
11. *Expresses hope that* the Islamic Republic of Iran reconsiders its rejection to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the three UAE Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
12. *Demands* that Iran 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 Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, 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;
13. *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;
14. *Informs* the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and the United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;
15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

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Security of Navigation and Energy Supply in the Arabian Gulf Region
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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* Resolution 9102 of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session (163), on April 23, 2025,
- *Taking note* of Resolution 8725 issued by the meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Level of Permanent Representatives in its Extraordinary Session on the targeting of civilian sites and facilities in the United Arab Emirates by the terrorist Houthi militias, which was held on January 23, 2022,
- *Taking note* of the statements and declarations issued by the two emergency summits of the Council of the League of Arab States and the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf in Mecca on May 31, 2019, regarding the security of navigation and energy supplies in the Arabian Gulf and the region, and all previous relevant statements and resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
- *Taking note* of the final communiqué and the Makkah Declaration issued regarding the 14th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on May 31, 2019 on the terrorist attacks on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and acts of sabotage in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note* of the terrorist attack that targeted Aramco oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on September 14, 2019,
- *Taking note* of the Houthi terrorist militias' seizure of three ships on the Red Sea coast on November 18, 2019,
- *Expressing concern over* the persistence of threats by terrorist Houthi militias to the security of maritime navigation in the Red Sea and Bab Al-Mandeb Strait, which threaten international trade and energy supply routes,
- *Taking note* of the announcement of the establishment of the "Council of Arab and African States Bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden" on January 6, 2020,
- *Taking note* of the outcomes 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",

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- *Recalling* all rules of international law relating to the protection of maritime navigation security, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982,
- 1. *Affirms the principle* of freedom of maritime navigation in international waters, in accordance with the established rules of international law and the United Nations Convention on 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 and the Red Sea and of 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 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. *Condemns* 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 August 4, 2021, and the seizure of the container ship MSC Aries on April 13, 2024, criminal acts jeopardizing the security and safety of international maritime traffic;
- 6. *Warns of* the persistence of threats of Houthi militias to the security of maritime navigation in the Red Sea and Bab Al-Mandeb Strait, necessitating the countering of this threat by the international community in accordance with the relevant rules of international law;
- 7. *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 international oil supply;
- 8. *Condemns* the Iranian authorities' repeated detention of ships in the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf, in clear violation of international law and the principles of freedom of navigation; *and calls on* the Islamic Republic of Iran to refrain from such hostile actions, abide by the rules of international law, and respect the freedom of maritime navigation;
- 9. *Condemns and denounces* the redeployment of naval forces of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates—Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa—on May 12, 2025, and the conduct of combat exercises by the Iranian forces on the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates—Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa on September 6, 2024, and its naval exercises and combat exercises launched from Abu Musa Island on June 20,

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2024, including the deployment of missile-armed vessels in the Arabian Gulf, representing a serious escalation, heightening the risk of threatening maritime security, energy supply routes, and international trade, and contradicting the ongoing regional efforts aimed at de-escalation, restoring relations, and promoting dialogue, cooperation, and regional stability and prosperity;

10. *Condemns* the terrorist sabotage attack on September 14, 2019, targeting Aramco oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia using drones and cruise missiles, which constitutes a dangerous escalation aimed at destabilizing the Kingdom and the region, and threatening global energy supplies and the world economy;
11. *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia's seizure of three ships off the Red Sea coast on November 18, 2019, including the Saudi-owned vessel *Rabigh 3*; *and calls on* the militia to cease such hostile acts, which threaten the safety and freedom of maritime navigation;
12. *Condemns* the incursion of three Iranian boats into the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in June 2020, in violation of the sovereignty of the Kingdom; *and affirms* that the Kingdom will not tolerate incursions into its territorial waters which endanger the safety of navigation routes and the economy, and therefore endanger Arab security;
13. *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias' targeting of oil facilities north of Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on November 23, 2020, and the attack on an oil tanker in the port of Jeddah using a booby-trapped boat on December 14, 2020; *and considers* these attacks a grave threat to international trade;
14. *Condemns* the act of maritime piracy committed by the terrorist Houthi militias on January 2, 2022, through the seizure of the UAE-owned vessel *Al Rawabi*, the detention of its civilian crew, and the confiscation of its humanitarian cargo, which posed a serious threat to international maritime navigation off the coast of Yemen and is regarded as a flagrant violation of the principles of freedom of navigation and international trade guaranteed under international law and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and stands in clear contravention of international humanitarian law;
15. *Expresses* solidarity with the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates vis-à-vis the practices and assaults targeting the security of maritime navigation routes and energy supply lines in the Arabian Gulf region, and to safeguard the safety and security of the region and its peoples; *supports* the investigations launched to identify those responsible for these attacks and ensure their prosecution; *and endorses* the conclusions of the investigation carried out by the United Arab Emirates and its international partners regarding the attacks on four vessels within UAE territorial waters, which concluded that these attacks were likely perpetrated by a state actor;
16. *Welcomes* the announcement of the establishment of the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on January 6, 2020 and the entry into force 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 facing

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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 member states of this Council; *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;

17. *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;
18. *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, and to take firm action against activities and attempts aiming to threaten the freedom of navigation and energy supply in the region;
19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the developments related to the security of navigation and energy supplies in the region at the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 9185 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

**Upholding a Unified Arab Position Toward 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 Representatives of the Republic of Iraq on February 28, 2021,
- *Emphasizing* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, most recently the Baghdad Summit Resolution 913, Ordinary Session (34), on 17/5/2025, and the resolutions of the Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 9103, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,
- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
1. *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the 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 national security;
 2. *Deplores and condemns* the repeated Turkish aggression against Iraq recently, 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 and threaten security and stability in the region;
5. *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures it takes in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim at having the Turkish Government withdraw 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 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 Arab Member of the Security Council 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.

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The State of Qatar supports all measures aimed at respecting and safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the brotherly Arab States, including the brotherly Republic of Iraq, and rejects foreign interference in the affairs of Arab States. It further emphasizes the importance of good-neighborly relations among all States. The State of Qatar considers it more appropriate for the resolution to refer to all forms of foreign intervention without distinction, rather than mentioning one party alone, in order to reflect the realities on the ground. Accordingly, it enters a reservation with regard to the reference to the word “Turkish” in this resolution, without prejudice to the sovereignty of the brotherly Republic of Iraq and its right to safeguard its security and to exercise its sovereignty over its territory.

