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

34th Ordinary Session

The Republic of Iraq

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

34th Ordinary Session

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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Follow-up on the Political Developments in the
Palestinian Cause, the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and
Effecting the Arab Peace Initiative**

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

- *Taking note* of the convening of the second meeting of the follow-up body for the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level, held in Baghdad on May 15, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at ensuring the effective follow-up of the resolutions adopted at the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- *Reaffirming* all prior resolutions and declarations issued with regard to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the Summit Level—most recently those issued by the Bahrain Summit, Ordinary Session (33) of 2024 and the Cairo Declaration issued by the Extraordinary Arab Summit (Palestine Summit 2025)—and at the Level of Foreign Ministers—most recently those issued by the 163rd session in April 2025—and the Council resolutions at the Level of Permanent Representatives,

1. *Reasserts* the centrality of the Palestinian cause to the collective conscience of the Arab nation, the Arab identity of occupied Jerusalem—the capital of the State of Palestine—and the inalienable right of the State of Palestine to full sovereignty over all its territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, along with its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources, and borders with neighboring states;

2. *Calls upon* the international community—both states and international organizations—to intensify coordinated efforts to obligate Israel, the occupying Power, to bring an immediate end to its illegal occupation of Palestinian land delineated by the June 4, 1967 borders, eliminate the consequences of this occupation in their entirety, provide just and prompt

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reparations for the damages incurred, fully implement all provisions of the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on July 19, 2024, and uphold United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/24 of September 18, 2024, which endorsed the outcomes of that Advisory Opinion;

3. *Condemns* the persistent crimes of aggression and genocide perpetrated by Israel, the illegal occupying Power, against the Palestinian people for over 565 consecutive days, including the targeting of more than 175,000 Palestinian civilians—among them martyrs, wounded, and missing—the deliberate imposition of starvation and a lethal blockade cutting off all means of survival in the Gaza Strip, and the systematic destruction of residential areas, hospitals, schools, universities, mosques, churches, vital infrastructure, and institutions providing health care, humanitarian relief, and civil defense, all of which constitute grave violations of international law, particularly international humanitarian law, and are accompanied by sustained incitement, racism, and hate speech by the Israeli occupation authorities—evidence that substantiates the existence of premeditated intent to commit genocide against the Palestinian people;

4. *Strongly condemns* Israel, the illegal occupying Power, for its persistent defiance of binding Security Council resolutions—specifically Resolutions 2735 (2024), 2728 (2024), 2712 (2023), and 2720 (2023)—which call for an immediate ceasefire in the Gaza Strip and the unconditional and unhindered provision of humanitarian assistance throughout the territory, as well as its blatant disregard for the provisional measures ordered by the International Court of Justice aimed at preventing the crime of genocide;

5. *Calls upon* the Security Council to act decisively by adopting a resolution under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to ensure Israel’s compliance, as the occupying Power, with the Council’s relevant resolutions demanding an immediate ceasefire and the cessation of genocide against the Palestinian people, the facilitation of humanitarian aid delivery to the Gaza Strip, the implementation of both the binding orders and the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice, and the prevention of the displacement of Palestinians from their lands;

6. *Vehemently condemns* the systematic and widespread violations perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people, including the deliberate destruction of Palestinian refugee camps and their infrastructure; the daily incursions into Palestinian cities, villages, and camps; the terrorization of civilians by armed settlers under the protection of occupation forces; the

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targeted killings and injuring of hundreds of Palestinian citizens, the demolition, incineration, and destruction of homes, agricultural lands, and private property, the arbitrary detention and torture of thousands of Palestinians under inhumane and degrading conditions, the erection of hundreds of additional military checkpoints that fragment Palestinian territorial continuity, and the expansion of the apartheid wall which further dismantles the geographic contiguousness of the occupied Palestinian territories;

7. *Strongly condemns* the brutal Israeli aggression aimed at the total obliteration of Rafah Governorate, including the besiege of families within the city and the forcible displacement of dozens of households—many of whom were driven to flee on foot amidst relentless bombardments of rockets and artillery shells—alongside the field execution of paramedics, civil defense workers, and humanitarian rescue teams, the continued military occupation and control by Israeli forces over the Rafah land crossing and the Philadelphi Corridor, as well as Israel’s attempts to impose a new corridor—the Morag Corridor—within the Palestinian city of Rafah, which aims to facilitate the displacement of the Palestinian population in flagrant violation of the principles and norms of international law;

8. *Unequivocally rejects* any and all forms of displacement of the Palestinian People from or within its land, regardless of the terminology, justification, or pretext employed, as such acts constitute crimes of genocide and egregious breaches of international law; *condemns* the policies of scorched-earth tactics designed to coerce the Palestinian people into abandoning their homeland; *and reaffirms* the imperative of obliging Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with relevant resolutions of international legitimacy that reject any attempts to alter the demographic identity of the occupied Palestinian territory;

9. *Condemns* the establishment by Israel, the occupying Power, of a military administration with the objective of facilitating the displacement of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip under the deceptive guise of so-called “voluntary migration,” which lays bare a premeditated strategy to depopulate the Strip and effect demographic engineering in preparation for the systematic liquidation of the Palestinian cause;

10. *Condemns* Israel, the illegal occupying Power, for transforming the Gaza Strip into a famine zone, subjecting the Palestinian people to lethal conditions, and employing the policy of starvation as a weapon of war and as a form of genocide against the Palestinian people; *and calls upon* the international community to take immediate action, in accordance with international humanitarian law, to recognize the ongoing catastrophe and famine in the Gaza

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Strip, to lift the blockade imposed on the Strip, to ensure the delivery of humanitarian, relief, and medical assistance, and to activate international mechanisms of accountability and justice with respect to Israeli crimes;

11. *Affirms* that the implementation by the Israeli occupation government of any plans to annex any portion of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 constitutes a further grave war crime under international law; *and calls upon* the international community to exert meaningful pressure and adopt concrete punitive measures to oblige Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately cease its unlawful colonial annexation and settlement expansion practices, which fundamentally erode the prospects for peace and the realization of the two-state solution;

12. *Urges* the International Court of Justice to expedite its deliberations on the case brought by the Republic of South Africa and its co-claimant states against Israel, accusing it of failing to uphold obligations under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; *emphasizes* the critical importance of the Court's recognition that the Palestinian people fall under the protective scope of said Convention, and of obliging Israel, the occupying Power, to fully comply with the provisional measures ordered by the Court on January 26, March 28, and May 24, 2024, which require the immediate cessation of acts causing death, as well as physical and psychological harm to Palestinian civilians, the prevention of births under genocidal conditions, and the unimpeded flow of humanitarian and medical assistance across the entire Gaza Strip; *expresses appreciation* to the States that have joined the case; *and urges* all peace-loving nations committed to international law and the pursuit of justice to join the case;

13. *Demands* that all States fulfill their obligations to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in enforcing the arrest warrants it has issued against Israeli officials accused of grave crimes against the Palestinian people, which fall within the jurisdiction of the Court;

14. *Calls upon* the International Criminal Court to accelerate its criminal investigations into war crimes and crimes against humanity perpetrated by Israel against the defenseless Palestinian people, including acts of settlement and annexation, genocide, and aggression in the Gaza Strip, the deliberate targeting and killing of civilians, journalists, and paramedics, and the forced displacement of Palestinians; *expresses appreciation* for the efforts of States, organizations, and individuals who have submitted referrals and legal complaints to the Court; *and urges* all States committed to justice, accountability, and the prevention of impunity to submit further referrals regarding the situation in Palestine;

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15. *Urges* human rights organizations, bar associations, civil society institutions, and Arab and Islamic communities in States of universal jurisdiction to initiate legal proceedings against war criminals and members of the occupying army who took part in crimes against the Palestinian people;

16. *Affirms* the imperative of implementing the resolutions adopted by Arab summits aimed at breaking the Israeli blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip, and the facilitation of the entry of adequate humanitarian and relief assistance to all areas of the Strip by land, sea, and air;

17. *Calls upon* the United States of America to faithfully and diligently work with the concerned parties to advance the implementation of the two-state solution based on the June 4, 1967 borders, thereby enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination within an independent, sovereign, viable, and geographically contiguous State of Palestine; *urges* the United States to exert pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to end its illegal occupation and halt all unilateral actions that obstruct the realization of the two-state solution; *and calls upon* the United States to reverse its unlawful recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and the subsequent relocation of its embassy to the occupied city, to reopen its Consulate General in occupied East Jerusalem, to rescind the unjust designation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)—the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people—as a terrorist entity, and to restore the functioning of the PLO's diplomatic mission in Washington;

18. *Adopts and supports* the legitimate right of the State of Palestine to obtain full membership in the United Nations; *calls upon* the Security Council to endorse this membership request in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/ES-10/L.30 adopted on May 9, 2024; *urges* all States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so without delay; *calls for* the initiation of a constructive and sustained dialogue between the League of Arab States and those States, with the aim of securing comprehensive recognition of Palestinian statehood; *and supports* the State of Palestine's inherent right to accede to international organizations and conventions, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality among nations within the international community;

19. *Calls upon* the Arab Ministerial Committee in Support of the State of Palestine, chaired by the Republic of Iraq in its capacity as the Presidency of the 34th Ordinary Session of the Arab Summit, to intensify its diplomatic efforts at the international level in support of the State of Palestine's pursuit of broader recognition, full United Nations membership, the convening of

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an international peace conference, and the establishment of international protection mechanisms for the Palestinian people; *calls upon* the Joint Arab-Islamic Ministerial Committee to coordinate its efforts and undertake necessary outreach and diplomatic missions to world capitals to advocate for the comprehensive Arab plan for the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip and to affirm the steadfast Arab and Islamic position upholding the Palestinian people's right to remain on their land and exercise their inalienable right to self-determination;

20. *Considers* that the aggressive policies and practices of the Israeli occupation, aimed at the displacement and deportation of the Palestinian people from their land, the forced relocation and ethnic cleansing to which they have been subjected, and the creation of uninhabitable living conditions through widespread destruction, collective punishment, starvation, and denial of access to food, constitute acts within the context of the crime of genocide; *and affirms* that any attempt, under these circumstances, to evacuate or depopulate Palestinian lands under any pretext constitutes a direct consequence of this crime and cannot be accepted or recognized;

21. *Calls upon* all States to extend comprehensive political, financial, and legal support for the Arab-Islamic plan endorsed by the Arab Summit on March 4, 2025 and adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Jeddah on March 7, 2025, concerning recovery and reconstruction in the Gaza Strip; *emphasizes* that this plan forms an integral part of a broader political process aimed at realizing the independence of the State of Palestine, preserving the demographic presence of the Palestinian people on their national territory, countering all attempts to displace them, and enabling them to fully exercise their legitimate rights; *and calls upon* states and international and regional financial institutions to promptly and effectively mobilize the necessary financial resources for the implementation of the reconstruction plan;

22. *Welcomes* the convention of an international conference in Cairo at the earliest possible opportunity, dedicated to the recovery and reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, in full cooperation and coordination with the State of Palestine and the United Nations; *urges* the international community, including States, organizations, and financial institutions, to participate in the conference, with a view to expediting the rehabilitation of the Gaza Strip following the extensive destruction caused by the Israeli aggression; *and calls for* the establishment of a dedicated trust fund to receive financial pledges from donor countries and institutions, in order to ensure the effective implementation of comprehensive recovery and reconstruction projects;

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23. *Expresses support* for efforts to convene a high-level international conference aimed at achieving the two-state solution and realizing the independence of the State of Palestine, in accordance with international legitimacy and established references, under the joint chairmanship of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the French Republic, scheduled for June at the headquarters of the United Nations; *and emphasizes* the necessity for this Conference to yield concrete and practical outcomes leading to the implementation of the two-State solution, the recognition of the State of Palestine with sovereignty on the June 4, 1967 lines, its admission as a full member of the United Nations, the empowerment and economic support of the State of Palestine, and the bolstering of respect for international law and the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy;

24. *Asserts the importance* of including extremist Israeli organizations and groups involved in incursions into the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and those associated with colonial settlement activities, on Arab national terrorism lists, as documented in the report of the Permanent Representatives Committee of January 30, 2024, and the adoption of the list of shame contained in the aforementioned report, which identifies Israeli figures who have disseminated genocidal rhetoric and incitement against the Palestinian people, as a preparatory step toward initiating legal proceedings and holding them accountable in national and international courts;

25. *Reaffirms* the commitment to a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace as a strategic choice to end the Israeli occupation and resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 497 (1981), 1515 (2003), and 2334 (2016), as well as the principle of land for peace and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002; *stresses* that security and peace in the region cannot be achieved without a complete end to the Israeli colonial occupation of all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan; *and calls upon* the international community to adopt firm and irreversible measures to realize the independence of the State of Palestine and advance a political solution based on international law and relevant international resolutions;

26. *Asserts commitment* to the Arab Peace Initiative, in its entirety and with all its priorities, as the embodiment of the unified Arab consensus and the foundational framework for any serious effort to revive the peace process in the Middle East, which establishes that peace with Israel and the normalization of relations are contingent upon a complete end to its occupation of all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the occupied

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Syrian Golan Heights, the Shebaa Farms, the Kfar Shuba Hills, and the outskirts of the Lebanese occupied town of Al-Mari, and the realization of an independent, fully sovereign State of Palestine along the June 4, 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, the right of return, and compensation for Palestinian refugees and resolving their cause in a just manner, as stipulated in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948);

27. *Affirms* that any peace plan which deviates from the established international terms of reference for the Middle East peace process, including international law, United Nations resolutions, and the principles of justice and legitimacy, is unacceptable and destined to fail; *and rejects* all forms of political, economic, or financial pressure imposed on the Palestinian people and their leadership with the aim of coercing them into accepting unjust or partial solutions to the Palestinian cause;

28. *Supports* the peace plan advanced by His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, in his addresses before the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, including his statement before the 79th session of the General Assembly; *and backs* cooperation with the International Quartet and other influential international actors to establish a credible, multilateral mechanism with a defined mandate and timeframe to end the Israeli occupation and advance a political process based on international law, the relevant United Nations resolutions, the principle of land for peace, and the two-state solution, and convening an international peace conference to realize these objectives and to secure the independence and full sovereignty of the State of Palestine based on the June 4, 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital;

29. *Condemns* the export, provision, or transfer of weapons, ammunition, and military-use products to Israel, the occupying Power, which utilizes these means to sustain its illegal occupation and perpetrate acts of aggression, genocide, and ethnic cleansing against the Palestinian people; *calls upon* all States that continue to supply Israel with weapons and ammunition—used in the killing of civilians and the systematic destruction of homes, hospitals, educational institutions, places of worship, infrastructure, and the basic foundations of Palestinian life—to immediately cease such actions to avoid being complicit in these crimes; *and urges* States whose nationals are enlisted in the Israeli occupation army or

