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League of Arab States

Secretariat General

Secretariat of League of  
Arab States Council Affairs

**Resolutions  
of the Council of the  
League of Arab States  
at the Ministerial Level  
(159<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session)**

**Cairo, March 2023**

**Translation by:**

*Translation Division*

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*Cabinet of the Secretary-General*

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**Resolutions of  
the 159<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of  
the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level**

**Cairo, 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> March 2023**

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The Palestinian Cause 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,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict at the summit level, the most recent of which were the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session Resolutions of Algeria Summit of 2022, and the resolutions adopted at the level of Ministers of Foreign affairs, the most recent of which were the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2022, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Palestinian cause for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to exercise absolute sovereignty over the entirety of its territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as over its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources and borders with neighboring States;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* its commitment to peace as the strategic choice for ending the Israeli occupation and as a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict according to international law and relevant international resolutions, including Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1973, 1515 of 2003 and 2334 of 2016 respectively, and the entirety of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative,
  - 3- *Emphasizes* adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative with all of its elements and priorities, as it is the unified consensual Arab position and the foundation for any efforts to revive peace in the Middle East, which stipulates that the precondition for comprehensive peace and normalized relations with Israel is that Israel ends its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories, and the establishment of the independent and fully sovereign State of Palestine on the lines of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the right of the Palestinian refugees to return and compensation, as well as finding a just solution to their problem in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;

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- 4- *Emphasizes that* any peace plan inconsistent with the terms of reference for the Middle East peace process is rejected and cannot succeed; and *rejects* exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian people and leadership with the aim of imposing unjust solutions for the Palestinian cause;
- 5- *Affirms* that the implementation by the Israeli occupation Government of its plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 would constitute yet another war crime; and *calls on* the international community to exert pressure and impose punitive and deterrent measures on the occupying Government in order to stop it from implementing its annexation plans and other illegal colonial settlement activities that eliminate the chances of achieving peace and the two-State solution;
- 6- *Supports* the peace plan put forward by His Excellency Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, before the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly, including his address before the 77<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2022; *commits to* work with the international Quartet and international stakeholders towards establishing a multilateral international mechanism to oversee a credible peace process, within a specific time frame and under international oversight, that should include convening an international conference to relaunch the negotiations on the basis of international law, relevant international resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution, resulting in an end to the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territory and the independence of the State of Palestine on the lines of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital;
- 7- *Welcomes* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 77/247, which requests an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the nature of Israel's colonial occupation of Palestinian territory, its implications, and the illegal practices perpetrated thereof; *and urges* Member States and all countries adhering to values of justice and principles of international law to support the State of Palestine in this regard, by filing written legal pleadings to the court until 25th July 2023, and oral pleadings in accordance with the court's declaration;
- 8- *Calls upon* the United States of America to work diligently and sincerely with the concerned parties to fulfill the commitment of the two-State solution on the lines of 4 June 1967 and establish an independent, sovereign, viable and geographically contiguous State for the Palestinian people, which was affirmed by the President of the United States of America during his visit to Bethlehem on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2022; *calls on* the United States of America to pressure Israel to halt its unilateral actions that destroy and undermine the two-State solution; *and calls upon* the United States of America to reopen its consulate in the occupied East Jerusalem, and to revoke the designation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, as a terrorist organization and to reopen the Organization's mission in Washington;
- 9- *Endorses and supports* the request of the State of Palestine to be granted full membership in the United Nations; *calls upon* the member states of the Security

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- Council to accept this membership; *calls on* those States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; *and endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and ratify instruments with a view to bolstering its legal and international status and asserting its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
- 10- *Follows* the efforts exerted to establish an open-membership Arab ministerial committee under the chairmanship of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in its capacity as Chair of the 31<sup>st</sup> Session of the Arab Summit, to act at the international level to support the efforts of the State of Palestine to obtain greater international recognition and full membership in the United Nations and to convene an international conference for peace and international protection for the Palestinian people;
  - 11- *Reminds* the international community of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947), the resolution on the partition of Palestine that the international community had been obliged to implement 75 years ago, and whose acceptance and implementation was a condition for Israel's admission to the United Nations; and *calls upon* the international community to link Israel's membership in the United Nations with the implementation of this resolution;
  - 12- *Reiterates* its condemnation of Israel's colonial settlement activities and policies; *calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibility for the effective implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016 and not just reviewing its reports of Israel's violations, hold the perpetrators of breaches accountable, and confront and curb settlement expansion, the construction of the annexation and expansion wall, the forced displacement of Palestinian inhabitants, and the destruction of their property; *emphasizes that* a boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one effective and legitimate way to resist and bring an end to it; *calls on* all States, institutions, companies and individuals to cease all forms of direct and indirect dealing with the Israeli colonial occupation system and its settlements, which are illegal under international law, including by banning illegal Israeli settlers from entering States; *and rejects* all attempts to criminalize this boycott and to impose a silencing policy under the pretext of "antisemitism";
  - 13- *Emphasizes* its condemnation of the apartheid regime imposed and practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislations and plans aimed at the persecution, oppression, domination and dispersal of the Palestinian people, undermining freedom of their movement and obstruction of their family life, forced displacement, extrajudicial killings, administrative detention, torture, deprivation of basic freedoms and rights, undermining political participation, curbing the economic and human development, expropriating land and property, and other Israeli racist practices against the Palestinian people, which constitute a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Suppression and



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- Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; *emphasizes*, in this regard, the importance of reports and decisions issued by local and international human rights institutions, parliaments and churches that expose, with legal evidence, the Israeli apartheid regime; and *calls on* the international community to confront the apartheid regime against the Palestinian people;
- 14- *Condemns* widespread Israeli crimes against Palestinians in various Palestinian cities, villages, and camps, including recent campaigns of brutal Israeli aggression against Jerusalem, Nablus, Jenin, and Jericho, as well as the incitement to murder, terrorism, and genocide perpetrated by ministers in the extremist Israeli occupation Government, such as the statement by one minister that the Palestinian village of Hawara should be wiped out. , in addition to the ongoing siege and aggression on Gaza, which has resulted in the deaths of dozens of martyrs and wounded, including children and women; *expresses solidarity with* the families of the martyrs and victims of the unjust Israeli aggression; and *emphasizes* Resolution 8851 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the level of permanent representatives on 23rd February 2023;
- 15- *Urges* the International Criminal Court to swiftly open a criminal prosecution for war crimes and crimes against humanity that have been, and continue to be, committed by Israel against the defenseless Palestinian people, including the crimes of settlement and annexation, the aggression against Gaza, the killing of civilians, journalists and paramedics, forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes, especially in occupied East Jerusalem and the Masafer Yatta area, south of Hebron; and *calls on* the Court to provide all human and material resources for this investigation and to give it due priority;
- 16- *Supports* the Palestinian efforts to provide justice to the Palestinian people as a result of current and historical injustice it has been subject to; *holds* those responsible for current and historical crimes committed against the Palestinians accountable through international justice mechanisms, as well as providing legal advice and the necessary technical and financial support for these efforts; *announces* starting the formation of an advisory legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to provide the necessary legal advice in this regard, through the commendable nominations of experts in international law for membership in the Committee submitted by a number of Member States; *urges* Member States that did not nominate representatives in the committee do so as soon as possible; and requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with the State of Palestine, to put in place the regulatory frameworks required to complete the Committee's formation, so that its tasks include, among other things, providing legal assistance for the following: (1) Pleadings before the International Court of Justice regarding the Court's request for an advisory opinion on the nature of Israel's occupation regime, (2) Follow-up on the International Criminal Court's criminal investigation into Israel's war crimes and crimes against humanity against the Palestinian people, (3) Filing cases against

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- Israel for current and historical crimes and violations against the Palestinian people, their land, property, and holy sites, and (4) filing cases of historical injustices against the Palestinian people, including the “Balfour Declaration” of 1917;
- 17- *Reaffirms* its refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; *condemns* the systematic and racist Israeli policy of adopting laws that undermine the historical rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and of the Palestinian refugees’ right to return; *and salutes and supports* the resilience of the 1948 Palestinian people;
  - 18- *Rejects* any partition of Palestinian territory; *emphasizes* the need to confront Israeli schemes to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territory of the State of Palestine; and *rejects* any project for a Palestinian State with provisional borders;
  - 19- *Emphasizes* the Council’s respect for the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine; *praises* the efforts of President Abbas to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation; *calls on* the Palestinian factions and forces to facilitate and ensure the success of the Palestinian democratic process and to complete national reconciliation and to abide by principles and provisions of the national dialogue agreements in Cairo over the past years;
  - 20- *Appreciates* the Arab Republic of Egypt's historical, tireless and continued efforts to foster reconciliation among Palestinian factions based on the Arab mandate issued by the Council of the League of Arab States in accordance with Resolution 7365 of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2011 in this regard, thereby leading to the unity of the Palestinian standing;
  - 21- *Commends* the initiative of President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, to unite the Palestinian position; *welcomes* the signing of the Algiers Declaration, based on the “Reunification Conference for Achieving Palestinian National Unity” which was convened on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2022; and *expresses satisfaction* at the announcement by the Palestinian parties of their intention to fully implement the terms of the declaration according to the assigned dates;
  - 22- *Reaffirms* the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on addressing Israeli targeting of the Palestinian cause and Arab national security in Africa; *reiterates* its refusal of granting Israel, the occupying Power, an observer status in the African Union; and *calls on* the brotherly and friendly countries in the African Union to continue their efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining this status; *and emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperation with the African Union to support the Palestinian cause and its resolutions in international forums;
  - 23- *Strongly condemns* the illegal Israeli decisions and measures against Palestinian civil institutions acting in the field of monitoring and following up on the Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights, including their designation as “terrorist”

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- organizations, and considers this void decision one of the tools of the brutal Israeli military force in its attempt to obscure the truth and conceal the Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people;
- 24- *Welcomes* the intensive efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with the aim of giving the Palestinian cause an utmost priority to the international community; *urges* the international community to put pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to engage in serious peace negotiations on the basis of agreed international references; *and supports* these efforts based on the centrality of the Palestinian cause for the Arab States;
- 25- *Calls for* the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic action at the government-, parliament- and union- levels to support the Palestinian cause; *continues to* request the League of Arab States Secretary-General to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the diverse issues and measures pertinent to the Palestinian cause, and on implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;
- 26- *Appreciates* Algiers Declaration issued by the Seventeenth Session of the Conference of the Union of Councils of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held on 29 and 30 January 2023 in Algeria, regarding the empowerment of the Palestinian people to exercise all of their legitimate rights and the establishment of their independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital, as well as the return of Palestinian refugees to their homeland in accordance with relevant international resolutions; *and welcomes* the Palestinian factions' signatures on the Algiers Declaration issued by the Palestinian Reunification Conference, which was convened in Algeria on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2022;
- 27- *Values the* efforts of the Arab non-permanent member of the Security Council, the United Arab Emirates, in following up on development of the question of Palestine in the Security Council and in supporting the State of Palestine's request to obtain full membership in the United Nations;
- 28- *Welcomes* the Republic of Tunisia's desire to join the Arab Ministerial Committee in charge of international action to confront illegal Israeli policies and measures in the occupied city of Jerusalem, based on Tunisia's willingness to support the Palestinian cause and any Arab action in this regard;
- 29- *Requests* the Groups of Arab States in the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) respectively, to continue to mobilize support for and follow-up on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions concerning Palestine adopted by the two bodies;
- 30- *Requests* the Group of Arab States in the United Nations to take the following actions:
- Mobilize support for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up on efforts in the Security Council to fulfill the latter's responsibility to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and bring an end to all illegal Israeli practices;

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- Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) concerning illegal Israeli settlement activities;
  - Follow up on actions to ensure that the State of Palestine obtains full membership in the United Nations;
  - Take all necessary measures to confront any attempt on the part of Israel to be a candidate for membership of, or positions in, the United Nations bodies or committees;
  - Confront attempts to undermine resolutions concerning the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem.
- 31- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

**(R. 8854 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

The Palestinian Cause 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,
  - *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels, namely the summit-, the ministerial- and the permanent representatives' level, concerning developments and Israeli violations in occupied Jerusalem,
  - *Noting* the holding of the Sixth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee in charge of acting at the international level to confront the illegal Israeli policies and measures in the occupied Jerusalem,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Reiterates that* East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine; and *rejects* any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty rights over it;
  - 2- *Condemns strongly and rejects categorically* all the systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, 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- *Welcomes* the final communiqué and outcomes of the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, which was held under the title 'Resilience and Development', at the League of Arab States' headquarters on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2023, in the presence and participation of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and His Excellency President Abdul Al-Fattah Al-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, and high-level representatives from Arab League member states, international, regional, and Arab organizations and groups, religious authorities, deputies, agencies, funds, federations, civil organizations, public figures, and the private sector, with the aim of protecting the occupied city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of

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- Palestine, and supporting the people's resilience in the face of aggressive and systematic Israeli policies and practices targeting the city and its people at the political, legal and developmental levels; *calls* for follow-up and implementation of the outcomes and communiqué of the high-level Jerusalem Conference; *thanks and appreciates* the member states, the League of Arab States' Secretariat, and all conference participants for their efforts in organizing and ensuring the success of the conference;
- 5- *Rejects and condemns* all violations perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in Islamic and Christian holy sites, in particular the attempts to alter the historical and legal status quo in the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, divide it spatially and temporally and undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers and preventing them from entering the site, attempts to take control of Jordanian Awqaf Department in occupied Jerusalem, attack the Awqaf staff and prevent them from doing their work, attempting to impose Israeli law on the Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Sharif, and conduct Israeli excavations under the site, with the aim of falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;
  - 6- *Strongly condemns* the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of house demolition campaign and forced displacement of citizens in the neighborhoods and towns of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called Jerusalem "City Center" project, "Gateway Jerusalem" project, the "Silicon Valley" project, the "City of David" project, and the "industrial zone" project in Issawiya, the Settlers' "Light Rail" project, the "planning of registration of real estate" project in the city, and the Israeli racist laws that authorize the occupation authorities to withdraw the identity cards of thousands of Jerusalemites, and confiscate their property through the so-called "Absentee Property Law" – all these invalid racist measures aim to plunder more Palestinian lands and properties in the Old City and its environs, and to erase Arab antiquities in the occupied city of Jerusalem; *and calls on* the international community to take practical deterrent measures against these colonial projects that violate international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and jeopardize security, peace and stability in the region;
  - 7- *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;
  - 8- *Strongly denounces* the decisions and measures by Israel, the occupying Power, and its unjust judicial system, as well as the terrorist campaigns organized by

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- the Israeli settlers supported by the occupation army and police, which all aim to displace the people of occupied Jerusalem, including the families of the Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan neighborhoods and other areas of the city, as part of a campaign of ethnic cleansing aiming to perpetuate the apartheid regime; *and calls on* the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume legal, moral and humanitarian responsibilities in order to immediately halt this Israeli aggression, and to provide international protection for the Palestinian people;
- 9- *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,
  - 10- *Demands* the implementation of the resolutions relevant to the Palestinian cause, adopted by the United Nations, the UNESCO Executive Council, and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which affirmed that the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Sharif, with its entire area of 144 dunums, is a place of worship for Muslims only, and is an integral part of the world cultural heritage sites; *affirms* the State of Palestine's sovereignty over the city of Jerusalem and its sanctities, and the support to the Hashemite Custodianship over the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem and its role in protecting its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, as well as its role in preserving the historical and legal status quo in Jerusalem and its sanctities, as reaffirmed by the agreement signed between King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013; *and emphasizes that* the Jordanian Awqaf Department of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs is the only legal authority over Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Sharif, including its administration, maintenance and access organization;
  - 11- *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;
  - 12- *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)

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- project and a belt of settlements that break up the geographical contiguity of Palestine with a view to tightening Israel's control over Jerusalem;
- 13- *Reiterates condemnation of* the established Israeli policy to distort the Arab culture and Islamic identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through the closure of the Palestinian cultural institutions and attempts to steal the Palestinian heritage, or through attempts to change the educational curricula in the city of Jerusalem and the 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 license and closure;
  - 14- *Reiterates rejection and condemnation of* any unilateral decision that breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, such as opening of any offices or missions in the city, including the U.S. previous decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and to move its Embassy thereto, the decisions of 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;
  - 15- *Reiterates* the intention of the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures at the political, diplomatic and economic levels to counter any decision taken by any state that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) moves its embassy thereto or prejudices the legal status of the City, in implementation of the resolutions of successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils, and the need to follow up on the implementation of the Council of the League of Arab States' resolutions on the violation of the legal status of Jerusalem by some States, the International Media Plan and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat in this regard;
  - 16- *Urges* all States to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/ES-10/19) of 2017, which emphasized that any decision or action to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal effect, null and void, called upon all States to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, and emphasized that the question of Jerusalem remains a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in line with relevant Security Council resolutions;
  - 17- *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



