



**League of Arab States**  
**Secretariat General**

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**Unofficial Translation**

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**Report of the Secretary-General on the  
Secretariat General's Activities and  
Resolution Implementation Procedures  
between the 149<sup>th</sup> and 150<sup>th</sup> Sessions**

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

- *Having reviewed,*

- The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the 149<sup>th</sup> and 150<sup>th</sup> Sessions,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

*Takes note of* the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions and the procedures taken by the Secretariat General to implement the resolutions adopted by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council in various areas; *and thanks* the Secretary-General and his assistants for the efforts exerted in this regard.

**(R. 8278 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Bi-Annual Report of the Committee on Implementation  
Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations concerning  
Implementation Follow-up of Dhahran Summit  
Resolutions 2018**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The bi-annual report of the Committee on Follow-up to Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations on the follow-up to implementation of Dhahran Summit Resolutions of 2018,
  - The recommendations of the Committee's First Ministerial Meeting on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 in this regard,
- *In light of* the Council's deliberations,
  - 1- *Takes note of* the bi-annual report on the follow-up to implementation of Dhahran Summit resolutions 2018 and the recommendations adopted in this regard, by the Ministerial Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 (enclosed);
  - 2- *Calls upon* Member States to continue exerting every effort to implement Dhahran Summit Resolutions of 2018;
  - 3- *Extends gratitude and appreciation* to Member States of the Committee and the Secretariat General for the efforts exerted in the preparation of the "Bi-Annual Report of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions concerning Implementation Follow-up of Dhahran Summit Resolutions of 2018."

**(R. 8279 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Political Developments Follow-up for Palestine Question,  
Arab-Israeli Conflict and Enforcement of Arab Peace  
Initiative**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions issued at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels on political developments follow-up for the question of Palestine,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the importance of the Palestine question to the entire Arab nation and the significance of the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem; capital of the State of Palestine; *reiterates* the right of the State of Palestine to sovereignty over all Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, territorial waters, and borders with neighbouring countries;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option, and to the resolve of the Arab-Israeli conflict pursuant to the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 with all its elements, which stipulated that comprehensive peace with Israel and normalization of relations must be preceded by an end to its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem and recognition of the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, inter alia, the right to self-determination and the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees and a just solution to their cause according to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948, as well as rejection of any deals or initiatives to resolve the conflict contrary to the international terms of reference of the Middle East Peace Process;
  - 3- *Reiterates* rejection and condemnation of the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to move its Embassy thereto, considering this decision as null and represents a serious breach of international law, relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall, and that this decision has no legal effect, represents a serious precedent that breaches the international consensus on the occupied Jerusalem, encourages the violation of international law and international legitimacy, undermines peace endeavours, and prolongs tension, violence, chaos and instability in the region, consequently threatening international peace and security;

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- 4- *Urges* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 of 2017 issued by its Tenth Emergency Special Session on basis of “Uniting for Peace”, which emphasized that any decisions and actions which purport to have altered the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem are of no legal effect, null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions; *and calls upon* all countries to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 478 of 1980, which also emphasized that the question of Jerusalem remains as a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 5- *Calls upon* the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures to address any decision recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to hinder taking any similar decisions, in implementation of the successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils resolutions;
- 6- *Rejects and condemns* the U.S. and Israeli fragmentation and liquidation attempts of the final solution to the Palestinian question, which started by recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the Israeli Occupation State, and followed by the enactment of Israeli racist laws, the most recent of which was the "Jewish State Law", followed by the U.S. decision to end funding the UNRWA, all of which represent an unacceptable endeavour to obliterate and liquidate the question of Palestine, including the issue of Palestinian refugees and to end UNRWA's role and mandate, of which the right to return is the core of its founding resolution, and consequently shall devoid the Arab Peace Initiative of its purpose;
- 7- *Endorses and supports* the peace plan presented by HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine to the Security Council on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2018; *and rejects* exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian leadership with the aim of imposing unfair solutions for the question of Palestine inconsistent with terms of reference of the peace process;
- 8- *Seeks cooperation with* international actors to establish an international multilateral mechanism, under the umbrella of the United Nations to sponsor the peace process, including the call for convening of an international conference to re-launch a credible time-bound peace process, on the basis of international legitimacy resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution on the borders of 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967;
- 9- *Endorses and supports* the decisions of HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to counteract the U.S. Administration’s recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying Power; and to cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;
- 10- *Pays tribute to* the heroic role and steadfastness of Palestinian people on their land; *and supports* their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense for their holy places and inalienable rights;
- 11- *Condemns* the extensive systematic Israeli crimes committed against unarmed Palestinian civilians, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, according to international humanitarian law and international human rights law,



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including the brutal attack on the peaceful Palestinian demonstrators, who took part in the “Great March of Return” across the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly on the boundaries of the besieged Gaza Strip, which left hundreds of martyrs who were executed in cold blood and thousands of wounded among the unarmed civilians; *and welcomes* the Human Rights Council resolution to establish an international commission of inquiry into these incidents, to enable this commission to perform its mandate, and to ensure the enforcement of a clear mechanism to hold Israeli officials accountable, prosecute them for these crime, bring them to justice, and provide redress for the victims;

- 12- *Welcomes* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians; *and takes note of* the recent report of the United Nations Secretary-General in this regard, which included viable options for the protection of Palestinian civilians, as well as urged countries and institutions of the international community to engage in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to form a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the General Assembly resolution and the United Nations Secretary-General report;
- 13- *Urges* the international community, particularly the Security Council to ensure a truly protection for Palestinian civilians, in implementation of General Assembly resolution and Security Council previous resolutions pertaining to the protection of Palestinian civilians, particularly Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987 stipulating that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to the occupied Palestinian Territory and the need to provide international protection for unarmed Palestinian people; *and calls upon* the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to bear their responsibilities and to ensure respect and enforcement of the Convention in the occupied territories of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, through halting Israeli violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as enforcing the jus cogens of international law;
- 14- *Endorses and supports* the State of Palestine’s endeavours to obtain a full United Nations membership, seeking mobilization of international support to this end; *endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and instruments in order to strengthen its legal and international status and reinforce its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
- 15- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the Republic of Colombia that recently recognized the State of Palestine; *requests* HE Arab League Secretary-General to invite the Colombian Ambassador for submitting a copy of the present resolution and to express the Arab States' appreciation and gratitude to the stance of Colombia; *and seeks direct action* with the States that have not recognized the State of Palestine, through bilateral and multilateral visits and contacts, urging those countries to recognize the State of Palestine on the borders of June 1967, including the occupied East Jerusalem, all of which represent a base and leverage needed for the peace process, and to clarify the strategic importance of such recognition in enforcing the two-State solution and enhancing peace and security opportunities in the region and the entire world;