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contribute to its crimes to take the necessary legal measures to hold them accountable and prevent their involvement in these unlawful acts;

30. *Rejects and condemns* the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, to resume the so-called “settlement of land title and land registration,” particularly in Area “C” of the occupied West Bank lands, which constitutes a blatant violation of international law and an extension of attempts to impose Israeli sovereignty over the occupied Palestinian territory; *asserts* that the resumption of this decision contravenes international legitimacy and the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular Resolution 2334 which condemns all Israeli measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, character, and status of the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967, including East Jerusalem; *affirms* that all Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, are illegal under international law; *recalls* that the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice confirmed the illegality of the Israeli occupation, settlements, and annexation of the occupied Palestinian territory; *and emphasizes* that Israel has no sovereignty over the occupied Palestinian territory;

31. *Condemns* the targeting of personnel, facilities, and assets of international organizations operating in the fields of humanitarian relief and emergency response, particularly the targeting of the buildings and operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); *and holds Israel fully responsible* for these crimes, which reflect the occupation forces’ discourse in dealing with UN personnel and workers in international relief, humanitarian, and medical fields;

32. *Commends* the efforts of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria, the current Arab non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, for its role in following up on the developments of the Palestinian cause, halting the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, advocating for an immediate and lasting ceasefire, and working to advance the State of Palestine’s full membership in the United Nations;

33. *Expresses support* for all measures undertaken by the Arab Republic of Egypt in confronting the repercussions of the brutal Israeli aggression on Gaza; *backs* its efforts to ensure the immediate, adequate, and continuous delivery of humanitarian aid into the Strip; *and endorses* the steps taken by Egypt to uphold the rights of the Palestinian people and safeguard its national security, which constitutes an integral pillar of Arab national security;

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34. *Condemns* the Israeli occupying Power for its violations of the ceasefire agreement brokered through the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Qatar, and the United States of America; *affirms support* for the full implementation of all phases of the ceasefire agreement, including the second and third phases, with the aim of achieving a permanent cessation of aggression against the Gaza Strip and effecting a complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal, and of ensuring safe, adequate, and unhindered access to humanitarian, shelter, and medical aid, as well as the effective and equitable distribution of such aid across the entire Strip, and facilitates the return of the displaced population of the Strip to their areas and homes; *and endorses* the joint Egyptian-Qatari efforts to reach a lasting ceasefire and restore normal life in the Gaza Strip;

35. *Welcomes* the recent resolutions adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council affirming the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and calling for accountability, the end of impunity, and the condemnation of the Israeli colonial settlement system, as well as the Council's decision to extend the mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory, Ms. Francesca Albanese; *and expresses appreciation* for her positions and reports, which align with international law;

36. *Affirms* the commitment of Member States to take all necessary measures to ensure the comprehensive boycott of companies and business entities operating within Israeli colonial settlements and those collaborating with the Israeli colonial occupation regime in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, as listed in the updated database issued by the Human Rights Council on June 30, 2023, and holding these entities accountable for their involvement in illegal activities;

37. *Strongly condemns* the continued construction and expansion of Israeli colonial settlements and the policies and practices that sustain them; *calls upon* the United Nations Security Council to fully assume its responsibilities by ensuring the implementation of Resolution 2334 (2016) and by moving beyond merely receiving periodic reports on violations; *emphasizes the necessity* of holding accountable those who breach this resolution and taking concrete action to halt settlement construction, expansion of the annexation wall, the forced displacement of Palestinian communities, and the demolition of their homes and properties; *reiterates* that the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime constitutes a legitimate and effective means of resisting occupation and promoting a just peace; *urges* all States, institutions,

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corporations, and individuals to end all forms of cooperation with the illegal colonial settlement system, including by denying entry to settlers engaged in violations of international law; *and rejects* all attempts to criminalize this form of peaceful resistance under the pretext of combating anti-Semitism;

38. *Reiterates the condemnation* of the apartheid regime imposed and systematically practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people through a series of discriminatory policies, legislation, and practices designed to persecute, subjugate, dominate, and fragment the Palestinian people, including severe restrictions on freedom of movement, forced family separations, mass displacement, unlawful killings, administrative detention, torture, the denial of basic rights and freedoms, the suppression of political participation, economic suffocation, and the expropriation of land and property which amount to crimes against humanity and represent a grave breach of international law, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; *asserts* the significance of reports and resolutions issued by national and international human rights institutions, parliaments, and churches, which have legally substantiated and exposed the apartheid nature of Israel's policies; *and calls upon* the international community to confront this apartheid system practiced against the Palestinian people;

39. *Supports* the vision of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, on the imperative of achieving national unity on the basis of commitment to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, along with its political program, international obligations, and the principles of one system, one law, and one legitimate weapon, to enable the Government of the State of Palestine to fully assume its responsibilities in the Gaza Strip within the framework of the political and geographical unity of all Palestinian territories occupied in 1967; *stresses* that the democratic process and the ballot box represent the sole means of reflecting the will of the Palestinian people, through general presidential and legislative elections to be held within a year across all Palestinian territories, including the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem; *calls for the creation* of the necessary conditions for conducting these elections; *and expresses appreciation* for the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in advancing Palestinian national reconciliation;

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40. *Supports* the Palestinian efforts to pursue justice for the historic and ongoing injustices endured by the Palestinian people, and to hold accountable those responsible for crimes committed against them, through legitimate international legal mechanisms; *calls for* the provision of the necessary legal counsel, technical expertise, and financial resources to bolster these efforts; *and calls upon* the Legal Advisory Committee, established pursuant to a Resolution of the Arab Summit within the framework of the League of Arab States, to carry out its mandated responsibilities in this regard;

41. *Reaffirms* the rejection of recognizing Israel as a Jewish state; *condemns* the systemic racist Israeli policy of promulgating discriminatory legislation aimed at erasing the historical and national rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination and the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes; *pays tribute to* the steadfastness and resilience of the Palestinians of 1948;

42. *Asserts* the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Council of the League at the Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning the need to confront Israeli attempts to undermine the Palestinian cause and Arab national security on the African continent; *renews rejection of* attempts by Israel, the occupying Power, to obtain observer status in the African Union; *calls upon* brotherly and friendly states in the African Union to persist in their efforts to prevent Israel's acquisition of such membership; *and stresses* the importance of reinforcing cooperation with the African Union to support the Palestinian cause and its relevant resolutions at international fora;

43. *Calls for* the continuation of concerted Arab and Islamic efforts at all levels—governmental, parliamentary, and institutional—to advocate for the Palestinian cause in regional and international arenas; *reiterates the mandate* of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on all matters related to the Palestinian cause, including mechanisms for the implementation of Arab and Islamic resolutions, and to ensure sustained and unified diplomatic action in this regard;

44. *Commends* the growing wave of international and grassroots solidarity with the Palestinian people, and the widespread denunciation of the genocidal crimes committed by Israel against them; *welcomes* the diplomatic and legal initiatives spearheaded by states and human rights organizations to pursue accountability within international and national legal systems; *expresses appreciation* for the courageous efforts of the Republic of South Africa in

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initiating legal proceedings against Israel before the International Court of Justice on charges of genocide; *and calls upon* all peace-loving nations committed to justice and international law to join and support these legal efforts and initiatives;

45. *Continues to mandate* the Arab Groups in the Human Rights Council and the UNESCO with supporting and following up on this Resolution as well as Resolutions concerning Palestine in the two organizations;

46. *Mandates* the Arab Group at the United Nations to:

- Mobilize support and secure endorsements for resolutions related to the Palestinian cause in the United Nations General Assembly, and to intensify efforts within the Security Council to assume its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security, the ending of the Israeli occupation, and the halting of all illegal practices perpetrated by the occupying Power,
- Initiate procedures to suspend Israel's participation in the General Assembly, on the basis of its ongoing violations of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, its threat to international peace and security, its failure to fulfill the obligations upon which its admission to the UN was conditioned, and in light of the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on July 19, 2024,
- Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) concerning the illegality of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory,
- Follow up on the efforts of the State of Palestine to attain full membership in the United Nations,
- Take all necessary diplomatic steps to prevent Israel's candidacy for membership or appointment to any United Nations organs, bodies, or committees,
- Counter any efforts aimed at undermining United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause.

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to follow up on the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report on the measures undertaken at the Council's next session.

(S.R. 899 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

- **The Republic of Tunisia** supports the resolutions on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict with the exception of references to the “borders of June 4, 1967,” “the two-state solution,” and “East Jerusalem”, based on Tunisia’s firm and supportive position for the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their legitimate and inalienable rights, most notably the establishment of their independent and sovereign state over the entire territory of Palestine, with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.

- **The Republic of Iraq** supports the resolutions on the Question of Palestine, expressing reservation about the phrases “borders of June 4, 1967,” “the two-state solution,” “East Jerusalem” and anything that explicitly or implicitly refers to the Israeli entity as a “state” wherever mentioned in Item II on “The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict”, within the framework of preserving the Palestinian people’s right of return and the right to establish their state, with Holy Jerusalem as its capital, and because it is not consistent with the Iraqi laws in force.

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

- *Taking note* of the convening of the second meeting of the follow-up body for the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level, held in Baghdad on May 15, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at ensuring the effective follow-up of the resolutions adopted at the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- *Reaffirming* all prior resolutions and declarations issued with regard to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the Summit Level—most recently those issued by the Bahrain Summit, Ordinary Session (33) of 2024—and at the Level of Foreign Ministers—most recently the resolutions of its 163rd Session held in April 2025—as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the Level of Permanent Representatives,

1. *Reaffirms* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* all attempts to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over it;

2. *Condemns strongly and rejects categorically* all the systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, distort its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine its demographic and urban contiguity, and isolate it from its Palestinian environment; and *emphasizes* that such policies, plans and practices violate the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 252 of 1967, 267 of 1969, 476 of 1980 and 478 of 1980;

3. *Salutes and supports* the resilience of the Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem as they confront the systematic Israeli policies aimed at altering the demographic, legal and historical status of the city and its holy sites;

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4. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli transgressions against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which include restrictions on the freedom of worship, the prevention of worshippers from accessing the mosque, and acts of desecration, storming, and vandalism by groups of Israeli settlers performing religious rituals under the protection of the occupation forces, forming part of a broader pattern of escalating Israeli violations against Islamic and Christian holy sites, particularly the systematic attempts to alter the historical and legal status quo of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, including efforts to divide it temporally and spatially, as well as attempts to seize control of the Jordanian Jerusalem Waqf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs

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

5. *Welcomes* the resolutions adopted by UNESCO that call for a halt to all excavations, construction activities, and settlement projects in and around the occupied city of Jerusalem, including the Old City, and in the city of Hebron, a cessation of all settlement-related actions, including the construction of the separation wall, settler roads, and restrictions on freedom of movement and access to places of worship, measures that are part of efforts to alter the historical, cultural, and demographic character of the occupied Palestinian territory and the social fabric of Palestinian society;

6. *Condemns* the decision of the Israeli occupation government to close the offices of the Al-Quds Fund and Endowment in East Jerusalem with the aim of drying up the operations of Palestinian institutions in the city and displacing them from East Jerusalem; *denounces* the aggressive, punitive policies and measures imposed by the Israeli occupation government against the State of Palestine, including sanctions on Palestinian officials and restrictions on their freedom of movement; *and urges* pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to cease these measures;

7. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of house demolition campaigns and forced displacement of citizens in the neighborhoods and towns of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called Jerusalem “City Center” project, “Gateway Jerusalem” project, the “Silicon Valley” project, the “City of David” project, and the “industrial zone” project in Issawiya, the Settlers’ “Light Rail” project, the “planning of registration of real estate”

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project in the city, and the Israeli racist laws that authorize the occupation authorities to withdraw the identity cards of thousands of Jerusalemites, and confiscate their property through the so-called “Absentee Property Law” – all these invalid racist measures aim to plunder more Palestinian lands and properties in the Old City and its environs, and to erase Arab antiquities in the occupied city of Jerusalem; *and calls on* the international community to take practical deterrent measures against these colonial projects that violate international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and jeopardize security, peace and stability in the region;

8. *Strongly condemns* the recurrent and unprecedented increase in cases of storming of Al-Aqsa Mosque and violating its sanctity by Israeli officials and extremist settler groups under the support, protection and participation of the Israeli occupation government authorities and forces; *warns of* the attempts of the so-called Israeli Supreme Court to allow Jewish settlers and intruders to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque, after previously granting them the permission of incursion and desecration of the Mosque, within the framework of Israeli schemes aiming at the temporal and spatial division of the Mosque; *and warns* that these assaults shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;

9. *Strongly condemns* the decisions and measures undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, including rulings by its unjust judicial system and the terrorist campaigns systematically carried out by extremist settlers, under the protection and support of the occupation army and police, with the aim of forcibly displacing the residents of Occupied Jerusalem—including in the neighborhoods of Silwan, Sheikh Jarrah, and others, as part of a broader, systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing and the entrenchment of the apartheid regime; *and calls upon* the United Nations and international specialized agencies, including the Security Council, to assume their legal, moral, and humanitarian responsibilities by taking immediate action to halt these grave violations and forced displacements, and by establishing effective international protection mechanisms for the Palestinian people, in line with relevant UN resolutions;

10. *Calls on* the Member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at UNESCO for preserving the cultural and historical heritage of Palestine, particularly in the Holy City of Jerusalem; and to cooperate closely with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in order to adopt resolutions by UNESCO, particularly resolutions that emphasize referring to the Al-Aqsa

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Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as synonyms for the same meaning, that the Mughrabi Gate hill is an integral part of the holy Mosque;

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

12. *Reaffirms* the condemnation and rejection of Israel’s systematic and illegal actions to undermine churches and weaken the Christian presence in the holy city, which constitute a flagrant violation of the legal and historical status quo of the City’s holy places, and a serious infringement of relevant international agreements and instruments;

13. *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its expropriation, illegal demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens’ houses, including the bloody recent attack by the Israeli occupation authorities which targeted residential buildings in different parts and neighborhoods of Jerusalem to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued leveling and confiscation of thousands of dunams for the construction of the so-called “Greater Jerusalem” project, including the construction of the so-called (E1) project and a belt of settlements that break up the geographical contiguity of Palestine with a view to tightening Israel’s control over Jerusalem;

14. *Reiterates condemnation of* the established Israeli policy to distort the Arab Islamic culture and identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through the closure of the Palestinian

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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;

15. *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;

16. *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 that is 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, of the International Media Plan and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat in this regard;

17. *Urges* all States to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/ES-10/19) of 2017, which emphasized that any decision or action to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal effect, 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;

