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General Secretariat
Secretariat of the League
Council Affairs

Resolution 9085 issued by
The Council of the League of Arab States
In the Extraordinary Session on the Level of
Permanent Representatives
on
**The Israeli aggression against Syria and its
grave implications for Arab national security
and international peace and security**

Cairo

Thursday, December 12, 2024

**The Israeli aggression against Syria
and its grave implications for Arab
national security and international
peace and security**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at the level of
Permanent Representatives in its Extraordinary Session held
on December 12, 2024,**

- *Reaffirming* the importance of preserving Syria's unity and territorial integrity, emphasizing that the seizure of territory by force violates international law, including the Charter of the United Nations,
- *Condemning* the ongoing Israeli occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since the June 1967 aggression, and underscoring the necessity of applying the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan,
- *Affirming* the illegality of Israel's decision, as the occupying Power, on December 14, 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, resulting in its de facto annexation and leading to Security Council Resolution 497 of December 17, 1981, which declared such measures null and void with no international legal effect,
- *Recalling* previous relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the latest being Resolution 78/77 dated December 11, 2023,
- *Affirming* Resolution 858 of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level, issued during the 33rd Ordinary Session in Bahrain on May 16, 2024 concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and Bahrain Summit Resolution 860 of the 33rd Ordinary Session of the same date, particularly Operative Paragraph 8 condemning repeated Israeli attacks on Syrian territory, supporting Syria's right to defend its land and people, as well as the resolutions of the joint Arab-Islamic Summit in its Extraordinary Session held in Riyadh on November 11, 2024,
- *Emphasizing* the Member States' commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, and Arab identity of

the Syrian Arab Republic, while seeking to support a resolution to the crisis that fulfills the legitimate aspirations of its people, alleviates their prolonged suffering, curtails foreign interference, and addresses the consequences of the absence of a political solution, terrorism, and the worsening refugee and displacement crisis, among others,

- *Condemning* the recent expansion by Israeli occupation forces beyond the ceasefire lines established under the 1974 Disengagement Agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel, including incursions into the buffer zone within Syrian territory and the occupation of the eastern summit range of Mount Hermon along with additional areas in Quneitra and Rif Dimashq governorates, under the pretext of ensuring the security of Israel, the occupying Power, in light of recent developments in Syria,
 - 1- *Condemns* Israel's incursion, as the occupying Power, into the buffer zone with the Syrian Arab Republic, along with the chain of sites adjacent to it in Mount Hermon and additional areas in the Quneitra and Rif Dimashq governorates, which constitutes an unlawful occupation of Syrian lands, violating the provisions of the 1974 Disengagement Agreement between Syria and Israel, as well as the United Nations Charter and Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 497 (1981);
 - 2- *Reaffirms* the commitment to preserving the sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, and Arab identity of the Syrian Arab Republic, in line with the charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations; *and stresses* the importance of safeguarding Syrian state institutions during this critical phase the country is experiencing;
 - 3- *Condemns* the continued Israeli raids on Syrian civilian and military sites as acts of aggression against a sovereign state and violations of international law; *holds* Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for compensating the resulting damages; *calls* for the examination of legal procedures to address these violations; *denounces* statements by Israeli officials claiming the occupied Syrian Arab Golan as "an integral part of Israel"; *and reaffirms* that the Golan is Syrian Arab land and will remain so indefinitely;
 - 4- *Views* the recent Israeli incursion into Syrian territory as a deliberate assault on Arab national security, which the

Member States will address through appropriate political, economic, and legal measures;

- 5- *Stresses* that the 1974 Disengagement Agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel remains in force under Security Council Resolution 350 (1974) and international law, unaffected by the political developments in Syria; *asserts* the critical role of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in monitoring compliance, exposing Israeli violations, and ensuring adherence to all provisions of the agreement until Israel, the occupying Power, fully withdraws from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and urges* the United Nations to fulfill its mandate by taking immediate measures to halt Israel's violation of the agreement;
- 6- *Urges* the international community and its institutions, particularly the Security Council, to oblige Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with international legitimacy resolutions concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, notably Security Council Resolution 497 (1981), which mandates Israel's withdrawal from this occupied territory, and to ensure the immediate withdrawal from Syrian lands recently occupied; *and emphasizes* the importance of implementing previously adopted practical measures to pressure Israel into adherence with international law, particularly after its military aggressions against several Arab countries over the past two years and its escalation to direct military occupation of Syrian territories;
- 7- *Calls upon* the international community and its institutions, foremost among them the Security Council, to enforce immediate and effective measures against the actions of Israel, the occupying Power, aimed at altering the urban character, demographic composition, and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, while considering that all legislative and administrative measures by Israel, the occupying Power, in this regard are null and void and without any international legal effect;
- 8- *Requests* the Arab Group in New York, in coordination with Algeria, the Arab member of the Security Council, to call for a special session of the Security Council to address Israeli practices that threaten international peace and security, and to consider submitting a draft resolution to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its aggression and end its occupation of Arab lands, including its occupation of Syrian territory since December 8, 2024;

Unofficial Translation

- 9- *Calls upon* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors to take urgent action to communicate the content of this resolution to their respective capitals and accredited organizations;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the implementation of the above, including addressing the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, the European Union, and the Foreign Ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council, as well as their counterparts from the non-permanent members, to emphasize that Israel's actions as the occupying Power pose a threat to international peace and security, and that the international community must fulfill its legal and moral responsibility to halt this threat in accordance with the United Nations Charter, in preparation for submitting a report on this matter to the 163rd session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, scheduled for February 2025.

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The Republic of Iraq has reservations about anything that explicitly or implicitly refers to (Israel) as a state, requesting it be replaced with (the Israeli entity, the occupying Power) whenever stated because it is not consistent with the Iraqi laws in force.