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- 16- *Underlines* that the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one of the most viable and legitimate means of resistance, termination and enforcement of the two-State solution and the Peace Process; and *calls upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to boycott and to stop all forms of transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation regime and its illegal settlements due to their violation of international law, and to continue cooperating with international bodies to establish the database of enterprises dealing with Israeli settlements, pursuant to relevant Human Rights Council resolutions;
- 17- *Calls for* the Security Council to implement its resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine, including Resolution 242 of 1967, Resolution 338 of 1973, Resolution 1515 of 2003 and Resolution 2334 of 2016, which underlined, inter alia, that Israeli settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace, demanded Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately and completely halt all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and underlined that international community shall not recognize any changes to the borders of 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon between the two parties through negotiations; *and calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to submit written reports on the follow up implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016;
- 18- *Reaffirms* rejection to the recognition of Israel as a Jewish State; *strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* the unprecedented Israeli racist law, enacted by the "Israeli Knesset" entitled the "Basic Law: "Israel is the Nation-State of the Jewish People", aiming to obliterate and revoke the historical and political rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return to their homes and the right of self-determination, through a racist action that flagrantly violates international law, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965 and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973; *calls upon* the international community and the international tribunals and parliaments to reject and criminalize this blatant racist action and to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to revoke the law and to abide by the moral values of the international system, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international laws; *salutes and supports* the *sumud* of the 1948 Palestinian people against racism which is being promoted and legitimized by this racist law; *and endorses* all the measures taken in this regard;
- 19- *Condemns* the systematic Israeli policy that aims to enactment of systematic racist legislations to undermine the principles of a just peace in the region, and to regulate and perpetuate its colonial rule, including the racist law that enables the Israeli occupation government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation government, as well as the enforcement of the Israeli law on the settlements established on Palestinian citizens' private territories in the occupied State of Palestine since 1967, and death penalty regulations attempts against Palestinians and denial the entry of international activists concerned with Israel's Boycott to the occupied Palestinian territories;

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- 20- *Supports* Palestinian efforts and endeavours to hold Israel (the occupying Power) accountable for its crimes committed against the Palestinian people; *provides* the necessary technical and financial support to these endeavours; *and implements* the formation of an advisory legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to provide an advisory opinion on filing lawsuits before international courts on the Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights, territories, properties and Holy Places, as well as the historical discriminations suffered by the Palestinian people, including the 1917 "Balfour Declaration" and to provide practical proposals in this regard;
- 21- *Urges* the General Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to promptly investigate the referral presented by the State of Palestine on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2018 to launch urgent investigation on war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Israel against unarmed Palestinian people, to prosecute Israeli perpetrators of these war crimes and to achieve justice;
- 22- *Reiterates* considering that Israel's (the occupying Power) practices, policies and laws undermine the two-State solution and establish an apartheid system against the Palestinian people, in violation of international human rights law, including the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973 and all relevant international resolutions and reports; *and urges* world countries, international organizations and courts to address such Israeli practices criminalized by relevant international laws;
- 23- *Condemns* the Israeli occupation court's decision to demolish Khan Al-Ahmar village, east of occupied Jerusalem and to forcibly migrate its inhabitants, in resumption of what the Israeli occupation has started over seven decades ago of demolishing Palestinian villages and obliterating their landmarks, within the context of Israeli systematic and perpetuated racist policy to displace the Palestinian citizens from their cities and villages for the benefit of Israel's expansionist colonial settlement that aimed at dismemberment of the occupied Palestinian territories and undermining the two-State solution; *supports* the Palestinian procedures in international forums and courts against the Israeli incursions that violate international law and international humanitarian law; *and salutes* the *sumud* of the inhabitants of this village of the Bedouin Arabs; who are the owners of this land;
- 24- *Affirms* the enforcement of Resolution 8231 of the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on challenging Israel's targeting of the question of Palestine and the Arab National Security in Africa, and implementation of the Declaration on Palestine issued by Africa-Arab Summit convened in Malabo in 2016; *underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support of the question of Palestine and its resolutions in international fora and to challenge any Israeli attempts to evade the significance of the Palestinian question in Africa, which was based on common values against colonialism, persecution and apartheid; *warns of* holding Israeli-African conferences, urging African countries not to participate in any of these conferences; *and requests* concerned Special Arab Ministerial Committee to proceed its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;

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- 25- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the Arab Ministerial Committee to address Israel's nomination for the Security Council membership for 2019-2020, and the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, particularly the Secretary-General, all the Member States and friendly countries who succeeded in addressing Israel's (the occupying Power) nomination for the Security Council membership;
- 26- *Calls for* the resumption of the joint Arab and Islamic action at the level of governments, parliaments and unions to support the question of Palestine; *and continues to* request the Arab League Secretary-General to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on different issues and procedures relevant to the question of Palestine, and on implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;
- 27- *Rejects* any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separate Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine; *warns of* the attempts to liquidate the question of Palestine by restricting its solutions on humanitarian and economic solutions far from the just political solution and to identify with such schemes by any party; *and rejects* any projects aiming to establish the State of Palestine with provisional borders;
- 28- *Emphasizes* its respect for the national Palestinian legitimacy under the leadership of HE President Mahmoud Abbas, commending his efforts towards the Palestinian national reconciliation; *calls upon* the Palestinian factions and forces to accelerate conclusion of the national reconciliation in accordance with the Cairo Agreement signed in May 2011 and its implementation mechanisms and instruments, most recent of which is the 2017 Cairo Agreement to enable the Palestinian National Unity Government to bear its full responsibilities in Gaza Strip, to conduct general elections shortly in order to achieve political partnership, under the umbrella of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; *welcomes* the outcomes of the meetings of the Palestinian National Council held on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and the Central Council of the Palestinian Liberation Organization on 17<sup>th</sup> August 2018; *and commends* the tireless efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve the Palestinian national reconciliation, urging Egypt to continue its endeavours to this end;
- 29- *Supports and appreciates* the tireless efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the Arab member of the Security Council to follow up on the developments of the question of Palestine and to defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the latest of which was the request for holding an emergency meeting of the Security Council to discuss the Israeli crimes committed against Palestinian civilians in the Gaza Strip and its endeavours in submitting a draft resolution on ensuring international protection for Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, and a draft resolution on the right of the Palestinian people to resistance and self-defense which is internationally guaranteed;
- 30- *Requests*, once again, the two Arab Groups at the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to coordinate with countries and regional groups in order to support and follow up on implementation of the present resolution and the resolutions adopted by the two organizations on Palestine, particularly requesting the Arab Group in Geneva to follow up on implementation of the Human Rights Council resolution to

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establish an international commission of inquiry to investigate the crimes perpetrated on the borderlines of Gaza Strip, and to follow up on the implementation of the commission's mandate to achieve just outcomes;

- 31- *Requests*, once again, the Arab Group in the United Nations to:
- Mobilize support and endorsement for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up on the efforts exerted within the framework of Security Council so as to bear its responsibilities to preserve international peace and security, end the occupation and halt all illegitimate Israeli practices,
  - Follow up on implementation of the Security Council Resolution 2334 on the illegal Israeli settlement activities in the State of Palestine,
  - Follow up on the State of Palestine obtaining a full United Nations membership,
  - Take all the necessary measures to challenge Israel's nomination for membership or post at the United Nations bodies and committees;
- 31- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8281 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning the follow-up on political developments of Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem,
  - 1- *Reiterates* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, rejecting any attempts to undermine the Palestinian sovereignty thereof;
  - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* all the illegal Israeli policies and schemes aiming at the annexation of the Holy City, the distortion of its Arab identity, the alteration of its demographic composition, isolating the City from its Palestinian environs, including the ratification of the so-called "United Jerusalem" Law by Israeli occupation Parliament as of January 2018; *and emphasizes* that such Israeli policies, schemes and practices constitute a breach of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including Resolutions 252 of 1968, 267 of 1969, as well as 476 and 478 of 1980;
  - 3- *Condemns and rejects* the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power), demanding the U.S. to rescind this decision which violates the international law and international legitimacy resolutions; *warns* against jeopardizing Jerusalem and any attempts to alter its existing legal and historical status, thus provoking the sentiments of Muslims and Christians across the Arab and Islamic Worlds; *and emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8221 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2017, and Resolution 8222 by the Extraordinary Session on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2018 to counter the aforementioned U.S. decision;
  - 4- *Considers* that the U.S. decision to move its embassy to the City of Jerusalem intensifies the aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, provoking the sentiments of the Arab Muslim and Christian Nation, triggering conflict and instability in the region and the entire world, undermining the legal legitimacy of the international system; *and highlights* the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8277 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League