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18. *Endorses and supports* the measures of the State of Palestine vis-à-vis any State recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State, in violation of international law and prejudicing the legal status of the City of Jerusalem; *and commits* to cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;

19. *Urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop their systematic and wide-range policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future; *condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures of arresting and imposing house arrest on Palestinian public figures in Jerusalem, and the ongoing closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem; and *demand*s their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce, to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;

20. *Calls for* the follow-up and implementation of the Items of the final communiqué and outcomes of the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, held under the title “Resilience and Development” at the headquarters of the League of Arab States on February 12, 2023;

21. *Emphasizes* the collective Arab and Islamic responsibility towards the Holy City of Jerusalem; *calls upon* all Arab and Islamic states, organizations, financial funds, and civil society institutions to translate their political and moral support into concrete and practical interventions, including providing the necessary financial and developmental support to implement projects within the framework of the 2023–2025 Development Intervention Plan submitted by the State of Palestine to the High-Level Jerusalem Conference, and which aligns with Palestine’s sectoral development priorities and aims to safeguard the Holy City, preserve its religious sanctities, and enhance the resilience of its people and institutions in confronting Israeli policies aimed at Judaizing the city and displacing its residents;

22. *Requests* the Secretariat, in coordination with the State of Palestine, to establish a voluntary coordination mechanism within the framework of the League of Arab States which shall include designated official charitable bodies and institutions, investment funds, private sector companies from Member States, and relevant institutions operating in Jerusalem to support small and medium-sized development projects that bolster the resilience of the residents of Jerusalem, in accordance with Resolution 817 (paragraph 22) issued by the 32nd Arab Summit held in Jeddah;

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23. *Calls upon* Member States to take the necessary steps to implement paragraph (7) of Resolution 2350, adopted by the 110th session of the Economic and Social Council, which proposes enhancing the resilience of Jerusalem by encouraging the donation of the smallest local currency unit to fixed-line and mobile phone bills, which shall be managed by the Islamic Development Bank, using the operational model applied to the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds;

24. *Appreciates* Jordan's role in safeguarding, protecting and maintaining Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, as part of the Hashemite custodianship of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; *commends* the role of the Jerusalem Committee, led by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco; *appreciates* the efforts made by the Bait Mal Al-Quds Agency an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee; *and expresses gratitude to* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, led by His Excellency President Abdelmadjid Tebboune, for its historical political positions in support for the Palestinian cause and its continuous financial support for the State of Palestine and the provision of educational scholarships for Palestinian students; *expresses gratitude to* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz, for its support 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;

25. *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;

26. *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;

27. *Calls upon* States, international organizations, institutions, and religious authorities, including Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, to organize conferences and events aimed at safeguarding the

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Arab, Islamic, and human awareness, identity, and memory of the city of Jerusalem and its sacred sites, and to encourage the peoples to fulfill their responsibilities towards the city;

28. *Calls upon* Arab capitals to establish twinning partnerships with the city of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* governmental and non-governmental institutions across the educational, cultural, economic, social, and health sectors to twin with their counterparts in Jerusalem to support the occupied city and bolster the resilience of its residents and institutions;

29. *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Parliament in supporting the Palestinian cause, and in safeguarding the legal, spiritual, and historical status of occupied Jerusalem; *and calls upon* Arab parliaments to undertake similar measures with parliaments worldwide;

30. *Emphasizes* the important role of the media in supporting and protecting the occupied city of Jerusalem from systematic Israeli policies and violations aimed at Judaizing the city and its holy places, distorting its identity and demographic composition; *and calls upon* Member States' ministries and institutions concerned with media to highlight the Palestinian and Arab narrative about the Holy City, its culture, identity and Israeli aggressive practices against the city, and to implement the International Media Plan on Jerusalem, which was adopted by Resolution 8228 of the 149th Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, and also to implement the resolutions adopted by the Council of Arab Information Ministers on the Palestinian Cause, the most recent of which was Resolution 508 by the 52nd Ordinary Session, which resulted in assigning a high-level, open-membership group to review the media plan on the city of Jerusalem;

31. *Continues to mandate* the Arab Group in New York to pursue its efforts in exposing the gravity of Israeli Judaization practices and measures targeting the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and to highlight the dire implications these actions have on international peace and security;

32. *Mandates* the Arab Group at UNESCO, in coordination with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), to ensure the implementation of the resolution calling for the appointment of a permanent representative of the Director-General of UNESCO in the Old City of Jerusalem to monitor all measures falling within the organization's mandate and to dispatch an interactive monitoring mission from UNESCO to Jerusalem to document all Israeli violations taking place in Jerusalem;

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

(S.R. 900 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

- *Taking note* of the convening of the second meeting of the follow-up body for the Implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level, held in Baghdad on May 15, 2025, and the ensuing recommendations aimed at ensuring the effective follow-up of the resolutions adopted at the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- *Reaffirming* all prior resolutions and declarations issued with regard to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, at the Summit Level—most recently those issued by the Bahrain Summit, Ordinary Session (33) of 2024—and at the Level of Foreign Ministers—most recently the resolutions of its 163rd Session held in April 2025—as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of Permanent Representatives,

First: Settlements

1. *Strongly condemns* the illegal, expansionist, and colonial settlement policy pursued by Israel, the occupying Power, in all its forms across the entire territory of the State of Palestine occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights; *affirms* that all Israeli settlements are null and void and cannot be considered an acceptable *fait accompli*, as they constitute a flagrant violation of international law, relevant United Nations resolutions, and the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and stresses* that such actions also amount to a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and constitute a blatant challenge to the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on July 9, 2004, and that they aim to fragment the Palestinian territory and undermine its geographical contiguity;

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2. *Warns* against the systematic and unlawful plans of the Israeli occupation government to increase the number of Israeli occupation settlers to one million, thereby entrenching a complex *fait accompli* that shatters the foundations of peace and the two-state solution and consolidates the apartheid regime imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian people; *and strongly condemns* all settlement expansion activities, particularly those aimed at constructing approximately 1,000 settlement units in East Jerusalem;

3. *Urges* the international community, including the Security Council and relevant international bodies and organizations, to implement Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which emphasized that Israel's colonial settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace and demanded Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately and completely halt all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and emphasized that the international community shall not recognize any changes to 4 June 1967 lines, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon by the parties through negotiations; *and emphasizes* the need to implement other relevant international resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981;

4. *Strongly condemns* the ongoing terrorist crimes committed by Israeli settlers against unarmed Palestinian civilians, their property, and places of worship—including the killing of civilians and the burning and destruction of homes, farms, and properties under the protection of the Israeli occupation government; *holds* Israel, the occupying Power, fully responsible for these crimes and attacks; *demand*s the international community confront these racist crimes which constitute a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, the four Geneva Conventions, and other international treaties and instruments that guarantee the peace and security of peoples under occupation; *and calls for* the inclusion of settler organizations and gangs that perpetrate these attacks on terrorist lists, and to pursue legal measures against them;

5. *Strongly condemns* the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, issued on February 12, 2023, to legalize settlement outposts and proceed with plans to construct and expand thousands of illegal settlement units across the occupied Palestinian territory, which reflects the contempt of the extremist Israeli occupation government of international law, a flagrant

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violation of relevant international legitimacy resolutions, and a blatant disregard of the will of the international community;

6. *Condemns and rejects* any decision adopted by whatever State which considers that the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 do not violate international law; *and considers* that such a decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 2004, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and other relevant principles of international law;

7. *Welcomes* international resolutions and positions that support the rights of the Palestinian people, reject the illegal Israeli policies and practices in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, condemn settlements, consider settlements as illegal entities, prohibit funding projects in Israeli settlements within the occupied Palestinian territories, and emphasize the distinction between the territories of Israel, the occupying Power, and the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967;

8. *Reiterates* the call on all states, institutions, corporations, and individuals to cease all forms of interaction with the Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territory and the occupied Syrian Golan, including boycotting such settlements, prohibiting the import or marketing of their products, refraining from any form of investment therein—direct or indirect—and preventing the entry of Israeli settlers into their territories;

9. *Condemns* the Israeli practices of using the occupied Palestinian territories as a landfill for the disposal of solid and toxic waste generated by Israeli settlement residents; *and calls upon* the International Environment Organization to investigate the consequent health and environmental repercussions on Palestinian land and people;

10. *Condemns* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers aimed at seizing large parts of the city of Hebron and the Ibrahimi Mosque, imposing radical colonial alterations to their historical and legal status, and denying Palestinian citizens access thereto; *and calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to identify effective means for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron;

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11. *Condemns* the expansion of settlement roads and tunnels designed to entrench the apartheid regime, including the so-called “Fabric of Life road,” which entails the opening of a tunnel between the towns of Al-Eizariya and Al-Za’im as a prelude to the annexation of the Ma’ale Adumim settlement bloc to occupied Jerusalem;

Second: The Apartheid Wall

12. *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid and as a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all States, international organizations and the Security Council to take the necessary measures to force Israel, the occupying Power, to dismantle the constructed parts and compensate for the resulting hardships, in compliance with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9 July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15 on 20th July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right of self-determination;

13. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and to cover the financial deficit of this Committee, as it is important to continue its work that aims to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;

14. *Urges* the international community to assume its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to assume its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall’s case file to the International Criminal Court to be listed as a war crime that violates international law;

Third: The Intifada

15. *Pays tribute to* the heroic and resilient Palestinian people on their land and supports their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense of their holy places and inalienable rights;

16. *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people’s

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peaceful resistance; *and emphasizes* the mobilization of the necessary Arab supportive resources;

17. *Condemns* Israel's systematic and widespread crimes against the Palestinian people in different cities, villages, and refugee camps, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, which target the lives of the Palestinian people and their economic and civil infrastructure; *and denounces* the brutal assaults by the Israeli occupation army and the terrorism practiced by settler gangs against peaceful Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied Palestinian territory;

18. *Condemns* the Israeli occupation forces' field executions and arbitrary arrests of Palestinian children, girls, and youth; *demand*s that the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms investigate these crimes and prosecute their perpetrators; *and condemns* the occupation authorities' withholding of the bodies of Palestinian martyrs and demolishing their families' homes;

19. *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the protection of Palestinian civilians, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987, and 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 assume their responsibilities and to ensure respect for and enforcement of the Convention in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, through halting Israeli violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

20. *Condemns* the Israeli attacks on the Ibrahimi Mosque in the occupied city of Hebron, manifested in its continued division, the obstruction of access and of the call to prayer, the repeated incursions by extremist Israeli settlers and officials, and the attempts to desecrate, alter, and sever it from its Palestinian environs as part of the Judaization of the heart of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation government fully responsible for these assaults, crimes, and grave provocations that violate human rights, freedom of worship, and relevant United Nations and UNESCO resolutions; *and demands* that the international community uphold its

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resolutions concerning the occupied city of Hebron and the Ibrahimi Mosque, and take the necessary measures to protect the mosque and restore its historical and legal status, which has been distorted by the occupation authorities and forces;

21. *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs to continue following up on the outcomes of the international conference on the suffering of Palestinian children, held in the State of Kuwait on November 12-13, 2017, in light of the ongoing and serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation, in contravention of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Fourth: Prisoners

22. *Commends* the struggle of the heroic Palestinian and Arab prisoners in Israeli occupation jails; and *deplores* the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, elderly and sick persons, political leaders and members of parliament;

23. *Condemns* the arrest by Israel, the occupying Power, of thousands of Palestinians at checkpoints erected between the occupied Palestinian territories during the genocidal war it has waged since October 7, 2023, and their brutal torture, subjection to field executions, enforced disappearance, and detention in undisclosed locations, alongside the occupation's refusal to provide human rights organizations, whether international or Palestinian, with any information regarding their fate or places of detention, including those martyred while in custody, in a manner that flagrantly violates international conventions and norms and constitutes the crime of enforced disappearance as a crime against humanity under Article 7(1)(i) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

24. *Strongly condemns* the unprecedented and racist measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinian prisoners, including the continued implementation of invalid and discriminatory legislation to strip them of protections guaranteed under the Fourth Geneva Convention, the imposition of the death penalty, denial of medical care, restrictions on access to food and clean water, increased solitary confinement, repeated transfers of prisoner leaders, and deportation upon release;

25. *Condemns* the systematic policy of deliberate medical neglect, torture, and field executions against Palestinian prisoners, which has led to the martyrdom of hundreds of detainees, most recently the prisoner Walid Daqqa; *calls upon* the international community,

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the World Health Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross to monitor the measures of the occupation authorities regarding the spread of disease among prisoners and to pressure these authorities to release Palestinians detained in Israeli prisons, halt the grave violations against the ill and elderly prisoners to protect their lives; *and holds* the Israeli occupation authorities fully responsible for the health and safety of Palestinian prisoners in custody;

26. *Condemns* the illegal and arbitrary use of administrative detention against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners by the Israeli occupation authorities; *and expresses full solidarity* with Palestinian prisoners on hunger strike as a form of resistance to demand their freedom;

27. *Demands* that all relevant international organizations and human rights bodies urgently intervene to oblige the Israeli government to implement international conventions and resolutions concerning the treatment of prisoners and detainees, including international humanitarian law, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

28. *Calls upon* the international community and human rights institutions to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release all Palestinian prisoners and detainees, particularly long-serving prisoners, the sick, children, the elderly, members of parliament, administrative detainees, and to return the bodies of martyrs held in Israel's morgues and cemeteries of numbers, and to oblige Israel to abandon its policy of collective and individual punishment which contravenes the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and to dispatch a fact-finding mission to Israeli prisons to investigate violations against detainees;

29. *Condemns* the systematic piracy of the Palestinian people's funds by Israel, the occupying Power, through the enforcement of the racist Israeli law ratified by the Israeli Knesset on July 2, 2018, which enables the occupation government to confiscate the allocations designated for the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues under its control; *considers* this act as an unlawful extortion and an explicit legislative authorization to steal the funds and resources of the Palestinian people, in violation of signed agreements between the two sides and in breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and calls on* the international community to exert pressure on Israel to immediately return these funds and to support the measures undertaken by the State of Palestine to confront this blatant act of piracy;

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30. *Calls upon* Arab and Islamic countries, institutions, and individuals to contribute to the Arab Fund for Supporting Prisoners, which operates under the supervision of the League of Arab States, and was established by Resolution 574, paragraph (19), of the Doha Summit, Ordinary Session (24), held on March 26, 2013;

Fifth: Refugees

31. *Emphasizes* that the question of Palestinian refugees is the core of the Palestinian cause; *underlines* adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees' generations and descendants to return to their homes from which they had been displaced, in accordance with relevant international resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; and *highlights* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees crisis;

32. *Condemns* the Israeli persistent crimes against Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the systematic destruction of these camps and their infrastructure to re-displace refugees and erase the refugee issue;