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- 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;
- 18- *Urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop their systematic and wide-range policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future; *condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures of arresting and imposing house arrest on Palestinian public figures in Jerusalem, and the ongoing closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem; and *demands* their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce, to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
  - 19- *Emphasizes* the collective Arab and Islamic responsibility towards Jerusalem; and *calls on* all Arab and Islamic countries, organizations and funds, and civil society organizations to transform political support into practical interventions that include providing the necessary support and financing in the fields of development and investment, to carry out the projects included in the framework of development interventions 2023-2025 (projects file) presented by the State of Palestine to the High-Level Jerusalem Conference held on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2023, in accordance with its sectoral development plan aimed at saving the Holy City, safeguarding its sanctities and strengthening the resilience of its people and institutions, in the face of Israeli plans and practices to Judaize the city and displace its people;
  - 20- *Calls upon* the Member States to develop the necessary mechanism to implement Paragraph (7) of Economic and Social Council Resolution 110 (2000), on enhancing the resilience of the City of Jerusalem by donating the addition of smallest denomination of the local currency to the phone and mobile invoice of customers in Arab States, and to mandate the Islamic Development Bank to manage such donations by the same mechanism as Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds;
  - 21- *Encourages* the League of Arab States' member states, official charitable bodies and institutions, investment funds, and the Arab private sector in member states to establish a mechanism for joint voluntary funding within the framework of the League of Arab States to support small-and medium- sized development projects aimed at strengthening the people of Jerusalem's resilience in their city and enabling them to confront the Israeli occupation policies aimed to undermine their presence and expel them from Jerusalem;
  - 22- *Appreciates* Jordan's role in safeguarding, protecting and maintaining Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, as part of the Hashemite custodianship of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; *commends* the role of the Jerusalem Committee, led by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco; *appreciates* the efforts made by the Bait Mal Al-Quds Agency an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee; and

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- 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 for 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;*
- 23- *Calls on the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from hindering the Palestinian general elections in the occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of occupied Palestinian territory;*
- 24- *Calls for supporting and visiting Jerusalem and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places; stresses the importance of visiting Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif as a means to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to travel to the Mosque to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups;*
- 25- *Calls upon States, organizations, agencies and religious bodies, including Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, to hold conferences and organize events aimed at preserving the Arab and Islamic awareness, identity and memory of the City of Jerusalem and its holy places and urging peoples to assume their responsibility thereof;*
- 26- *Calls, once again, on the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem; and calls upon education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem, in support of the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the resilience of its people and institutions;*
- 27- *Values the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to support the Palestinian cause and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status of the occupied City of East Jerusalem; and urges the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;*
- 28- *Emphasizes the important role of the media in supporting and protecting the occupied city of Jerusalem from systematic Israeli policies and violations aimed at Judaizing the city and its holy places, distorting its identity and demographic composition; and calls upon Member States' ministries and institutions concerned with media to highlight the Palestinian and Arab narrative about the Holy City, its culture, identity and Israeli aggressive practices against the city, and to implement the international media plan on Jerusalem, which was adopted by Resolution 8228 of the 149<sup>th</sup> 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 52<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session, which resulted in*

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assigning a high-level, open-membership group to review the media plan on the city of Jerusalem;

- 29- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue acting to expose the danger to which the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected due to the Israeli serious Judaization measures and practices that would have dire implications for international peace and security;
- 30- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

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- The Delegation of **the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria** has registered its reservation to Paragraph (22) of the draft Resolution on Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem.

**Follow-up on Recent Developments of  
Settlements, the Wall, the 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,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels, namely the summit-, the ministerial- and the permanent representatives' levels, concerning the developments of the Palestinian cause,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- *Having been briefed by* the Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Mr. Philippe Lazzarini, before the Opening of the Ministerial Council on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2023,

**I. Settlements:**

- 1- *Strongly condemns* Israel's illegal expansionist colonial settlement policy with its different manifestations in all the territories of the State of Palestine occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem; *emphasizes* that Israeli settlements are null, void and shall not represent an acceptable fait accompli, these rather represent a breach of international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to the Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 9 July 2004, with the aim to divide the Palestinian territory and to undermine its geographical contiguity;
- 2- *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;

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- 3- *Strongly condemns* Israel's, the occupying Power, decision of 12th February 2023 to legalize settlement outposts and plan to build and expand thousands of illegal settlement units in the occupied Palestinian territory, which reflects a clear disregard for international law by the extremist Israeli occupation government, as well as a flagrant violation of relevant international resolutions and a total disregard for the international community's will; *welcomes* international positions expressing international consensus on the illegality and illegitimacy of Israeli colonial settlement in the occupied Palestinian territory, including positions of states and international and regional organizations, as well as the Security Council presidential statement issued on 20th February 2023;
- 4- *Condemns and rejects* any decision adopted by whatever State which considers that the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 do not violate international law; *considers* that such a decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, the 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;
- 5- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and its Court of Justice and the European Parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering these as illegal entities, banning financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to distinguish between the territories of Israel, the occupying Power, and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; *and commends*, in this context, the decision of the Government of Norway to label the products of Israel's illegal settlements in the Arab territory occupied since 1967;
- 6- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to halt and boycott all forms of dealing with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, through measures that include, inter alia, banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law, and banning the entrance of illegal Israeli settlers to States;
- 7- *Urges* the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to update the database of all business enterprises dealing with Israel's illegal settlements in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and to hold these companies responsible for the consequences of such illegal acts;
- 8- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes of settlers against defenseless Palestinians, their properties and worship places committed under the protection of Israeli occupation authorities; *holds* Israel fully responsible for these crimes and assaults; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that flagrantly violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that guarantee

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safety and security of peoples under occupation; *and calls for* the inclusion of settler groups and gangs which commit these crimes into terrorism lists and for undertaking the appropriate legal measures against them;

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

### **II. The Apartheid Wall:**

- 11- *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid and a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all 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 9 July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15 on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right of self-determination;
- 12- *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage 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;
- 13- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be listed as a war crime that violates international law.

### **III. The Intifada:**

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

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

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freedom of access thereto and of freedom of making the call for Muslim prayer, and in the attempts to separate it from its Palestinian environs for the Judaization of the occupied city of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation Government fully responsible for these serious attacks, crimes and provocations which violate human rights, freedom of worship and relevant United Nations resolutions, including those of UNESCO; *and calls on* the international community to defend its decisions related to the occupied city of Hebron and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and to take the necessary measures to protect the holy site and restore its historical and legal status, which has been distorted by the occupation authorities and forces;

- 21- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue the follow-up on the recommendations and outcomes of the International Conference on "Suffering of the Palestinian Children amid Violations by Israel, the occupying Power, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child", that was hosted by the State of Kuwait on 12-13 November 2017.

### **IV. The Prisoners:**

- 22- *Commends* the Palestinian and Arab heroes' struggle 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- *Strongly condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities' unprecedented racist policies and measures targeting Palestinian prisoners, including the persistent adoption of void racist legislation to impose the death penalty against some prisoners, and other racist measures approved by the extremist occupation Government, including denying prisoners appropriate medical care and limiting their use of water and appropriate food, increasing inspection campaigns, solitary confinement, continuous transfers of the captive movement leaders, and deportation after being released from prison;
- 24- *Deplores* the systematic policy of the occupation authorities to disregard the Palestinian prisoners' lives and the deliberate medical neglect of their health, causing vast numbers of martyrs among them; *calls on* the international community, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross to observe the measures taken by the occupation authorities regarding disease outbreaks among inmates, and to pressure the occupation authorities to release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, especially sick and elderly persons, to protect them from the COVID-19 outbreak; and *holds* the Israeli occupation authorities fully responsible for any impacts on the life and health of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails,
- 25- *Condemns* the illegal arbitrary administrative detention policy practiced by Israel against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners; *and expresses solidarity with* and support for the struggle of the prisoners on hunger strike in order to achieve their freedom;



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- 26- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to assume their responsibilities and to immediately and urgently intervene to force the Israeli Government to implement all international regulations and resolutions pertinent to the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 27- *Calls on* the international community and international human rights organizations to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release all prisoners and detainees, in particular the veterans and sick prisoners, children, the elderly, members of parliament and administrative detainees, and detention of martyrs' bodies in the Israeli morgue refrigerators and Cemeteries of Numbers, to force Israel to abandon its collective and individual punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; *and calls for* an inquiry commission to Israeli jails to check the violations perpetrated against prisoners;
- 28- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, of the Palestinian people funds, through applying the racist law, which was ratified by the Israeli Knesset on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018, enabling the occupation Government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation Government; which is considered an illegitimate extortion and an expropriation of Palestinian people funds and assets, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two sides and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Israel to immediately return these funds and to support the measures taken by the State of Palestine to counter such piracy;
- 29- *Urges* the Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoners' Support which is under the supervision of the League of Arab States according to Paragraph (19) of Resolution 574 adopted by the 24<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26 March 2013.

## **V. The Refugees:**

- 30- *Emphasizes that* the question of Palestinian refugees is the core of the Palestinian cause; *underlines* adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees' generations and descendants to return to their homes from which they had been displaced, in accordance with relevant international resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; and *highlights* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees crisis;
- 31- *Calls upon* the United Nations, its Secretary-General and all parties of the international community to exert every effort to implement General Assembly

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Resolution 194 (1948), which provides for the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees; *condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party to forfeit the right of return, to distort the question of Palestinian refugees, through resettlement attempts, liquidation and stopping the finance of UNRWA, or the so-called redefinition of the legal status of the Palestinian refugee to deprive the Palestine refugees' generations and descendants from their right to return; *and calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat to resume and intensify their efforts at the international level and in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;

- 32- *Expresses its deep concern over* the critical situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria; continues demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade, assisting in reconstruction and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof; *and calls upon* UNRWA to assume its responsibilities in this regard within the framework of the five fields of its operation;
- 33- *Calls for* supporting the resilience, provision of decent life and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees and maintaining their refugee status until exercising their right to return and compensation; *and appreciates* the efforts of the Palestinian refugees' hosting countries, particularly Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.

## **VI. UNRWA:**

- 34- *Confirms* the mandate granted to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949); *rejects* any change of its mandate, altering or handing over its responsibilities to any other body; *and emphasizes* the need for UNRWA to continue assuming its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees inside and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly resolved according to Resolution 194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly of 1948;
- 35- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including the attempt to close all centers and schools of the Agency in the occupied Jerusalem to be replaced with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects* any decision to end or decrease the funding of UNRWA, which shall lead to deprive generations of Palestinian refugees from health and educational services provided to them, and shall represent an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the question of refugees, as an integral part of the final status issues;
- 36- *Welcomes and commends* United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/77/122 (December 2019) regarding the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for the period 2023-2026, pursuant to its founding Resolution 302 of 1949; *and*

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- expresses thanks and appreciation* to all states that supported and voted for this resolution;
- 37- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; *calls on* the international community to secure the necessary adequate sustainable financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to be able to carry out its mandate and role; *and calls on* the Secretariat and its missions abroad and the councils of Arab ambassadors to continue their contacts with the donor countries, urging them to fulfill their financial commitments towards UNRWA, emphasizing that this request shall not relieve Israel, the occupying Power, from its responsibilities under international law towards the plight of all the Palestinian people, including the Palestinian refugees, until the question of Palestine is resolved in a just and permanent manner and the right of return and compensation for Palestinian refugees is guaranteed;
- 38- *Urges* the Member States to fulfill their assessed contributions of 7.8% of UNRWA's budget in order to implement the successive resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial level since 1987; *and encourages* the Member States to conclude multi-year bilateral support and funding agreements with UNRWA;
- 39- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to continue the coordination with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize financial support for UNRWA's budget, including through dispatching letters and conducting joint visits to that end;
- 40- *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 fields of its operations pursuant to the policies of these states, and to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programs and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees in the five fields of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;
- 41- *Calls upon* States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial commitments made in international conferences in support for UNRWA to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees; *expresses thanks to* the brotherly and friendly States that support UNRWA, including the State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing USD 27 million on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2022 to support UNRWA's work and programs in the region, as well as the State of Kuwait for its contributions to UNRWA in May 2022 with the amount of USD 2 million, so that the contributions of the State of Kuwait would total USD 30 million in 2019-2022;
- 42- *Appreciates* the continued efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden and the international community and

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in coordination with the brotherly State of Palestine, to ensure the continued flow of support to the Agency and to work towards the development of policies and strategies that will ensure the sustainability of funding the Agency's programs to be able to provide vital services to the Palestinian refugees in its five fields of operations;

- 43- *Holds* the Israeli occupation Government responsible for the additional burdens suffered by UNRWA due to the measures of closure, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need; and *demands* Israel to compensate for these losses.

### **VII. Development:**

- 44- *Condemns* the Israeli systematic measures to undermine the Palestinian economy, and to 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;
- 45- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, measures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those in the land and sea;
- 46- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, with a view to giving guarantees and removing obstacles facing the State of Palestine in exploiting natural resources, including extracting natural gas from the Gaza Marine field which was discovered more than twenty years ago;
- 47- *Emphasizes* the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions in its successive sessions, particularly the resolutions that request from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted reports to the United Nations General Assembly documenting those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentation process;
- 48- *Calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities and to continue its commitment towards helping enhance and empower the institution building process of the State of Palestine, and to meet the pledges it committed concerning support for development plans and programs set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 49- *Calls on* the Arab States, according to bilateral arrangements with the State of Palestine, to continue supporting the Palestinian economy by opening their markets for the free flow of the products of Palestinian origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 50- *Calls upon* the Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions with regard to the termination of the Israeli blockade

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on the Gaza Strip and initiating its reconstruction, and to transfer the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation through its repeated aggression;

- 51- *Urges* the Arab private sector institutions to invest effectively in Palestine and support the Palestinian private sector;
- 52- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

**(R. 8856 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Support for the State of Palestine's Budget and  
Resilience of the Palestinian People**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - *Emphasizing* the importance of having Member States fulfilling their contributions to the State of Palestine's budget support according to resolutions adopted by the successive Arab Summits, as of Beirut Summit of 2002 to Jerusalem Summit of 2018 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Determination and Solidarity Summit in Tunis of 2019 and Reunification Summit in Algeria of 2022,
  - *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the summit-, ministerial- and permanent representatives' levels concerning the support for the State of Palestine's budget and the resilience of the Palestinian people,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the call for Arab States to adhere to the resolutions of the League of Arab States and the implementation of a financial safety net at the earliest opportunity with the monthly amount of USD 100,000,000 to the State of Palestine in order to address the financial pressures and crises to which it is subjected as a result of the constant economic and financial punishing measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the detention of tax revenues and theft of a vast amount thereof, contrary to all the laws and international instruments and agreements between the two sides;
  - 2- *Expresses thanks to* the Arab States that have fulfilled their pledges towards the State of Palestine's budget, particularly the brotherly People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, which recently provided USD 152.8 million, the Arab Republic of Egypt, which pay part of its contributions to the budget of the State of Palestine by treating Palestinians in Egyptian hospitals; *calls upon* the Arab States to fulfill their pledges in this regard as well as the due arrears forthwith immediately; *and underlines* the need to continue supporting the budget of the State of Palestine by Arab States;
  - 3- *Calls upon* the Member States to implement Amman Summit Resolution 677 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 on increasing the capital of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds by an amount of USD 500 million; *expresses gratitude to* the Kingdom of Morocco and Member States that made

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payment of parts of their contributions in this increase; and *expresses thanks* to the Member States that have settled their previous pledges towards Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds support pursuant to relevant Arab summit resolutions; *and calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their commitments to accelerate doing so;

- 4- *Calls on* the Arab Parliament, parliaments and civil society organizations in Arab states and Arab expatriate communities to exert every effort towards strengthening the resources of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds, in support for the Palestinian people's struggle;
- 5- *Requests* Member States to adhere to the implementation of Algiers Summit Resolution 783 adopted by 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022 concerning support for the State of Palestine's budget as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, in accordance with the mechanisms approved by the Beirut Summit 2002, until the upcoming Arab Summit.