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- of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 17<sup>th</sup> May 2018 to counter the U.S. decision to move its embassy or any similar decisions;
- 5- *Reiterates* condemnation of Guatemala's act of moving its embassy to the Holy City of Jerusalem; *and confirms* the intention of the Member States to take the appropriate political and economic measures against this illegal measure and any similar actions;
  - 6- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the President, Government and People of the friendly Republic of Paraguay for rescinding its decision to move its embassy to the City of Jerusalem; *and urges* the United States of America and Guatemala to follow this courageous act, which is consistent with the international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions;
  - 7- *Rejects and denounces* the violations committed by Israel (the occupying Power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the attempts aiming at alteration of the existing historical and the legal status, the spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque, the attempts to undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers forcing them out of the Mosque, the attempts to take control of the administration of the Islamic and Christian Waqf in occupied Jerusalem, attacking employees of the Jordanian Islamic Awqaf Administration in Jerusalem and preventing them from carrying out their duty, and attempts to impose Israeli law over the Blessed Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as well as the Israeli excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque and its walls;
  - 8- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent incursions into the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and violating its sanctity by extremist settlers and Israeli officials under support, protection and participation of the Israeli occupation government and forces; *warns against* the attempts of the so-called Israeli Supreme Court to allow Jewish settlers and gatecrashers to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque, after granting them the previous permission of incursion and desecration of the Mosque, within the framework of the Israeli schemes aiming at the temporal and spatial division of the Mosque, including the incursions of Bab Al-Rahma and attempts to perform Talmudic rituals in situ; *and warns* that these offensives shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
  - 9- *Highlights* Resolution 8229 adopted by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level concerning the condemnation and rejection of the relentless Israeli attempts to undermine churches and to weaken the Christian presence in the Holy City, which recently culminated by the imposition of illegitimate Israeli taxes on the churches' properties and endowments, the issuance of confiscation orders of assets, properties, lands and bank accounts belonging to the churches in the Holy City of Jerusalem, in conjunction with the ongoing Israeli targeting of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which constitute a flagrant violation of the existing legal and historical status of the City's Holy Places, and a serious infringement of international agreements and instruments that ensure protection and rights of the City's Holy Places;
  - 10- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its expropriation, demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses, including the illegal Israeli attempts to demolish Khan Al-Ahmar village to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued erosion of thousands of dunams for the

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- construction of the greater Jerusalem project, including the construction of the so-called project (E1), and a belt of settlements to ensure the geographical discontinuity of Palestine in a view to tightening of its control over Jerusalem;
- 11- *Condemns* Israeli procedures to apply a racist law that targets the right of Palestinian Jerusalemites to reside in their City, according to which Jerusalemite identification cards are being withdrawn from thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites living inside or outside the environs of the occupied Jerusalem; *denounces* Israel (the occupying Power) for its resumption to apply the so-called "Absentee Property Law" that targets confiscation of the Jerusalemites properties; *and urges* all international institutions and entities to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its discriminatory decisions and laws, which seek to clear the City from its native inhabitants by forced eviction; imposing high taxes and prohibiting them from obtaining construction permits;
  - 12- *Condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures to continue close the national institutions operating in Jerusalem, demanding their reopening, in particular 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;
  - 13- *Urges* all countries to implement resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the UNESCO Executive Board on the question of Palestine, including the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which emphasized that the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif is an Islamic site dedicated to worship and an integral part of the world cultural heritage sites, and condemned the illegal Israeli aggressions and measures in the City of Jerusalem and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif;
  - 14- *Encourages* supporting and visiting Jerusalem and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places; *stresses on* the visit of Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif in order to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to travel to the Mosque to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups; *and values*, in this context, the visits carried out by Arab officials to the Holy City of Jerusalem and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;
  - 15- *Provides* absolute support for the *sumud* of the Palestinian people and their institutions, as well as their defense for the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in the occupied city of Jerusalem, particularly the Blessed Aqsa Mosque against the Israeli violations and aggressions and to counter Israeli attempts to alter the existing historical and legal status;
  - 16- *Underlines* the Arab and Islamic collective responsibility towards Jerusalem; *urges* all Arab and Islamic States and organizations, Arab funds and civil society organizations to provide the necessary funds to implement the projects contained in the strategic plan for the sectoral development in East Jerusalem (2018-2022), submitted by the State of Palestine in order to save the Holy City, to protect its Holy Places and to enhance the *sumud* of its people in countering Israeli schemes and practices to judaize the city of East Jerusalem and forced migrations of its people;
  - 17- *Emphasizes* Resolution 8228 adopted by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level concerning the endorsement of the International Media Action Plan to counter the unilateral U.S. decision to



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- recognize Jerusalem as a capital of the Israeli Occupation State; *and calls upon* the Arab Ministries and institutions of Information to cooperate with the Secretariat General and contribute to the implementation of this Action Plan;
- 18- *Calls on*, once again, the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem in support for the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the *sumud* of its people and institutions;
  - 19- *Commends* the efforts exerted by HM King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Custodian of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif on defending and protecting the Holy Places; *rejects*, once again, all attempts of Israel (the occupying Power) to jeopardize this Hashemite custodianship; *values* the Jordanian role in protecting and safeguarding the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem, under the historical Hashemite custody, which was reaffirmed by the agreement signed between HM King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013; *supports* the role of the Jordanian Administration of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Waqf in preserving and defending Al-Haram in light of the Israeli violations and attacks against its personnel; *and calls upon* Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its aggression against the Administration and its personnel;
  - 20- *Commends* the endeavours exerted by HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco, Chair of Al-Quds Committee in defending the Holy City and supporting the *sumud* of the Palestinian people; *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alquds Asharif, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee;
  - 21- *Expresses gratitude to* the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for designating the 29<sup>th</sup> Arab Summit the "Jerusalem Summit", in recognition of the spiritual and religious importance of the Holy City of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine and for his provision, like his Arab leaders brethren, all the political and financial support for the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people;
  - 22- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, under the leadership of HE President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in support for the question of Palestine, whether through its historical political positions, or through its obligations to provide financial support for the budget of the State of Palestine;
  - 23- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Delegation, formed according to Resolution 8221 on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2017 of the Ministerial Arab League Council to continue exerting further efforts and consultations and report thereon to the next session of the Arab League Council;
  - 24- *Commends* Al-Azhar International Conference in Support of Jerusalem, held in Cairo on 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> January 2018 in a view to protecting Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the existing legal and historical status quo in the city and its Holy Places, and supporting the *sumud* of its people in all its forms; *and endorses* its proposal to designate 2018 as a Year for Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
  - 25- *Values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament and its effective actions to support the question of Palestine and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status