33. *Emphasizes* the definition of the Nakba as a historical humanitarian tragedy and catastrophe that emerged within the framework of a colonial plan beginning with the Balfour Declaration in 1917, encompassing the systematic Jewish immigration to Palestine, and the crimes of ethnic cleansing and forced displacement perpetrated by Zionist gangs and their collaborators since 1947 against the Palestinian Arab people and their land, through a relentless and widespread aggression that included dozens of horrific massacres aimed at terrorizing the Palestinian Arab population, expelling them from their land, erasing their Arab identity, and seizing their property, narrative, and cultural heritage, resulting in the displacement of approximately one million Palestinian Arabs, transforming them into refugees, and the destruction of hundreds of Palestinian towns and villages, with the Nakba continuing through the ongoing racist, colonial Israeli occupation, the aggression against the Palestinian people, and the denial of their legitimate rights, including the right to return and self-determination;

34. *Condemns* all forms of Nakba denial, including any attempt to question or distort the existence and historical identity of the Palestinian Arab people on their national soil, diminish the gravity of the crimes against humanity perpetrated by Zionist gangs that led to

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the forced displacement of Palestinians and to the exoneration of those perpetrators and their accomplices;

35. *Calls for* the institutionalization of May 15 as both an Arab and international day to commemorate the Nakba, and for the adoption of measures by States and international and regional organizations to mark this solemn occasion, as a foundational step toward alleviating the suffering of the Palestinian people and upholding their right to return and compensation in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948);

36. *Urges* the United Nations, its Secretary-General, and all components of the international community to earnestly and conscientiously implement Resolution 194 (1948), which enshrines the right of return and compensation for Palestinian refugees, and to condemn and reject all measures—such as resettlement schemes, the liquidation or defunding of UNRWA, and the redefinition of refugee status—designed to undermine or eliminate this right; *and calls upon* Member States and the Secretariat to intensify diplomatic engagement on the international stage and at the UN to thwart such unlawful endeavors;

37. *Stresses* the imperative of maintaining the neutrality and civilian character of Palestinian refugee camps in Syria by keeping them free from weapons and armed elements, ensuring their reconstruction and the return of their inhabitants, and providing comprehensive services in support of Palestinian refugees therein; *and calls on* the UNRWA to fulfill its mandated responsibilities across all five areas of operation;

38. *Advocates* for the provision of all necessary components that ensure resilience, dignity, and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees, while preserving their legal refugee status until the realization of their right of return and compensation; *and expresses appreciation* for the efforts of host States, particularly Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria;

Sixth: UNRWA

39. *Strongly condemns* the decision of the Israeli occupation authorities to close UNRWA schools in the Shuafat camp within 30 days, targeting 110,000 Palestinian refugees who depend on the Agency's vital services in Jerusalem;

40. *Condemns* the brutal Israeli aggression against UNRWA schools, institutions, facilities, and personnel in the Gaza Strip, which has resulted in the killing of 280 Agency staff members, the injury of hundreds, and the destruction of 169 UNRWA buildings, including

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shelters housing thousands of Palestinian civilians forcibly displaced by the Israeli occupation forces from their homes and residential areas;

41. *Rejects and condemns* the systematic campaigns waged by Israel against the UNRWA, characterized by blatant incitement, unverified accusations of terrorism against its employees, and administrative and financial sanctions, all aimed at undermining the Agency and eliminating its role;

42. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the Independent Review of UNRWA's Operations, which refuted the false Israeli allegations against the Agency and affirmed its neutrality, professionalism, as well as its irreplaceable and indispensable role; *and values* UNRWA's pivotal operations providing humanitarian support in the Gaza Strip;

43. *Calls* for the provision of sustained, adequate support and protection for UNRWA against Israeli schemes aimed at its dissolution, as this support and protection of the Agency constitute an international obligation that has to be fulfilled; *welcomes* the resumption of contributions by most donor countries; *urges* those that suspended funding on the basis of unfounded claims to resume their support; *and warns* that halting UNRWA's operations would deprive nearly six million Palestinian refugees of life-sustaining services;

44. *Affirms* the mandate granted to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) pursuant to its founding resolution, General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949; *rejects* any alteration to the Agency's mandate or powers, or any diversion or transfer of the services it provides to Palestinian refugees; *stresses* that the provision of such services is an exclusive responsibility of the Agency under its UN mandate, which is not subject to delegation; *and reaffirms* the necessity for UNRWA to continue fulfilling its responsibilities in providing services to Palestinian refugees both inside and outside the camps across all five areas of operation, including occupied Jerusalem, until the Palestinian refugee issue is resolved justly in accordance with United Nations Resolution 194 of 1948;

45. *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

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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;

46. *Welcomes and commends* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/77/122, adopted in December 2022, which renews the mandate of the UNRWA for the period 2023–2026 in accordance with its founding Resolution 302 of 1949; *and expresses appreciation* to all States that supported and voted in favor of this resolution;

47. *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;

48. *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;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to continue coordination with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize support for the Agency's budget through dispatching letters and conducting joint visits to that end;

50. *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to enlarge the base of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the needs of the Agency without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding resolution, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programs in the five areas of its operations pursuant to the policies of these states, and to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programs and projects that help improve the

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conditions of refugees in the five areas of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;

51. *Calls on* donor States and international entities to honor their financial pledges made during international conferences in support of UNRWA's mandate, thus enabling the Agency to continue its humanitarian and political mission for Palestinian refugees; *extends gratitude* to the supportive States—most notably the State of Kuwait for its \$30 million in additional contribution and the State of Qatar for pledging an additional \$10 million in support of UNRWA during the 79th session of the General Assembly in response to the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza;

52. *Commends* the continuous efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in coordination with the State of Palestine and in partnership with the international community, to sustain the flow of support required by UNRWA and to develop strategies and policies aimed at ensuring long-term financial stability for the Agency's programs to enable it to continue providing vital services to Palestinian refugees in its five areas of operation;

53. *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 *demand*s Israel to compensate for these losses;

Seventh: Development

54. *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;

55. *Denounces* all Israeli practices, policies, and legislative measures designed to deplete, destroy, waste, or threaten Palestinian natural wealth and resources in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, both on land and at sea;

56. *Calls upon* the international community to exert pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to provide the necessary guarantees and remove all impediments hindering the State of

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Palestine from exploiting its natural resources, including the extraction of natural gas from the Gaza Marine field, discovered more than two decades ago offshore of the Gaza Strip;

57. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions mandating the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting periodic reports on the economic cost of the Israeli occupation; *commends* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat in documenting these costs and safeguarding the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and calls on* Member States to contribute financially to this vital documentation process;

58. *Endorses* the adoption of draft resolutions related to Palestine in relevant international organizations, including the resolution to be presented at the next session of the International Telecommunication Union, aimed at supporting the reconstruction and development of Palestine's telecommunications sector following the damage caused by the Israeli aggression;

59. *Urges* the international community to uphold its responsibilities and commitments by continuing to provide assistance to support the institutions of the State of Palestine and fulfilling its pledges regarding the development plans and programs prepared by the State of Palestine;

60. *Appeals to* Arab States to maintain their support for the Palestinian economy through bilateral arrangements, including the facilitation of market access for Palestinian products by exempting them from customs duties, in line with previous resolutions issued in this regard;

61. *Urges* Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab Summit resolutions concerning the lifting of the Israeli blockade and the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip; *and emphasizes* the importance of transferring the financial commitments pledged at the Cairo Conference for the rebuilding of infrastructure damaged by the repeated Israeli aggression;

62. *Calls upon* the private sector in Arab States to actively participate in investment projects in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;

Relief

63. *Takes note* of the relief, recovery, reconstruction, and development plan formulated by the State of Palestine to address the consequences of the Israeli aggression and the crime of

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genocide perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip; *calls upon* concerned States, international organizations, development agencies, and both national and international funds to contribute to the financing and implementation of this plan, in coordination with the State of Palestine;

64. *Requests* the Secretariat to engage in coordinated efforts with international and national organizations and institutions to provide urgent humanitarian relief to the tens of thousands of Palestinian children orphaned or maimed as a result of Israel's brutal aggression on the Gaza Strip, including organizing fundraising campaigns and awareness events through appropriate channels, with a particular emphasis on the urgent installation of prosthetic limbs for child amputees.

65. *Decides* to form an open-membership working group to examine mechanisms for activating Article (17) of the Declaration of the Extraordinary Arab Summit in Cairo, which calls for the establishment of a dedicated fund, in cooperation with the United Nations, to support the approximately 40,000 orphans in Gaza and provide assistance, including the provision of prosthetic limbs to thousands of injured individuals—especially child amputees; *expresses appreciation* for the “Certificate of Hope” initiative launched by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to support amputees in the Gaza Strip; *and encourages* States and organizations to undertake initiatives to reinforce relief efforts, particularly in Gaza's health sector;

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

(S.R. 901 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Supporting the State of Palestine and the
Resilience of the Palestinian People**

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

- Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

- Taking note of the second ministerial meeting of the follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level in Baghdad on May 15, 2025, and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- Affirming the importance of committing to paying the contributions due by Member States to support the budget of the State of Palestine in accordance with the resolutions of successive Arab summits, since the Beirut Summit (2002), the Jerusalem Summit in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2018), the Resolve and Solidarity Summit in Tunisia (2019), the Reunification Summit in Algeria (2022), the Jeddah Summit (2023), and the Bahrain Summit (2024),

1. *Condemns* Israel's, the occupying Power, persistent imposition of punitive economic and financial measures against the State of Palestine—including the withholding of tax revenues owed to it in violation of international laws, charters, and bilateral agreements—which intensify the financial hardship endured by the brotherly Palestinian people; *and urges* willing States to extend the necessary support to help the State of Palestine confront these challenges and alleviate their suffering;

2. *Expresses appreciation* to the Arab States that honor their commitments to supporting the State of Palestine's budget, especially the brotherly People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Arab Republic of Egypt—whose contribution includes the treatment of Palestinians in Egyptian hospitals; *urges* Arab States to fulfill their pledges in this regard as well as the

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due arrears forthwith immediately; *and stresses* the necessity of sustained Arab support for Palestine's budget and the activation of a transparent financial safety net based on agreed mechanisms;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to finalize the implementation of the Amman Summit Resolution 677, Ordinary Session (28), dated March 29, 2017, which mandates an increase of US\$500 million in the capital of the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds; *and expresses gratitude* to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, and other Member States that have contributed to this increase or fulfilled prior commitments; *and emphasizes* the vital importance of continuing support for both funds;

4. *Calls on* the Arab Parliament, parliaments, civil society organizations, and Arab communities abroad to intensify their efforts to bolster the resources of the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

(S.R. 902 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - The resolutions of the Council of the League at the Ministerial Level No. 7161 Ordinary Session (133) on 3/3/2010, No. 7230 Ordinary Session (134) on 9/16/2010, No. 7306 Ordinary Session (135) on 3/2/2011, No. 7381 Ordinary Session (136) on 9/13/2011, No. 7457 Ordinary Session (137) on 3/10/2012, No. 7521 Ordinary Session (138) on 9/5/2012, No. 7593 Ordinary Session (139) on 3/6/2013, and No. 7665 Ordinary Session (140) on 1/9/2013, No. 7735 Ordinary Session (141) on 9/3/2014, No. 7802 Ordinary Session (142) on 7/9/2014, No. 7862 Ordinary Session (143) on 9/3/2015, No. 7928 Ordinary Session (144) on 13/9/2015, No. 7999 Ordinary Session (145) on 11/3/2016, No. 8041 Extraordinary Session on 21/4/2016, No. 8057 Ordinary Session (146) on 8/9/2016, No. 8116 Ordinary Session (147) on 7/3/2017, No. 8170 Ordinary Session (148) on 12/9/2017, and No. 8236 Ordinary Session (149) on 3/7/2018, No. 8289 Ordinary Session (150) on 9/11/2018, No. 8351 Ordinary Session (151) on 3/6/2019, No. 8406 Ordinary Session (152) on 9/10/2019, No. 8468 Ordinary Session (153) on 3/4/2020, No. 8535 Ordinary Session (154) on 9/9/2020, No. 8606 Ordinary Session (155) on 3/3/2021, No. 8672 Ordinary Session (156) on 9/9/2021, No. 8736 Ordinary Session (157) on 3/9/2022, and No. 8794 Ordinary Session (158) on 9/6/2022, No. 8861 Ordinary Session (159) on 3/8/2023, No. 8926 Ordinary Session (160) on 9/6/2023, No. 9001 Ordinary Session (161) on 3/6/2024, and No. 9096 Ordinary Session (163) on 23/4/2025,
- *Recalling* the resolutions of Arab Summits, the most recent of which was the Bahrain Summit Resolution 858, Ordinary Session (33), dated 16/5/2024,

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1. *Reaffirms* the League Council Resolution 4126 dated 13 February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently the League Council Resolution at the Summit Level (Bahrain Summit) No. 858 Ordinary Session (33) of 6 March 2024 and the Ministerial Level Resolution No. 9001 Ordinary Session (161) of the same date, all of which categorically reject the measures enacted by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural, and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, considering such actions illegal, null, and void, and in violation of international agreements, the Charter of the United Nations, and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, notably Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981), General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 (2008), and the most recent Resolutions adopted during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly, No. 90/79 dated December 4, 2024 on the “Occupied Syrian Golan,” and No. 91/97 dated December 4, 2024 on “Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan”;

2. *Supports* the Syrian Arab Republic’s just claim and its right to fully recover the occupied Syrian Arab Golan up to the lines of June 4, 1967, based on the principles of the peace process, including Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 497 (1981), the principle of land for peace, and building upon the progress achieved during the Madrid Peace Conference of 1991;

3. *Reiterates that* the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 constitutes an ongoing threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world; *affirms* adherence to relevant international resolutions, particularly those of the successive United Nations General Assembly, on “the Occupied Syrian Golan”, all of which affirm the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and considers* the imposition of Israel, the occupying Power, of its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Golan null and void and have no legitimacy whatsoever;

4. *Condemns* Israel’s, the occupying Power, military incursion into Syrian territory within the buffer zone and its surrounding areas in Mount Hermon, as well as in the Quneitra, Rif Dimashq, and Daraa governorates, as a further act of occupation in violation of the 1974 disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel and a clear breach of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), and 497 (1981);

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5. *Emphasizes* that the 1974 disengagement agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel, the occupying Power, established under Security Council Resolution No. 350 (1974), remains valid under international law and unaffected by the political change in Syria; *and underscores* the continued necessity of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in monitoring Israeli violations; *and calls upon* the United Nations to fully exercise its responsibilities under the agreement and take immediate action to halt Israel's breaches;