**(R. 8857 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Report and Recommendations of the Conference  
of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host  
Arab States (109<sup>th</sup> Session)**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - The Report and Recommendations of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States (109<sup>th</sup> Session),
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,

*Takes note of* the Recommendations of the 109<sup>th</sup> Session in the Host Arab States, which convened at the Secretariat headquarters in Cairo during the period 25<sup>th</sup> -29<sup>th</sup> December 2022.

**(R. 8858 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**



The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau and  
Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel  
between the two Sessions of the Arab League  
Council (158<sup>th</sup> -159<sup>th</sup>)**

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

- *Having considered*,
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - The Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Takes note of* the report submitted by the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (158<sup>th</sup>-159<sup>th</sup>), as well as the recommendations of the 95<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Liaison Officers of the Arab Regional Bureaus for Arab Boycott of Israel, which was convened on 31<sup>st</sup> July - 1<sup>st</sup> August 2022 at the League of Arab States' Headquarters; *and expresses gratitude* the Commissioner-General, his assistants and the Director-Generals of the Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel in Arab States for the report submitted to the Council;
  - 2- *Urges* the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to hold the companies included in the "blacklist" database that operate in illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem, as well as the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, responsible for the consequences of their illegal actions, and to take all legal measures against these companies before the European Court of Human Rights and periodically update the database;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to submit periodic reports on the international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, which is considered a peaceful resistance movement, aimed at putting pressure on the Israeli occupation to abide by international legitimacy resolutions and values its achievements, as well as communicates with and supports this movement.

**(R. 8859 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Arab Water Security and Israel's Water Expropriation in  
Occupied Arab Territories**

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

- *Having considered*,
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
    - Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council in this regard, most recently Resolution 8793 adopted by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2022,
  - *Emphasizing*, once again, the importance of achieving Arab water security by safeguarding Arab rights and addressing water challenges in the Arab world,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its continued expropriation of water resources in the occupied Arab territories (Palestine, southern Lebanon and the occupied Syrian Golan), exhausting them, forcing their diversion and initiating water expropriation projects, all of which constitute a threat to the Arab water security and national security as well; *and calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities to enforce international resolutions towards the Israeli violations in the Gaza Strip;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* the Palestinian people rights and sovereignty over their natural resources, including land and water, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. A/RES/76/225 of 17<sup>th</sup> December 2021 on "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory," including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources";
  - 3- *Emphasizes* the historical rights of the Palestinian people to the water resources, including all shared water resources, the right of access to and use of these resources, in accordance with international instruments, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Water courses (UNWC1997), the United Nations Resolution A/RES/63/124 of 11<sup>th</sup> December 2008 on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers (Principles Article), which were developed by the International United Nations Program, the UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Program, and proposed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Geneva Convention, as well as the recommendation issued by the Political Affairs Committee on Arab Water

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- Security and Israel's, the occupying Power, Stealing of Water in Occupied Arab Territories;
- 4- *Demands* Israel, the occupying Power, to compensate for any exploitation and depletion of the natural resources, damaging the infrastructure and depletion of water resources as a result of its illegal policies and violations in the occupied Palestinian territories;
  - 5- *Requests* the international community, especially the United Nations (the General Assembly, the Security Council, and all its relevant bodies) to take the necessary measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to stop plundering and looting of Arab and Palestinian waters for the benefit of the illegal settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories; and *emphasizes* the illegality of any attempt perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose a fait accompli policy on controlling the groundwater basins (whether by military control, annexation schemes, illegal settlement expansion, or any future policies);
  - 6- *Emphasizes that* the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the Jordan River as a riparian State is an established and inalienable right, based on international law and relevant international resolutions; *affirms* the adherence to the principle of fair and equitable use of the international watercourse, the right to participate in the management of the upper and lower parts of the river basin; and *reiterates* its rejection of the Israeli policies to impose de-facto control over the sources of the Jordan river and its headwaters (whether through military control, annexation plans or any future policies);
  - 7- *Emphasizes that* Israel, the occupying Power, be obliged to eliminate and halt all kinds and forms of illegal practices in the Jordan River basin and transferring of the sea of Galilee to the 1948 areas through the Israeli carrier line, which resulted in serious environmental and technical changes to the natural course of the Jordan River, drying out the Dead Sea and causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights; *considers* all of these practices to be in violation of international water law;
  - 8- *Emphasizes that* the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the resources of the Dead Sea and as a riparian State is an inalienable right, in accordance with the terms of reference of international law and relevant authoritative international resolutions, including the right of the State of Palestine to take the necessary decisions in various legal and technical areas; and *affirms* the rejection of any attempt by Israel (the occupying Power), to impose a fait accompli policy regarding the control of the Dead Sea; and *holds* Israel fully responsible for the declining water levels of the Sea, causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights;
  - 9- *Supports* the Palestinian approach to reconsider the legality of the ongoing actions in accordance with the mechanisms set out in Article (40) of the Oslo Interim Accord on Water and Sewage; and *emphasizes* the need to launch final status negotiations on shares water, in accordance with the principles of international law on the right of the riparian states to benefit from shared basins,

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- particularly the fair and equitable distribution of water resources among riparian states;
- 10- *Stresses that* Israel, the occupying Power, be obliged to cease the complications and procrastination imposed on the Palestinian Government that prevent the establishment of treatment plants; *and condemns* strongly, in this regard, Israel for discharge of the illegal Israeli settlements' waste and poisonous water in the occupied Palestinian territories in the springs and valleys of the occupied West Bank, thus polluting the Palestinian water and inflicting serious damages to the environment as well;
  - 11- *Demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to stop deducting, unilaterally, from clearing funds under the pretext of wastewater treatment from specific areas in the West Bank, without any agreement with the Palestinian Government or any technical reports or details on the mechanism of this treatment, including quantities, prices and how Israel illegally benefits from this water;
  - 12- *Condemns* the systematic targeting of water and sanitation infrastructure during Israel's repeated aggression against the Gaza Strip; *urges* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with resolutions and authoritative international resolutions, including Article 54 (Protocol I) Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, considering the destruction of infrastructure and water and sanitation systems as war crimes in accordance with Article (8) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998, for its serious repercussions in hindering the capability to provide water and sanitation services to citizens and thus exacerbating the difficult humanitarian situation in the besieged Gaza Strip;
  - 13- *Continues to* request ministerial councils and specialized Arab organizations to expose the Israeli practices in international and regional forums concerned with environmental, water and human rights issues to mobilize support and endorsement for legitimate Arab demands to halt Israeli policies of plundering Arab water resources and to hold Israel accountable, as stipulated in resolutions and international resolutions, and to present the recent developments to the upcoming sessions;
  - 14- *Calls upon* Arab and other States, Arab and international funds and organizations to provide the necessary technical and financial support for the immediate and urgent operationalization of the Arab Water Experts' Network; and upon the Network to submit proposals for programs and activities on Arab water issues, including Arab water issues under occupation and shared water;
  - 15- *Emphasizes* the Resolution adopted by the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, which was held on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022 (Item 16: Development of the Water Sector in Palestine), which called on the Member States to adopt the Gaza Central Desalination Plant Program as a distinctive Arab project; and *calls* for the need to accelerate implementing the commitments announced in the Donors Conference, which was held in Brussels in March 2018 to the Desalination Plant Trust Fund, managed by the Islamic Development Bank, and *calls upon* the Islamic Development Bank to submit a report on the developments of this issue to the upcoming session of League of

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Arab States Council; given the pressing need to complete desalination plant programs in the Gaza Strip in order to provide a sustainable water source for the population;

- 16- *Welcomes* the outcomes of the Fourth Arab Water Conference, which was convened during the period from 30<sup>th</sup> November -1<sup>st</sup> December 2022 at the headquarters of the League of Arab States, which was organized by the State of Palestine under the auspices of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine, under the title "Arab Water Security for Life, Development and Peace", which called on the international community to take the necessary measures to halt attacks on Arab transboundary waters, in order to preserve regional security and peace, as well as Arab States' rights to retain their rights to these waters for the purposes of sustainable development and combating climate change;
- 17- *Calls upon* the international community and its specialized organizations to provide urgent (financial and technical) support for the implementation of programs and projects of the Strategic Plan for Water, aimed at developing water and sanitation services to support the Palestinian people's resilience on their lands; *and calls on* Arab and Islamic support funds and banks to raise their financial contributions to support Palestine's water sector to overcome the serious humanitarian situation resulting from water issues;
- 18- *Calls on* Arab media to continue shedding light on the aggression perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) on the natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and its continued looting of Arab waters in the occupied Palestinian territories.

**(R. 8860 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

**The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
    - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by 133<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2013, Resolution 7665 by 140<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014, Resolution 7802 by 142<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2014, Resolution 7862 by 143<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2015, Resolution 7928 by 144<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015, Resolution 7999 by 145<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2016, Resolution 8057 by 146<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Resolution 8116 by 147<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017, Resolution 8170 by 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017, Resolution 8236 by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Resolution 8289 by 150<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018, Resolution 8351 by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019, Resolution 8406 by 152<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Resolution 8468 by 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8535 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8606 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021, Resolution 8672 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, Resolution 8736 by 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022, and Resolution 8794 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
  - *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Algeria Summit Resolution 784 of the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1982 and its subsequent

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- resolutions, most recently Algeria Summit Resolution 784 adopted by 31st Ordinary Session on 2nd November 2022, Resolution 8794 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2022, which stipulated the rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, regarding the Israeli procedures to consolidate its control over Golan as illegal, null and void and a violation of international conventions, the United Nations Charter and resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2008, which underlines that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision of 14<sup>th</sup> December 1981 to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void with no legal effect and constitutes a serious violation of Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and General Assembly Resolutions 21/64 on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2009, 18/65 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2010, 106/65 on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2010 and 19/66 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011, the most recent of which are the United Nations General Assembly resolutions in its Seventy-Seventh session, No. 125/77 of 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022, on "the occupied Syrian Golan", No. 126/77 of 12<sup>th</sup> December 2022, on "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan" and No. 187/77 of 14<sup>th</sup> December 2022 on "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources";
- 2- *Supports* Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to 4 June 1967 line, based on the principles of the peace process, relevant international resolutions and the outcome of Madrid Peace Conference in 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* the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources, namely oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interests, the depletion of natural resources through water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for the settlers' interest, and deprivation of Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and the watering of their livestock; *considers* these resources the exclusive property of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and relevant international resolutions;

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- 5- *Emphasizes* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic to confront the continuous Israeli attacks and threats; considers any attack against them as an attack on the Arab nation;
- 6- *Rejects and condemns* the U.S. decision on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan; *considers* this decision null and void in form and substance, and that it constitutes a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations which clearly states the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and the Security Council resolutions issued unanimously, in particular Resolution 242 of 1967, and Resolution 497 of 1981, that unequivocally adopt non-recognition of Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; and *emphasizes* the full Arab support to Syria's right to restore all the occupied Golan territory;
- 7- *Emphasizes that* the U.S. decision does not alter the legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan as a territory that has been occupied by Israel in 1967, and has no legal validity and does not confer any rights, obligations nor benefits;
- 8- *Calls, once again, on* the Administration of the U.S. President Joe Biden to abandon the former U.S. Administration decision of the illegal recognition of the Israeli sovereignty over the Golan; *requests* the Administration to revoke this decision as null in its form and substance, inconsistent with the responsibility of the United States as a permanent member of the Security Council to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Council, represents a serious setback in the American position and a clear violation of the principles of international law and undermines the efforts exerted to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East and to bring an end to the occupation, based on the principle of land for peace;
- 9- *Condemns* Israel's continuous violations and its repeated attempts to impose a de-facto policy on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and its confiscation of thousands of dunums of agricultural lands from the people of the Golan for establishing the destructive settlement project "Wind Turbine Generators", which is located in close proximity to Arab villages in the Golan, and constitutes a serious health and environmental threat to the people of the Golan villages, destroys large areas of agricultural lands, suffocates Arab villages and limits their urban expansion; *condemns* repeated Israel's attacks on the people of the Golan and its repression of their peaceful demonstrations, which express their rejection of that project targeting their land, their present life and the future of their generations; *and calls on* the international community to reject these aggressive measures, to strongly deplore them and to put pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to stop these illegal practices;
- 10- *Calls upon* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to stop its violations perpetrated against the inhabitants of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to abide by the recommendations of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization in its Report No. 26/75 of 19 May 2022 entitled "Health Conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan", which requested



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- Israel, the occupying Power, to re-consider the permit system to ensure patients' unimpeded access to services, patient escorts, ending arbitrary refusal or delay, providing independent and timely health services, improving conditions in Israeli jails, and ensuring non-discriminatory, accessible and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines for the protected population in the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, according to international law;
- 11- *Supports* the resilience of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan facing the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to cling to their land and their Arab Syrian identity; *affirms* the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to citizens of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and condemns the Israeli occupation authorities and their flagrant violations of all rights of Syrian citizens, the youth and the elderly, under occupation in the Golan pursuant to the principles of international law and international legitimacy resolutions, which resulted in expatriation and displacement of thousands of residents, plunder of their lands, breaking up families and the impact of this situation on the lives of children and their upbringing, in addition to other numerous violations of children's rights (inconsistent with international pledges under the International Convention on the Rights of the Child);
  - 12- *Calls upon* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and to immediately end its repressive measures against the population and all other practices that hinder fulfillment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
  - 13- *Condemns* all the Israeli occupation authorities' measures to impose local elections in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and the attempts to Israelize it, targeting the Golan residents in an attempt to eliminate their Syrian Arab identity and to force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland, which constitute a blatant defiance of the rules of international law and relevant international resolutions; *and warns* Israel, the occupying Power, of the consequences of such actions that would ignite the conflict, and abort all international projects and efforts aiming to achieve peace and security in the region;
  - 14- *Demands* the United Nations, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, respects the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights and to facilitate visits by residents of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to their families and relatives in their homeland Syria through the Qunaytirah Crossing under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
  - 15- *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,

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- and to treat them according to the principles of international humanitarian law; *and 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 to regard their continued detention a flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic principles of human rights;
- 16- *Reaffirms* all international resolutions regarding the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, especially the successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council, including its latest resolution No. 29/49 on 1st April 2022, regarding “Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan”, which condemned the continued Israeli settlement activities, including the transfer of Israeli citizens to the occupied territory, the de facto expropriation and annexation of lands, the demolition of homes and community infrastructure, the disruption of the livelihoods of protected persons, and the construction of bypass roads that change physical features and population composition in the occupied Syrian Golan and the rest of the occupied Arab territories; emphasized that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal settlements and violate international law, especially Article (49) of the Fourth Geneva Convention and international human rights law, and constitute a major obstacle towards achieving the two-State solution; reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace and achieving economic and social development; *and demands* Israel, (the occupying Power, to immediately cease all its settlement activities and fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, and to halt all actions harming the environment, including those committed by Israeli settlers, involving dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, especially water and land resources, and jeopardize the environment, health and health facilities of the civilian population;
- 17- *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 4 June 1967 lines.