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of the occupied City of East Jerusalem; capital of the State of Palestine; *and urges* the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;

- 26- *Requests*, once again, the Arab Group in New York to resume its mobilization at the regional and political groups in the United Nations to reveal the danger to which the Blessed Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;
- 27- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report on the procedures taken in this respect to the next session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8282 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Follow-up on Recent Developments of  
(Settlements, the Wall, the Intifada, Prisoners, Refugees,  
UNRWA and Development issues)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels i.e. summit, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning developments of the Palestinian question,
- *Taking note of* the Communiqué issued by Foreign Ministers Special Session on UNRWA held on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
- *Having been briefed by* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees,

**I. Settlement**

- 1- *Strongly condemns* Israel's illegal expansionist colonial settlement policy with its different manifestations in all the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem; *emphasizes* that Israeli settlements are null, void and shall not represent an acceptable fait accompli, however, a breach of international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention and a war crime according to Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2004, and aim to dividing the Palestinian territories and to undermine its geographical contiguity; *and affirms* the need to develop practical plans to confront this Israeli policy;
- 2- *Calls for* the international community to implement the Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which underlined that Israeli settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace; urging Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately and completely halt settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem; *and emphasizes* the need to implement other relevant international resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including the Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981 respectively;
- 3- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and European parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering settlements as illegal entities, prohibiting financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, as well as prohibiting or labeling settlement products, and emphasizing the need to distinguish between the territories of Israel (the occupying Power) and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the

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non-applicability of any convention concluded between European Union (EU) countries and Israel in the territories that have been occupied in 1967; *and urges* the EU to continue linking the progress of the EU-Israeli relations with the Israel's (the occupying Power) commitment to the political process and its abstention from breaching the international law and international humanitarian law;

- 4- *Calls upon*, once again, all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to stop all forms of transactions with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories and provinces, including banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law; *and appreciates*, in this regard, all international stances calling for the boycott of institutions and enterprises that function in the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine;
- 5- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes perpetrated by settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places under protection of Israeli occupation authorities; *holds* Israel (the occupying Power) fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation; *and calls for* inclusion of settler groups and gangs who commit these crimes in terrorism lists and imposing financial sanctions and legal procedures against them;
- 6- *Denounces* the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; *and calls upon* the World Environment Organization to investigate these violations and to adopt the necessary measures to prevent their grave health and environmental impacts on the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 7- *Deplores* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to take control of large parts of Hebron and to deprive the Palestinian population from access to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; *and calls for* expansion of the international presence mandate to include protection of the civilians of Hebron.

## **II. The Apartheid Wall**

- 8- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the occupied State of Palestine in 1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid and a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all countries, international organizations and Security Council to take the necessary measures to force Israel (the occupying Power) to dismantle the constructed parts and compensate for resulting hardships, in conformity with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (15/10) on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right to self-determination;
- 9- *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Committee Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and to contribute to decreasing the financial deficit of the

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- Committee, as it is important to continue its proceedings that aim to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;
- 10- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities and to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and to submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be included as a war crime that violates international law.

### **III. The Intifada**

- 11- *Provides* every support and solidarity with the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggression on their territories, Holy Places and properties;
- 12- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people's peaceful resistance and mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab endeavours;
- 13- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth perpetrated by Israeli occupation forces; *demands* the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and to bring perpetrators to justice; *and condemns* Israeli occupation authorities' policy of demolishing houses of martyrs, detention of their bodies and punishing their families;
- 14- *Urges* the international community and international organizations to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to lift the blockade imposed on Gaza Strip and immediately open the controlled crossings in a view to ending the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people in the Strip; *and thanks* the Kingdom of Morocco for its initiative to establish a multidisciplinary field hospital in Gaza Strip for the provision of medical services to the wounded from the Israeli aggression in particular, and the people of the Gaza Strip in general;
- 15- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with international community, government and non-government organizations to focus their efforts on addressing the deteriorating living conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories due to the Israeli oppressive practices, including establishment of barriers, blockade and siege on Palestinian cities and villages along with their negative implications on all fields;
- 16- *Condemns* all the practices perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power), jeopardizing and threatening the life and rights of the Palestinian people, including children; *and calls upon* the international community to take the necessary measures to provide international protection for unarmed Palestinian civilians, including children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which Israel is a party;
- 17- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue follow-up on the recommendations and outcomes of the International Conference on "the Suffering of the Palestinian Children amid Violations by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child", that was generously hosted by the State of Kuwait on 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

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### **IV. The Prisoners**

- 18- *Emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8158 issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017 on Support for Palestinian and Arab Prisoners' Struggle in Israeli Occupation Jails;
- 19- *Condemns* the continued arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, political leaders and representatives by the Israeli occupation authorities, in addition to the continued mass arbitrary detention of the Palestinian citizens, being inconsistent with the principles of international law; *deplores* the adoption of the Israeli Knesset law that allows force-feeding of Palestinian prisoners and detainees on hunger strikes; *and continues to demand* concerned countries and international bodies to take immediate action to halt these arbitrary practices and flagrant violations against the Palestinian prisoners and to ensure the release of all prisoners and detainees as part of any political settlement;
- 20- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to bear their responsibilities and to interfere immediately and urgently to compel the Israeli government to enforce the international and humanitarian law and to treat the prisoners and detainees in its prisons in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war; *condemns* the policy of arbitrary administrative detention against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners, holding the occupation authorities fully responsible for the life of striking prisoners and the life of all the prisoners; *and warns of* the individual and collective punishment policy, as well as the serious situation in the Occupation's detention centres;
- 21- *Calls on* the international community and international rights agencies to pressure the Israeli occupation authority for the immediate release of all prisoners and detainees, in particular the fourth batch of veterans and sick prisoners, children, representatives and administrative detainees, forcing Israel to abandon its collective punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;
- 22- *Urges* the international community to submit an inquiry commission to Israeli prisons so as to observe the violations perpetrated against prisoners; *and emphasizes* the need for the High Contracting Parties to the Four Geneva Conventions to force Israel (the occupying Power) to enforce the Conventions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails;
- 23- *Condemns* the ratification of another racist void law by the "Israeli Knesset" on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 that enables Israeli occupation government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation government, considering as an illegitimate extortion and a clear legislation to steal the Palestinian people funds and assets, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two sides and a violation of international law, including Article 81 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which stipulated that "The Detaining Power shall provide for the support of those dependent on the internees..."; *supports* the procedures taken by the State of Palestine to address this public piracy; *commends*, in this context, the Palestinian

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and Arab heroes struggle in Israeli occupation jails; *and invokes* the mercy of God upon the souls of the Palestinian people martyrs, who sacrificed their souls for freedom and have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces and settlers;

- 24- *Supports* the Palestinian approach towards prosecution of Israeli perpetrators of war crimes, committed against humanity and prisoners in violation of the humanitarian international law, the United Nations resolutions, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Four Geneva Conventions;
- 25- *Urges* the Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoners Support which is under the supervision of the League of Arab States according to Paragraph (19) of Resolution 574 adopted by the 24<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2013.