Supporting Peace and Development in the Republic of Sudan
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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* all resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States on supporting peace and development in the Republic of Sudan,
 - *Having heard* the statement of the head of the delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
1. *Expresses solidarity* with the Republic of Sudan and its brotherly people in their efforts to secure their resources, protect their territory and vital infrastructure, preserve Sudan's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity; *rejects* interference in their affairs; *enhances* their efforts to preserve their national institutions and prevent their collapse through the formation of an independent civilian government; *and rejects* any steps or entities that would threaten the security and territorial integrity of Sudan or exacerbate the humanitarian situation;
 2. *Recalls* the necessity of the immediate implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2736 and other relevant United Nations resolutions;
 3. *Expresses grave concern* at the growing phenomenon of mercenarism and the spread of mercenaries fighting in Sudan; *and emphasizes* that this phenomenon poses a threat to the security and stability of Sudan and to Arab national security;
 4. *Stresses* that the security of Sudan is an integral part of Arab national security; *and reaffirms* the importance of the role of the League of Arab States in defending the unity, security, and stability of all its Member States;
 5. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant Arab organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Sudan and its brotherly people, to rehabilitate damaged facilities, and to scale up regional and international responses in order to strengthen the resilience of Sudan in facing threats to its unity and overcoming the catastrophic consequences suffered by the Sudanese people;
 6. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in intensifying coordination between Sudan and all Arab joint action bodies and institutions; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his role with all relevant parties to enable Sudan to overcome the current situation, on the basis of relevant Arab and international resolutions;

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7. *Calls for a ceasefire in accordance with the Jeddah Declaration, and for consideration of convening the Jeddah Track (III) to achieve sustainable peaceful solutions; calls upon the Arab Contact Group, composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Secretary-General, to continue their efforts and good offices to reach solutions that meet Sudan's aspirations for stability and development; and reaffirms that the people of Sudan are the decision-makers regarding the future of their country;*
8. *Expresses appreciation to all Arab States that have provided humanitarian and development assistance to address the consequences of the situation in Sudan;*
9. *Requests the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next ordinary session of the Council at the Ministerial Level.*

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Support for the Federal Republic of Somalia
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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,
 - Previous resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
 - Resolution 8988 adopted by the Extraordinary Session on January 17, 2024,
 - Resolution 9104 adopted by the 163rd Ordinary Session on April 23, 2025,
 - *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
1. *Affirms support* for the security, stability, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Somalia, reiterating support for the Somali government's efforts to safeguard Somali sovereignty by land, sea, and air; *reaffirms* the legitimate right of the Federal Republic of Somalia to defend its territory in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the League of Arab States; *supports* any measures adopted by the Somali government to confront any attempted aggression within the framework of international legitimacy; *and underscores* the steadfast Arab position of categorical rejection of any acts that undermine or violate the sovereignty of the Somali state;
 2. *Takes note* that the Ankara Declaration affirmed Somalia's demands for respect of its sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity; *and reaffirms* that the Federal Government of Somalia is the sole legitimate authority entitled to conclude agreements with states, bodies, or external entities, in accordance with international law and established norms;
 3. *Welcomes* the efforts and communications undertaken by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, in addition to the efforts of the Councils of Arab Ambassadors in New York and other international capitals, in support of the legitimate right of the Federal Republic of Somalia to preserve its territorial integrity;
 4. *Expresses appreciation and gratitude* to the Council of the League of Arab States at the Level of Arab Foreign Ministers and the Arab Ministerial Contact Group on Somalia—comprising 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

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General-Secretariat—for their tireless efforts in defending the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Somalia;

5. *Welcomes the accession* of the Republic of Djibouti and the Arab Republic of Egypt to the newly established African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM); *and affirms* continued Arab support for the Somali National Army in its efforts to accelerate the assumption of full security responsibilities across the country following the phased withdrawal of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) forces;
6. *Welcomes the approval* by the Somali Federal Parliament of the amendments to the draft law on direct universal suffrage, and the ratification of the establishment of the Independent National Electoral and Boundaries Commission; *and lauds* the country's progress toward holding direct elections at the presidential, parliamentary, and municipal levels;
7. *Welcomes* the success of the Somali government's efforts in securing \$4.5 billion in external debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which is a pivotal milestone toward economic recovery and growth; *and emphasizes* the importance of implementing the resolutions of the League Council at the Summit Level in Manama (No. 864, Ordinary Session (33) on May 16, 2024), Jeddah (No. 826, Ordinary Session (32) on May 19, 2023), Algiers (No. 801, Ordinary Session (31) on 2 November 2022), Tunis (No. 756, Ordinary Session (30) on March 31, 2019), Dhahran (No. 718, Ordinary Session (29) on April 15, 2018), Amman (No. 684, Ordinary Session (28) on March 29, 2017), and Sharm El-Sheikh (No. 626, Ordinary Session (26) on March 29, 2015), all of which call for “urgent financial support in the amount of USD\$10 million per month for one year, to be disbursed through the Somalia Support Account held at the Secretariat,” to assist the Somali government in building and managing its institutions and implementing its vital programs;
8. *Calls upon* Arab States, specialized Arab organizations, ministerial councils, and Arab funding institutions to develop integrated and strategic Arab policies and plans that focus on investing in Somalia's productive sectors—namely livestock, fisheries, and agriculture—and to work toward opening Arab markets to Somali exports from these sectors;
9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the General-Secretariat in making its annual contribution to cover the tuition fees of Somali students through the Somalia Support Account; *and requests* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Somali government in this regard;
10. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the General-Secretariat and the Somali government in providing the necessary technical and financial support to Somali institutions in order to complete the drafting of the national constitution and the Arabization of Somali laws; *and urges* Arab States to contribute to the Somali National Development Plan and support the successful implementation of Somalia's National Transformation Vision 2060, with special focus on youth employment and the development of the education, health, energy, livestock, and fisheries sectors, in coordination with specialized Arab organizations and in light of the current promising investment opportunities in the Somali economy;

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11. *Welcomes* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host a conference to support the Somali education sector, which was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic; *requests* Arab States, particularly ministries concerned with education, to participate in this conference to support the Somali education process and promote the Arabic language in Somali schools and curricula; *and also requests* relevant parties to coordinate their efforts and work toward holding this conference in the nearest time possible;
12. *Calls upon* Arab States to collaborate with the General-Secretariat to convene an international conference aimed at supporting Somalia's reconstruction efforts and strengthening its initiatives to establish the foundations of stability and economic development;
13. *Expresses gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his continuous efforts to affirm Arab contributions to achieving national reconciliation, providing development and relief assistance, and addressing Somalia's external debt; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue following up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on this matter to the Council at its next session.