**(R. 8861 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

**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 7738 adopted by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the Syrian displaced persons crisis on Lebanon,
  - Resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8795 adopted by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
  - Note no. 333/C/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 751 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, and Kuwait Summit Resolution 599 adopted by the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2014 concerning the support for the Lebanese Army,
- *Emphasizing* Arab summit resolutions, including the most recent Arab summit in Algiers (the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session which was convened on 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022),
- *Noting* the latest internal, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
- *Recalling* relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- *Emphasizing* all previous Arab League Council resolutions of solidarity with Lebanon issued at various levels; summit, ministerial and permanent representatives, with all of their provisions,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Urges* the Lebanese authorities to continue their efforts to elect a President of the Republic and form a government as soon as possible, to ensure the regularity and stability of the constitutional institutions, as well as the necessity of implementing structural economic reforms to end the suffocating economic and financial crisis;
- 2- *Emphasizes* its full solidarity with Lebanon, in light of the country's most severe political, economic, and social crisis in decades, and support for its Government and all its constitutional institutions to safeguard the national

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- Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over its territories; *reaffirms* the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'a Farms, the Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the Lebanese part of Ghajar Village and their right to resist any hostilities with every available legitimate means; *and emphasizes* the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a recognized right by international conventions and principles of international law;
- 3- *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Lebanese authorities to expedite the start of oil and gas exploration, as well as Lebanon's exercise of its sovereign right to invest in its exclusive economic zone and territorial waters;
  - 4- *Supports* Lebanon's demand to the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 1701 by ending Israel's constant land, sea, and air violations, as well as its ongoing aggressions; and *supports* Lebanon's response and resistance to it, as well as its legitimate right to self-defense, as well as its demand to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the oil slick on Lebanese shores, which obliges Israel to pay financial compensation for the damage caused by its bombing of the Jiyeh power station during the July 2006 war;
  - 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of preserving Lebanon's unique pluralistic formula based on equality between Muslims and Christians, as well as its civilized message and cultural diversity based on coexistence;
  - 6- *Commends* the national role undertaken by the Lebanese Army and Lebanese security forces in maintaining stability and civil peace; *supports* efforts to establish the State's sovereignty in Lebanon over internationally recognized borders;
  - 7- *Commends* Lebanon's efforts, despite dire economic and social conditions, to ensure good hosting of the displaced Syrians; and welcomes Arab positions consistent with Lebanon's, which calls for intensifying and accelerating efforts to return the displaced Syrians to their country once conditions are more suitable for a safe and dignified return, in light of Lebanon's emphasis that their existence should be provisional, and its rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into Lebanon, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence, Lebanon *also calls on* the international community and the Arab States to develop a clear roadmap to ensure the return of all Syrian displaced persons to their countries;
  - 8- *Supports* Lebanon's position by rejecting resettlement of refugees and the threat this poses to its stability and unity, and upholding the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes, based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194/1984 and relevant resolutions, as well as the Arab Peace Initiative endorsed by the Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002; *emphasizes* the importance of having states and international organizations fulfilling their full responsibilities, including contributing constantly and

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- regularly to funding (UNRWA) and safeguarding its role, mandate and authority;
- 9- *Supports* the Lebanese government's efforts to rebuild Beirut's port, which was destroyed by a devastating explosion that killed and injured thousands, based on the port's pivotal and historical role as a vital link for the exchange of goods and commodities between the world and Arab States; *and emphasizes* support for ongoing investigations to uncover the circumstances of the explosion and hold those responsible accountable;
- 10- *Emphasizes* support for the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *commends* the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through convention of this Group's meeting, the CEDRE and Rome Conferences to support Lebanon's economy and army;
- 11- The Council *emphasizes*:
- The keenness of the Lebanese authorities to respect international resolutions and to do justice concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or vengeance attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,
  - Support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to investigate the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa al-Sadr along with his two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and to hold former Libyan regime officials accountable to bring this crime to a close.
- 12- The Council *welcomes*:
- Lebanon's desire to complete the course of the Kuwaiti initiative, which has gained the support of brotherly Arab countries and friendly foreign countries, as well as Lebanon's openness, response and interaction thereof, and its desire to complete its path to achieve its goals, based on its solid Arab identity and its keenness on its active role within the Arab community and the joint Arab action system with all its elements;
  - The Arab aid that Lebanon receives to alleviate the suffocating impact of its economic, social, and financial crisis on the Lebanese and to support its various institutions and vital sectors, particularly its security and military institutions, as well as the electricity sector,
  - The desire of all Lebanese for the best relations with their Arab brothers, as well as Lebanon's adoption of an independent foreign policy based on the disassociation policy at the Arab level, mutual respect for sovereignty and interests, broadening the base of common interests, and respect for the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof, in order to preserve Lebanon's higher interests.

(R. 8862 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)

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- The **State of Libya** considers that Paragraph (11) Item (II) of the Resolution regarding His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two of his companions represents an attempt to pre-empt the results of investigations and prejudging the conclusions of the Libyan-Lebanese judicial committees in this regard, therefore, and in light of the failure to respond to Libya's request to restore the Paragraph to its former wording pursuant to Resolution 7162 adopted by the 133<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010, the State of Libya has registered its reservation to this Paragraph of the present Resolution and emphasized its support to other paragraphs of the resolution.

**Developments of the Situation  
in Syria**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - *Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 785 adopted by 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session in Algeria on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022, and all resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8796 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022, Resolution 8454 by the Extraordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2019 concerning Turkey's aggression against Syria, and Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session convened at the Permanent Representatives Level on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Communiqués on the situation in Syria,
  - *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations to which they are subjected, thus threatening the existence and lives of innocent citizens,
  - *Reaffirming* its full commitment to support the Syrian people's aspirations for freedom, justice and equality, their firm right to election of a government that fulfills their aspirations to peace and security in Syria,
  - *Commending* the international efforts to create conducive conditions to resume the negotiations process between the opposition and the Syrian Government to form a transitional governing body with full executive powers, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 and the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria, all of which aim at achieving the aspirations of the Syrian people with all their components and factions,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Reiterates* its firm position with regard to the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* its firm position that the only possible solution to the crisis in Syria is the political solution based on the participation of all Syrian parties in order to fulfill the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and

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- communiqués adopted in this regard, particularly Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene the Geneva meetings so as to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria; *and emphasizes* the League of Arab States' continued cooperation with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella in order to end the conflict and establish peace and security across Syria;
- 3- *Emphasizes* Arab solidarity with the brotherly Syrian people in their humanitarian plight in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that struck the country on 6th February 2023; *commends* Arab humanitarian and relief initiatives and aid provided to Syrians in these critical times; *emphasizes* the importance of continuing to provide humanitarian and relief aid to Syria; *and calls on* the international community to provide further support to address the humanitarian consequences of this disaster, from a humanitarian perspective without any politicization; *and welcomes* the announcement by the United Nations of the Syrian Government's approval to open two additional crossings with Turkey, "Bab al-Salamah" and "Al-Rai", to facilitate relief efforts and the delivery of aid to northwestern Syria, for three months; *and calls on* all Syrian parties to facilitate Arab and international relief aid;
  - 4- *Affirms* the importance of reaching a comprehensive ceasefire in Syria that paves the way for a political solution that safeguards the sovereignty, stability, territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 that is accepted by the Syrian people; *affirms* the commitment to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria and rejection of any threatening measures; *and expresses deep concern over* the displacement and demographic change in Syria;
  - 5- *Condemns* Turkey's aggression against Syria, as a flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions, as well as a direct threat to Arab national security and international peace and security; *and calls on* Turkey to halt its aggression and withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Syrian territories; this will support ongoing efforts to find political solutions to the crisis in Syria;
  - 6- *Warns of* the catastrophic ramifications of the military escalation in Idlib Governorate, and its impacts on more than three million Syrian citizens, half of whom are internally displaced; *expresses* grave concern over the continued military violations of the de-escalation in Idlib; *warns that* its implications could undermine efforts to achieve the desired political settlement; *and urges* all parties involved to follow the de-escalation Zones Agreement in Idlib; given the need for the international community to assume full responsibility for the existing terrorist threat in Idlib, particularly to prevent terrorists from spreading in Syria or any Arab State;
  - 7- *Expresses concern over* any new measures that would constitute a threat in preserving the unity of Syria, thus violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and allowing further interference in Syria's affairs, enhancing the



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presence of troops of regional countries in the Syrian territory and underlines, in this context, its absolute rejection of all attempts aiming to impose demographic changes that would consolidate a new reality in Syria, which constitutes a violation of international conventions and laws, particularly the relations with neighboring countries, considering this a threat to Syria's unity and sovereignty over its territories and to the security and stability in the region;

- 8- *Expresses grave concern over* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in northwestern Syria; *warns* of future waves of displacement as a result of the continued military operations that deliberately target hospitals, civilian facilities and infrastructure; and *values* the role of the former Syrian humanitarian co-penholders (Kuwait, Belgium, Germany, Ireland and Norway) and currently (Switzerland and Brazil), and the Arab member of the Security Council, in highlighting the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in areas witnessing military operations in Syria;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the importance of the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 22<sup>nd</sup>- 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2017, which succeeded in forming a Unified Syrian Opposition Delegation with its three platforms (Riyadh, Cairo and Moscow) to participate, under the umbrella of the Syrian Negotiation Commission in Geneva negotiations and the Constitutional Commission meetings under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to achieving the desired political solution for the crisis in Syria through a political process led by the Syrians, based on Geneva (I) Communiqué, the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 10- *Emphasizes* its support for the efforts of Mr. Geir Pedersen, the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Syria, in order to resume the political process and the proceedings of the Constitutional Committee in Geneva and the formation of the Mini-Constitutional Committee; and *calls on* all parties to cooperate with the Special Envoy in this regard;
- 11- *Commends* the Security Council's adoption of Resolution 2672 of 2023 on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2023, which provides for extending the delivery of humanitarian aid across the border into Syria for another six-month period, until 10<sup>th</sup> July 2023, applicable only to Bab al-Hawa border crossing; *commends* the efforts exerted by the United Arab Emirates, the Arab Member of the Security Council, in adopting Resolution 2672, and the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders, Switzerland and Brazil;
- 12- *Expresses deep concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions at Al Hol Camp near the Syria- Iraq border, and al-Rukban Camp near the borders of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Syria; *requests* the international and Syrian parties to bear their responsibilities in establishing secured humanitarian corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance inside Syrian territories; *highlights* the importance of the return of all al-Rukban residents to their living areas, which shall lead to the dismantle and evacuation of al-Rukban Camp for displaced Syrians; *calls upon*

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- the international community to provide more urgent humanitarian assistance to confront the acute displacement crisis in the Syria; *expresses deep concern over* its implications on the security and stability of the neighboring countries; *and emphasizes* the importance of restoring stability in Southern Syria to enable the voluntary repatriation of refugees and to prevent the deterioration of the security conditions in southern Syria;
- 13- *Expresses grave concern over* the information on the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly using chemical weapons, which would constitute a war crime and a barbaric act, as well as a violation of international law and international humanitarian law; and *demands* that all perpetrators and those involved in this crime be brought to international justice;
  - 14- *Deplores* the terrorist acts and crimes committed against civilians in Syria by terrorist organizations and groups such as Da'esh and Al-Nusra Front associated with Al-Qaida and other terrorist groups;
  - 15- *Requests* the Arab Group in Geneva to closely coordinate with the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights to take all the necessary actions to stop the continuous violations of human rights perpetrated by the Syrian regime, including the provision of the necessary protection for children and women and prevent targeting hospitals and civilian institutions in accordance with international humanitarian law;
  - 16- *Requests* the donor countries to urgently fulfill their pledges announced at the International Humanitarian Pledging Conference, which was held in Kuwait in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, London (2016) as well as Brussels in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022; *underscores* the need to provide the necessary assistance for Syria's Arab neighboring countries and other Arab States hosting displaced persons and Syrian refugees and urges the international community to support national and international response plans to address the Syrian refugee crisis, in a manner that provides support for refugees and their hosting communities and contributes to sustaining the services and infrastructure of the host countries, so as to help them bear these burdens in areas of relief operations and urgent humanitarian assistance, in preparation for their dignified and safe return to Syria;
  - 17- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to continue his consultations and contacts with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to Syria and other concerned parties to increase the efforts exerted to create conducive conditions for the Geneva negotiations, with a view to endorsing transitional political solution to the crisis in Syria, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and Security Council resolution 2254 of 2015 and relevant Security Council Resolutions;
  - 18- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue their efforts and consultations with various regional and international actors concerned about the situation in Syria and submit the outcome of such

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efforts to the next session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8863 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

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- The **Republic of Somalia** has registered its reservation to Paragraph (5) of this Resolution.
  - The **State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this Resolution, accusing it of double standards.
  - The **State of Libya** has registered its reservation to Paragraph (5) of this Resolution, and emphasized its firm position towards the preservation of Syria's sovereignty.
  - Note: **Lebanon** emphasizes the policy of dissociation from internal conflicts in brotherly Arab countries, and calls for adopting consensus-based political solutions for preserving the unity, sovereignty and stability of Arab States and fulfilling the aspirations of their peoples.

**Developments of the Situation  
in Libya**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - Resolutions adopted by Arab summits on developments of the situation in Libya, most recently Resolution 785 and 786 by the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, which was convened in Algeria on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2023,
  - Resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 8797 adopted by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
- *As a result of* the discussions about developments of the situation in Libya, and emphasizing full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Reiterates* its adherence to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Libya, rejection of external interference, and refraining from all sorts of escalation
  - 2- *Emphasizes* its adherence to all previous resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council, most recently Resolution 785 and 786 (Paragraph 5/D and E) issued by the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session convened at the Summit Level, and Resolution 8797 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level;
  - 3- *Endorses* the UN Support Mission in Libya's efforts to find a political solution based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in 2015 and relevant Security Council resolutions affirming Libyan ownership of the political process; *encourages* the parliament and the State Council to issue fair and impartial electoral laws as soon as possible; *and urges* the United Nations to provide all aspects of support in this regard, as well as to assist the competent authorities in holding presidential and parliamentary elections concurrently, as well as to provide technical and logistical support and train groups of local observers;
  - 4- *Emphasizes* the importance of supporting the efforts of the Joint Military Committee (5+5) and preserving the independence of its decision in order to consolidate the ceasefire decision and unify the security and military institutions under an executive authority capable of ruling the rest of Libyan territories and representing the Libyan people; *reaffirms* the importance of that all foreign forces, mercenaries, and foreign fighters leave within a specific

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- time frame; and *calls on* the international community to assist this Committee in all aspects, while thanking Egypt for hosting its works;
- 5- *Highlights* the importance of comprehensive national reconciliation in achieving long-term political stability and ending the state of division; *commends* the Presidency Council's efforts in this regard, which resulted in the launch of the preparatory forum for the National Reconciliation Conference on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2023 in Tripoli; *and commends* all Libyan parties for their broad and active participation, urging them not to take unilateral actions that undermine efforts aiming to establish national reconciliation;
  - 6- *Emphasizes* the protection of Libya's capabilities, funds, and assets in banks and foreign countries in a way that allows for their development until the international measures imposed in this regard are lifted; and *reminds* the Security Council of its pledge and commitment to safeguard Libyan people's funds and to guarantee inviolability of those funds by any party, in accordance with Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973;
  - 7- *Highlights* the importance of ensuring the safety of oil installations and continuation of the flow of their exports;
  - 8- *Commends* the role of Arab States and Libya's neighboring countries for their contributions to Libya's security and stability; *and applauds* the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the rounds of the Libyan constitutional track, with a focus on the full implementation of the Libyan political agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015;
  - 9- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Council hereof and to also continue his consultations with the UN Secretary-General's Envoy and the pertinent Libyan parties.