### V. The Refugees

- 26- *Emphasizes* that the issue of Palestinian refugees is the core of the question of Palestine; *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 international legitimacy resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the 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;
- 27- *Condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party, including the United States of America and Israeli occupation government to forfeit the right of return, to distort the issue of Palestinian refugees, through resettlement attempts, liquidation and stopping the finance of UNRWA, or the so-called redefinition of the legal status of the Palestinian refugee to deprive the Palestine refugees' generations and descendants from their right to return; *and calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat General to continue and to intensify their efforts at international level and the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;
- 28- *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in Syria to avoid engaging them in warfare despite their detachment since the outset of the conflict; *and expresses its profound concern* over the continued incidents in the camps, demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof;
- 29- *Calls for* the provision of essential elements needed to secure a decent human life to Palestinian refugees in refugee camps, along with lifting the hardships and unjust discrimination against them.

### VI. UNRWA

- 30- *Confirms* the authorization granted to UNRWA according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949) without prejudice to its mandate or responsibility, altering or handing over of its responsibilities to any other organ, seeking that UNRWA and its United Nations terms of reference shall prevail; *and stresses* the need for UNRWA to continue bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees in and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is

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- justly and inclusively resolved according to Resolution 194 issued by the United Nations General Assembly of 1948 and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002;
- 31- *Rejects and condemns* any attempt to end or diminish the role and mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) through the systematic Israeli campaigns against the Agency; *rejects* the U.S. decision or any similar decision to end or decrease the finance of UNRWA; which shall deprive the Agency from one third of its operational budget, leading to cut the number of health and educational services provided to Palestinian refugees' generations, whom rights are protected under international legitimacy resolutions, representing an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final settlement issues; *requests* the United States of America to reconsider its position and its serious implications on the Middle East stability; and *calls on* the international community to adhere to the UNRWA mandate and to secure the necessary sustained financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to enable it to carry out its role in providing basic services to the Nakba victims; a right whose responsibility to fulfill is borne by the international community as foreseen by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 with an aim to enhancing security and stability in the region;
- 32- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; *emphasizes* the need to call upon the Member States of the United Nations General Assembly to launch an international appeal to increase the database of UNRWA's donor countries that includes all the Member States and calls for exerting further efforts at the level of regional organizations, political groups, development banks and other financial institutions in a view to increasing the financial contributions of the Agency and ensuring sustainable funding solutions; *stresses* the importance of the continued provision of the necessary political, moral and financial support for UNRWA's regular and emergency programmes and activities; *and calls on* the Secretariat General, its Missions abroad and Councils of Arab Ambassadors to continue fostering different channels of communication with all donor countries urging them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency, to enable the Agency to fully undertake its mandate, and not to force host Arab States to sustain additional burdens that primarily fall under UNRWA's responsibilities;
- 33- *Urges* the Member States to complete fulfillment of their contributions to UNRWA's annual budget pursuant to successive resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level since 1987; *calls on* all bodies contributing to UNRWA's financial support to give priority to payment of the states' shares in UNRWA's budget, then providing voluntary support to other projects; *and expresses appreciation* to the efforts of the Palestinian refugees hosting countries, particularly Lebanon and Jordan, and to the Member States contributing to support UNRWA, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Kuwait;
- 34- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to increase the database of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the Agency's needs without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding Resolution 302 of 1949, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the



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priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programmes in conformity to the policies of these countries, to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programmes and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA, and to explore the means to face its budget deficit;

- 35- *Holds* Israeli occupation authorities responsible for the additional burdens undertaken by UNRWA due to the procedures of siege, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need and demands Israel to compensate for these losses;
- 36- *Calls on* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities towards the Palestinian refugees in Syria and to provide all forms of necessary support to those displaced out of Syria pursuant to the laws, regulations and arrangements undertaken by the States to which they were displaced; *and urges* the international community to support UNRWA through provision of the necessary funds;
- 37- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted to convene a meeting in support of UNRWA in New York on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2018, chaired by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Sweden, the European Union, Japan and Turkey; *calls upon* all countries and donor bodies to participate in this conference; *welcomes* the UNRWA's International Ministerial Meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2018 in Rome, Italy; *calls upon* all States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial obligations of this meeting to support and enable UNRWA to undertake its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees until their question is resolved, according to the United Nations Resolution 194 of 1948; *and expresses gratitude to* friendly countries providing support for the UNRWA.

## VII. Development

- 38- *Condemns* the systematic measures imposed by Israel (the occupying Power) that aim to undermining the Palestinian economic development, to deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development and the efficiency and viability of the economy of the State of Palestine; *and urges* the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development;
- 39- *Condemns* all the Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those located in Land and Sea;
- 40- *Fully supports* the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/72/13 of 2017, A/RES/71/20 of 2016, A/RES/70/12 of 2015, A/RES/69/20 of 2014, particularly Paragraph (9) of these resolutions, in which the General Assembly requested the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to submit a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted an initial report to the United Nations General Assembly on those costs (A/71/174) in November 2016 and recommended the need to submit an annual report thereof to the General Assembly so as to prepare documents with international terms of reference on those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to

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contribute to funding this important documentary process estimated by the UNCTAD at five million dollars;

- 41- *Calls on* the international community to bear its responsibilities and to continue its commitment towards providing assistance to enhance and empower the institution building process of the State of Palestine, and to meet the pledges they assumed concerning support for development plans and programmes set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 42- *Calls on* the Arab States to continue their support for the Palestinian economy, according to bilateral agreements with the State of Palestine, and to open their markets for the free flow of Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 43- *Seeks* implementation of previous Arab Summit resolutions with regard to termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, particularly the Arab Development Summit (Kuwait: 2009) and the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Arab Summit (Sirte: 2010); *and calls upon* Arab States to abide by the transfer of the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damage caused by the Israeli occupation during its war on Gaza Strip in Summer 2014; *further calls upon* the Arab States to fulfill the obligations they pledged at successive Arab Summits;
- 44- *Urges* private sector institutions at the Arab States for effective investment in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector.

**(R. 8283 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Rejection of Israeli Racist Law entitled:  
"Israel is the Nation-State of the Jewish People"  
and its Impacts on the historical and political rights of  
the Palestinian people**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions endorsed at summit, ministerial and permanent delegates levels on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* rejection to the recognition of Israel as a Jewish State;
  - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* the unprecedented Israeli racist law, enacted by the Israeli Knesset, entitled the "Basic Law: "Israel is the Nation-State of the Jewish People", which aims to obliterate and revoke the historical, cultural, religious and political rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return to their homes and their right to compensation;
  - 3- *Condemns* the targeting of the Arab, Islamic and Christian presence by this Israeli racist law; *and warns of* serious racist misconceptions included thereof, whether through prejudice to the identity and the Arabic language of the Palestinian citizens in general, or through considering the illegal Jewish settlement activity as a "national value" that must be encouraged, established and consolidated, or through considering "the unified and complete" city of Jerusalem as the capital of the occupation State, or through restricting the political rights, including the right to self-determination to the Jewish people;
  - 4- *Considers that* this racist law flagrantly violates the international law, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965 and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973;
  - 5- *Calls upon* the relevant international community organizations, including the United Nations and the international tribunals and parliaments to reject and criminalize this blatant racist act; *and urges* Israel (the occupying Power) to revoke this law and to abide by the moral values of the international system, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international laws;
  - 6- *Endorses and supports* all measures and acts undertaken by the Arab peoples and leaderships of 1948 in their legal and political struggle against this racist law;
  - 7- *Supports* the decision by the Palestinian Central Council to designate 19<sup>th</sup> July (the date on which this racist law was enacted) as an international day to fight and to bring down the Israeli apartheid regime which is based on settler-colonialism and ethnic cleansing;
  - 8- *Salutes and supports* the *sumud* of the 1948 Palestinian people against racism, which is being promoted and legitimized by this racist law;