6. *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, including the seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands, the stealing of natural resources—such as oil exploration and extraction—for the benefit of its economy, the depletion of water resources through the drilling of wells, construction of dams, and diversion of lake water to settlers, depriving Syrian farmers of essential irrigation and livestock resources; *and reaffirms* that these resources are the exclusive property of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan as affirmed by international charters, agreements, and resolutions;

7. *Affirms* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic in facing the persistent Israeli attacks and threats; *and considers* any aggression against them as an aggression against the Arab nation;

8. *Calls on* the administration of President Donald Trump to rescind its decision of 25 March 2019 recognizing Israeli sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, deeming it null and void in both form and substance, a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations—which prohibits the acquisition of territory by force—and of the unanimously adopted Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1974), and 497 (1981), which explicitly do not recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as such measures violate international law and undermine efforts to achieve regional peace to which aspire the region's States and peoples;

9. *Condemns* the ongoing Israeli violations and its persistent attempts to impose a *fait accompli* in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights, particularly through the confiscation of thousands of dunums of agricultural land for the establishment of the harmful wind energy settlement project near Arab villages in the Golan, which poses serious environmental and health risks, destroys vast agricultural areas, and restricts the natural growth and urban expansion of these communities; *further condemns* the repeated Israeli attacks against the people of the Golan and its suppression of peaceful demonstrations opposing this project;

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and calls upon the international community to denounce the violence committed by the Israeli occupation authorities and exert pressure to oblige Israel to end to such illegal practices;

10. *Reaffirms* support for the resilience of the Arab citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan in the face of Israeli occupation, its repressive practices, attempts at Israelization, and erasure of Syrian Arab identity; *salutes* their steadfast attachment to their land and heritage; *considers* any efforts to strip them of their identity or force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland as a grave violation of international law and relevant international resolutions; *further emphasizes* the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to their situation; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to halt the imposition of Israeli citizenship and identity documents, cease all oppressive practices that undermine their ability to enjoy their fundamental civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations, the Security Council, and the Human Rights Council to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, adheres to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to facilitate, under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the right of residents of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights to visit their families and relatives in Syria through the Quneitra crossing;

12. *Urges* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centers, some of whom have been detained for more than 29 years, and to treat them according to the principles of international humanitarian law; *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;

13. *Reaffirms* all resolutions of international legitimacy concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, including successive resolutions adopted by the UN Human Rights Council—most

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notably Resolution No. 26/58 of 5 April 2025 on “Human Rights in the Occupied Syrian Golan” and Resolution No. 28/58 of the same date on “Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan”—which reaffirm Israel’s, the occupying Power, obligation to comply with international legitimacy; *decries* the continuation of settlement policies and practices, including the plans announced in late 2021 to establish and expand illegal settlements aimed at doubling the settler population in the coming years; *demand* the immediate cessation of all related activities; *and also calls* for an end to Israel’s violations and repressive measures against Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the prompt release of Syrian detainees from Israeli prisons;

14. *Condemns* the Israeli government’s policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; and *calls on* the international community to oblige Israel, the occupying Power, to enforce the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to June 14, 1967 lines.

(S.R. 903 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Solidarity and Support for Lebanon

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Resolution 8927 of the League Council at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session (141), on 9/3/2014, on the negative and serious repercussions on Lebanon as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis,
- The resolutions of the League Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 9097, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,
- The note of the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic No. 275/C/4 on 13/4/2025,

- *Taking note* of the second ministerial meeting of the follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level in Baghdad on May 15, 2025, and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- *Affirming* the resolutions of Arab Summits, including Tunis Summit Resolution 751, Ordinary Session (30), on 31/3/2019, and Kuwait Summit Resolution 599, Ordinary Session (25), on 26/3/2014, regarding support for the Lebanese Army,

- *Asserting* the resolutions of Arab Summits, including the Arab Summit in Bahrain, Ordinary Session (33), on 5/16/2024,

- *Referring* to the latest internal, regional, and international developments related to Lebanon, and based on the relevant international resolutions to which the Government of Lebanon is committed, in particular Resolution 1701 with all its provisions, based on Resolutions 425 and 426,

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- *Emphasizing* all previous resolutions of solidarity with Lebanon issued by the League Council at the Summit, Ministerial, and Permanent Representatives Levels, with all their provisions,

1. *Welcomes* the election of General Joseph Aoun as President of the Lebanese Republic and the formation of a new Lebanese government headed by Dr. Nawaf Salam as two pivotal steps to ensure the regular operation of Lebanon's constitutional institutions and support its path to recovery from compounded crises; *and reaffirms* Arab support for Lebanon's constitutional institutions in the exercise of their prerogatives in a manner that reinforces national unity, safeguards Lebanon's security, stability, and its sovereignty over its entire territory, and bolsters its capacity to confront the pressing security, economic, and social challenges of this critical juncture;
2. *Welcomes* the inaugural address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Lebanese Republic and the ministerial statement of the current Lebanese government, both of which underscore the assertion of full Lebanese sovereignty across all its territories, the restriction of weapons possession, adherence to the National Charter and the National Accord Document; *and stresses* the imperative of implementing essential reforms to activate government institutions and all sectors in a way that enables Lebanon to overcome its acute economic and social crisis, and Lebanon's adoption of a foreign policy rooted in positive neutrality and a commitment to fostering the best possible relations with brotherly Arab countries and the international community;
3. *Vehemently condemns* Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon, which began in October 2023, in blatant violation of its obligations under the Cessation of Hostilities Declaration effective as of November 27, 2024, and marked by persistent violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and the inviolability of its territories, the occupation of Lebanese territories, the indiscriminate bombardment of cities, villages, civilian infrastructure and facilities, and the systematic destruction and targeting of civilians—including returnees, Lebanese Army personnel and installations, hospitals, health centers, paramedics, and journalists—which have resulted in the martyrdom of over 4,000 people, the injury of approximately 17,000, and the displacement of about 1.5 million Lebanese; *and condemns* the abduction of Lebanese citizens and soldiers, the targeting of UNIFIL and its headquarters, attacks on archeological and religious sites, and the incineration of vast

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agricultural and forested areas using internationally prohibited weapons, all of which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and represent egregious violations of international law and international humanitarian law, necessitating Israel's prosecution before competent international judicial bodies and its full accountability and obligation to compensate for the destruction and extensive harm inflicted across Lebanese territory;

4. *Affirms* support for Lebanon's position in the full and comprehensive implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 without bias or selectivity; *endorses* the Lebanese State's political and diplomatic efforts to urge the international community to pressure Israel—which persists in its policy of threats and pretexts—to cease its ongoing aggressions and violations of the cessation of hostilities arrangements; *demand*s Israel's immediate, full, and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territories it occupies in accordance with international law and relevant UN resolutions, chiefly Resolutions 425 and 1701; *calls for* the release and handover of Lebanese prisoners; *and reaffirms* Lebanon's inherent right to self-defense under the Charter of the United Nations and its commitment to the Armistice Agreement of March 23, 1949, under UN auspices;
5. *Reiterates rejection* of any Israeli attempt to impose a new *fait accompli* through its continued presence at Lebanese border points occupied since the 2024 aggression or through unilateral modifications to the 2000 Blue Line by removing its established markers in clear violation of Security Council Resolution 1701; *and affirms* Lebanon's right to its reserved points, which are the 13 points where the Blue Line deviates from the international border demarcated by the 1923 Franco-British agreement and confirmed by the 1949 Armistice Agreement;
6. *Supports* the Lebanese State's efforts to extend its sovereignty across all its territories; *reaffirms* support for the Lebanese Army, the guarantor of Lebanon's unity and stability and its deployment in southern Lebanon up to internationally recognized borders, and for asserting the sovereignty of the Lebanese State across all its territories; *and commends* the national role of the Lebanese Army and security forces in preserving stability and civil peace;
7. *Reaffirms* the importance of sustained support for the Lebanese government in addressing the repercussions of Israeli aggression by providing essential basic aid to meet the urgent needs of affected populations—particularly the displaced—and reconstructing destroyed areas; *and underscores* the imperative of enabling the return of Lebanese refugees to their

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towns and villages, shielding them from further Israeli attacks, and ensuring their access to the necessary conditions for a dignified life;

8. *Underscores* the necessity of preserving Lebanon's unique pluralistic model, founded on equal representation between Muslims and Christians, and safeguarding its civilizational message and cultural diversity rooted in coexistence;
9. *Affirms* the commitment to support Lebanon in confronting the economic, financial, and monetary challenges it faces—challenges that threaten its stability and social cohesion—with a view to helping it recover, regain its vitality, and achieve sustainable development and prosperity;
10. *Supports* Lebanon's position advocating the return of Syrian refugees currently residing on its territory to their homeland, in light of the cessation of the circumstances that necessitated their presence and the improved conditions for their return; *reaffirms* Lebanon's stance that this presence is temporary and rejecting any form of integration or assimilation within Lebanon, given the existential threat it poses to Lebanon as a country of transit, not asylum; *and endorses* Lebanon's call for intensified international efforts to facilitate their return through the establishment of a financing mechanism to support infrastructure rehabilitation and ensure access to basic life necessities within Syria through early recovery projects;
11. *Endorses* Lebanon's position rejecting the permanent settlement of Palestinian refugees on its territory due to the threat it poses to national stability and unity; *affirms* the refugees' right of return in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), and other related resolutions, and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted at the 2002 Beirut Summit, which rejected all forms of settlement in host countries and called for a just resolution to the Palestinian refugee issue; *reaffirms* Lebanon's sovereign authority over all its territory, including Palestinian camps; *calls* upon donor countries to finance UNRWA, safeguard its mandate and role; *and rejects* Israel's ongoing efforts to obstruct the Agency's work in supporting refugees and preserving their right of return from Lebanon and other host states as part of a comprehensive and just resolution of the Palestinian cause;
12. *Asserts the following:*

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- The Lebanese government's commitment to respecting resolutions of international legitimacy and pursuing justice in the assassination of the late Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and his companions, as well as all political assassinations and terrorist crimes,
- Support for the Lebanese government's efforts to uncover the fate of His Eminence Imam Musa al-Sadr and his companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and journalist Abbas Badreddine, and for working on holding officials of the former Libyan regime accountable, in order to uncover the truth behind this crime,
- Endorsement of the Lebanese State's endeavors to reconstruct and rehabilitate the Port of Beirut, which sustained catastrophic damage in the explosion of August 4, 2020, given its strategic and historical significance as a vital commercial hub linking the Arab region with the world, and assertion of the importance of continuing transparent investigations to uncover the causes of the explosion and hold those responsible accountable,
- Lebanon's sovereign right to benefit from its natural resources located within its exclusive economic zone and territorial waters, following the demarcation of its southern maritime boundaries, and welcoming the efforts of the Lebanese authorities to advance exploration and development activities in the oil and gas sector;

13. Welcomes:

- The commitment of all Lebanese to upholding the best relations with brotherly Arab countries, building strategic partnerships with them, and rejecting any act that would compromise the sovereignty, stability, or governments of these countries, as well as Lebanon's adoption of a foreign policy rooted in the defense of its independence and supreme national interests, the preservation of its sovereignty, and the prevention of any external interference in its internal affairs, including adherence to a policy of positive neutrality, mutual respect for sovereignty and interests, and commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the Charter of the League of Arab States—especially Article 8—to safeguard Lebanon's higher national interests,
- The support extended by brotherly Arab countries to Lebanon across various sectors—particularly healthcare, the military, and security institutions—to confront the repercussions of the Israeli aggression and alleviate the burdens of the severe economic, social, and financial crisis,

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- The role played by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the State of Qatar within the framework of the “Five-Party Committee”, and their efforts at the Arab, international, and national levels to assist Lebanon,
- The Republic of Iraq’s continued support to Lebanon, notably through the provision of vital quantities of oil necessary for the operation of power plants, expressing gratitude to the Republic of Iraq for continuing to help Lebanon mitigate its energy and electricity crisis,
- The relentless efforts of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in support of the Lebanese Republic, in coordination with Arab States, Lebanese constitutional institutions, and all national political components, aimed at consolidating stability, advancing sustainable development, preserving Lebanon’s unity, security, and stability, and enhancing its capacity to confront threats.

(S.R. 904 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

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

Arab Affairs and National Security

Developments in the Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

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

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - The statement issued by the presidency of the Riyadh meetings in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Syria on 12/1/2025,
 - The report submitted by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the League on his visit to Syria on 18-19/1/2025,
- *Based on* the Member States' commitment to the security and stability of the Syrian Arab Republic, its Arab character, and respect for its sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and to effectively contribute to supporting a peaceful and inclusive transitional process, as well as supporting recovery and reconstruction efforts, in a way that fulfills the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a better future, contributes to alleviating their prolonged suffering, and addresses all the consequences resulting from the conditions the country has experienced since 2011,
- *Expressing full solidarity* with the Syrian Arab Republic amid the challenges it faces that affect its security, stability, unity, and territorial integrity,
- *Welcoming* the efforts made to contribute to an active Arab role in supporting the Syrian Arab Republic during the transitional period,
- *In light of* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States regarding developments in the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,
- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level in Baghdad on May 15, 2025,

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and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),

1. *Renews commitment* to preserving the sovereignty, stability, unity, and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic; *and asserts* the importance of sustaining and intensifying Arab efforts to support Syria in overcoming its crisis and alleviating the suffering of its people;
2. *Affirms respect* for the will and choices of the Syrian people; *stands in solidarity* with them amid current challenges; *and provides all support and assistance* throughout the transitional period to fulfill their aspirations for restoring security, stability, full sovereignty, recovery, and reconstruction;
3. *Supports and encourages* the transitional government of the Syrian Arab Republic to undertake the required steps for building a new Syria grounded in principles distinct from the former government practices; *welcomes* the steps taken in this regard, including the organization of the National Dialogue Conference and the establishment of a constitutional committee tasked with drafting a new constitution that safeguards the rights of all citizens and ensures their participation in the political process leading to free elections in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration issued on March 13, 2025;
4. *Condemns* the violent incidents that erupted along the Syrian coast in early March 2025, which began with an assault by remnants of the former regime on security forces and the army; *calls upon* all Syrians to resist any attempts to incite discord and undermine national unity; *rejects and condemns* foreign interventions that aim to fracture Syrian cohesion and threaten civil peace; *welcomes* the formation of an independent national fact-finding committee regarding the March 6 events, alongside a higher committee to safeguard civil peace; *and emphasizes* the need to adhere to transitional justice mechanisms to ensure accountability and the enforcement of justice;
5. *Strongly condemns* the repeated Israeli aggressions against Syrian territory as a flagrant violation of Syria's sovereignty and an unacceptable exploitation of its delicate situation to encroach on its territories and provoke internal unrest; *also condemns* Israel's incursion into the buffer zone and adjacent areas in Mount Hermon and the governorates of Quneitra, Rif Dimashq, and Daraa as acts of brutal occupation and violations of international law and the 1974 disengagement agreement; *and calls upon* the Security Council to fulfill its