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Support for the Union of the Comoros

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,
 1. *Emphasizes* full 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 that conducted by 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 coordination and cooperation with international and regional organizations to support the demands and positions of the Union of the Comoros regarding the Island of Mayotte;
 4. *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue its efforts with the relevant authorities in the Union of the Comoros to achieve the country's development goals by 2030;
 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 action 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 on* Member States, specialized Arab councils, and the Secretariat to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and the necessary resources, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic;

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8. *Requests* Member States and Arab financing and investment institutions, especially the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, to address the issue of the Union of the Comoros' external debt in contribution to the establishment of peace and development in the country;
9. *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through the Secretariat's "Support for Comoros" account; *and calls upon* other States to settle their contributions to assist the Secretariat in supporting the Comoros in its development efforts;
10. *Calls upon* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors in capitals hosting international and regional organizations to contribute, as they deem appropriate, to cover the operating expenses of Comorian diplomatic missions accredited to these organizations; *and expresses appreciation for* the Member States that support Comorian diplomatic missions;
11. *Expresses appreciation* for the Secretary-General's efforts to support reconciliation, stability, and development in the Union of the Comoros, requesting him to submit a report on this matter to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9189 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

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,
 1. *Reiterates* 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. 9190 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

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,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Joint note No. 1378 by the Permanent Representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Sudan, dated August 25, 2025,
- *Recalling* the relevant resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council, particularly the resolution by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 23, 2020, and Resolution 9107 issued by the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session (163) on April 23, 2025,
- *Affirming* the relevant resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level, the most recent of which is Resolution 914, issued at the Baghdad Summit on May 17, 2025,
- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),
- 1. *Asserts* that the water security of the Republic of Sudan and the 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 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. *Demands* that Ethiopia refrain from taking any unilateral measures that would harm

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the water interests of Egypt and Sudan;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the three States' adherence to the principles of international law, primarily 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. *Rejects* Ethiopia's organization of an opening ceremony for the dam; *and refuses* to participate in such an event on the grounds that it seeks to legitimize a dam constructed by Ethiopia in violation of international law;
7. *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 would jeopardize regional and international peace and security;
8. *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 settlement that preserves the water rights of Egypt and Sudan is reached.

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Threats of Israeli Armament to Arab National Security and International Peace

**Establishing a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons
of Mass Destruction**

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 recommendations of “the Committee of Senior Arab Officials on the Issue of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction” (the Committee of Senior Arab Officials),
- *Commending* the good and effective coordination between the Committee of Senior Arab Officials and the Arab Groups in Geneva, Vienna, and New York on all issues related to disarmament and non-proliferation,
- *Recalling* its previous relevant resolutions, the most recent of which was Resolution 9018 of 23/4/2025, Ordinary Session (163),

First: Early preparation for the 11th Session of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York, 2026):

1. *Affirms* that the objective of ridding the Middle East of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and subjecting all nuclear facilities and programs in the region to the comprehensive safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), are non-negotiable goals for achieving security and stability in the region;
2. *Decides* to continue thorough preparations for the Arab participation in the 11th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 2026; *emphasizes* the importance of preserving the unity and cohesion of the Arab position regarding the implementation of the 1995 Middle East Resolution; *and stands against* any attempts to undermine the Arab rights gained through the Treaty or previous Review Conferences;
3. *Tasks* the Committee of Senior Arab Officials to prepare Arab statements on the three pillars of the Treaty (nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy) and the implementation of the 1995 Middle East Resolution, and to submit them to the Council at its next session (165) for adoption; *and requests* Arab States to provide any observations or proposals they deem important to raise during the 11th Review Conference;
4. *Decides* that the Committee of Senior Arab Officials shall continue coordinating with the Arab groups in Geneva, Vienna, and New York in preparation for the Arab participation in the 11th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

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Nuclear Weapons in 2026; *and requests* those groups to provide the Committee with any proposals or observations they deem important for inclusion in the statements to be submitted during the Conference;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of supporting efforts aimed at ensuring the success of the 11th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 2026, and of overcoming the current state of stalemate through serious efforts to reach a comprehensive and balanced final document based on clear and practical measures for the implementation of the three pillars of the Treaty and the 1995 Middle East Resolution, based on the understandings reached at previous review conferences;

Second: “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” and Arab Coordination during the 69th Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna, September 15-19, 2025):

6. *Calls upon* the international community to exert pressure on Israel to fully comply with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), including subjecting its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive safeguards system of the IAEA, and to refrain from attacking States and their facilities in the future;
7. *Takes note* of the action of the Arab Group in Vienna in placing the item “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities” on the agenda of the 69th session of the IAEA General Conference;
8. *Tasks* the Arab Group in Vienna with continuing urgent consultations to submit a draft resolution on Israeli nuclear capabilities and the protection of Arab States from the risks of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons at the 70th session of the IAEA General Conference, and with working at the highest levels to mobilize support for its success; *and requests* that the Committee of Senior Arab Officials concerned with nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction be informed at its next meeting of the results of these consultations in preparation for submission to the Council of the League at the Ministerial Level in its next Ordinary Session (165);
9. *Tasks* the Arab Group in Vienna with preparing and negotiating an interregional joint statement under the item “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities,” based on the elements contained in the revised draft resolution prepared by the Committee and the interregional statement delivered last year, reflecting the concerns of Arab States regarding the Israeli nuclear program, and with working at the highest levels to mobilize the widest possible support among Member States of the Agency; *and urges* all Arab delegations to deliver national statements under the same item;
10. *Tasks* the Arab Group in Vienna to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the work of the 69th session of the IAEA General Conference and to present it to the Committee of Senior Arab Officials;

Third: Preparations for the fifth session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction (New York, 2025):

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11. *Supports* the current Presidency (Kingdom of Morocco) and the incoming Presidency (Sultanate of Oman); *and emphasizes* the importance of continued consultations among Member States during the intersessional meetings of the Conference, in coordination with the other concerned parties;
12. *Stresses* the importance of building on the progress achieved within the framework of the Conference sessions and of maintaining Arab positions and principles;
13. *Affirms* the importance of the participation of Israel and the United States of America in the upcoming sessions of the Conference and continuing to exert the necessary efforts and consultations in this regard;
14. *Emphasizes* the necessity of establishing an open-membership contact group tasked with communicating with parties absent from the Conference to encourage their participation;
15. *Reasserts* the importance of inviting the League of Arab States and the relevant regional organizations to attend the proceedings of the Conference;
16. *Affirms* the continuous consultations carried out by the Arab Group in New York during the intersessional period, in coordination with other relevant parties, and the Group's communication with the Committee of Senior Arab Officials and the Secretariat to update them on all developments in this regard;
17. *Requests* the Arab Group in New York to prepare a comprehensive evaluation of the work of the fifth session of the Conference and its outcomes to date, including opportunities and challenges, developing a future roadmap for the Conference and its objectives, and presenting it to the Committee of Senior Arab Officials;

Fourth: Risks of the Iranian Bushehr Nuclear Reactor

18. *Affirms* the importance of the Arab Group in Vienna continuing its efforts and coordinating Arab and international positions within the framework of the IAEA in order to maintain pressure on Iran to accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety and to benefit from IAEA assessment missions to enhance confidence in the safety and transparency of Iran's nuclear activities;
19. *Confirms* that the Committee of Senior Arab Officials will continue to monitor the risks posed by the Iranian Bushehr nuclear reactor, in coordination with the Arab Group in Vienna;

Fifth: *Requests* the Secretariat to present this issue and all related developments to the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level at its next session.