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- 9- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report thereof to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8284 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Support State of Palestine's budget and sumud of the  
Palestinian People**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* the important obligation of Member States to settle their contributions to the State of Palestine budget support according to resolutions adopted by successive Arab Summits, from Beirut Summit of 2002 to Amman Summit of 2016, *and reaffirming* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit, Ministerial and Permanent Delegation levels concerning support the State of Palestine's budget and the *sumud* of the Palestinian people;
- 1- *Emphasizes* the call for Arab States to adhere to the decisions of the League of Arab States and to the implementation of a financial safety net at the earliest opportunity with the monthly amount of US\$ 100,000,000 to the State of Palestine in order to address the financial pressures and crises to which it is subjected as a result of the constant economic and financial punishing measures by Israel (the occupying Power), including the detention of tax revenues and cutting off a vast amount thereof, contrary to all the laws and international instruments and agreements between the two sides;
- 2- *Thanks* the Arab States that have fulfilled their pledges towards the State of Palestine budget, particularly the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, who are committed to settle their contributions; *expresses gratitude* to the Arab Republic of Egypt for settling electricity and medical treatment payments in favour of the State of Palestine, as part of its contribution to the budget of the State of Palestine; *calls upon* the remaining Arab States to settle their due arrears forthwith immediately; *and underlines* the need to continue supporting the budget of the State of Palestine by Arab States;
- 3- *Calls upon* Member States to implement Amman Summit Resolution 677 issued by the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 on increasing the capital of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds by an amount of 500 million dollars; *expresses gratitude* to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait for their decision of contribution in this increase; *expresses gratitude* to the Member States that have settled their pledges towards Al-Aqsa Fund and Jerusalem Intifada Fund support

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pursuant to the resolutions of the Extraordinary Cairo Summit of 2000, to provide additional support to both Funds according to the resolutions adopted by the Beirut Summit in 2002, and to implement Sirte Summit Resolution of 2010 in support for Jerusalem; *and calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their obligations to accelerate fulfillment of their pledges;

- 4- *Calls on* the Arab Parliament, Parliaments, Arab civil society organizations and Arab communities to exert every effort towards strengthening the resources of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds, in support for the Palestinian people struggle;
- 5- *Requests* the Member States to abide by the implementation of Resolution 711 issued by the recent 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Summit Level "Jerusalem Summit", held in Dhahran, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018 to support the State of Palestine's budget for a year; as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 according to the mechanisms approved by Beirut Summit in 2002.

**(R. 8285 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Report and Recommendations  
of the Conference of Supervisors on  
Palestinian Affairs  
in Host Arab States (100<sup>th</sup> Session)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*

- The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
- The report and recommendations of the 100<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of Supervisors on Palestinian Affairs,
- The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

*Takes note of* the recommendations of the 100<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of Supervisors on Palestinian Affairs in Host Arab States, which convened at the Secretariat General headquarters in Cairo during the period 7<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> August 2018.

**(R. 8286 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau  
and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel  
between the two Sessions of the Arab League  
Council (149<sup>th</sup> – 150<sup>th</sup> Session)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Takes note of* the report of the Secretary-General on the proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (149<sup>th</sup>-150<sup>th</sup> Session);
- 2- *Follows up on* the report of the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Prince Zeid bin Ra'ad Al-Husseini issued on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 on the establishment of the "Blacklist" of international companies doing business in Israeli settlements in both the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem, and other companies working in Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, emphasizing the need to internationally publish and circulate this list; *affirms* the call for all States and institutions to stop all forms of direct and indirect transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation and its settlements, which violate international law; *and cooperates* with international bodies to establish the database of enterprises dealing with Israeli settlements, in accordance with relevant Human Rights Council resolutions;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to submit periodic reports on the follow-up of the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, which is considered a peaceful resistance movement aiming to pressure on the Israeli occupation to abide by international legitimacy resolutions; *values* its achievements; *as well as communicates with and supports* this movement.

**(R. 8287 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**



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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
    - Resolutions of the Arab League's Council in this regard, most recently Resolution 8235 adopted by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
    - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
  - *Emphasizing,* once again, the importance of achieving Arab water security by safeguarding Arab rights and addressing water challenges in the Arab world,
- 1- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its continuation of expropriation of water resources in the occupied Arab Territories (Palestine, the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon), exhausting them, forcing their diversion and initiating water expropriation projects, all of which constitute a threat to the Arab water security and national security as well; *deplores* these illegal and illegitimate measures that represent a serious violation of international law and international legitimacy resolutions that guarantee the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, including territories and water; *and calls on* the Arab States to intensify mobilization with the international community, urging it to bear its responsibilities to enforce international legitimacy resolutions towards the violations and infringements committed by Israel (the occupying Power) in this regard;
  - 2- *Demands* the international community, in particular the United Nations organizations: (General Assembly, Security Council and all its relevant organizations) to take the necessary measures to force Israel (the occupying Power) to stop Arab water confiscation and expropriation, to stop its constant exploitation of water resources in the occupied Arab territories, causing exhaustion of these resources and their deterioration in both the quantity and quality; *and urges* the international community to force Israel (the occupying Power) to abide by all the pertinent international laws and resolutions;
  - 3- *Strongly condemns* the continuation of Israel's (the occupying Power) denial of equitable Palestinian water rights in the groundwater basins, the Jordan River and the Dead Sea and its constant exploitation of these water resources, as well as the discharge of waste and poisonous water of settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories in the springs and valleys of the occupied West Bank, consequently polluting the Palestinian water and inflicting serious damages to the environment as well;

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- 4- *Calls on* Arab mass media to continue shedding light on the assaults perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) on the natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and its continued expropriation of Arab waters in the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 5- *Calls upon* the international community and its specialized organizations to provide urgent financial and technical assistance for the improvement and treatment of water that has become unfit for human consumption due to the Israeli control over these water resources in the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly in Gaza Strip, as 97% of the coastal aquifer water is unfit for human consumption due to overlapping with seawater and sewage leakage;
- 6- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue to follow up and monitor this matter; *continues to* urge the concerned ministerial councils and specialized Arab organizations to present this matter at the international and regional forums, conferences and seminars concerned with environment and water affairs to reveal Israel's (the occupying Power) violations of the international law and international legitimacy resolutions relevant to water resources expropriation in the occupied Arab territories so as to mobilize support for the righteous and legitimate Arab demands to prevent expropriation of the Arab natural resources by Israel (the occupying Power) and hold Israel accountable, in accordance with the international legitimacy resolutions and laws, for its continued expropriation of the natural resources; *and decides* to remain seized of the matter by submitting its developments to the Council's future sessions;
- 7- *Supports* the Palestinian approach towards the need for the review of the provisions of Article (40) of Oslo Accords on water and sewage, which emphasized the need for water reallocation of all shared water resources in accordance with international law concerning the right of riparian countries to benefit from water shared basins, particularly the principle of fair and equitable distribution of water resources among riparian countries;
- 8- *Highlights* the need to adopt and implement the recommendations of the Arab League-brokered Conference on Arab Water under Occupation held on 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> October 2016, including establishment of an Arab safety net to support Palestine's water sector and to follow up on the support for implementation of the desalination project in Gaza.