**(R. 8864 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

**Developments of the Situation  
in Yemen**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8798 adopted by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6th September 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Adheres to* the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; and *rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* the continued support of the legitimate Government of Yemen under the leadership of the Presidential Leadership Council headed by His Excellency President Rashad Muhammad al-Alimi; *offering* him its support in order to achieve security and stability, to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people, to restore the legitimate State and to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;
  - 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni Government position in adhering to the three agreed terms of reference: the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015 and other relevant resolutions; *commends* the positive response of Yemeni Government towards the international proposals and initiatives that aim at ending the war and consolidating sustainable peace in Yemen;
  - 4- *Supports* Yemeni Government measures aimed at alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigating the devastating economic and social effects and consequences of the war, achieving security, stability, development, reconstruction, and economic recovery; and *calls on* Member States and the international community to mobilize Arab and international efforts to address the challenges of severe food and medicine shortages, as well as other major outbreaks in Yemen, and to take the necessary steps to combat famine, fulfill food needs, and mitigate the effects of the international food crisis;
  - 5- *Supports* the efforts of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg that aim at the resumption of the political process and achieving a comprehensive and sustainable political settlement in Yemen that would lead to bringing the war to an end and to the consolidation of sustainable peace;

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- 6- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia's continuous violations, as well as its rejection of international proposals to extend and expand the truce, and of international proposals to lift the unjust siege on the city of Ta'iz, where millions of its citizens have suffered from the bitterness of the siege for eight years, and its prohibition on the movement of citizens and goods between governorates, as well as its continuous attacks on the city;
- 7- *Condemns* the targeting of economic and oil institutions by the terrorist Houthi militia in Yemen, including the bombing of the Al-Dhaba oil port in Hadramout Governorate and the Radum port in Shabwa Governorate, in October and November 2022, considering this condemned act as a serious attack on the capabilities and economic resources of the Yemeni people, which was committed after the militia's threats against neighboring countries, oil companies and tanker companies operating in Yemen and the region, of all nationalities, by targeting their facilities, infrastructure and means of transportation; consequently these attacks and threats to target civilian and commercial facilities in the region not only represent a clear violation of international law, that undermine international efforts aimed at ending the war and achieving peace in Yemen, including the failure and abortion of efforts to extend and expand the truce, and the destruction of the economic infrastructure and capabilities of the Yemeni people, but it is also a blatant threat to the supply and stability of the energy market at the regional and international levels, which requires strict action to condemn and prevent the recurrence of this behavior and terrorist act;
- 8- *Calls on* the Security Council and the international community to readdress the continued Houthi violations of agreements and initiatives that aim at restoring peace in Yemen and to pressure these militias to engage in good faith in peace efforts, to prevent the use of the truce for military deployment and repositioning for a new course of escalation and violence, to intensify efforts to force these militias to fulfill their obligations, foremost of which are the reopening of crossings and roads in Ta'iz and other cities, and the release of prisoners and detainees in accordance with the all-for-all principle;
- 9- *Condemns* the Houthi military escalation and ballistic missile and drone attacks on civilian objects in Yemen, which resulted in the death and displacement among civilian population, as well as the increased numbers of displaced people endangering their lives; *considers* these Houthi military actions as persisting acts of continued undermining of the peace efforts and initiatives in Yemen and continued violation of the truce; and *holds* these militias fully responsible for the consequences of their obstinacy and its consequences that lead to the prolongation and expansion of the war, the increase of the Yemeni people sufferings and the deterioration of their humanitarian situation as well as further complicating the political and military situation in Yemen and the entire region;
- 10- *Deplores* the grave Houthi human rights violations that include acts of killings, abductions and forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention of women

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- and sexual abuse, house bombings, targeting of hospitals and places of worship, use of civilian facilities, particularly schools and hospitals for military purposes, indiscriminate shelling of residential areas and targeting of defenseless civilians; *condemns* the Houthi militia's planting of mines; *and calls on* the international community and United Nations to pressure the coup forces to stop the series of assassinations, arbitrary repressive measures and to release detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, journalists and activists;
- 11- *Warns of* the seriousness of the humanitarian and health situation in Yemen, as well as restrictions on cadres working in the humanitarian and health fields in Yemen by terrorist Houthi militias, which resulted in an exacerbation of disease and epidemic spread, as well as severe shortages of food, medicine, and medical services; *calls to* increase the provision of humanitarian and medical aid, to support the health sector in Yemen; providing it with the necessary supplies and equipment, to counter the risk of exacerbating the spread of epidemics and diseases, including COVID-19 pandemic, and to support environmental sanitation efforts in various Yemeni governorates and to prevent the Houthis from hindering the flow of humanitarian assistance, imposing taxes on the humanitarian and relief aid, and to ensure the international intervention to facilitate their access to the needy; *and calls for* mobilization of Arab and international efforts to counter the polio outbreak in the militia-controlled areas due to their systematic policy to hinder vaccine access;
  - 12- *Calls on* the international community not to disregard the real causes of the deteriorated humanitarian situation in Yemen, which is primarily related to the Houthi militias coup against the legitimate Yemeni Government, and its use of the humanitarian situation as a tool to blackmail the international community and organizations, the plunder of international aid to finance the war machine and enhance their illegitimate authority in areas under their control;
  - 13- *Condemns* the continued Houthi violations against children, their continued recruitment in training camps, drawing them into military operations; and *deplures* the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, and the danger of inciting sectarianism and spreading allegations that perpetuate claims of superiority and the right to power and wealth for a specific segment of Yemeni society, thus bringing Yemen back to the dark ages;
  - 14- *Supports* the Saudi initiative for peace in Yemen, announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on March 22, 2021, with the goal of advancing efforts to achieve a comprehensive political solution in Yemen under the auspices of the United Nations, *emphasizes* the need for the Houthi militias to stop their condemned practices that reject the Saudi initiative, to respect and uphold the higher interests of Yemen and to liberate themselves from dependence on the Iranian agenda in the region; *highlights* the importance of addressing the Saudi initiative as a single indivisible package; *and commends* the Yemeni Government's positive response to the Saudi initiative;



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- 15- *Emphasizes* the need for the international community and the Security Council to obligate the Houthi militias to fully implement the Stockholm Convention, including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Al-Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa, the implementation mechanism for enforcing the Prisoners' Exchange Agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *calls upon* the international community and Security Council to provide international guarantees to reduce the continued Houthi procrastination and hindering of the implementation of these agreements, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, their obstruction of the opening of humanitarian corridors and their intransigence that caused the failure of the prisoner swap talks and their continued hindrance of the United Nations work; *condemns* the Houthi use of the city of Al-Hudaydah and its ports to equip and plant naval mines, engage in weapon smuggling and piracy activities, and the use of gunboats to attack commercial ships, threatening international shipping, and forced detainment of commercial ships in international shipping corridors; *condemns* the Houthi restrictions and obstacles of the United Nations Mission to support Al-Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA); *and supports* the Yemeni Government's call to move the Mission's headquarters to another district not under the Houthi control, allowing the Mission to carry out its mandate;
- 16- A. *Fully condemns* all the terrorist Houthi attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, targeting civilian facilities , vital and oil installations, which require a firm international position to deplore them and prevent their recurrence;
- B. *Emphasizes* that these terrorist attacks perpetrated by the terrorist Houthi militia constitute a flagrant violation of the rules of international law and international humanitarian law, a real threat to vital civilian facilities and global energy supplies, and pose a threat to international commercial shipping lanes, as well as a serious and direct threat to the stability of global economy, and undermine Arab national security and threaten international peace and security;
- C. *Stresses* that the terrorist Houthi attacks against neighboring countries from Yemeni territory reflect their terrorist nature and reveal their true objectives to destabilize the security and stability of the region in defiance of the rules of international law;
- D. *Endorses and supports* the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to self-defense and response to aggression in accordance with international law; *and values*, in this context, the keenness of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to abide by and respect international law and to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions;
- 17- *Welcomes* Security Council Resolution 2624 adopted on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2022, which designates the Houthi militia as a "terrorist group", deploring the Houthi

- cross-border attacks, particularly the terrorist attacks on the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which targeted civilian population and civilian infrastructure, and the Houthi attacks on international shipping; *calls* for an immediate stop of these attacks; in this context, all States are called upon to designate the Houthi militia as a terrorist organization and to continue the necessary pressure to obligate it to abide by international calls that aim at engaging in the peaceful political process, and to refrain from undermining the war-ending efforts and the suffering of the Yemeni people and to build sustainable peace in Yemen; *welcomes* the Security Council Resolution 2675 dated 15<sup>th</sup> February 2023 to extend the sanctions in Yemen, and to include the Houthis in the Security Council's sanctions list, in response to the flagrant violations and vicious attacks perpetrated by these militias; this Resolution which would eradicate the military capabilities of this terrorist group, seeking to stop the Iranian support thereof, including arms smuggling that prolongs the war and exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Yemen; this Resolution represents a positive step to pressure the Houthi militias to abandon the war option and return to the course of peace;
- 18- *Expresses gratitude* to all Arab States for the contributions and assistance provided in the humanitarian and relief fields, and providing support in all fields to the Yemeni people and their legitimate government; *values* the role of the Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government to address development and services challenges; *hails* the humanitarian role of King Salman Center for Relief in Yemen, the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen, the Emirates Red Crescent and the State of Kuwait for their support of relief and humanitarian aid programs, and infrastructure and services rehabilitation in the liberated areas; *appreciates* the ongoing efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Kuwait, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Morocco, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to achieve security and stability, developing reconstruction programs and economic recovery in Yemen; *and calls on* the international community to offer the Yemeni people an opportunity to regain their abilities, use their own national expertise and wealth to rebuild their state and its modern civil and constitutional institutions on new foundations, to embark on their economic, cultural and social renaissance and lay the foundations for their free and dignified life;
- 19- *Calls on* Member States and the international community to provide technical and financial support for the Republic of Yemen, within the framework of an integrated program that contributes to the reconstruction and recovery, development plans investment, achieving full health services coverage in Yemen, as well as supporting youth employment and empowerment programs, women support programs and rehabilitation of youth and children, who were recruited in the war, employment of productive families, persons with

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- disabilities and elderly persons; *calls on* Member States and the international community to support the Yemeni Government in developing and achieving an urgent action plan to support the education sector and the Government's programs to save the educational process and the human development programs from continued deterioration, to cooperate with the Yemeni Government to develop educational curricula and to put an end to the impact of extremist organizations and institutions of all kinds on the curricula, the educational system and the community awareness in general in Yemen, to counter the serious destruction of the educational process by the Houthi militias in areas subject to their control, and to develop the necessary plans to counter the Houthi practices that aim at the systematic distortion of the educational institutions and curricula; and *warns* of the catastrophic repercussions of the deteriorated educational system in Yemen on future generations, which pose future serious challenges, whose negative impacts shall exacerbate; thus causing more tearing apart of the social fabric; *calls upon* Member States and the international community to effectively contribute to addressing the damage and destruction that was inflicted on hundreds of schools in whole or in part, the lack of qualified staff in most schools and the basic means and equipment destroyed by the war, and have not been replaced or restored, unless only in a very limited scale. In this regard, it is critical to pay teachers' wages, as the current difficult circumstances have led an increasing number of them to stop teaching;
- 20- *Mandates* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to prepare for an Arab-international conference in support of development in the Republic of Yemen, under the auspices of the League of Arab States in the second half of 2023, in cooperation and coordination with the Government of Yemen, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, donor countries and institutions, in which practical measures would be taken to implement the Yemeni Government's plan that includes tangible and vetted development and investment projects, and to provide employment opportunities for youth;
- 21- *Calls on* the countries and donors who attended and contributed to the Donors Conference for Yemen for the current year 2023, hosted by the United Nations and the governments of Switzerland and Sweden in Geneva on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2023, to fulfill their pledges; *and urges* the international community to provide the full support needed for the humanitarian response plan during the current fiscal year 2023, to address the growing volume of humanitarian needs, food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics and preventable diseases, and the threat of recurring natural disasters, within the framework of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan;
- 22- *Calls on* the international community to support the Yemeni government in carrying out plans to reform the Central Bank of Yemen, as well as its programs to address currency instability issues, such as the transfer of aid funds through the interim capital, Aden, with a greater focus on development and investment support; *and endorses* the actions taken by the Yemeni

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- Government to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people and to mitigate the catastrophic economic and social impacts of war in the area of services, particularly, saving and enhancing electricity, water and road paving services and other vital areas that fulfill the basic needs of the Yemeni people, which was greatly influenced by the war and insecurity conditions;
- 23- *Calls for* the international community's urgent assistance and contribution to resolving the tragedy of the displaced Yemenis, to halt the Houthis from targeting their camps; *emphasizes* the importance of increasing the humanitarian aid, particularly in the areas that are severely damaged by the scourge of the Houthi war, and the need to intensify the Arab and international efforts to fulfill the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons in Yemen, and address the serious humanitarian situation challenges caused by the increasing displacement process, due to the Houthi attacks on civilian population in Yemen;
- 24- *Welcomes* the Yemeni government's approval to operate flights to and from Sana'a Airport, despite the numerous obstacles erected by the Houthi militia, as well as the Yemeni Government's decision to the entry of oil derivatives ships into the port of Al-Hudaydah; *and condemns* the Houthis' seizure of custom duties and taxes on these derivatives, which are only sufficient to cover the salaries of civil servants and retired persons in the Houthi-controlled areas, the continued collection of revenues and depriving staff members of their salaries, using its war effort, hostile operations against Yemenis, thus causing prolongation of the war and instability in Yemen;
- 25- *Supports* the counter-extremism and counter-terrorism efforts of the Yemeni Government; and *emphasizes* the importance of concerted Yemeni, Arab and international efforts to address the causes and conditions that provided the conducive environment for the spread of extremist ideology and terrorist groups of all kinds in Yemen, particularly the Houthi militias that have turned against the State and its legitimate institutions, all of which seek to implement a dangerous extremist terrorist scheme that aim to threaten the security and stability of Yemen, the neighboring regional environs and the Arab national security; *and highlights* the need for concerted cooperation to implement a comprehensive strategy in addition to plans and programs aiming to eradicate extremism and terrorism in Yemen;
- 26- *Calls on* the international community, governments, concerned Arab and international institutions, the United Nations and its relevant agencies to take effective and practical measures to protect Yemeni cultural heritage, and to confront the various risks and threats emerged from the current critical situation, which has resulted in systematic destruction, smuggling, and looting; *and calls on* the international community to take effective and practical step to ensure the safe return of looted antiquities and cultural property to Yemeni government institutions;
- 27- *Calls upon* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good neighborhood policy and to refrain from providing money and weapons

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- to Houthi militias, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled into Yemen; and thus encouraging them to undermine political process efforts , hindering international efforts to end the war, violence and terrorism, converting Houthi-controlled areas into missile launch platforms against neighboring countries, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten Yemen's and neighboring countries' security and stability; jeopardize the regional and international security and constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council Resolution 2216; *urges* the international community to put pressure on Iran to stop interfering in Yemeni affairs, supporting Houthi coup militias, and violating international resolutions that prohibit arms exports to Houthi militias;
- 28- *Condemns* the Houthi militia's continued refusal to allow the UN technical team access to the oil tanker "SAFER", anchored near the port of Ras Issa in Al-Hudaydah (western Yemen), and controlled by Houthi militias, in order to evaluate, maintain and empty the oil tanker and avert an ominous environmental disaster caused by the oil spill in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and to avoid the risks of destroying the Red Sea ecosystem and the region's fishing sector, affecting the safety of international sea lanes and the global economy; and to continue the serious economic and environmental threat posed by the "SAFER" tanker; and *calls on* the international community and Security Council to assume their responsibilities and take the necessary actions to put pressure on the Houthi militias to allow the United Nations technical team to carry out its mandate without delay or preconditions, and stresses the need for immediate international action and intensifying efforts to keep the tanker problem from being used in favor of the Houthi agenda or for purposes of blackmail and political pressure, saving SAFER Tanker is of concern to the entire international community, not just the Red Sea countries.

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

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - *Recalling* previous summit resolutions, most recently Resolution Algeria Summit Resolution 785 adopted by 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022: Resolutions relevant to Arab affairs and national security, including the Resolution of Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf,
  - *Emphasizing* previous communiqués and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8799 by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* absolute and full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; *and supports* all the peaceful means and measures taken by United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
  - 2- *Deplores* the Iranian Government's continued attempts to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands, violating the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and thereby undermining security and stability in the region and jeopardizing international peace and security;
  - 3- *Condemns* the Iranian government's construction of housing facilities with the intention of settling Iranian citizens on the three occupied UAE Islands;
  - 4- *Denounces* Iranian military maneuvers in the three occupied UAE Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, as well as their territorial waters, airspace territory, continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone, all of which are integral parts of the UAE; *and calls on* Iran to stop such violations and provocative acts, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign State, and do not contribute to confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region, as well as jeopardize security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

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- 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices in the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island; *and demands* Iran to remove these illegal facilities and to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;
- 6- *Denounces and condemns* the visits made by Iranian senior officials to the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa), the most recent of which was the visit to Abu Musa Island by the Iranian Assistant Minister of Tourism and Cultural Heritage, Jawad Wahidi, on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2022; *condemns* all hostile Iranian steps, considering these a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates on its territories, that is inconsistent with the efforts and attempts being made to find a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to stop taking such provocative and escalating steps, and to adopt constructive positions that enhance confidence in order to reach a just solution to the issue of the three occupied UAE islands;
- 7- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied Islands: Greater and the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 8- *Calls, once again, on* the Iranian Government to 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 measures and to remove all the facilities previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and allegations 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 the present dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the rules and principles of international law, including the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;
- 9- *Expresses hope that* the Islamic Republic of Iran re-considers its rejection stance to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the UAE three Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
- 10- *Demands* Iran to render effective its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States to promote dialogue and to renounce tension, by taking practical and tangible steps in word and deed, and responding genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the United Arab Emirates, by the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, other Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by referral to the International Court of Justice;
- 11- *Ensures* 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;

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- 12- *Informs* the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council Presidency of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;
- 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and to submit a report to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council.