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and Blocs

First: Arab-African Relations

Arab-African 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, the most recent of which was Resolution 9110 adopted by the 163rd Ordinary Session on 23/4/2025,
- *Taking note of the efforts made by the Arab-African Partnership Coordination Committee,*
 1. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue coordination with Member States and the African Union Commission concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, on November 17-23, 2016;
 2. *Requests* the Secretariat and the AU Commission to continue their coordination concerning the implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programs and to pursue preparation for the Joint Arab-Africa 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”, in order to enhance this partnership;
 3. *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination and cooperation with the AU Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit “Coordination for Financing of Africa-Arab Joint Projects”;
 4. *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 dangers thereof;

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5. *Welcomes once more* 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;
6. *Welcomes* the official launch of the Joint Coordination Mechanism between the League of Arab States, the African Union, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to support the Palestinian cause, in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the sidelines of the Extraordinary Session of the Joint Arab-Islamic Summit on November 11, 2024;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States and the African Union in the field of combating terrorism; *and welcomes* the proposal submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to establish an African-Arab mechanism to combat terrorism;
8. *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 given that the Center's programs target a number of Arab States on the African continent;
9. *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 to hold the Fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting in the Arab Republic of Egypt 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;
10. *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 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;
11. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States' support for the Arab-African Cultural Institute to enable it to fulfill its assigned role in implementation of the resolutions of the Third Arab-African Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) issued by the Fourth Arab-African Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in 2016, regarding the Arab-African Cultural Institute;
12. *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;
13. *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 Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant US\$1 billion 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 US\$1 billion to invest in the African continent;

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14. *Commends* the US\$5 million grant provided by the State of Kuwait for the African Union Commission's medical center project, as well as the US\$1.6 million allocated by the State of Kuwait to establish an epidemiological center in Africa;
15. *Commends* His Excellency the President Abdelmadjid Tebboune's decision to allocate US\$1 billion to the Algerian Agency for International Cooperation for Solidarity and Development to finance development projects in African countries, particularly these projects 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;
16. *Commends* the Kingdom of Morocco's recent hosting of more than 20,000 African students at various Moroccan institutes and universities;
17. *Expresses thanks to* the Secretary-General for his efforts to support the Arab-African cooperation process.
18. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to submit a report to the Council at its next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9193 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and Blocs

Second: Arab Relations with International Organizations

Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council

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, the most recent of which was Resolution 9113 issued during Ordinary Session (163) on 23/4/2025,
 - The recommendations of the presidential statements issued by the High-Level Security Council sessions titled “Cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States”,
 - The recommendations issued by the High-level Informal Interactive Dialogues on enhancing cooperation between the Council and regional and subregional organizations,
- 1. *Congratulates* the Kingdom of Bahrain on its election as a non-permanent member of the Security Council for the term 2026–2027; *and expresses full confidence* that Bahrain will exert all efforts to advance cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations;
- 2. *Values* the institutional cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council, and the role of both organizations in bolstering regional and international security in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations;
- 3. *Urges* the Security Council to find peaceful solutions to the Arab issues presented to it, foremost among them the question of Palestine and the attainment by Palestine of full membership in the United Nations;
- 4. *Ensures*, within the framework of strengthening coordination relations and activating the role of the Arab representative in the Security Council regarding Arab issues, the involvement of the Arab member(s) in United Nations Security Council meetings and initiatives related to Arab issues included on the Security Council’s agenda;
- 5. *Requests* the Arab Group, the League of Arab States Mission in New York, and the Secretariat to consult and coordinate with the two Arab non-permanent members of the Security Council for the period (2026–2027) to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations included in the presidential statements issued by the Security Council, including holding high-level sessions entitled “Cooperation between the Security

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Council and the League of Arab States” during their presidency of the Council, with the aim of strengthening cooperation between them on issues related to the maintenance of peace and security at the regional level, and enhancing the League of Arab States’ engagement in political action related to Arab issues to find Arab solutions to Arab issues;

6. *Requests* the Arab Group and the Mission of the League of Arab States in New York, in coordination with the two Arab members of the Security Council, to explore the possibility of arranging a visit by the members of the Security Council to the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Cairo with a view to holding an informal consultative meeting with the Permanent Representatives of Arab States and representatives of the General Secretariat;
7. *Tasks* the Secretariat with continuing to follow up on the issue and to present it on the agendas of the ordinary sessions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 9195 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and Blocs

Third: Arab-European Relations

- A -

Arab-European Dialogue

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 9115 adopted by the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session 163, on April 23, 2025,
- 1. *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the European Union to determine a mutually agreed date for holding the Sixth Arab-European Ministerial Meeting at the headquarters of the Secretariat;
- 2. *Tasks* the Secretariat with coordinating with the European Union to determine a mutually agreed date for holding the 10th meeting of the Permanent Representatives to the League of Arab States and the Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union, in Brussels, Belgium;
- 3. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and present a report to the Council at its next session.

(R. 9197 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and Blocs

Third: Arab-European Relations

- B -

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

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 9116 adopted by the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session 163, on April 23, 2025,
- 1. *Values* the role and efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its co-chairmanship 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, especially the Committee of Senior Officials within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean and within the framework of the Board of Governors of the Anna Lindh Cultural Foundation;
- 3. *Appreciates* 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 the matter and present it to the Council at its next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9198 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with the Russian Federation

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 9117 adopted by the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session 163, on April 23, 2025,
- 1. *Welcomes* the Russian Federation’s invitation to host the first Arab-Russian Summit on October 15, 2025, to be preceded by the convening of the seventh session of the Arab-Russian Cooperation Forum; *and tasks* the Secretariat with coordinating with the Russian Federation to ensure proper preparations for the session;
- 2. *Calls on* Arab States to work towards implementing the activities included in the Action Plan for the Arab-Russian Cooperation Forum for the period 2024–2026;
- 3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue coordinating with the Russian side and studying various aspects related to the establishment of the Arab Cultural Center in Moscow, with the aim of building understanding and promoting cultural exchange between the two sides;
- 4. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on the matter and present it to the Council at its next Ordinary session.

(R. 9199 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and Blocs

<p>Enhancing Cooperation with Countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan</p>

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 9118 adopted by the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session 163, on April 23, 2025,
- 1. *Calls upon* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan to determine the date for holding the fourth session of the Arab Economic and Cooperation Forum with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan in one of those countries;
- 2. *Welcomes* the results of the first session of the Conference of Arab Businessmen and Investors with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, held on February 26-27, 2025, in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates;
- 3. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on the matter and present it to the Council at its next Ordinary session.