**(R. 8288 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
    - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by 133<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2013, Resolution 7665 by 140<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014, Resolution 7802 by 142<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2014, Resolution 7862 by 143<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2015, Resolution 7928 by 144<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015, Resolution 7999 by 145<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2016, Resolution 8057 by 146<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Resolution 8116 by 147<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017, Resolution 8170 by 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and Resolution 8236 by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
    - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
    - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
  - *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Dhahran Summit Resolution 712 of the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the Arab States' firm support to Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967 borderline, based on the principles of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Arab League's Council at Ministerial Level on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8236 adopted by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018 and Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Dhahran Summit Resolution 712 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, which stipulated the rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and

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demographic status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, regarding the Israeli procedures to consolidate its control over Golan as illicit, null and void and a violation of international conventions, the United Nations Charter and resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 adopted by 63<sup>rd</sup> Session on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2008, which underlines that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision of 14<sup>th</sup> December 1981 to annex the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is illicit, null and void with no legal effect and constitutes a serious violation of Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and General Assembly Resolution 64/21 adopted by its 64<sup>th</sup> Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2009, in addition to General Assembly Resolutions 65/18 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2010, 106/65 on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2010 and 19/66 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011, and its successive resolutions most recently Resolution 16/72 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017, and Resolution 86/72 on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2017 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Syrian Golan;"

- 3- *Emphasizes*, once again, that the continued occupation of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan since 1967 represents a continued threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world;
- 4- *Condemns* Israeli practices in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources i.e. oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interest, the depletion of natural resources through the deep water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for settlers interest, and deprivation of Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and livestock considering these resources exclusive property for the people of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and international legitimacy resolutions;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the Arab stance's full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic to confront the continuous Israeli attacks and threats, considering any attack against them as an attack on the Arab Nation;
- 6- *Supports the sumud* of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan facing the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to cling to their land and their Arab Syrian identity; *affirms* the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to citizens of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; and *condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities and their flagrant violations of all rights of Syrian citizens, the youth and the elderly, under occupation in the Golan pursuant to the principles of international law and international legitimacy resolutions, which resulted in expatriation and displacement of thousands of residents, plunder of their lands, breaking up families and the impact of this situation on the lives of children and their upbringing, in addition to other numerous violations of children's rights (inconsistent with international pledges under the International Convention on the Rights of the Child);
- 7- *Calls upon* Israel (the occupying Power) to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and to immediately end its repressive measures against the population and all other practices that hinder the full enjoyment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

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- 8- *Rejects* the Israeli actions that reveal its ambitions to control the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *denounces* its illegal endeavours towards annexation to its sovereignty; *urges* Israel to immediately stop taking any actions that shall impose a de facto authority and power over residents of Golan and the occupied Arab territories; *condemns* all aggressive remarks issued by Israeli occupation government members concerning the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *and deplors* the actions aimed at tightening its control over the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and seeking to its annexation to its sovereignty, which shall target the Golan residents in an attempt to eliminate their Arab Syrian identity and to force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland, all of which remain inconsistent with the rules of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, and constitute a blatant defiance of international community, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, which clearly considered that imposing laws and exercising authority and power by Israel (the occupying Power) over the occupied Arab Syrian Golan are null and void with no legal validity;
- 9- *Calls on* the international community to reject the Israeli procedures to conduct local elections in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to vigorously condemn these practices and to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to halt such illegal practices, which constitute a direct threat to international peace and security that shall abort all international projects and endeavours aiming at achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;
- 10- *Demands* the United Nations, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council to ensure that Israel (the occupying Power) respects the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights and to facilitate visits by residents of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to their families and relatives in Mother Country Syria through the Qunaytirah Crossing under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
- 11- *Calls upon* Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately release the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons detention camps, some of whom have been detained for more than 29 years, and to treat them in conformity with the principles of international humanitarian law; *and urges* the international community and organs and human rights organizations to reveal such Israeli violations of the rights of Golan's prisoners, to condemn these practices and to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to allow the Red Cross representatives to visit Arab Syrian prisoners in the Israeli prisons with specialist physicians to identify their medical and psychological condition and to protect them, and to regard their continued detention a flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic human rights principles;
- 12- *Adheres* to the successive international legitimacy resolutions, most recently the General Assembly Resolution 16/72 of 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017 on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, which emphasized that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is absolutely null, void and illegal, as affirmed by the Security Council Resolutions 497 of 1981 and 86/72 of 7<sup>th</sup> December 2017 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan", which emphasized that the Israeli settlement activities, the exploitation of

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natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and the illegal procedures against the Palestinian civilian population and residents in the occupied Syrian Golan are inconsistent with the international law and constitute an obstacle to peace and economic and social development; *demand*s Israel to immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the occupied Arab territories; *and urges*, in this regard, Israel to implement all relevant Security Council resolutions pertinent to this issue;

- 13- *Reaffirms* all international legitimacy resolutions on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, particularly the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution A/HRC/RES/37/33 issued by the 37<sup>th</sup> Session on 6<sup>th</sup> April 2018, in which the Council condemned the violations committed by Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and demanded Israel to abide by relevant international resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, which rejected imposing Israeli laws over the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and considered these laws as null, void with no legal validity, the Council also issued its Resolution A/HRC/RES/37/36 of 6<sup>th</sup> April 2018 on "the Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan", which emphasized that all the settlements established by the Israeli occupation authorities since 1967 are illegal according to international law and constitute a major obstacle to the two-State solution and a lasting and just peace;
- 14- *Urges* Israel (the occupying Power) to put an end to its violations perpetrated against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and to abide by the recommendations of the World Health Organization Assembly contained in its Report A71/27 of 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018 on Health conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Syrian Golan that urged Israel (the occupying Power), pursuant to international law to facilitate the procedures for all patients, to provide an ambulance service without delay, to ensure unhindered access of health care personnel and to abide by Security Council Resolution 2286 of 2016, which includes relevant international law on the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities;
- 15- *Condemns* the Israeli Government's policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; *and calls on* the international community to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to apply the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967 borderline.