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responsibilities by halting these ongoing violations, obliging Israel to abide by international law, deterring its provocative behavior; *and demands* the immediate withdrawal from the Syrian territories it has recently occupied;

6. *Supports* the Syrian government's efforts to combat the terrorist Daesh organization and terrorism in all its forms; *and urges* intensified cooperation with the international community to confront and eliminate terrorist threats and their sources, which endanger Syria's security, stability, and Arab national security, and to commit to ensuring that Syria does not turn into a launching pad for any threat to regional security and stability;

7. *Emphasizes* that rebuilding Syria is an all-encompassing process impacted by sanctions beyond the economic sphere; *welcomes* in this regard the announcement of US President Donald Trump during his visit to Saudi Arabia on May 13, 2025, regarding the lifting of sanctions on Syria; *expresses appreciation* to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its efforts to support the Syrian position on this issue; *welcomes* the easing of European sanctions against Syria; *calls for* expediting the complete lifting of all unilateral coercive measures and other economic and financial restrictions in order to accelerate recovery and reconstruction, contribute to supporting the necessary conditions for the voluntary and dignified return of Syrian refugees, the return of the internally displaced to their original regions; *and asserts* that lifting sanctions directly contributes to reforming the public and security sectors and achieving transitional justice;

8. *Calls on* donor countries to promptly fulfill their pledges made at donor conferences held in Kuwait (2013, 2014, and 2015), London (2016), and Brussels (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025); *stresses* the need to support Arab States neighboring Syria and other host States in bearing the burden of displacement; *and urges* the international community to allocate resources for early recovery programs and comprehensive response plans facilitating the safe, voluntary, and dignified return of refugees and displaced persons;

9. *Asserts* the United Nations' vital role in supporting the Syrian government's efforts during the transitional phase through specialized technical committees and ensuring collaboration that contributes to the completion of the peaceful transition process;

10. *Affirms* the importance of ensuring that the role of the League of Arab States during the transitional phase in Syria reflects the desired level of activity; *welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General to monitor developments in Syria, enhance the Arab

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role with a view to strengthening joint Arab cooperation in Syria, supporting the transitional process across political and developmental fields, while continuing to provide humanitarian assistance from Arab States to Syria; *and extends appreciation* to the States that have recently delivered such assistance through land and sea bridges;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

(S.R. 905 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

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

Supporting Peace and Development in the Republic of Sudan

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

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - *Recalling* all resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States on supporting peace and development in the Republic of Sudan,
 - *Having heard* the statement of the head of the delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
1. *Expresses solidarity* with the Republic of Sudan and its brotherly people in their efforts to secure their resources, protect their territory and vital infrastructure, preserve Sudan's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity; *rejects* interference in their affairs; *and enhances* their efforts to preserve their national institutions and prevent their collapse through the formation of an independent, elected civilian government;
 2. *Stresses* that the security of Sudan is an integral part of Arab national security; *and reaffirms* the importance of the role of the League of Arab States in defending the unity, security, and stability of all its Member States;
 3. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant Arab organizations to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to Sudan and its brotherly people, to rehabilitate damaged facilities, and to scale up regional and international responses in order to strengthen the resilience of Sudan in facing threats to its unity and overcoming the catastrophic consequences suffered by the Sudanese people;
 4. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in intensifying coordination between Sudan and all Arab joint action bodies and institutions; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his role with all relevant parties to enable Sudan to overcome the current situation, on the basis of relevant Arab and international resolutions;
 5. *Calls for* a ceasefire in accordance with the Jeddah Declaration, and for consideration of convening the Jeddah Track (III) to achieve sustainable peaceful solutions; *calls upon* the Arab Contact Group, composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Secretary-General, to continue their efforts and good offices to reach solutions that meet Sudan's

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aspirations for stability and development; *and reaffirms* that the people of Sudan are the decision-makers regarding the future of their country;

6. *Expresses appreciation* to all Arab States that have provided humanitarian and development assistance to address the consequences of the situation in Sudan;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Ordinary Session of the Council at the Ministerial Level.

(S.R. 906 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

- **The United Arab Emirates** expresses its reservation regarding the inclusion of the word “elected” in the first paragraph.

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Developments in the Situation in
the State of Libya**

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

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - Arab Summit resolutions regarding developments in Libya,
 - Resolution 9099 issued by the 163rd Ordinary Session of the League Council at the Ministerial Level on 23/4/2025,
 - The deliberations on developments in Libya and in affirmation of full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,
 - Note No. D.N. 260/25 of the Libyan Delegation on 29/4/2025,
- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),
 1. *Reaffirms* commitment to the unity of Libya, respect for its sovereignty and independence; *and rejects* all forms of foreign interference in its affairs;
 2. *Reiterates* adherence to all previous resolutions issued by the Council, most notably Resolution 862 adopted by the League Council at the Summit Level during its 33rd Ordinary Session, and Resolution 9099 issued by the League Council at the Ministerial Level during its 163rd Ordinary Session;
 3. *Reaffirms* Libyan ownership and leadership of the political process facilitated by the United Nations and adherence to the Libyan Political Agreement signed in 2015 and its

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amendments, and relevant Security Council resolutions; *and welcomes* all efforts aimed at facilitating the political process to enable the holding of simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections at the earliest opportunity to end the transitional stages and establish a unified executive authority capable of governing the entire country and representing the Libyan people;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of comprehensive and inclusive national reconciliation; *and reiterates support* for the efforts exerted by the Presidential Council in this regard, with the backing of the League of Arab States and the African Union;

5. *Reaffirms support* for the efforts of the Joint Military Commission (5+5); *asserts* the necessity of its independent decision-making to consolidate the ceasefire and unify the security and military institutions under an elected executive authority capable of governing all Libyan territories and representing the Libyan people; *and stresses* the importance of full adherence to relevant Security Council resolutions concerning the withdrawal of all foreign forces, mercenaries, and foreign fighters within specified timeframes;

6. *Affirms* the necessity of safeguarding Libya's resources, funds, and assets in foreign banks and countries and enabling their development until the lifting of relevant international measures; *commends* Security Council Resolution 2769/P/14-2025 authorizing the investment of the Libyan Investment Authority's frozen cash reserve; *calls for* additional measures to preserve the value of all Libyan assets and prevent their erosion; *reminds* the Security Council of its commitment to protect these assets from any misuse in accordance with Resolutions 1970, paragraph 18, and 1973, paragraph 20; *and urges* all States holding these assets to comply with these Resolutions;

7. *Welcomes* the appointment of Ms. Hanna Serwaa Tetteh as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL); *affirms* support for the Mission in accordance with its mandate as defined by relevant Security Council resolutions to facilitate a comprehensive political settlement grounded in the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015 and related resolutions; *and reiterates* appreciation for the efforts of the League of Arab States and neighboring Arab States in promoting security and stability in Libya;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of this Resolution, maintain ongoing communication and consultation with the Representative of the United Nations

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Secretary-General and relevant Libyan authorities, and submit a report to the Council on these developments.

(S.R. 907 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Developments in the Situation in the
Republic of Yemen**

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

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - *Affirming* the previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which is Resolution 9005, Ordinary Session (161), on 3/6/2024,
 - *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),
 - *Reaffirming* the previous resolutions on this matter, the most recent of which was Resolution 863 issued by the Bahrain Summit on 16/5/2024, and the resolutions of the Ministerial Council, the most recent of which was Resolution 9100 issued by the 163rd Ordinary Session on 23/4/2025,
1. *Asserts* commitment to the unity, sovereignty, security, stability, and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* all forms of interference in its internal affairs;
 2. *Affirms continued support* for the legitimate Yemeni government, represented by the Presidential Leadership Council under the leadership of President Dr. Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi, in its efforts to achieve security and stability, alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, restore state institutions, and realize comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;
 3. *Supports* the position of the Yemeni government in its adherence to peace based on the three agreed-upon references—namely, the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and Security Council Resolution 2216 (2015) along with relevant international resolutions; *and*

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commends the Yemen government's constructive engagement with international proposals and initiatives aimed at ending the war and establishing the foundations of sustainable peace in Yemen;

4. *Supports* the measures undertaken by the Yemeni government to alleviate the suffering of its people, address the catastrophic economic and social consequences of the war, achieve security, stability, and development, and revive reconstruction and economic recovery; *and calls on* Member States and the international community to intensify Arab and international efforts to confront the acute shortages of food, medicine, and other basic necessities, and to take urgent action to avert famine and mitigate the impact of the global food crisis;

5. *Supports* the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg, to resume the political process and reach a comprehensive political settlement that brings an end to the war and establishes sustainable peace in Yemen;

6. *Welcomes* the announcement made by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg, on Saturday, December 23, 2023, regarding the commitment of Yemeni parties to a set of measures including a comprehensive ceasefire, improvements to living conditions, and preparations for the resumption of a United Nations-sponsored political process; *and expresses appreciation for* the constructive and effective roles played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman in supporting the achievement of this outcome;

7. *Condemns* the targeting of economic and oil institutions in Yemen by the terrorist Houthi militias as a grave assault on the economic capabilities and resources of the Yemeni people; *and affirms* that such attacks—along with threats against civilian, commercial, and economic facilities, efforts to undermine the truce, and destruction of infrastructure—constitute clear violations of international law, undermine peace efforts, and pose a flagrant threat to regional and international energy security that necessitates decisive condemnation and preventive measures to prevent the recurrence of this terrorist behavior;

8. *Calls on* the Security Council and the international community to reassess their approach toward the continued violations by the Houthi coup militias of peace agreements and initiatives, and to intensify pressure on them to engage sincerely in de-escalation and peace efforts, refrain from exploiting the situation for military gains, and comply with their

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obligations, especially opening crossings and roads and releasing prisoners in accordance with the “all for all” principle;

9. *Condemns* the flagrant human rights violations committed by the terrorist Houthi militias, including killings, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention of women, sexual assaults, home bombings, targeting of hospitals and worship places, militarization of civilian facilities such as schools and hospitals, indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, attacks on unarmed civilians, and the planting of mines;

10. *Calls on* the international community and the United Nations to exert pressure on the Houthi coup leaders to immediately halt the series of arbitrary arrests and repressive measures, and to ensure the release of all detainees, prisoners, abductees, political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, journalists, and employees of foreign organizations and embassies;

11. *Warns of* the grave deterioration of the humanitarian and health situation in Yemen due to the continued harassment of humanitarian and health workers by the Houthi militias, which has exacerbated the spread of diseases and epidemics and led to severe shortages in food, medicine, and medical services; *calls for* increased humanitarian and medical assistance, support for the health sector across Yemen with necessary supplies and equipment, and urgent action to counter epidemic outbreaks and support sanitation plans in various governorates; *and emphasizes* the importance of unified Arab and international efforts to contain the spread of cholera, watery diarrhea, and polio in areas under Houthi control, where a deliberate policy of denying vaccine access to civilians has been imposed;

12. *Condemns* the Houthi militias’ actions, which are the root cause of the worsening humanitarian and health crisis in Yemen—stemming from their coup against the legitimate government; *and denounces* their exploitation of the humanitarian situation to blackmail the international community and divert aid to fund their war machinery and consolidate their illegitimate control;

13. *Supports* the efforts of the Yemeni government to address the damage caused by the torrential rains and floods that struck several governorates in August 2024, which caused significant destruction to infrastructure and property and claimed the lives of dozens of citizens; *and calls for* assistance to mitigate the disaster’s repercussions, provide relief, restore infrastructure, and prevent disease outbreaks and further loss of life and property;

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14. *Calls on* the Islamic Republic of Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, respect the policy of good neighborhood with Arab states, immediately cease its support for the Houthi militias, including financial support, technical assistance, and arms shipments—particularly Iranian-manufactured ballistic missiles smuggled into Yemen, and halt its encouragement of Houthi actions that obstruct the political process and efforts to end the war, violence, and terrorism, as well as its role in transforming Houthi-controlled areas into launchpads for ballistic threats to maritime navigation in Bab al-Mandeb Strait and the Red Sea, resulting in environmental catastrophes, posing a serious threat to regional and international security, and constituting a blatant violation of Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 2216; *and calls on* the international community to continue pressuring Tehran to end its interference in Yemen, halt its support of Houthi militias, and stop violating international resolutions that ban arms export to Houthi militias;

15. *Condemns* the persistent violations committed by the terrorist Houthi militias against children, including the recruitment and placement of minors in military camps and their involvement in combat; *and denounces* the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, the incitement of sectarian strife, and the propagation of ideologies that promote the superiority and entitlement of a particular societal group, dragging Yemen into ages of backwardness;

16. *Stresses* the need for the international community and the Security Council to oblige the Houthi militias to fully implement the Stockholm Agreement, including provisions related to the city and ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa, the activation of the prisoner exchange mechanism, and the understandings concerning Taiz; *and urges* the provision of international guarantees to prevent the Houthis' continued obstruction of these agreements, their rejection of withdrawal principles, their blockade of humanitarian corridors, and their hindrance of UN operations;

17. *Condemns* the actions of the Houthi militias in using the city of Hodeidah and its ports as hubs for preparing and planting naval mines, smuggling weapons, engaging in piracy operations, the use of warships to attack commercial vessels, threaten international maritime navigation, and forcibly detain commercial ships in international waters—acts that have led to grave environmental disasters, including the sinking of tankers of oil and chemicals, violating international and humanitarian law and not only endangering the western and southern coasts of Yemen but also posing a serious environmental and navigational threat to

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States bordering the Red Sea, including those on the African coast; *and denounces* the Houthis' imposition of restrictions on the work of the United Nations Mission to support the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA);

18. *Affirms* the sovereign right of the legitimate government to enhance the security and safety of the Red Sea, which contributes to regional and global stability; *holds* the Houthi militia responsible for dragging Yemen and the region into military confrontation for propaganda purposes under misleading slogans unrelated to the Palestinian cause; *and asserts* that the only path to preserving international peace and security lies in supporting the legitimate government to extend its authority across all Yemeni territory and implement international resolutions, foremost among them Security Council Resolution 2216;

19. *Welcomes* the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2675 on February 15, 2023, which extends the sanctions regime in Yemen in response to the egregious violations and crimes committed by the Houthi militias inside and outside the country, and which aims to restrict the military capabilities of the coup group and prevent the smuggling of arms, which prolongs the war and deepens the humanitarian crisis in Yemen;

20. *Condemns* the Israeli aggression and violations of Yemeni sovereignty by the Israeli occupation state, which constitute a blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and universally accepted norms; *and holds* the Israeli occupation fully responsible for all consequences resulting from its airstrikes;