(R. 9200 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

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 of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 9119 adopted by the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session 163, on April 23, 2025, regarding Arab relations with international and regional organizations and blocs/Arab relations with the People's Republic of China,
- 1. *Expresses* the Member States' keenness to strengthen their relations with the People's Republic of China across various fields, including within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative; *and reaffirms* the Arab States' support for the One China Principle;
- 2. *Expresses appreciation for* the efforts exerted by Chinese diplomacy in supporting Arab causes and seeking peaceful solutions to regional crises, thereby contributing to the enhancement of regional and international peace and security;
- 3. *Reiterates its welcome of* the convening of the Second Arab-China Summit during the first half of May 2026 in the People's Republic of China; *and tasks* the Secretariat with continuing efforts, in coordination with concerned Arab and Chinese authorities, to prepare for the summit and ensure its success;
- 4. *Reiterates its welcome of* the State of Kuwait's desire to host both the Third Arab-China Summit in 2030 and the 13th Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum;
- 5. *Welcomes* the Republic of Tunisia's hosting of the 11th Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in 2028;
- 6. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the 20th session of the Senior Officials' Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum and the ninth session of the Arab-China Strategic Political Dialogue at the level of senior officials, hosted by the Kingdom of Morocco in Rabat on May 20-21, 2025; *and tasks* the Secretariat with continuing its efforts, in coordination with the relevant Arab and Chinese parties, to implement those outcomes;
- 7. *Welcomes* the convening of the 11th session of the Arab-Chinese Businessmen Conference and the ninth session of the Investment Seminar, held from April 27-29, 2025 in Haikou, Hainan Province, the sixth session of the Arab-Chinese Experts Meeting in the field of Libraries and Information, held from May 26-30, 2025 in Nanjing, and the sixth Arab-China Technology Transfer and Innovation Conference held on the margins of the seventh China-Arab States Expo from August 28-31, 2025 in Ningxia, People's

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Republic of China, within the framework of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *and tasks* the Secretariat with continuing its efforts, in coordination with the relevant Arab and Chinese parties, to implement the outcomes thereof;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of active Arab participation in the various activities and events scheduled within the framework of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *tasks* the relevant sectors and departments of the Secretariat, in coordination with the concerned Arab and Chinese parties with preparing for these activities and events, including: the 11th Arab-China Dialogue Conference between Civilizations from October 22-24, 2025 in China, the 7th Radio and Television Forum from November 4-6, 2025 in China, the 3rd Arab-China Cooperation Forum on Health in 2025 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the 3rd Arab-China Youth Development Forum in November 2025 in the Republic of Iraq, the 6th Arab-China Friendship Conference in an Arab State, the 5th Arab-China Women's Forum in September 2025 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the 4th Arab-China Forum of Cities in July 2026 in the Sultanate of Oman, the 8th Arab-China Energy Cooperation Conference in an Arab State, the 4th Arab-China Forum on Satellite Navigation (BeiDou) in China, the 4th Chinese Arts Festival in an Arab State in 2025, the 6th Arab Arts Festival in China in 2026, and the 1st Arab-China Ministerial Meeting on Tourism;
9. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on the matter and present it to the Council at its next Ordinary session.

(R. 9201 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with the Republic of India
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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,
 - *Affirming* its previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which was Resolution 9120, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025 regarding Arab relations with international and regional organizations and blocs/Arab relations with the Republic of India,
1. *Expresses* the Member States' keenness to strengthen their relations with the Republic of India across various political, economic, social, and cultural fields through the activation of the mechanisms of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum;
 2. *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue its coordination with the relevant authorities in India and the Arab States to hold the second session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum in the Republic of India before the end of 2025, to be preceded by a meeting on the level of senior officials, at a date to be mutually agreed upon between both sides; *and emphasizes* the importance of ensuring thorough preparation for this session;
 3. *Assigns* the Secretariat to continue its efforts, in coordination with the relevant 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 Seventh Session of the India-Arab Partnership Conference in 2025 in an Arab State; the Second Session of the Arab-India Energy Cooperation Symposium in India; the Third Session of the Arab-India Cultural Festival in India; and the Second Session of the Arab-India Media Cooperation Symposium in India; *and calls upon* Member States to actively participate in the Forum's activities,
 4. *Tasks* the Secretariat with following up on this matter and presenting it to the League Council at the Ministerial Level during its next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9202 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and 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 of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Affirming* its previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which was Resolution 9121, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025 regarding Arab relations with international and regional organizations and blocs/Arab relations with Japan,
- 1. *Expresses* the Member States' keenness to strengthen and develop their relations with Japan across various political, economic, social, and cultural fields, and to benefit from Japan's economic progress and expertise in support of advancing development efforts in Arab States;
- 2. *Assigns* the Secretariat to continue its efforts, in coordination with the relevant Arab and Japanese authorities, to prepare for the Fourth Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-Japanese Political Dialogue, scheduled to take place in 2025 at a date and venue to be agreed upon by both sides;
- 3. *Assigns* the Secretariat to adopt the necessary measures to coordinate with the Japanese side to introduce the necessary amendments to the Memorandum of Cooperation concluded in 2013 between the League of Arab States and the government of Japan;
- 4. *Assigns* the Secretariat to continue its efforts, in coordination with the relevant Arab and Japanese authorities, to prepare for the sixth session of the Arab-Japanese Economic Forum in 2026 in an Arab State;
- 5. *Assigns* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to present it to the League Council at the Ministerial Level during its next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9203 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Organizations and 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,
 - *Affirming* its previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which was Resolution 9122, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025 regarding Arab relations with international and regional organizations and blocs/Arab relations with the Pacific Islands,
1. *Continues* efforts to advance Arab relations with the Pacific Islands, building on the outcomes of the First Session of the Ministerial Meeting between Arab and Pacific Islands, held in Abu Dhabi in June 2010, and the Second Session, held in Riyadh in June 2023;
 2. *Assigns* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Pacific side to convene the Third Session of the Ministerial Meeting between Arab and Pacific Islands at a date and venue to be agreed upon by both sides;
 3. *Assigns* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and present it to the League Council at the Ministerial Level during its next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9204 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Establishing 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 ASEAN,
 - Resolution 9123 adopted by the League Council at the Ministerial Level during the 163rd Ordinary Session on 23/4/2025 in this regard,
1. *Reiterates its welcome of* the Kingdom of Bahrain's initiative to establish a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and ASEAN;
 2. *Tasks* the Secretariat to continue its efforts, in coordination with relevant authorities, to prepare a draft memorandum of understanding for the establishment of a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and ASEAN; *and delegates* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to sign it with the Secretary-General of ASEAN;
 3. *Tasks* the Secretariat to follow up on the matter and submit a report to the League Council at its next session.