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

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* Resolution 8800 adopted by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
- *Taking note of* Resolution 8725 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Representatives Level, which was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2022, on targeting the civilian sites and facilities by the Houthi terrorist militia in the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note of* the communiqué and declarations issued by the two emergency summits of the Council of the League of Arab States and the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019 in Makkah Mukarramah, on the safety of navigation and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf and the entire region, as well as all relevant previous communiqués and resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
- *Taking note of* the final communiqué and "Makkah Declaration" adopted by the 14<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019, on the terrorist attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the sabotage acts in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist attack that targeted the "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2019,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2019,
- *Taking note of* the announcement of establishing the "Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden" on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020,
- *Taking note of* the outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council convened on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021 on "Strengthening Maritime Security: A Case for International Cooperation",
- *Recalling* all relevant rules of international law on the safety of navigation, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,

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- 1- *Emphasizes* freedom of navigation in international waters, according to the applicable rules of international law and conventions of the law of the sea;
- 2- *Calls on* ensuring the security and safety of maritime navigation in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea and securing the energy supply lines;
- 3- *Condemns* all acts targeting security and safety of navigation, offshore installations, energy supply, oil pipelines and installations in the Arabian Gulf and other waterways, which threaten the security of Arab States, undermine the Arab national security and harm international peace and security;
- 4- *Deplores* the attacks on oil tankers and commercial vessels in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, including the attack on two Saudi oil tankers, a Norwegian oil tanker and an Emirati shipping vessel in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates, in addition to the attack on Panama- and Marshall Islands-flagged oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2019, the Mercer Street tanker on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2021, and the attempted hijacking of the ship Asphalt Princess on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2021, as criminal acts jeopardizing the security and safety of international maritime traffic;
- 5- *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 14<sup>th</sup> May 2019, which targeted the international oil supply;
- 6- *Condemns* Iranian authorities' seizure of vessels in the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf, in flagrant violation of international law; and *calls on* Iran to refrain from practicing such aggressive acts, to abide by the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of maritime navigation;
- 7- *Condemns* the terrorist sabotage attack against "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, using drones and cruise missiles on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2019, which represents a serious escalation aiming to destabilize the security of the Kingdom and the entire region and threatening global energy supplies and global economy;
- 8- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2019, including "Rabigh-3" that belongs to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, calling on them to refrain from exercising such practices that threaten the safety and freedom of maritime navigation;
- 9- *Condemns* the entry of three Iranian boats into the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in June 2020; *and affirms that* the Kingdom will not allow any transgressions in its waters that jeopardize the safety of the Kingdom's water crossings and economy, and consequently the Arab security;
- 10- *Condemns* the Houthi militia's targeting of oil installations, north of Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2020, in addition to targeting an oil tanker in the port of Jeddah by an explosive-laden boat on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2020, which is considered a serious threat to international trade;
- 11- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia's hijacking the United Arab Emirates-flagged cargo ship Al-Rawabi off the port of Al-Hudaydah and detaining its crew members and cargo, and threatening international shipping lines off the Yemeni coast on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2022, which constitute a flagrant violation of the

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- principle of freedom of navigation and global trade in international law and the United Nations Convention on the Law of seas and in violation of international humanitarian law;
- 12- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates against the practices and attacks targeting the safety of navigational channels, energy supply in the Arabian Gulf, and safeguarding the security and safety of the region, its people and its residents; *supports* the investigation to hold the perpetrators of these acts accountable and bring them to justice; *and endorses* the outcome of the ongoing investigations on the attack incident of the four ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates conducted by the United Arab Emirates and international partners, which indicate that these attacks most likely were perpetrated by a State actor;
  - 13- *Welcomes* the announcement on establishing the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 and the implementation of its Charter as of 29<sup>th</sup> October 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 the region and secure its maritime passages, enhancing economic cooperation, trade and investment exchange, and protecting the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and other areas agreed upon by the GCC countries; *values* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the headquarters of this Council; *and commends* the efforts of the States that have contributed to the establishment of this Council in support for the restoration of security and stability in the region;
  - 14- *Commends* the outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council held on 9<sup>th</sup> August 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;
  - 15- *Urges* countries to continue the coordination to protect international maritime transport from any external threats that might affect the security of navigation and energy supplies; and *calls upon* the Security Council to assume its responsibility to ensure the freedom of navigation, its security and safety; to safeguard the security and stability across the region; to take a firm action against activities and attempts aiming to threaten the freedom of navigation and energy supply in the region;
  - 16- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the developments of safety of navigation and energy supply in the region to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 8867 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)

**The Arab Stand towards Turkish Forces  
Violation of Iraq's Sovereignty**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
    - Note no. 03/C/1049/04 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 28th February 2021,
  - *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, most recently Resolution 785 by the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session at the Summit Level in Algeria on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022, and Ministerial Resolutions, most recently Resolution 8801 by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 concerning its condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
  - 2- *Deplores and condemns* the recent repeated Turkish aggression against Iraq, which led to the martyrdom and injury of a number of Iraqi officers, soldiers and civilians and to damaging villages and civilian facilities in the area, considering such acts a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and security, the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and good-neighborhood; *and affirms* the support of the Republic of Iraq in all its measures in this regard to preserve its security and sovereignty;
  - 3- *Calls on* 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 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015, and to address these issues within their contacts with the Turkish side;
  - 4- *Calls upon* the Member States to request the Turkish Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and to refrain from these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;

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- 5- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures taken in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim at the Turkish Government withdrawal of its forces from Iraqi territories, thus consolidating sovereignty of the Government of Iraq over its entire territories;
- 6- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow up on implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and to submit a report on his efforts hereof to the next League of Arab States Council's ordinary session;
- 7- *Reaffirms* the need for the Security Council Arab Member to continue following-up on the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary measures hereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.

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

**Turkey's Interference in the Arab States' Internal  
Affairs**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - Resolution 8581 issued by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8543 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8614 by the 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021, Resolution 8680 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, Resolution 8744 by 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and Resolution 8802 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning Turkey's interference in the internal affairs of Arab States,
  - Resolution 8413 adopted by the 152<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Resolution 8475 by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020 and Resolution 8542 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8613 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 and Resolution 8679 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, Resolution 8743 by 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and Resolution 8801 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning the Arab Stand towards the Violation by Turkish Forces of Iraq's Sovereignty,
  - Resolution 8537 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020 concerning Developments of the Situation in Syria,
  - Resolution 8454 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2019 and Resolution 8608 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 concerning Turkey's Aggression against Syria,
  - Resolution 8471 adopted by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8538 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8609 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021, Resolution 8675 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, Resolution 8739 by 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022 and Resolution 8797 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,
  - Resolution 8456 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the permanent representatives level on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,

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- *Taking note of* holding the Sixth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with following up on Turkish interference in the internal affairs of Arab States on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on Turkey's interference in the internal Affairs of Arab States; and the importance of building ties between the Arab States and Republic of Turkey based on the principle of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs;
  - 2- *Calls upon* Turkey to end its military interference in the state of Libya; rejects the presence of foreign fighters in Libyan territory; *and expresses grave concern* about violations of the decisions to impose an arms embargo on Libya, particularly the negative consequences on the political track;
  - 3- *Calls upon* Turkey to withdraw its forces from Syrian territory in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions calling for the preservation of Syria's unity and independence, particularly Resolution 2254; considering this aggression a direct threat to Arab national security as well as international peace and security;
  - 4- *Rejects* the Turkish military presence in a number of Arab States; *and calls upon* the Turkish side to withdraw its forces from Arab States;
  - 5- *Emphasizes* the dangers of Turkey's harboring and providing safe haven to members of extremist terrorist groups in its territories, and financing of media platforms that incite the use of violence to destabilize the security and stability of Arab States;
  - 6- *Calls on* Turkey to consider that the constructive consultations it conducted with Arab States should lead to refraining from these practices that undermine foundations for well-balanced relations with all the Arab countries and serving the interest of all parties.
  - 7- *Welcomes* the convening of the Sixth Meeting of the Arab Committee at the Ministerial Level on the Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States to follow up on this matter, and to submit its recommendations to the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level;
  - 8- *Highlights* the need to increase the diplomatic efforts between Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the Turkish regime practices and its threat to regional and international security;
  - 9- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council.

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



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

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - *Recalling* the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at the Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan,
  - *Having been briefed by* the Head of the Sudanese Delegation,
  - Recalling the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Affirms* full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan and the preservation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial unity, and rejection of interference in its internal affairs;
  - 2- *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Sudan within the framework of a sincere national dialogue with all political and societal parties concerned in the country, and with the generous assistance of the international community through its known organizations and mechanisms, including the tripartite mechanism comprised of the United Nations, the African Union, the IGAD Organization, regional parties, and Sudan's neighboring countries, to achieve national reconciliation leading to political and constitutional arrangements to complete the transitional period and hold free, fair and transparent elections at the end of the transition period;
  - 3- *Welcomes* the announcement made by the President of the Transitional Sovereignty Council in his speech to the Sudanese people, in which he decided to pave the way for political forces and national societal components to agree on the formation of an independent government of national competencies to complete the transitional period's requirements;
  - 4- *Appreciates* the Sudanese government's initiative to support Arab food security; and *reaffirms* Sudan's ability to provide fertile land, surface and groundwater with smart Arab partnerships in government sectors and private investments for wheat production and self-sufficiency in accordance with the Arab Program for Sustaining Food Security, agricultural development financing frameworks, and within Sudan's legal obligations regarding water;

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- 5- *Supports* the efforts exerted to remove Sudan from the U.S. list of State Sponsors of Terrorism; *and calls upon* the Member States to support Sudan's efforts to integrate with international financing institutions, to benefit from international initiatives to cancel the debts of the heavily indebted poor countries and to resume international development assistance to Sudan and to lift all sanctions against Sudan in international and regional organizations;
- 6- *Emphasizes and supports* coordination between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and creditor Arab states and Arab funds with a view to canceling the bilateral debt of Sudan;
- 7- *Requests* the Secretariat and the Member States to provide the political, technical and financial support needed to complete the measures of the transition phase, thereby paving the way for conducting free and fair elections at the agreed times; *values* the Arab endeavors to support Sudan; *and endorses* the Secretariat participation in all international mechanisms of relevance to security, stability and peace in Sudan;
- 8- *Requests* the Secretariat and Member States to support the Sudanese Government in its efforts to consolidate peace and stability, enhance the democratic transition and achieve the goals and priorities of the transitional period; *and calls on* non-contracting parties to accede to the peace agreement shortly;
- 9- *Calls upon* the Secretariat, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Sudan and relevant Arab actors, including Arab institutions, organizations and funds, to provide all forms of support for Sudan's efforts to develop a comprehensive assessment of national needs and develop the necessary strategies hereof, including to hold a series of technical meetings and workshops with the participation of specialized Arab organizations, Arab funds and institutions, and to build on the outcomes achieved within the framework of the Arab Food Security Initiative;
- 10- *Commends* the significant role of the joint mechanism of the Government of Sudan and the League of Arab States in implementing humanitarian support programs in Darfur and other war-affected areas, through the four phases that were accomplished in 2019; *welcomes* the humanitarian and development projects of the fifth phase provided by the Government of the Republic of Sudan at a preliminary cost of USD 100 million, requesting the joint mechanism to complete the feasibility studies for these projects to be submitted to Arab States and Arab financing organizations and institutions; *and calls on* Arab States to continue providing financial support to this mechanism through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat;
- 11- *Calls on* the Secretariat, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Sudan and relevant Arab and Sudanese authorities, including the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, to

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- provide the necessary financial and technical support for the rehabilitation and training of civil service cadres in Sudan at various levels of national and state governments, as well as the rehabilitation and training of those who have newly joined the civil service in accordance with the signed peace agreement through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat, in support of the efforts exerted to implement the transition phase;
- 12- *Thanks* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States for its effective support to Sudan and for its immediate response to the requests of the Supreme Committee for Health Emergencies to confront the effects of floods and combat the Corona virus pandemic, and providing financial assistance to address the humanitarian crisis in Darfur; *and requests* the Secretariat continue to provide Sudan with all forms of assistance in order to achieve comprehensive peace and complete peace-building process;
- 13- *Expresses gratitude to* the Secretary-General for his efforts to support the priorities of Sudan in the transition phase; *and requests* him to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8870 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

**Support of the Federal Republic of  
Somalia**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
    - Previous Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
  - *Recalling* its previous resolutions issued in this regard,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* support for the security, stability, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia and for the Somali Government in its efforts to safeguard the Somali land, sea and air sovereignty;
  - 2- *Supports* the Somali Government's various efforts and measures in its comprehensive war against terrorism, particularly the Al-Shabaab movement, with the goal of eliminating them; *and commends* the Somali National Army and the participation of all segments of the Somali people in this war, as well as the restoration and liberation of areas previously controlled by Al-Shabaab;
  - 3- *Calls on* Member States to provide financial and technical assistance to support government institutions in order to complete the process of state building, peace, security, and stability;
  - 4- *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing Resolution 801 adopted by 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Summit Level in Algeria on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022 concerning "Support for the Federal Republic of Somalia in addressing the Drought Disaster and its serious Implications on Food Security of the Somali People", which calls upon Arab States, specialized Arab organizations, ministerial councils and Arab funds to develop comprehensive and integrated Arab policies and plans, that include investment in Somali productive sectors (livestock, fisheries and agriculture), and to open Arab markets to Somali exports from these sectors, so as to enable the Government and people of Somalia to find sustainable solutions to the food crisis and drought disasters;
  - 5- *Commends* the outcome of the Special Conference to Support Somalia under the auspices of the League of Arab States and the United Nations on "Drought, Food Security and Enhancing Somalia's Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change", held on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2022 at the Secretariat headquarters, and chaired by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Resident Representative to Somalia, His Excellency the President of the Federal

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- Republic of Somalia's envoy for drought and humanitarian affairs, as well as high-level delegations from the Somali government and representatives from Arab member states, relevant United Nations organizations, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, the Arab Organization for the Red Crescent and Red Cross, the Arab Water Council, the Qatari Red Crescent, Qatar Charity, the Egyptian Red Crescent, Direct Aid Society, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development;
- 6- *Calls on* Arab States, in light of the Conference's outcomes, to establish an Arab international cooperation mechanism comprised of the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the Federal Government of Somalia, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development and the Arab Center for Drylands and Arid Lands Studies, World Food Program, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, community-based Arab organizations working in Somalia on water, agriculture and food security, Arab and international funding funds and relevant international organizations to address the drought in Somalia and strengthen the resilience of the Somali people;
  - 7- *Calls on* the Member States to cancel the debts of the Federal Republic of Somalia to support its economy and to benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, in implementation of the relevant Resolutions of Arab summits, and Resolution 85 adopted by the Fourth Session of the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit in Beirut on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2019; *welcomes* the creditor Arab countries' response and active participation in the high-level meeting, which was called for by the Secretariat on 1st September 2020, with representatives from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, high-level representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank; *and commends* holding high-level bilateral meetings between Somalia and Arab creditors to continue the process of exempting Somalia from its foreign debt;
  - 8- *Thanks* the Republic of Iraq for its response to Arab summit resolutions regarding the cancellation of the Somali foreign debt, as well as its decision to reduce 67% of the total Iraqi debt owed by the Federal Government of Somalia and pay 33% of the total debt as a result of Iraqi loans granted to them under the Naples terms;
  - 9- *Urges* Arab States to provide financial and technical support to the Somali National Water Resources Strategy (2021-2025) in a way that contributes to saving Somalia; and *calls upon* concerned Arab States to hold a conference to support this strategy and develop an international Arab action map to combat drought and enhance water, agricultural and food security in Somalia;
  - 10- *Urges* the Somali Government and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to reach a financial agreement that will allow the Fund to resume

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- its historical efforts in Somalia; *and thanks* the Fund for its willingness to make efforts to provide appropriate means of support to Somalia's development efforts;
- 11- *Calls on* the Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military and security institutions and to intensify efforts aimed at enhancing capabilities of Somalia's security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops from Somalia; *appreciates* the Arab efforts and assistance at bilateral level in this regard; *and emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat with information on these Arab efforts in a way that helps in registering, coordinating and maximizing benefit thereof;
  - 12- *Appreciates* the important role of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) in strengthening the security situation in cooperation with Somali forces; *and condemns* Al-Shabaab's attacks and terrorist acts against the Somali people and Government and against regional and international missions in Somalia;
  - 13- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 756 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at the Summit Level in Tunis on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, which was also emphasized by Resolution 718 by 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, and Resolution 684 of 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Amman Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and Resolution 626 by the 26<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2015 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of USD 10 million for one year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat to support the Somali Government budget so as to be able to establish and manage active institutions and to implement security and stability programs, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services;"
  - 14- *Thanks* the States that settled their contribution to "Support for Somalia" account; *and calls upon* the Member States that have not settled their contributions to meet their pledges in implementation of the League of Arab States summit resolutions;
  - 15- *Urges* Arab States to contribute to assisting Somalia in implementing the priorities of the Somalia National Development Plan, particularly (youth employment, support for the education, health, livestock, fisheries and energy sectors), in coordination with specialized Arab organizations, and to benefit from the investment opportunities currently available in Somalia's economy;
  - 16- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat for the annual contribution to support the Somali students' education fees from the Somalia account at the Secretariat; *calls upon* the Secretariat, in coordination with the Government of Somalia, to hold a technical workshop in the field of university youth employment, in which relevant Somali Government agencies, representatives of the Somali private sector and relevant international bodies (World Bank, International Labor Organization, United Nations Development Program and