21. *Supports* the legitimate government's demand to relocate the headquarters of UN agencies and international organizations to the interim capital, Aden, to alleviate the pressure exerted by the Houthi militias on the operations of these agencies; *stresses* the importance of ensuring a safe and suitable working environment for these organizations to carry out their humanitarian missions without hindrance, and to guarantee the delivery of aid to the most vulnerable groups; *urges* UN offices in Yemen to take necessary measures to protect their staff and ensure their safety; *and calls on* the international community to exert pressure on the Houthi militias to ensure the safety of humanitarian workers and the unconditional release of hostages;

22. *Condemns* the continued detention by the Houthi militias of four Yemenia Airways aircraft and their technical crews at Sana'a International Airport since June 25, 2024, adding to the series of violations perpetrated by the Houthi militias against the national carrier since

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the resumption of flights from Sana'a; *also condemns* the freezing of Yemenia Airways' assets—amounting to more than US\$130 million—since March 2023; *and calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibility and take the necessary measures to compel the Houthi militias to cease these unlawful practices, release the detained aircraft and crews immediately, and unfreeze the airline's assets;

23. *Expresses appreciation* to all Arab States that have contributed and continue to contribute to humanitarian, relief, and development support for the Yemeni people and their legitimate government; *commends* the role of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in addressing development challenges and providing essential services; *also expresses gratitude* for the humanitarian efforts of the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center, the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, and the Emirates Red Crescent, in supporting relief initiatives, rehabilitating infrastructure, and restoring services in liberated areas; *and expresses appreciation for* the ongoing contributions by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Kuwait, the State of Qatar, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Morocco, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, which aim to promote security, stability, reconstruction, and economic recovery in Yemen;

24. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to continue providing technical and material support to the Government of the Republic of Yemen through an integrated program that contributes to reconstruction and recovery, development plans, achieving comprehensive health coverage across Yemen, creating youth employment opportunities, empowering women, rehabilitating youth and children recruited into armed conflict, supporting productive families, and ensuring care for people with special needs and the elderly;

25. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to support the Yemeni government in developing and implementing an urgent plan to sustain the education and human development sector, prevent the ongoing collapse of the educational process, and eliminate the influence of extremist organizations and institutions on curricula, education systems, and community awareness, as well as designing the plans necessary to confront the Houthis' systematic practices aimed at distorting educational institutions and curricula; *warns of* the disastrous consequences of the deterioration of the education sector on future

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generations and the serious challenges it poses to Yemen's social fabric; *also calls upon* Member States and the international community to contribute effectively to repairing the damage inflicted on schools—whether fully or partially destroyed—and to support the rehabilitation of educational personnel and the provision of basic supplies and equipment, much of which has been destroyed by war; *and stresses* the utmost importance of supporting the Yemeni government's efforts to raise teachers' salaries and ensure they are paid without interruption;

26. *Calls upon* donor countries and agencies that participated in and contributed to the Yemen Donors Conferences held in Geneva on February 27, 2023, and in Brussels on May 7, 2024, to fulfill their respective pledges; *and urges* the international community to provide full and sufficient support for the 2025 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, in order to address the growing humanitarian needs, including food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics, preventable diseases, and the risks of recurring natural disasters;

27. *Calls upon* the international community to provide urgent assistance to the Government of the Republic of Yemen in its efforts to resolve the plight of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and to exert pressure on the Houthi group to cease targeting and bombing IDP camps; *emphasizes* the need to double humanitarian aid in regions most severely affected by the Houthi war; *and calls for* intensified Arab and international efforts to meet the needs of displaced persons and address the worsening humanitarian situation caused by continuous displacement due to Houthi attacks on civilian populations in various parts of Yemen;

28. *Welcomes the approval* by the Yemeni government to operate flights to and from Sana'a International Airport, despite the many obstacles created by the Houthi militias; *also welcomes* the government's approval for the entry of oil derivative ships into the port of Hodeidah; *condemns* the Houthi militias' seizure of customs and tax revenues on these derivatives—revenues sufficient to cover a large portion of the salaries of civil servants and retirees in the areas under their control; *and strongly denounces* the continued appropriation of these funds to finance the war effort and hostile operations against the Yemeni people, which serves to prolong the conflict and exacerbate instability in Yemen;

29. *Supports* the Yemeni government's efforts to combat extremism and terrorism in all their forms; *affirms* the importance of joint Yemeni, Arab, and international efforts to address the root causes and circumstances that have fostered the spread of extremist ideologies and the growing activity of terrorist and extremist organizations in Yemen, which aim to implement a

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dangerous agenda targeting the security and stability of Yemen, its neighboring States, and Arab national security; *and calls for* enhanced cooperation to implement a comprehensive strategy, supported by plans and programs, to eradicate extremism and terrorism in Yemen;

30. *Calls upon* the international community, governments, relevant Arab and international institutions, the United Nations, and its specialized agencies to adopt effective and practical measures for the protection of Yemen's cultural heritage and to confront the numerous risks and threats to Yemen's cultural and historical assets, including systematic destruction, looting, and smuggling due to the ongoing conflict; *and calls for* international action to facilitate the safe return of stolen antiquities and cultural property to the concerned governmental institutions in Yemen.

(S.R. 908 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Arab Affairs and National Security

Support for the Federal Republic of Somalia

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

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 864 issued by the Bahrain Summit (2024) on 16/5/2024,
 - Resolution 8988 adopted by the Extraordinary Session on 17/1/2024,
 - Resolution 9104 adopted by the 163rd Ordinary Session on 23/4/2025,
- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,

1. *Affirms support* for the security, stability, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Somalia, reiterating support for the Somali government's efforts to safeguard Somali sovereignty by land, sea, and air; *reaffirms* the legitimate right of the Federal Republic of Somalia to defend its territory in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the League of Arab States; *supports* any measures adopted by the Somali government to confront any attempted aggression within the framework of international legitimacy; *and underscores* the steadfast Arab position of categorical rejection of any acts that undermine or violate the sovereignty of the Somali state;

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2. *Takes note* that the Ankara Declaration affirmed Somalia's demands for respect of its sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity; *and reaffirms* that the Federal Government of Somalia is the sole legitimate authority entitled to conclude agreements with states, bodies, or external entities, in accordance with international law and established norms;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts and communications undertaken by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, in addition to the efforts of the Councils of Arab Ambassadors in New York and other international capitals, in support of the legitimate right of the Federal Republic of Somalia to preserve its territorial integrity;

4. *Expresses appreciation and gratitude* to the Council of the League of Arab States at the Level of Arab Foreign Ministers and the Arab Ministerial Contact Group on Somalia—comprising the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and the General-Secretariat—for their tireless efforts in defending the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Somalia;

5. *Welcomes the accession* of the Republic of Djibouti and the Arab Republic of Egypt to the newly established African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM); *and affirms* continued Arab support for the Somali National Army in its efforts to accelerate the assumption of full security responsibilities across the country following the phased withdrawal of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) forces;

6. *Welcomes the approval* by the Somali Federal Parliament of the amendments to the draft law on direct universal suffrage, and the ratification of the establishment of the Independent National Electoral and Boundaries Commission; *and lauds* the country's progress toward holding direct elections at the presidential, parliamentary, and municipal levels;

7. *Welcomes* the success of the Somali government's efforts in securing \$4.5 billion in external debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which is a pivotal milestone toward economic recovery and growth; *and emphasizes* the importance of implementing the resolutions of the League Council at the Summit Level in Manama (No. 864, Ordinary Session (33) on May 16, 2024), Jeddah (No. 826, Ordinary Session (32) on May 19, 2023), Algiers (No. 801, Ordinary Session (31) on November 2, 2022), Tunis (No.

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756, Ordinary Session (30) on March 31, 2019), Dhahran (No. 718, Ordinary Session (29) on April 15, 2018), Amman (No. 684, Ordinary Session (28) on March 29, 2017), and Sharm El-Sheikh (No. 626, Ordinary Session (26) on March 29, 2015), all of which call for “urgent financial support in the amount of USD\$10 million per month for one year, to be disbursed through the Somalia Support Account held at the Secretariat,” to assist the Somali government in building and managing its institutions and implementing its vital programs;

8. *Calls upon* Arab States, specialized Arab organizations, ministerial councils, and Arab funding institutions to develop integrated and strategic Arab policies and plans that focus on investing in Somalia’s productive sectors—namely livestock, fisheries, and agriculture—and to work toward opening Arab markets to Somali exports from these sectors;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts of the General-Secretariat in making its annual contribution to cover the tuition fees of Somali students through the Somalia Support Account; *and requests* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Somali government in this regard;

10. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the General-Secretariat and the Somali government in providing the necessary technical and financial support to Somali institutions in order to complete the drafting of the national constitution and the Arabization of Somali laws; *and urges* Arab States to contribute to the Somali National Development Plan and support the successful implementation of Somalia’s National Transformation Vision 2060, with special focus on youth employment and the development of the education, health, energy, livestock, and fisheries sectors, in coordination with specialized Arab organizations and in light of the current promising investment opportunities in the Somali economy;

11. *Welcomes* the State of Kuwait’s initiative to host a conference to support the Somali education sector, which was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic; *requests* Arab States, particularly ministries concerned with education, to participate in this conference to support the Somali education process and promote the Arabic language in Somali schools and curricula; *and also requests* relevant parties to coordinate their efforts and work toward holding this conference in the nearest time possible;

12. *Calls upon* Arab States to collaborate with the General-Secretariat to convene an international conference aimed at supporting Somalia’s reconstruction efforts and strengthening its initiatives to establish the foundations of stability and economic development;

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13. *Expresses gratitude* to the Secretary-General for his continuous efforts to affirm Arab contributions to achieving national reconciliation, providing development and relief assistance, and addressing Somalia's external debt; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue following up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on this matter to the Council at its next session;

14. *Approves* the inclusion of this subject as a standing item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit level.

(S.R. 909 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Arab Affairs and National Security

Support for the Union of the Comoros

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

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - The report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Union of the Comoros,
- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 1. *Emphasizes* full commitment to the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;
 2. *Reaffirms* the Comorian identity of the Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island; its unrecognition of the results of the referendum that conducted by France on March 29, 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, converting it into a French province; *and considers* the measures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and shall not entail any rights nor obligations;
 3. *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue coordination and cooperation with international and regional organizations to support the demands and positions of the Union of the Comoros regarding the Island of Mayotte;

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4. *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue its efforts with the relevant authorities in the Union of the Comoros to achieve the country's development goals by 2030;
5. *Welcomes* the assumption by the Union of the Comoros of the presidency of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (2025-2026), and its hosting of the Indian Ocean Island Games, to be held for the first time in the Comoros in 2027; *and calls on* Arab States to extend support and assistance in coordination with the government of the Comoros and the General Secretariat of the League;
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 action institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to support the development of the nascent National University in Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination efforts with ALECSO concerning this matter;
8. *Calls on* Member States, specialized Arab councils, and the Secretariat to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and the necessary resources, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic;
9. *Requests* Member States and Arab financing and investment institutions, especially the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, to address the issue of the Union of the Comoros' external debt in contribution to the establishment of peace and development in the country;
10. *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through the Secretariat's "Support for Comoros" account; *and calls upon* other States to settle their contributions to assist the Secretariat in supporting the Comoros in its development efforts;
11. *Calls upon* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors in capitals hosting international and regional organizations to contribute, as they deem appropriate, to cover the operating expenses of Comorian diplomatic missions accredited to these organizations; *and expresses appreciation for* the Member States that support Comorian diplomatic missions;

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12. *Expresses appreciation* for the Secretary-General's efforts to support reconciliation, stability, and development in the Union of the Comoros, requesting him to submit a report on this matter to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(S.R. 910 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Peaceful Resolution of Djibouti-Eritrea Border Dispute

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

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

(S.R. 911 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Arab Affairs and National Security

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

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

- *Having considered*,
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - The note of the Permanent Delegation of the United Arab Emirates C O1-2-21_A_24 on February 9, 2025,
- *Guided by* the Resolutions of previous summits, the most recent of which was Bahrain Summit Resolution 867, Ordinary Session (33), on 16/5/2024,
- *Emphasizing* the statements and previous resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 9101, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,
- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),
- 1. *Expresses* its absolute commitment to the full sovereignty of United Arab Emirates over its three Islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and supports all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
- 2. *Condemns* the Iranian government's continued entrenching of occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which undermines regional security and stability and poses a threat to international peace and security;

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3. *Denounces* the Iranian government's construction of residential facilities for settling Iranians on the occupied Emirati islands, along with recent provocative actions and escalatory statements—such as those by the Commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Navy, Ali Reza Tangsiri, on March 1, 2025, and by the Iranian Minister of Cultural Heritage and Tourism, Reza Salehi Amiri, on November 1, 2024, regarding the development of a 30-hectare tourist, entertainment, and residential complex on Abu Musa Island, as well as the initiation of construction of 110 housing units on Abu Musa Islands, and other provocative activity by Iran on the three Emirati islands, including holding marathon competitions on the island on April 30, 2023;

4. *Condemns* the Iranian military exercises that include the three occupied Emirati islands—Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa—and their territorial waters, airspace, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone, which constitute an inseparable part of the UAE territories, most recently the conduct of Iranian military exercises on the three occupied Emirati islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa on September 6, 2024, and also the Iranian military exercises and combat exercises on the occupied Abu Musa Island on June 20, 2024; *and calls on* Iran to cease these violations and provocative actions that constitute an interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state, threaten regional security and stability, and endanger the safety of regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

5. *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices on Abu Musa Island, which is part of the sovereign territory of the United Arab Emirates, as well as the opening of an office of the Iranian News Agency on the island on December 31, 2024; *and demands* Iran to remove these illegal facilities and to fully respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory;

6. *Denounces* the repeated visits by senior Iranian officials to the three occupied Emirati islands—Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa—the most recent of which were the two visits by the Commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards Navy, Ali Reza Tangsiri, to the occupied islands on March 22, 2025, and November 24, 2024, as well as the visit of the Deputy Commander of the Iranian Police Forces, Qassem Rezaei, to Abu Musa Island on July 11, 2024; *condemns* all hostile and escalatory statements made against the United Arab Emirates regarding its sovereignty over the three occupied islands; *rejects* all hostile Iranian measures, considering them violations of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and

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inconsistent with efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to refrain from such provocative and escalatory actions;

7. *Considers that* all these escalation measures and provocative Iranian claims to justify its occupation of the three UAE islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, contradict Iran's declared desire for de-escalation in the region, as well as with the positive trend in the relationship between the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and with the general tendency in the region towards avoiding escalation and extending bridges of understanding and reaching settlement of differences through dialogue, respect for state sovereignty, and joint action for the stability and prosperity of the region and its peoples; *considers* such escalation measures and Iranian claims shall not alter the nature of the conflict over these islands, nor shall confer any legitimacy to the Iranian occupation, nor shall establish any Iranian rights in these islands; *and calls on* Iran to adhere to the principles and rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations related to the peaceful resolution of disputes between States;

8. *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied Islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, with the Islamic Republic of Iran;

9. *Commends* the position of the European Union on the Iranian occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, as expressed in the joint statement issued at the first summit between the European Union and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf held in Brussels on October 16, 2024;

10. *Reiterates* its demand that the Iranian Government end its occupation of the three UAE Islands, to desist from imposing a *fait accompli* by force, to stop building any facilities on the Islands with the aim of changing their demographic and population composition, to call off all these procedures and to remove all the facilities previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and claims void with no legal standing and do not impair the firm right of the United Arab Emirates to its three Islands, inconsistent with the provisions of international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention; *and demands* Iran to resolve this dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and rules of international law, including by accepting the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;

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11. *Expresses hope that* the Islamic Republic of Iran re-considers its rejection to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the UAE three Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;

12. *Demands* Iran to render effective its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States to promote dialogue and to end tensions by taking practical and tangible steps in word and deed, and responding genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the United Arab Emirates, by the member states of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, other Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;

13. *Expresses* the commitment of all Arab States in their contacts with Iran to raise the issue of Iran's occupation of the three Islands so as to emphasize the need to end this occupation on the basis that the three occupied Islands are occupied Arab territories;

14. *Informs* the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States.