(R. 9205 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Arab Relations with South American States
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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 declaration issued by the Fourth Summit of Arab and South American States (Riyadh Declaration 2015),
 - *Affirming* its previous resolutions, the most recent of which was Resolution 9125, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,
1. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperation between the two regions in various fields and participating in all scheduled activities and meetings;
 2. *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue coordinating with the Regional Coordinator for South American Countries (Brazil) regarding the holding of a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of Arab and South American Countries, hosted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, preceded by a meeting of senior officials from both sides;
 3. *Tasks* the Secretariat with coordinating with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue for the third meeting of the Ministers of Economy of Arab and South American Countries, in light of the Republic of Bolivia's withdrawal as host;
 4. *Tasks* the Secretariat with coordinating with the South American side to determine a new date and venue for the second meeting of the Ministers of Environment of Arab and South American Countries, in light of the Republic of Ecuador's withdrawal as host;
 5. *Assigns* the Secretariat to continue coordinating with the Ministry of Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt to hold a joint meeting of the Ministers of Tourism of Arab and South American States;
 6. *Assigns* the Secretariat to coordinate the holding of the third meeting of the Ministers of Education of Arab and South American States in an Arab State;
 7. *Welcomes* the Republic of Sudan's hosting of the first meeting of experts in the field of agricultural cooperation between Arab and South American States and calls for active participation in this meeting;
 8. *Tasks* the Secretariat with continuing 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 the Ministers of Social Affairs of Arab and South American States;

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9. *Tasks* the Secretariat with following up on this matter and presenting it to the Ministerial Council at its next Ordinary Session.

(R. 9206 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

**The Request of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Accredite its
Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt as Plenipotentiary to the
League 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,
 - The letter of the Secretary of State of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General, dated 26/1/2024, regarding the request to accredit the ambassador of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Arab Republic of Egypt as plenipotentiary to the League of Arab States,

Approves the accreditation of the ambassador of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Arab Republic of Egypt as plenipotentiary to the League of Arab States.

(R. 9207 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Tolerance and International Peace and Security

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- UNSC Resolution 2686 on “Tolerance and international peace and security”, unanimously adopted on June 14, 2023 during the United Arab Emirates’ presidency of the Council, based on the pioneering initiatives of United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom, becoming the first resolution in the history of the Council to state that hate speech and extremism contribute to driving the outbreak, escalation, and recurrence of conflict,
- The recommendation of the Arab Group meeting in New York on June 26, 2023, addressed to the Ministerial Council, on the necessity of adopting a resolution by the League Council at the Ministerial Level welcoming Security Council Resolution 2686 (2023) and mandating the Arab States that will assume non-permanent membership in the Security Council to monitor and address the pertinent issues throughout their tenure, and note C.O1/2/21-A-158, dated August 23, 2023 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the United Arab Emirates, which calls for the implementation of this recommendation,

- *Expressing deep concern* regarding the escalation of hate speech, intolerance, and discrimination based on religion or belief in all its manifestations, particularly those arising from the phenomenon of Islamophobia,

- *Emphasizing* the necessity of safeguarding the cultural and religious identities of all societies,

- *Affirming* its previous resolutions, the most recent of which was Resolution 9131, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,

- *Following* the presentation delivered by the head of the delegation of the United Arab Emirates,

- *Acknowledging* the interventions made by States,

- 1- *Welcomes* Security Council Resolution 2686 (2023) on “Tolerance, international peace and security”; *and expresses appreciation* for the efforts of the United Arab Emirates, as the Arab Member of the Security Council, and the United Kingdom in advancing this resolution during the UAE’s presidency in June 2023, as well as the pioneering Arab initiatives to promote tolerance, peaceful coexistence, moderation, and the fight against hate speech and extremism;

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- 2- *Denounces* hate speech and extremism in all forms, as well as contempt for religions, racism, and racial discrimination, wherever they occur, which contribute to undermining security and stability, fuel terrorism, and ignite conflicts, thereby contravening fundamental human and ethical values;
- 3- *Condemns in the strongest terms* all acts of violence against religions, sacred texts, symbols, and holy sites, particularly the crimes of burning and desecrating the Holy Qur'an, which provoke the sentiments of Muslims worldwide and incite hatred and violence;
- 4- *Calls upon* States and regional and international organizations to reject such practices, to take decisive action against them, to safeguard societies from extremist ideologies, and to promote awareness of the principles of tolerance and peaceful coexistence;
- 5- *Welcomes* the oral briefing presented to the Security Council on June 14, 2024, by Ms. Alice Nadir Yetto, the then United Nations Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which addressed developments related to the implementation of Resolution 2686 (2023), in accordance with paragraph (16) thereof;
- 6- *Tasks* the Arab Member of the Security Council to continue monitoring the implementation of Resolution 2686 (2023) and its objectives, grounded in the steadfast Arab commitment to promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence while rejecting hate speech and extremism, which includes organizing official meetings, incorporating references to Resolution 2686 (2023) in relevant Security Council draft resolutions, requesting periodic updates from the Secretary-General regarding the resolution's implementation, and urging United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions to monitor hate speech, extremism, racism, and related intolerance, including relevant developments in their periodic reports;
- 7- *Calls upon* Member States to enhance the role of religious institutions in combating hate speech, particularly at the international level, in a manner that fosters the values of tolerance and peaceful coexistence;
- 8- *Tasks* the Secretary-General of the League to oversee the implementation of this resolution and to present findings at the next Ordinary Session of the League Council.

(R. 9208 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

<p>Following up on Arab Interactions with Global Climate Change Issues</p>

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- Resolution 9138 by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session (163) on 23/4/2025,
- Resolution 915 by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, Ordinary Session (34) on 17/5/2025,
- Note 11690 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the League of Arab States on August 28, 2024,

- *Affirming* that the hosting of these conferences and related events by Arab States constitutes a significant achievement, reflecting their firm commitment to environmental protection and the realization of sustainable development,

- *Emphasizing* the importance of the initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat, in collaboration and coordination with its Arab and international partners, in shaping a cohesive Arab vision on global climate change issues,

- *Commending* the efforts of the League of Arab States, as well as its specialized councils and organizations, in monitoring climate change developments, and the success of the League's pavilion in the Blue Zone at COP28 and COP29, which served as an important platform for convening seminars and side events, launching Arab initiatives, and advancing climate action across Arab States,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the inaugural meeting of the Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on September 4, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at following up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Baghdad Summit (2025),

1. *Emphasizes* the necessity of supporting the international climate action program in alignment with relevant scientific recommendations and the agreements established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, while facilitating a just transition to a sustainable economic and development model that reflects the national circumstances of each country;
2. *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Negotiating Group in unifying the positions of Arab States on critical negotiating issues presented during the COPs; *and stresses* the importance of providing the requisite capabilities to support the work of the Arab Negotiating Group and ensuring the participation of all Arab States therein;

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3. *Takes note* of the technical committees' completion of the draft of the first report on the state of climate in Arab States, as a facet of cooperation among the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA); *and emphasizes* that the report be used to identify suitable adaptation solutions for the Arab region in response to the impacts of the commitment to the 1.5 °C target set forth in the Paris Agreement, thereby enhancing resilience and steadfastness;
4. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretariat in monitoring Arab engagement on climate change issues; emphasizes the importance of maintaining the presence of the League of Arab States pavilion at future sessions of the COP, contingent upon the availability of necessary financial resources; *and tasks* the Secretariat with submitting a report proposing a sustainable financing mechanism for the establishment of this pavilion for presentation to the Council at its next session;
5. *Calls upon* Arab States interested in benefiting from the presence of a League of Arab States pavilion at future sessions to engage with the Secretariat in a timely manner to delineate the activities they wish to showcase at the pavilion;
6. *Calls on* specialized Arab organizations to extend necessary support to the Secretariat in its endeavors to establish a pavilion at the next sessions, and to actively participate by introducing activities and projects related to climate issues within the pavilion's framework, as well as to contribute financially to the associated costs.