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- the African Development Bank) participate to develop a long-term program that maximizes Somalia's benefit from the expertise and capabilities of Somali youth who are enrolled in undergraduate and graduate education programs in Arab States in supporting development plans in Somalia, particularly in highly specialized fields because of Somalia's brain drain;
- 17- *Calls on* the Somali Government to submit reports to the League of Arab States Secretariat on the efforts exerted by Somalia to address the economic and financial challenges; *and emphasizes* the need for better coordination to address the Somalia's debts crisis, including through submitting reports and participating in relevant meetings;
  - 18- *Commends* the existing cooperation between the Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which culminated with translating of the Somali Constitution to Arabic language, and printing 50 thousand copies; *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali Government to complete the Arabization process of the relevant Somali laws;
  - 19- *Requests* the Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to provide every possible support to the Somali Government to address the negative effects of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic; *and thanks* the Arab States that have provided relief and humanitarian support to the Somali people, including urgent medical assistance to support the efforts exerted to combat the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;
  - 20- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host a conference for supporting education sector in Somalia; which has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic's circumstances; *calls upon* the Member States to effectively participate in this conference, particularly the Ministries concerned with education to support the Somali education process and to disseminate the Arabic language in Somali schools and education curricula; *and requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the Secretariat in this regard;
  - 21- *Calls on* Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat to provide the Somali Government with every support, in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields; *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects in Somalia such as hospitals and schools, with valuable support from specialized Arab ministerial councils;
  - 22- *Commends* the formation of a joint committee in charge of Somalia's affairs, comprised of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health, to support the social and health aspects of the Somali Development Plan, assist in building Somali capacity in these two areas and reap the greatest benefit from the Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve the Somali community;
  - 23- *Supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the dumping of toxic waste off the Somali coast, which are

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

**(R. 8871 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**



**Support of 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,
  - *Recalling* its previous resolutions issued in this regard,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Emphasizes* absolute commitment to the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;
  - 2- *Congratulates* to the Union of the Comoros on assuming the African Union presidency, as of February 2023.
  - 3- *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 took place in France on 29<sup>th</sup> March 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 or obligations;
  - 4- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination and cooperation endeavors with regional and international organizations to support the demands and stands of the Union of the Comoros concerning the Island of Mayotte;
  - 5- *Calls upon* the Secretariat to continue exerting further efforts with relevant authorities in the Union of the Comoros to achieve renaissance and development goals, which the country seeks to achieve by 2030;
  - 6- *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;
  - 7- *Requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the ministries of education in the Arab States and relevant joint Arab institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to support the development of the nascent National University in Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination efforts with ALECSO concerning this matter;

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- 8- *Calls upon* the Member States, specialized Arab councils and the Secretariat to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and to provide it with the necessary support, particularly in light of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 9- *Requests* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, to deal with the issue of foreign debts of the Union of the Comoros in contribution to the establishment of peace and development in the country;
- 10- *Thanks* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through the Secretariat's "Support for Comoros" banking account; and *calls upon* other States to settle their contributions to assist the Secretariat in supporting the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
- 11- *Calls on* the Arab ambassadors' councils in capitals that host international and regional organizations to contribute as it deems appropriate to cover the expenses of their diplomatic missions in the Comoros, and to thank the member states that support the Comoros' diplomatic missions.
- 12- *Expresses gratitude to* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of national accord, stability, and development in the Union of the Comoros; *and requests that* a report on this subject be submitted to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8872 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

**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,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Djibouti and rejects any aggression on Djiboutian territories;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* the need to implement Security Council Resolution 2444 of 14<sup>th</sup> November 2018, which urged, in Paragraph 7, the Djibouti and Eritrean parties 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;
  - 3- *Approves* the inclusion of the item "Peaceful Resolution of the Djibouti -Eritrea Border Dispute" as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial level.

**(R. 8873 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

**Supporting Iraq's rights to Conserve  
Water Resources in the Tigris and  
Euphrates Basins**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - Note no. 03/4/761/M submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2023,
  - Resolution 278 adopted by the Arab Ministerial Council for Water on 30th November 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,

*Decides to* approach neighboring countries bordering the Republic of Iraq in the Tigris and Euphrates basins; *and informs* them with the Arab League's support for Iraq's just and equitable efforts and demands that are consistent with international law regarding shared waters in order to obtain its water rights and ensure fair distribution of damage, particularly during the years of scarcity.

**(R. 8875 - O.S. (159) - S 2 - 8/3/2023)**

**Iran's Interference in the Arab States' Internal  
Affairs**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the summit and ministerial Levels concerning this matter, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 758 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, Resolution 8808 adopted by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab States' Internal Affairs" and the Final Communiqué adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level convened in Mecca on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2019,
- *Taking note of* holding the Meetings of the Arab Ministerial Quartet concerned with follow-up of the crisis with Iran and means to counter its interference in the Arab States' internal affairs, the most recent of which is the Nineteenth Meeting of the Quartet, which was convened at the Secretariat General's headquarters on 8th March 2023,
- *Having been briefed by* the Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of building cooperation ties between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the principle of good neighborhood and refraining from the use or threat of force; *condemns* Iran's interference in the Arab states' internal affairs, considering such an act a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighborhood and sovereignty of States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to halt these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
  - 2- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, which shall fuel sectarian strife; *emphasizes* the need to refrain from supporting the groups that incite strife, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries; *and demands* Iran to refrain from supporting and funding of militias and armed parties in the Arab states;
  - 3- *Strongly condemns* the continued attacks using drones, ballistic missiles and other Iranian-made missiles against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi militias, considering that a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and a threat to the Arab national security;

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- emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to defend their territories, in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations; *and supports* them in the measures taken against such Iranian violations under authoritative international resolutions;
- 4- *Condemns*, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks on the Saudi Aramco facilities on 14th September 2019, using Iranian-made weapons that targeted both the "Abqaiq" facility and the "Khurais" field; *welcomes*, in this regard, the reports issued by the United Nations on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, which emphasized the responsibility of the Iranian regime for these sabotage attacks; *expresses full support for* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and all the measures taken to secure its territories against the aggression on its oil installations, which represent a violation of the Arab national security; *condemns* the sabotage of commercial ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates and Gulf of Oman; *and emphasizes* the importance of standing firmly and strongly against any Iranian attempts that threaten the energy security and the freedom and safety of offshore installations in the Arabian Gulf and other sea lanes; considering these attempts a serious threat to security and peace in the region and the whole world and jeopardizing the stability of the global economy;
- 5- *Condemns and denounces* the continued Iranian interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Iran's support for terrorism, training of terrorists, arms smuggling, inciting sectarian strife, and its continued statements at different levels to undermine security and stability, establishing terrorist groups in Bahrain, financed and trained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and its terrorists wings Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq and the terrorist Hezbollah, in contrary with the principle of good neighborhood, and non-interference in the internal affairs, according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law; *and emphasizes* support for the Kingdom of Bahrain in all its measures to counter terrorism and terrorist groups to safeguard its security and stability;
- 6- *Commends* the efforts of the security agencies of the Kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Bahrainin which were able to disrupt numerous terrorist plots, and arrest members of terrorist organizations supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
- 7- *Fully supports* all the measures taken by the State of Kuwait concerning the terrorist "Abdali cell"; *and emphasizes* the importance of the security and stability of the State of Kuwait, and the refusal of the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, despite the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait with its brotherly countries in the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council to open channels of dialogue with Iran to strengthen security and stability in the region;
- 8- *Deplores* Iran's interference in the Syrian crisis and its serious implications on the future of Syria, its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and territorial integrity; such interference shall not benefit the efforts exerted to

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- resolve the crisis in Syria by peaceful means according to Geneva (I) provisions;
- 9- *Demands* Iran to withdraw its militias and armed elements from all States and to refrain from supporting terrorist organizations and militias in Arab States, particularly in Syria and Yemen;
  - 10- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist party Hezbollah, which is part of Lebanon's Government, responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with sophisticated weapons, ballistic missiles and other missiles; *calls upon* the international community to take deterrent actions towards this party and its terrorist practices that destabilize the region; *condemns* the hostile and inciting discourse by the Secretary-General of the party, which contained offenses rejected by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Republic of Yemen, constituting a blatant interference in the internal affairs of these States to incite strife and hatred; *and emphasizes* the need to prevent the spread of extremism, sectarianism and interference in the internal affairs of States practiced by Hezbollah, to refrain from providing any support to terrorism and terrorists in its regional environment and to stop its inciting discourse that exploits religious feelings for sectarian strife and violence;
  - 11- *Emphasizes* the ban on broadcasting Iranian-funded satellite channels on Arab satellites, given the threat these channels present to Arab national security through inciting sectarian and ethnic strife; *and requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution with pertinent actors;
  - 12- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts and to stop anti-Arab media campaigns, considering these acts as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of these States;
  - 13- *Underlines* the need to monitor Iranian actions and attempts to undermine security and stability in the region, and to prevent Iran's interference in the Arab states' internal affairs, particularly in Yemen, which is a national security issue for the Gulf countries in particular and the Arab states in general; and to stop Iran's support and arming for its Houthi terrorist militias, against Yemen's legitimate government, as a way to transform Yemen into a missile launching pad against Yemen's neighbors and to threaten navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which adversely affect the security and stability of Yemen, its neighboring countries and the entire region, and represent a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
  - 14- *Condemns* Iran's subversive role by inciting the Houthi terrorist militia's rebelling against the state and its institutions; the destruction of the social fabric and their continued hostile military operations against civilian objects and population and by providing the Houthi terrorist Militia with smuggled weapons, ballistic missiles and drones, funding and training, thus prolonging the war, exacerbating the suffering of the Yemeni people and undermining all

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- UN-brokered peace initiatives by pursuing a policy of escalation, and of shuffling cards whenever an opportunity for a for the crisis in Yemen emerges, including the appointment of an “ambassador” to the coup terrorist militias and a military governor in Sana'a, whose mandate is to undermine any effort aiming to achieve political settlement in Yemen, its seizure of the Yemeni Embassy in Tehran, as well as its fixed and current assets, thereby representing a serious precedent in international relations, and a flagrant violation of the rules of international law, all of which require the Security Council to condemn these actions in order to preserve the rules of international relations;
- 15- *Condemns* Iran's continued occupation of the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa); *and supports* all the peaceful means and measures taken by the UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with international law;
  - 16- *Highlights* the need to increase the diplomatic efforts between Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of the Iranian regime and its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism and its threat to regional and international security;
  - 17- *Requests to* prepare media campaigns through multimedia to expose the true nature of the extremist Iranian regime, its expansionist and hostile policy abroad and its continued support for sectarianism, extremism and terrorism;
  - 18- *Underlines* the importance of Iran's obligation to implement Security Council Resolution 2231 of 2015, and of the need to use an effective mechanism to verify the agreement's implementation, inspection and observation, as well as to re-impose sanctions, in a timely and effective manner if Iran breaches its obligations under the agreement, and *emphasizes* the importance of Iran joining all nuclear safety instruments, and taking the environmental problems of the region into account;
  - 19- *Expresses deep concern over* Iran's acceleration of uranium enrichment to high levels, as reported by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
  - 20- *Emphasizes* the importance of taking into consideration the concerns of Arab States towards the international negotiations taking place in Vienna on Iran's nuclear program, and that any agreement with Iran should be a starting point for resolving regional issues, in a way that enhances security and stability in the region;
  - 21- *Highlights* the importance of that any agreement with Iran should include stronger provisions related to its ballistic missile program and explosive drones, which are provided to terrorist militias, particularly the terrorist Houthi militia, as well as its activities destabilizing the security;
  - 22- *Calls upon* the international community to extend the arms embargo on Iran and to emphasize that lifting the international embargo on Iran will lead to further ruin and devastation;
  - 23- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the Arab States' internal affairs;



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- 24- *Mandates* the Secretary-General to continue his coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet, comprised of the United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Chair), the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue developing an Arab action plan to address the Iranian interference in the Arab region and mobilizing international support for the Arab stance rejecting the Iranian interference;
- 25- *Decides to* continue updating the concerned UN organs of Iranian violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231, which represent a dire threat to the Arab national security;
- 26- *Decides to* keep the item "Iran's interference in the Arab States' internal affairs" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations;
- 27- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to take the necessary measures towards submitting this resolution to the concerned United Nations organs for issuance as an official document, requesting to place the matter on their agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations that ban interference in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
- 28- *Mandates* the Arab ambassadors' councils in the world's capitals and the League of Arab States missions to take the necessary measures to refer this resolution and all documents issued by the session concerning Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States to the ministries of foreign affairs and relevant agencies in those countries and organizations, and to clarify the gravity of these interferences on regional and international security;
- 29- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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- **The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:**In the face of the dangers of terrorist and separatist organizations and their classification, Algeria calls for compliance with the United Nations regulations and international resolutions, and respecting the sovereignty and independence of States. Algeria also calls for the coordination of international efforts to combat this phenomenon, within the framework of the United Nations strategy and commitment to authoritative international resolutions and the right of peoples to self-determination in

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accordance with the UN list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Accordingly, what is mentioned in the preamble of this resolution, which referred to the meeting of the Follow-up Committee, does not reflect these basic principles of the United Nations. The delegation of Algeria wishes to emphasize that "separatist terrorist elements" meant those classified by the United Nations and that the borders referred to are those recognized internationally.

- The **Republic of Iraq** has registered its reservation to Paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the Resolution entitled "Iran's interference in the Arab states' internal affairs", under Item (4) of the Agenda. Iraq has also registered its reservation to the press statement issued by the Quartet on the development of the crisis with Iran and means to address its interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs.
- **Lebanon** has registered its reservation to: Paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the draft resolution "Iran's interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs":  
Lebanon has registered its objection to labeling Hezbollah as "terrorist" and to the reference to its participation in the Government, which cannot be approved as it is not classified as such by the United Nations, and is inconsistent with the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism with regard to distinguishing between resistance and terrorism, given that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and represents a large segment of the Lebanese people with a considerable parliamentary bloc in the House of Representatives. Lebanon also condemns any interference in the Arab States' internal affairs, affirming its commitment to the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof; and demands omission of "the terrorist Hezbollah" phrase so that all the resolution provisions can be approved without any reservation.