(S.R. 912 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

- **The Republic of Sudan** emphasizes its respect for the right of States to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and expresses a formal reservation with regard to this resolution, noting that the item should have been presented under the agenda of issues submitted by the United Arab Emirates, rather than under the title: "Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf." It also expresses reservation on all paragraphs of the resolution except paragraphs (1) and (8), and requests the deletion of the word "absolute" from paragraph (1),

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as its use is inconsistent with, and not used in, the wording of other resolutions. Furthermore, Sudan considers it necessary to adopt specific approaches in the operative paragraphs that safeguard the foundations of Arab national security, without the need to repeat phrases of condemnation or references to recent developments, which may be included in explanatory memoranda rather than in resolutions. Sudan also notes that the current text of the resolution contains escalatory language that contradicts other paragraphs within the same resolution, which refer to positive orientations in the relations between the two States concerned. Sudan remains confident that such approaches will contribute to the preservation of Arab national security and regional stability, and to overcoming the challenges confronting them.

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

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - Note no. 03/C/1049/04 submitted by the Permanent Representatives of the Republic of Iraq on February 28, 2021,
- *Emphasizing* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, most recently the Bahrain Summit Resolution 869, Ordinary Session (33), on 16/5/2024, and the resolutions of the Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 9103, Ordinary Session (163), on 23/4/2025,
- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),
1. *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on December 24, 2015 concerning its condemnation of the Turkish forces' incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab national security;
 2. *Deplores and condemns* the repeated Turkish aggression against Iraq recently, which led to the martyrdom and injury of a number of Iraqi officers, soldiers and civilians and to damaging villages and civilian facilities in the area, considering such acts a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and security, the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of

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international law and good-neighborhood; *and affirms* the support of the Republic of Iraq in all its measures in this regard to preserve its security and sovereignty;

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

(S.R. 913 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

- **The State of Qatar** supports all efforts that uphold and safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the brotherly Arab States, including the brotherly Republic of Iraq, and rejects foreign interference in the affairs of Arab countries. It also emphasizes the importance of good-neighborly relations among all States. The State of Qatar considers it more appropriate for the resolution to refer to all foreign interventions without

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distinction, rather than singling out one particular party, in order to reflect the realities on the ground. Accordingly, it registers its reservation regarding the reference to “Turkish” in this resolution, while reaffirming that this does not prejudice the sovereignty of the brotherly Republic of Iraq and its right to safeguard its security and exercise full sovereignty over its territory.

The Ethiopian Dam

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Note 251 submitted by the Permanent Representatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Sudan on 6/2/2025,

- *Taking note* of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- *Recalling* the relevant resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council, the most recent of which was the Resolution by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 15, 2021 the Resolution by the Extraordinary Session of Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 23, 2020, the Resolution by the 153rd Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on March 4, 2020, the Resolution by the 159th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, the Resolution by the 160th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023, the Resolution by the 161st Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on March 6, 2024, and the Resolution by the 163rd Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on April 23, 2025,

- *Emphasizing* relevant Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, the most recent of which are Resolutions 785 and 786 by the 31st Ordinary Session of the Algiers Summit held on 1-2 November 2022, Resolution 833 by the Jeddah Summit, which was held on May 19, 2023, and Resolution 870 by the Bahrain Summit held

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on May 16, 2024,

1. *Asserts* that the water security of the Republic of Sudan and Arab Republic of Egypt is an integral part of Arab national security; *and rejects* any action or measure affecting their rights in the Nile River waters;
2. *Expresses serious concern about* the continued unilateral measures to fill and operate the Ethiopian Dam, which violate the applicable rules of international law, particularly the Declaration of Principles signed by Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia in Khartoum on March 23, 2015;
3. *Expresses deep concern* about Ethiopia's intransigence that blocked all negotiating tracks related to the Ethiopian dam without reaching a fair, balanced and legally binding agreement on the rules for filling and operating the Ethiopian dam that achieves the common interests of the three countries and preserves the water rights of Egypt and Sudan, as a result of the strict Ethiopian positions that ignore the water interests of the two downstream countries, Egypt and Sudan, and the rules of international law;
4. *Demands* that Ethiopia refrain from taking any unilateral measures that would harm the water interests of Egypt and Sudan;
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of the three States' adherence to the principles of international law, primarily the rule not to cause significant harm to the use of water for the riparian states that share transboundary rivers, the principle of equitable and reasonable use of international watercourses, the principle of cooperation, and the principle of notification and prior consultation;
6. *Continues to* mandate the Arab member of the Security Council, as well as the committee formed in accordance with the Resolution adopted by the Extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States on June 23, 2020, which is charged with follow-up on the developments of the issue and coordinating with the Security Council in this regard, to intensify their efforts and continue to coordinate closely with the Republic of Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt on future steps to be taken; *and calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities regarding this issue, which shall jeopardize regional and international peace and security;

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7. *Continues* to include this issue as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit and Ministerial Levels until a settlement that preserves the water rights of Egypt and Sudan is reached.

(S.R. 914 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

**Following up on Arab Interactions with Global
Climate Change Issues**

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

- Having considered,

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Resolution 876 by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, Ordinary Session (33), at Bahrain Summit (2024), and Resolution 9138 by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, Ordinary Session (163) on 23/4/2025,
- Note 11690 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the League of Arab States on August 28, 2024,

- Taking note of the second meeting of the Follow-up Body for the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the Ministerial Level on 15/5/2025 and the recommendations issued therein to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Bahrain Summit (2024),

- Reaffirming the importance and centrality of collective international multilateral action as the most effective means of addressing the various aspects of the issue of climate change, *and emphasizing* the support of the League of Arab States for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its determination to continue constructive engagement within its framework, together with all Parties to the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

- Affirming that the hosting of conferences and events related to climate change reflects their firm commitment to the protection of the environment, the fight against climate change, and the achievement of sustainable development, and constitutes a contribution by the Arab States in this regard,

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

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

1. *Expresses gratitude* to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (COP16) in Riyadh from 2–13 December 2024; *and commends* the organization and outcomes of the conference, particularly given the close link between the Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification, and the positive impact of the outcomes of COP16 on the efforts of States to adapt to the effects of climate change;
2. *Emphasizes* the necessity of supporting the international climate action program in alignment with relevant scientific recommendations and the agreements established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, while facilitating a just transition to a sustainable economic and development model that reflects the national circumstances of each country;
3. *Expresses concern over* the various challenges facing collective international action in addressing the issue of climate change;
4. *Emphasizes* the need to address the climate finance crisis effectively, since finance constitutes the principal component enabling Arab States to contribute to the collective international effort to tackle climate change, and to avoid burdening those States with additional debts that would undermine their capacity to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty;
5. *Stresses* the need to accord due attention to adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change;

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6. *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Negotiating Group in unifying the positions of Arab States on critical negotiating issues presented during the COPs; *and stresses* the importance of providing the requisite capabilities to support the work of the Arab Negotiating Group and ensuring the participation of all Arab States therein;
7. *Takes note* of the resolution by the Council of Arab Ministers of Meteorology and Climate Affairs at its fourth meeting on April 17, 2025, regarding the preparation of the first report on the state of climate in Arab States, as a facet of cooperation among the Secretariat of the League of Arab States, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), aimed at identifying suitable adaptation solutions for the Arab region in response to the impacts of the commitment to the 1.5 °C target set forth in the Paris Agreement, thereby enhancing resilience and steadfastness;
8. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretariat in monitoring Arab engagement on climate change issues; emphasizes the importance of maintaining the presence of the League of Arab States pavilion at future sessions of the COP, contingent upon the availability of necessary financial resources; *and tasks* the Secretariat with submitting a report proposing a sustainable financing mechanism for the establishment of this pavilion for presentation to the Council at its next session;
9. *Calls upon* Arab States interested in benefiting from the presence of a League of Arab States pavilion at future sessions to engage with the Secretariat in a timely manner to delineate the activities they wish to showcase at the pavilion;
10. *Calls on* specialized Arab organizations to extend necessary support to the Secretariat in its endeavors to establish a pavilion at the next sessions, and to actively participate by introducing activities and projects related to climate issues within the pavilion's framework, as well as to contribute financially to the associated costs.

(S.R. 915 – O.S. (34) – S 2 – 17/5/2025)

Maintaining Arab National Security, Combating Terrorism, and Advancing the Arab Counter- Terrorism Framework
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- *In light of* the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at both the summit and ministerial levels concerning the preservation of peace and security among Member States and the safeguarding of Arab national security,
- *Reaffirming* its unwavering commitment to bolstering Arab national security, combating terrorist organizations, defending the independence and sovereignty of Arab States, and preserving their national unity and territorial integrity against all forms of aggression,
- *Asserting* the inherent right of Member States to repel any aggression targeting their societies, citizens, state institutions, or government agencies, and to undertake all necessary measures and employ all appropriate means to shield themselves from threats and attacks endangering their security and the safety of their populations, in full conformity with the Charter of the League of Arab States, the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles of international law,
- *Expressing* its unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, manifestations, and practices, and rejecting any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization, or nation,
- *Reiterating* its absolute rejection of any form of support—whether direct or indirect—for terrorist or extremist groups, and its firm condemnation of all terrorist acts in their various forms and manifestations,

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- *Calling for* intensified efforts and enhanced coordination with the international community and relevant regional and international organizations to counter terrorism, with particular emphasis on drying up sources of terrorist financing, combating the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, restricting their cross-border movement, denying them safe havens, and taking the requisite legal measures to prevent the misuse of information and communication technologies by terrorists,
- 1. *Condemns* all forms of criminal acts perpetrated by terrorist organizations across Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* the actions of extremist groups that exploit religious, sectarian, denominational, or ethnic rhetoric to incite sedition, violence, and terrorism;
- 2. *Affirms* the tolerant human values upheld by the Islamic faith, which safeguard human dignity and reject all forms of discrimination based on race, color, language, gender, or belief;
- 3. *Considers* the fight against terrorism a fundamental human right, in view of its devastating impact on citizens' ability to enjoy their political, economic, and social rights; *and commends* the Arab efforts that contributed to the adoption of the resolution on the impacts of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights at both the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4. *Urges* Arab States that have not yet ratified the Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism, the Arab Convention on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes to proceed with ratification and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Secretariat of the League of Arab States;
- 5. *Calls upon* Arab States that have not yet ratified international conventions and protocols related to the fight against terrorism to consider finalizing the ratification process in accordance with their respective national legal frameworks;
- 6. *Urges* Member States to intensify their cooperation within the framework of the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes, to work in concert to prevent terrorist organizations from exploiting technology and social media platforms

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- to spread propaganda promoting hatred and division, and to strengthen collaborative efforts in combating the use of digital tools in the financing of terrorism;
7. *Continues to update* the database of foreign terrorist fighters and the unified Arab blacklist of terrorist organizations, entities, and individuals—including perpetrators, planners, and financiers of terrorist acts; *and calls upon* Arab States to provide the necessary data to support these efforts;
 8. *Calls on* Member States to enact laws and adopt measures criminalizing extremist and takfiri ideologies due to their grave role in inciting terrorism and sectarian conflict; *and requests* the Secretariat to strengthen coordination with relevant Arab bodies to combat terrorism and sustain cooperation with pertinent regional and international organizations;
 9. *Urges* Arab States to criminalize travel for the purpose of joining terrorist organizations operating beyond national borders or engaging in armed conflict, to enact appropriate national legislation for the prosecution of such individuals, and to consider the forgery and use of identity and travel documents for accessing conflict zones as an aggravating factor under national laws;
 10. *Calls on* all States to refrain from providing any form of support—whether direct or indirect—to individuals or entities involved in terrorist activities, and to reject all methods of extortion practiced by terrorist groups, including hostage-taking, threats, or ransom demands;
 11. *Emphasizes* that all counter-terrorism measures must be in full conformity with the principles of international law, including international human rights law; *and calls upon* Member States to raise awareness among national authorities charged with counter-terrorism regarding the importance of adhering to these legal obligations;
 12. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued coordination of Arab positions within regional and international organizations and conferences in which Arab States participate on issues related to counter-terrorism, and supporting the continuation of cooperative frameworks between the League of Arab States and relevant regional and international organizations and specialized agencies concerned with combating terrorism;

Unofficial Translation

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

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17. *Commends* the Kuwait Declaration issued at the conclusion of the Fourth High-Level Conference on “Combating Terrorism and Building Resilient Border Security Mechanisms – The Kuwait Phase of the Dushanbe Process,” convened in Kuwait on November 4-5, 2024;
18. *Calls upon* Member States to submit to the Secretariat of the League of Arab States comprehensive reports detailing their national initiatives to combat terrorism, including the results of conferences, seminars, and activities organized in this domain;
19. *Urges* Arab States to continue providing the Secretariat with available photographs, documentaries, and publications that document the tragedies and suffering endured by victims of terrorist acts, for exhibition during the Arab Day for Awareness of the Pain and Tragedies of Victims of Terrorist Acts in the Arab Region; *and calls on* Arab States and institutions of joint Arab action to commemorate this occasion and notify the Secretariat of their related initiatives;
20. *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 36th meeting of the Arab Expert Group on Counter-Terrorism, held from February 3 to 5, 2024, at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the League of Arab States;
21. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, prepare periodic progress reports on the measures taken in this regard, and submit them to the Council at its next session.

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