(R. 9212 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

**Maintaining Arab National Security, Combating Terrorism, and Advancing
the Arab Counter-Terrorism Framework**

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 resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at both the summit and ministerial levels concerning the preservation of peace and security among Member States and the safeguarding of Arab national security,
- *Reaffirming* its unwavering commitment to bolstering Arab national security, combating terrorist organizations, defending the independence and sovereignty of Arab States, and preserving their national unity and territorial integrity against all forms of aggression,
- *Asserting* the inherent right of Member States to repel any aggression targeting their societies, citizens, state institutions, or government agencies, and to undertake all necessary measures and employ all appropriate means to shield themselves from threats and attacks endangering their security and the safety of their populations, in full conformity with the Charter of the League of Arab States, the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles of international law,
- *Expressing* its unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, manifestations, and practices, and rejecting any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization, or nation,
- *Reiterating* its absolute rejection of any form of support—whether direct or indirect—for terrorist or extremist groups, and its firm condemnation of all terrorist acts in their various forms and manifestations,
- *Calling for* intensified efforts and enhanced coordination with the international community and relevant regional and international organizations to counter terrorism, with particular emphasis on drying up sources of terrorist financing, combating the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, restricting their cross-border movement, denying them safe havens, and taking the requisite legal measures to prevent the misuse of information and communication technologies by terrorists,
- 1. *Condemns* all forms of criminal acts perpetrated by terrorist organizations across Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* the actions of extremist groups that exploit religious, sectarian, denominational, or ethnic rhetoric to incite sedition, violence, and terrorism;

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2. *Affirms* the tolerant human values upheld by the Islamic faith, which safeguard human dignity and reject all forms of discrimination based on race, color, language, gender, or belief;
3. *Considers* the fight against terrorism a fundamental human right, in view of its devastating impact on citizens' ability to enjoy their political, economic, and social rights; *and commends* the Arab efforts that contributed to the adoption of the resolution on the impacts of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights at both the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;
4. *Urges* Arab States that have not yet ratified the Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism, the Arab Convention on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes to proceed with ratification and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Secretariat of the League of Arab States;
5. *Calls upon* Arab States that have not yet ratified international conventions and protocols related to the fight against terrorism to consider finalizing the ratification process in accordance with their respective national legal frameworks;
6. *Urges* Member States to intensify their cooperation within the framework of the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes, to work in concert to prevent terrorist organizations from exploiting technology and social media platforms to spread propaganda promoting hatred and division, and to strengthen collaborative efforts in combating the use of digital tools in the financing of terrorism;
7. *Continues to update* the database of foreign terrorist fighters and the unified Arab blacklist of terrorist organizations, entities, and individuals—including perpetrators, planners, and financiers of terrorist acts; *and calls upon* Arab States to provide the necessary data to support these efforts;
8. *Calls on* Member States to enact laws and adopt measures criminalizing extremist and takfiri ideologies due to their grave role in inciting terrorism and sectarian conflict; *and requests* the Secretariat to strengthen coordination with relevant Arab bodies to combat terrorism and sustain cooperation with pertinent regional and international organizations;
9. *Urges* Arab States to criminalize travel for the purpose of joining terrorist organizations operating beyond national borders or engaging in armed conflict, to enact appropriate national legislation for the prosecution of such individuals, and to consider the forgery and use of identity and travel documents for accessing conflict zones as an aggravating factor under national laws;
10. *Calls on* all States to refrain from providing any form of support—whether direct or indirect—to individuals or entities involved in terrorist activities, and to reject all methods of extortion practiced by terrorist groups, including hostage-taking, threats, or ransom demands;
11. *Emphasizes* that all counter-terrorism measures must be in full conformity with the principles of international law, particularly international human rights law and international humanitarian law; *and calls upon* Member States to raise awareness

among national authorities charged with counter-terrorism regarding the importance of adhering to these legal obligations;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued coordination of Arab positions within regional and international organizations and conferences in which Arab States participate on issues related to counter-terrorism, and supporting the continuation of cooperative frameworks between the League of Arab States and relevant regional and international organizations and specialized agencies concerned with combating terrorism;
13. *Stresses* the necessity of intensified international efforts to conclude a comprehensive international convention on terrorism, which would serve as an effective legal instrument to confront and eliminate this global threat;
14. *Supports* the ongoing cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations, including the implementation of joint legal and judicial programs aimed at combating terrorism, in accordance with the outcomes of their regular coordination meetings;
15. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the meeting of senior officials from the League of Arab States and the European External Action Service, held in Brussels on June 19, 2025, within the framework of joint legal and judicial cooperation between the Secretariat of the League of Arab States and the European External Action Service to counter terrorism;
16. *Calls upon* Arab States to strengthen collaboration with international organizations and agencies to benefit from technical assistance programs that support the development of national capacities to counter the threat posed by terrorists possessing weapons of mass destruction and their components, and to bolster security measures at airports, seaports, and border crossings;
17. *Affirms* the importance of continued engagement with and utilization of the capacities of prominent international and regional counter-terrorism centers and initiatives, including the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center in New York (established upon the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques), the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, the International Center of Excellence for Countering Extremism in Abu Dhabi, the African Center for Research and Studies in Counter-Terrorism in Algeria, the Al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies in Iraq, the Renaissance Forum for Civilizational Communication in Sudan, the Mohammed bin Naif Center for Counseling and Care in Saudi Arabia, the Mohammed VI Center for African Ulema and the Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines and Morchidates in Morocco, the Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar, the Arab Bureau for Combating Extremism and Terrorism under the Council of Arab Interior Ministers, the Hedayah Center, the Sawab Center in the UAE, the Al-Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism, the Dar Al-Ifta Observatory for Refuting Takfiri Fatwas, the Regional Counter-Terrorism Center of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States in Egypt, and the King Hamad Global Center for Peaceful Coexistence in Bahrain;
18. *Calls upon* Member States to submit to the Secretariat of the League of Arab States comprehensive reports detailing their national initiatives to combat terrorism,

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including the results of conferences, seminars, and activities organized in this domain;

19. *Urges* Arab States to continue providing the Secretariat with available photographs, documentaries, and publications that document the tragedies and suffering endured by victims of terrorist acts, for exhibition during the Arab Day for Awareness of the Pain and Tragedies of Victims of Terrorist Acts in the Arab Region; *and calls on* Arab States and institutions of joint Arab action to commemorate this occasion and notify the Secretariat of their related initiatives;
20. *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 37th meeting of the Arab Expert Group on Counter-Terrorism, held on August 20-21, 2025, at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers in Tunisia;
21. *Takes note of* the recommendations of the workshop issued by “the Joint Arab Meeting on Evaluating Arab Legal Frameworks and Strategies for Protecting and Promoting the Rights and Needs of Victims of Terrorism,” held on May 26-28, 2025 at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the League of Arab States;
22. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, prepare periodic progress reports on the measures taken in this regard, and submit them to the Council at its next session.