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

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* the recommendations of the 58th Meeting of the "Senior Arab Officials Committee on Nuclear and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction Issues" (Committee of Arab Senior Officials),
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,

**I. Preparation for the First Session of "the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (Vienna: 31 July-11 August 2023):**

- 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of good preparation for the Arab participation in the "First Preparatory Committee for the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to review the 2026 Treaty", in order to maintain Arab unity and coherence in the implementation of the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East," and to confront any attempts to deviate from Arab rights obtained through the treaty or previous review conferences;
- 2- *Mandates* the Arab Senior Officials Committee to continue the coordination with relevant Arab groups to be well prepared for the Arab participation in the first preparatory committee;
- 3- *Mandates* the Committee of Senior Arab Officials with preparing Arab statements on the Treaty's three pillars (nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy) and the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, and referring them to the Arab Group in Vienna to deliver on their behalf during the Preparatory Committee of the First Session of the Review Conference, taking into account any technical or procedural updates that have occurred prior to and during the work of the preparatory committee;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat to address the Arab States to submit any observations or proposals that will be presented during the first preparatory committee for the 2026 Review Conference and to present them to the Fifty-Ninth Meeting of the Committee of Senior Arab Officials to be included in the Arab statements; and *emphasizes* the importance of effective participation of all Arab States in

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- the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference and maintaining the unity of the Arab position within the framework of the Arab statements;
- 5- *Affirms that* any future proposal on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East must take into account the agreed terms of reference of 'the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East' and the outcomes of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.
  - 6- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna to prepare a comprehensive assessment in light of the outcomes of the first preparatory committee for the Review Conference, to be submitted to the Arab Senior Officials Committee to develop a report to be submitted to the upcoming Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

## **II. Arab coordination within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency:**

### **A. The "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" and the Arab coordination in the 67<sup>th</sup> Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna: 2023)**

- 7- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna to include the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 67<sup>th</sup> Session of the IAEA General Conference, and determining the Arab position on the possibility of submitting the draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" in light of relevant developments;

### **B. Developments related to the reports and deliberations of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding the application of safeguards in Iran**

- 8- *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna and the Arab League mission in implementing the Resolution of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level;
- 9- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna and the League of Arab States Mission in Vienna to continue the follow-up on the item "Safeguards Agreement with Iran under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," and to provide the Committee of Senior Arab Officials with the latest developments in this regard, in light of the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the resolutions by the Board of Governors;

## **III. Preparation for the Third Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East" (New York: 2022):**

- 10- *Thanks* the Lebanese Republic for its role in preparing, chairing and developing the Third Session of the Conference on the Establishment of a

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- Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction;
- 11- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to resume intersessional consultations, in coordination with other concerned parties, and to provide the Committee of Arab Senior Officials and the Secretariat-General with all developments in this regard;
  - 12- *Emphasizes* the need to invite the League of Arab States and all relevant regional organizations to attend the conference;
  - 13- *Reaffirms* that the Conference is an additional step that supports the general Arab approach within the framework of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and that it is not an alternative track, but rather complementary and supportive of all other tracks calling for the establishment of a Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

### **IV. The dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Reactor**

- 14- *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna and the League of Arab States Mission in Vienna in the follow-up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on the "Dangers of Iran's Bushehr nuclear reactor", including meeting with the Director General of the IAEA;
- 15- *Requests* the Arab Group in Vienna to make efforts and coordinate Arab and international positions within the framework of the IAEA to continue calling upon Iran to accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety and to benefit from the IAEA assessment missions with a view to enhancing confidence in Iran's nuclear activities;
- 16- *Emphasizes* the importance of the follow-up on the developments of "the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Power Reactor", and requests the Arab group in Vienna to provide the Committee of Arab Senior Officials with any updates and developments regarding this issue;

**V.** *Welcomes* the election of Morocco to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' Executive Council for the period May 2023 to May 2025.

**VI.** *Requests* the Secretariat to refer the issue and its developments to the Ministerial Council's next Session.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

I. Arab-Africa Relations

- A -

<b>Arab - Africa Relations</b>
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**The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,**

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
    - Its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8810 adopted by the 158th Ordinary Session on 6th September 2022,
  - *Taking note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 
- 1- *Requests* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Member States and the African Union Commission concerning implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period 17<sup>th</sup> -23<sup>rd</sup> November 2016;
  - 2- *Commends, once again,* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's hosting of the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit in 2023; *and mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the host country and the African Union Commission to schedule the Summit's date, highlighting the importance of good preparation for this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat, the Commission and the host country to ensure its success;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat and the Commission to continue their coordination concerning the implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programs and to pursue preparation for the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action, in implementation of Resolution (1) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit entitled the "Joint Activity Report of the African Union Commission Chairperson and the League of Arab States Secretary-General on implementation of the Arab-Africa Partnership Strategy and the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action 2014-2016", and Resolution (7) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit on "Drafting the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action", and Resolution (10) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit entitled "Principles and Standards of participation in the meetings and events of the Arab-Africa Partnership", all of which shall contribute to promoting this partnership;

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- 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination and cooperation with the African Union Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "Coordination for Financing of the Arab-Africa Joint Projects;"
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of exerting efforts to remove the obstacles hindering the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and the organization of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all the Arab-Africa summits, with the aim of preserving the Arab-Africa relations and averting any threats thereof;
- 6- *Commends, once again,* the Declaration on Palestine adopted by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit in 2016; *and underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support of the Palestinian cause at all levels;
- 7- *Appreciates* the position of the African Union in support of the Arab stance towards the Palestinian cause represented in the declaration issued by the African Union summits, the most recent of which was the Declaration issued by the African Union Summit at its Thirty-Sixth Regular Session held on 18th-19th February 2023 in Addis Ababa, which stipulated the commitment to support a just and peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the principles of international law and all relevant United Nations resolutions calling for the establishment of an independent and sovereign State of Palestine on the borders of 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital; *calls, once again, on* all states to preserve the legal and historical status quo of the city of Jerusalem; reaffirms that all Israeli settlements and all colonial policies in the territory of the State of Palestine are illegal and constitute a serious violation of international humanitarian law; *welcomes* the vision of the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and his peace initiative; *calls on* the Member States to end all forms of interaction and direct and indirect dealings with the Israeli colonial settlement regime; supports the State of Palestine's renewed request for full UN membership; *calls on* the African Union Commission to submit a report to the African Union to the International Court of Justice; *condemns* Israel's continued field execution policy; *deplores* the brutal and repeated targeting of medical and media teams, the elderly, and children; *praises* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria's efforts to unite Palestinian parties; *welcomes* the signing of the "Algiers Declaration" by Palestinian parties; commends the Arab Republic of Egypt's efforts to promote peace and reconciliation among Palestinians within the framework of the Palestine Liberation Organization; *and expresses deep concern over* the deteriorating economic and humanitarian conditions in the Gaza Strip as a result of the Israeli siege and repeated military aggression;
- 8- *Commends* the decision of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the African Union Summit to form a special committee at the presidential level to hold further consultations on granting Israel an observer status in the African Union and to submit its report to the African Union Summit Council;

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- 9- *Welcomes* the convening of the first meeting of the Joint Coordination Mechanism between the Arab League Secretariat, the African Union Commission and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2018 at the Arab League Secretariat's headquarters; *and emphasizes* the importance of pursuing the Committee meetings and completing the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a coordination mechanism in this regard, including the necessary operational procedures;
- 10- *Highlights* the importance of cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States and the African Union in the field of counter-terrorism; *and commends* the Arab Republic of Egypt's proposal to establish a joint Arab-African counter-terrorism mechanism;
- 11- *Welcomes* the joint launch by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the African Union Commission of the African Union Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, hosted in Cairo, particularly that the center's programs target a number of Arab States in the African continent;
- 12- *Commends* the outcome of the third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security convened in Khartoum, Sudan on 31<sup>st</sup> October - 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016; *and mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the African Union Commission and the Arab Republic of Egypt in Egypt to hold the Fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting at a date to be determined and to ensure the good preparation thereof, according to the set criteria pursuant to Resolution (10) of Malabo Summit;
- 13- *Welcomes* the outcome of the first Joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21<sup>st</sup> November 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;
- 14- *Highlights* the importance of Member States' support for the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute to be able to assume its mandate, in implementation of the resolutions of the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in 2016 concerning the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute;
- 15- *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;
- 16- *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 be in the field of health, and of Kuwait's initiative presented at the Third Arab-



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- Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant one USD (1) billion as concessionary loans, of which about 99.56% have been delivered, consequently, the Fund has fulfilled its obligation in this regard within the specified time frame; allocated one billion US dollars to invest in the African continent;
- 17- *Commends* the financial grant of the State of Kuwait with an amount of USD five (5) million for African Union Commission Medical Center project, as well as the State of Kuwait's allocation of USD 1.6 million for the establishment of the Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention;
- 18- *Commends* His Excellency the President Abdelmadjid Tebboune's decision to allocate USD (1) one billion to the Algerian Agency for International Cooperation for Solidarity and Development to finance development projects in African countries, particularly those of an integrated nature and those that contribute to advancing development in the African continent, based on Algeria's conviction that Africa's security and stability are connected with development;
- 19- *Commends* the Kingdom of Morocco's recent hosting of over 20,000 African students in various Moroccan institutes and universities;
- 20- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation;
- 21- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the Arab League Council's next ordinary session.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

I. Arab-Africa Relations

- b -

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

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Taking note of* the resolutions of the 56<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session issued by the Board of Directors of the Fund on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2022,
- *Based on* the appreciation for the Fund's role in supporting the Arab-Africa cooperation,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,

*Emphasizes* the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that contributes to strengthening, activating and promoting Arab-African cooperation in the technical field, taking the necessary measures and providing the assistance needed to support its role in strengthening brotherly and solidarity relations between Arab and African countries, in implementation of the Resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Summit Level and the Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 8811 by 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

II. Arab Relations with International Organizations

- A -

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council</b></p>
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**The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,**

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
    - Its previous resolutions, most recently Resolution 8813 issued by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
  - The recommendations of the Presidential Statement adopted by the High-Level Security Council Sessions, the most recent of which was convened on 23rd March 2022,
  - The Recommendations issued by the High-Level Unofficial Interactive Dialogue Session of the Security Council between the Arab Summit Troika at the Ministerial Level, and members of the Council, which was held by Ireland on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2021 under the theme "Strengthening cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States",
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Requests* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council to coordinate with the Arab Group, the League of Arab States Mission in New York and the Secretariat to follow-up on the implementation of the presidential statements issued by the Security Council and the League of Arab States, including:
- Holding an informal annual meeting between the Security Council and the League of Arab States Member States at the permanent representatives level at the Secretariat headquarters for discussing the latest developments of the Arab region,
  - Holding an informal annual meeting between the Council members, representatives of the Arab Summit Troika and the League of Arab States Secretary-General, on the sidelines of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly whenever possible,
- 2- *Calls upon* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council to coordinate and cooperate with the Arab Group in New York to develop a mechanism for implementing the Group's proposal to unify the Security Council position towards

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- Arab issues, to limit the use of the veto power and to find effective Arab solutions for Arab issues;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat continue to monitor the situation and include it on the ministerial agenda of the next regular session of the League of Arab States.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

III. 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,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Welcomes* convening of the Sixth Arab-European Ministerial Meeting in June 2023 at the Secretariat headquarters; *and mandates* the Arab League Secretariat General to ensure good preparation thereof in coordination with the Arab States and the European Union;
  - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

III. 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 8815 adopted by the 158th Ordinary Session on 6th September 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Appreciates* the role and efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its joint presidency of the Union for the Mediterranean with the European Union since 2012;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* the importance of good Arab coordination in all meetings and committees, particularly Senior Officials Committee, within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean and the Board of Governors of the Anna Lindh Foundation;
  - 3- *Values* the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt as coordinator of the Arab group within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership;
  - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the Arab League Council's next ordinary session.

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**IV. 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 8816 issued by the 158th Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Commends* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the Sixth Session of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum in 2023;
  - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Russian side to discuss the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

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

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - Resolution 8817 adopted by the 158th Ordinary Session on 6th September 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Commends* the convening of the Third Session of the Arab Economic and Cooperation Forum with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan in the State of Qatar on a date to be agreed upon by the two sides;
- 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue its cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the First Session of the Conference for Businessmen and Investors from Arab states, Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan on a date to be agreed upon by the two sides;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

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**VI. 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,
  - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8818 adopted by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs; Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Expresses* the Member States' strong desire to strengthen relations with the People's Republic of China in a variety of areas, in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative"; and reiterates the Arab States' support for the One-China principle;
  - 2- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by Chinese diplomacy to support Arab issues so as to find peaceful solutions to the current crises in the region, which would enhance peace and security at the regional and international levels;
  - 3- *Welcomes* the first Arab-Chinese summit, hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2022 in Riyadh; *and mandates* the Secretariat to follow-up on coordination with the relevant Arab and Chinese authorities to implement the summit's outcomes;
  - 4- *Commends, once again,* the Tunisian Republic desire to host the 11<sup>th</sup> Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum;
  - 5- *Welcomes* the holding of the Third Session of the Arab and Chinese Cities Forum via video conferencing on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2022, as well as the Fifth Session of the Arab Arts Festival in China on 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> December 2022;
  - 6- *Welcomes* the Chinese side's desire to host the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum's Senior Officials Meeting and the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Strategic Political Dialogue at the level of Senior Officials in China in May 2023;
  - 7- *Emphasizes* the need for effective Arab participation in various activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue exerting every effort to coordinate with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the organization of activities and events to be convened under the Forum's Executive Program; the Tenth Session of the Arab and Chinese businessmen conference and the Eighth Session of the Investment Symposium during the period from 22<sup>nd</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> May 2023 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

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and the Fifth Session of the Meeting of Arab and Chinese Experts in the field of libraries and information in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in May 2023, and the Third Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of health on 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> June 2023 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Sixth Session of the Arab-Chinese Friendship Conference in September 2023 in the State of Qatar, and the Tenth session of the Symposium on Arab-Chinese Relations and Dialogue between the Arab and Chinese Civilizations on 24<sup>th</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> October 2023 in the United Arab Emirates, and the Fifth Session of the Symposium on Arab-Chinese Cooperation in the field of Media in China; the Seventh Session of the Chinese-Arab Cooperation Conference in the field of Energy in China, the Fourth Session of the Chinese Arts Festival in an Arab State, the Fifth Session of the Chinese-Arab Cooperation Conference for technology transfer and creativity in China, the Sixth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of radio and television in China, and the Fourth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of Satellite Navigation "Baidu" in an Arab State, and the first Chinese-Arab Ministerial Meeting in the field of tourism;

- 8- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

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**VII. Arab Relations with the  
Republic of India**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8819 adopted by the 158th Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs; Arab Relations with the Republic of India,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Expresses* Member States' strong desire to strengthen relations with the Republic of India in various political, economic, social and cultural areas, through implementation of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum mechanisms;
  - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with relevant Indian authorities in order to schedule the Second Ministerial Session of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum at a convenient time for both parties; and *emphasizes* the importance of proper preparation;
  - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat to exert further efforts in coordination with concerned Arab and Indian authorities to organize various activities and events within the framework of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during the coming period, including The First Session of the Conference of Presidents of Arab and Indian Universities in India, the Sixth Session of the Arab-Indian Partnership Conference to be held on 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> July 2023 in India, the Second Session of the Arab-Indian Cooperation Symposium in the field of energy in India, the Third Festival of Arab-Indian Culture in India, and the Second Session of the Arab-Indian Cooperation Symposium in the field of medicine in India; and *calls on* the Member States to actively participate in the Forum's activities;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

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**VIII. 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,
  - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8820 of the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2022 concerning the Arab-Japan Relations,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Expresses* the Member States' strong desire to strengthen and promote relations with Japan in a variety of political, economic, social and cultural areas and to benefit from the Japanese economic progress and expertise to advance Arab development efforts;
  - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Japanese side to convene the Fifth Session of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum in Japan on a date to be agreed upon by the two sides;
  - 3- *Commends* holding of the Third Session of the Arab-Japan Political Dialogue in 2023 at the Secretariat headquarters in Cairo on a date to be agreed upon by the two sides; and *mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with relevant Arab and Japanese authorities to prepare for this session;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8888 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

**IX. Arab Relations with the Group of Pacific Islands**

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

- *Having considered,*
    - The note of the Secretariat,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8821 of the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs, Arab relations with the Pacific Islands,
  - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the Abu Dhabi Declaration, adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers Meeting with the Group of Pacific Islands on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2010, and its recommendations for improving cooperation with the Pacific Islands, as well as the importance of implementing these recommendations;
  - 2- *Welcomes* the convening of the Second Joint Ministerial Meeting between the Arab States and the Pacific Islands Group in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> June 2023; *and mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with both the host country and the Pacific side, in order to properly prepare for the meeting;
  - 3- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Secretariat with their visions for cooperation with the Pacific Islands countries, taking into account their capabilities and positions on Arab issues, in order to develop an Arab strategy in this regard;
  - 4- *Takes note of* the report prepared by the Secretariat on Arab relations with the States of the Pacific Islands; *and mandates* the Secretariat to continue follow-up on this issue in consultation with the United Arab Emirates;
  - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8889 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**

**X. Arab Relations with South American Countries**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
  - Declaration of the Fourth Arab-South American Summit (Riyadh Declaration of 2015),
  - Resolution 8822 issued by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> March 2023,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and participation in all scheduled activities and meetings;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Regional Coordinator of South American States (Brazil), regarding Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council, which will be preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat to coordinate with the South American side to find a new date and venue of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Economy, in light of the Republic of Bolivia's withdrawal as host;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Second Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Environment, in light of the Republic of Ecuador's withdrawal as host;
  - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Ministry of Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to convene a joint meeting of tourism ministers of Arab and South American countries;
  - 6- *Mandates* the Secretariat to seek coordination for the convening the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education in an Arab State;
  - 7- *Commends* the Republic of Sudan's hosting of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts; and *calls* for effective participation in this meeting;
  - 8- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue consultations with South American States, to consider holding a joint event to discuss all aspects of joint social cooperation, and to hold the Third Meeting of Ministers of Social Affairs in Arab and South American States;
  - 9- *Requests* the Secretariat to submit the matter to the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8890 – O.S. (159) – S. 2 – 8/3/2023)**