(R. 9214 – O. S. (164) – S. 2 – 4/9/2025)

Any Other Business

<p>Shared Vision for Regional Security and Cooperation</p>

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 on Arab national security at the Summit, Ministerial, and Permanent Representative Levels,

- *Recalling* the critical and extremely dangerous developments currently unfolding in the region, marked by escalating threats, the expansion of Israeli aggression, deepening tensions that affect the common security of its Member States, and the obstruction of all paths toward peace, security, and stability, particularly through Israel's, the occupying Power, continued and unrestrained absurd war against the Gaza Strip, during which it has committed an appalling range of grave violations, including killing, siege, starvation, annexation of territory, settlement expansion, and attempts to displace the Palestinian people, in flagrant violation of the resolutions and laws of international legitimacy and fundamental humanitarian standards,

- *Recognizing* that the recent serious and successive events in the Middle East prove that the absence of a peaceful settlement of the Question of Palestine is the primary cause of the eruption of cycles of ongoing violence, which have escalated into regional escalation, and that the failure to resolve the Palestinian cause in a fair manner and the hostile practices of the occupying Power stand as a barrier hindering opportunities for peaceful coexistence in the region and for strengthening economic cooperation among its states in a manner that contributes to achieving the security and well-being of their peoples,

- *Noting* that these events and the continuing military escalation reflect a blatant disregard for and violation of the principles of international law, including the use of force and military intervention without legal justification, the violation of state sovereignty, the abusive invocation of the right of self-defense outside the framework of international law, and other gross violations, all carried out with impunity and the application of selective standards, thereby undermining the purposes and principles of international law and the confidence placed in them, and further deepening the lack of trust among the various parties of the region,

- *Recalling* the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, through which the Member States affirmed that peace is a strategic choice that allows for regional integration, enabling the states of the region to channel their resources toward development and prosperity, thereby fulfilling the aspirations and hopes of their peoples for a more secure and prosperous future,

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- *Recognizing* their legitimate right and responsibility to guarantee their security and common interests, the Member States of the League of Arab States believe in the importance of working on the bases of principles that lay the foundation for achieving and sustaining just and comprehensive peace in the region; *emphasizing* the importance of the international community's cooperation and its assumption of responsibilities and obligations towards the achievement of international peace and security; *and rejecting* any actions or attempts that lead to undermining security and stability in the region, threaten the sovereignty of its states, or drag the region into conflicts that exacerbate suffering and humanitarian crises, and obstruct the path of development for decades to come,

- *Affirming* the Member States' recognition that any regional security initiatives must be based on the principles of the United Nations, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states of the region, in order to contribute to the attainment of sustainable peace, security and stability in the region, as well as the prosperity of its peoples, the building of strategic relations and regional and international partnerships, the safeguarding of energy security and stability of oil markets, the enhancement of maritime security and freedom of navigation, and the collective response to climate challenges,

- *Emphasizing* that all of the foregoing necessitates consensus among the states of the region on a set of guiding principles for cooperation and common security, thereby establishing a foundation of mutual trust and fostering genuine and sustainable coexistence and integration among them,

1. *Emphasizes* the adherence to the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty of states and non-interference in their internal affairs, and upholding the principles of good neighborhood, non-aggression, and the peaceful settlement of disputes;
2. *Affirms* the necessity of adhering to the fundamental principles governing international and regional relations, particularly regarding the preservation of the political independence and territorial integrity of states, their right to benefit from their natural resources, and respect for relevant rules of international law, foremost among them is the prohibition of the use of force except within the legal framework governing such use, as stipulated in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Strongly condemns* any proposition that threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Arab states; *and reaffirms* the necessity of working to end Israel's occupation of Arab territories, and that any arrangements for cooperation, integration, or coexistence among the states of the region cannot be sustainable so long as Israel continues to occupy Arab territories or implicitly threatens to occupy or annex other Arab territories;
4. *Reiterates* the centrality of addressing the root causes of conflict and regional tensions, particularly through a just and comprehensive resolution of the Question of Palestine, based on the two-state solution, the Arab Peace Initiative, and relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, ending the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, and withdrawing to the pre-June 4, 1967 borders, and establishing an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and the "New York Declaration" issued by the International Conference on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution, including the concrete measures and steps it contained within this framework;

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5. *Emphasizes*, in this context, the need to end the Israeli occupation, halt settlement expansion operations, displacement projects, and attempts to alter the demographic composition, erase the Arab identity and Judaize Islamic and Christian holy sites; *affirms* the need to guarantee the rights of refugees and continue pressing the international community to adopt decisive positions; *and warns* that the continued impasse in the prospects for a solution is a main factor in regional instability and provides justification for the spread of extremism, hatred, and violence at both the regional and international levels;
6. *Reaffirms* the importance of advancing towards the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, subjecting all nuclear facilities in the region to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency, respecting the right of states to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as stipulated in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone and a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East; *calls on* all states, particularly regional ones, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to commit to all international resolutions concerning non-proliferation; *and affirms* that addressing nuclear risks is essential for regional security and for preventing the region from being dragged into a nuclear arms race;
7. *Asserts* the necessity of respecting the security and sovereignty of all states in the region on an equal basis to ensure that the interests of one party are not prioritized over those of another; *and calls for* the building and bolstering of mutual trust.

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- **The Republic of Tunisia** affirms its support for the resolution on “Shared Vision for Regional Security and Cooperation,” except for references to the “June 4, 1967 borders,” the “two-state solution,” and “East Jerusalem,” in line with Tunisia’s firm position backing the brotherly Palestinian people’s steadfast struggle to reclaim their legitimate and inalienable rights, foremost of which is the establishment of a sovereign, independent state over the entirety of Palestine with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.

- **The Republic of Iraq** affirms its support for the resolution titled “Shared Vision for Regional Security and Cooperation,” while placing a reservation on references to “the June 4, 1967 borders,” “East Jerusalem,” “two-state solution,” or any phrase—explicit or implicit—that refers to the Israeli entity as a “state,” wherever mentioned in the resolution, for not being in line with the Iraqi laws in force.