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**Solidarity with Lebanese Republic**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
    - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the crisis of Syrian displaced persons on Lebanon,
    - Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8237 adopted by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
    - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Dhahran Summit of 2018, in particular Resolution 599 adopted by the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2014 on supporting the Lebanese Military Forces,
  - *Noting* the most recent internal, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
  - *Recalling* relevant international resolutions adhered to by the government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- 1- *Renews* its full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support for its government and its constitutional institutions to preserve the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over all its territories; *reaffirms* the right of Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'a Farms, the Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the Lebanese part of Ghajar Village and their right to resist any hostilities with every available legitimate means; *and emphasizes* the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a recognized right by international conventions and principles of international law, considering the act of resistance as a non-terrorist act;
  - 2- *Supports* Lebanon's stance calling for the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 1701 of 2006, based on Resolutions 425 of 1978 and 426 of 1978 by ending Israel's violations and its constant threats against Lebanon and the Lebanese civil institutions and infrastructure;
  - 3- *Emphasizes* support of the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *welcomes* the efforts exerted by international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through this Group's meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2017; *and commends* the outcome of the conferences to support the Lebanese Army in Rome and the Paris Cedar (CEDRE) Conference to support Lebanon's economy, both of which emphasized the commitment of international community to reserve stability and prosperity of Lebanon;

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- 4- *Commends* the national role undertaken by the Lebanese Army and Lebanese security forces in safeguarding stability and civil peace; *supports* the efforts exerted to establish the sovereignty of the Lebanese State to the internationally recognized borders; *salutes* the martyrs and injured; *values* the sacrifice by the Lebanese Army to counter terrorism, terrorist and *Takfiri* groups, particularly those included in Security Council Resolution 2170 of 2014 and relevant successive resolutions; *acknowledges* the victory achieved by the Lebanese army, the most recent of which is the operation of "Fajr Al-Joroud" and the high efficiency behind this victory freeing Lebanon from the evil and brutality of these organizations, which pose a serious threat to the security and stability worldwide and to the concepts, great religious values and humanity; *condemns* the heinous attacks against the Lebanese Army in many Lebanese regions; *welcomes* the assistance provided by the brotherly and friendly countries to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; *and urges* all States to enhance the capabilities of the Lebanese Army and to enable it to carry out its mandate as it represents the cornerstone of security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon;
- 5- *Condemns* all the criminal acts, armed movements and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese areas, causing death of innocent civilians; *rejects* all strife-inciting attempts, undermining coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability; *highlights* the need to combat extremism, intolerance, *Takfiri* ideology and interference in the Lebanese internal affairs, as well as full counter-terrorism cooperation and coordination by drying out its funding sources and to achieve cooperation in areas of information and expertise exchange as well as capacity building, prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and instigators of acts of violence and destruction which threaten peace and security and increase penalties on them, and pursue preemptive measures in this regard;
- 6- *Supports* Lebanon in its resistance to the constant Israeli aggressions, particularly the July 2006 aggression; *prays for* God's mercy be upon the souls of the Lebanese martyrs; *considers* the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the Israeli hostilities as a guarantor for Lebanon's future, security and stability; *designates* Israeli crimes as war crimes that require prosecution of perpetrators; *holds* Israel fully responsible for its aggressions entailing an obligation to make reparation for the Lebanese Republic and Lebanese citizens; *and welcomes* the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly concerning "Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores", most recently Resolution 72/209 issued by the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017, which forces Israel to pay financial compensation for the damages that Lebanon was afflicted to as a result of Israeli shelling of the Jiyeh Power Station during the July 2006 war;
- 7- *Condemns* Israeli incursions against the Lebanese sovereignty; land, sea and air including;
  - Israeli field actions to construct a separation cement wall along the Lebanese border with the occupied Palestine in the Western and Eastern parts, not just along the blue Line, which Lebanon does not consider as final border, but only a withdrawal line in the occupied Lebanese territories, which constitutes a flagrant infringement of the Lebanese territories and sovereignty, and a



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violation of Security Council Resolution 1701, and a provocative action that aim at altering land features and imposing a new fait accompli, thus threatening stability in Southern Lebanon and leading to grievous consequences;

- Israeli infiltration of the Lebanese society through propagation of agents and espionage networks that targeted an assassination attempt on the Lebanese territories;
- Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and economic rights to its territorial waters, exclusive economic zone, in addition to oil and gas resources located within its marine areas, exceeding more than 11 thousand violations during the last 11 years;
- The finite dimensional electronic warfare carried out by Israel against the Lebanese Republic through its conspicuous increase of the number of towers, antenna, monitoring, spying and surveillance devices for purposes of piracy and espionage against all the Lebanese communication and information networks,
- Israel's refusal to hand over full and accurate information and maps pertaining to the locations of all the unexploded ordnance, including the quantity and types of cluster bombs indiscriminately dropped over populated civilian areas during its 2006 summer incursion;

### 8- *The Council emphasizes;*

- The need to sustain the Lebanese unique multifaceted formula based on equality between Muslims and Christians, coexistence and dialogue among religions, tolerance and acceptance of the other; *and condemns* its blatant cultural opposite represented by abolitionist terrorist groups and their crimes committed against humanity that reproduce Israeli exclusionary policy based on state judaization, and hostile practices against Muslims and Christians,
- Praise for the initiative by the President of the Republic, General Michel Aoun submitted to the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly to support Lebanon's nomination to be a permanent centre for dialogue among different civilizations and religions; a United Nations institution,
- Its support to the Lebanese constitutional institutions to enhance Lebanon's Arab and international presence, spread of its civilization message and cultural diversity, particularly confronting Israel, safeguarding minorities as original and fundamental constituents of the social fabric of the countries of the region, and the need to preserve their rights from being targeted by terrorist groups and considering crimes perpetrated against them as crimes against humanity,
- Its support to the Lebanese constitutional institutions towards adherence to the constitution provisions that reject resettlement and adhere to the right of return of Palestinian refugees; and value the unequivocal and firm stance of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting the resettlement of the Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon; highlighting that States and international organizations must bear their full responsibilities with permanent and uninterrupted contributions to funding UNRWA, to continue funding the Nahr Al-Barid camp reconstruction, to settle the financial dues to the Lebanese Treasury (power and infrastructure consumption) and meet the due payment to private property owners, on which interim camps were established on the Lebanese territories;

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- The concern of the Lebanese government to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to shed light on the facts concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or reprisal attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,
  - Support the Lebanese Government's follow-up efforts on the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and the journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and holding officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.
- 9- *The Council welcomes:*
- Statement by the President of the Republic contained in the swearing-in speech confirming the unity of the Lebanese People, their adherence to preserve their civil peace that alienates them from the simmering tension in the region, and their commitment to respect the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof, in addition to Lebanon's adoption of an independent foreign policy based on the higher interests of Lebanon and respect for the international law, commending Baabda Document 2017 issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2017,
  - The efforts exerted by the Government and People of Lebanon towards the issue of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon despite its limited resources, and the need to assist and support Lebanon in this regard by sharing the burdens and numbers of displaced persons, and stopping the increase of them, stressing that their existence should be provisional in light of Lebanon's rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into host communities and its keen to address this issue as a top priority of proposals and solutions to the crisis in Syria, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence, and the need to seek, with every possible efforts, to ensure their return to their countries as soon as possible, commending the Lebanese Government's rigorous attempts to reduce the numbers of displaced Syrians on Lebanese territories, ensure safety of the Lebanese and Syrians and to reduce the burdens placed on the people of Lebanon and its economy, particularly in view of the imminent social, economic and security outbreak that threatens its existence,
  - The Lebanese Government's efforts that aim at consolidating Macro-economic and monetary stability, and its commitment towards the immediate address of the deeply-rooted problems, from which all the Lebanese people suffer,
  - The Lebanese government's vision that associates achievement of economic growth and the improvement and expansion of the social, health and educational safety net for all the Lebanese,
  - The Lebanese Government's adoption of procedures pertaining to oil exploration and excavation licensing, exercising its sovereign right to investment in its natural resources, rejecting and denouncing Israeli threat to Lebanon through prevention from exercising its sovereignty over its territorial waters, claiming that "Block 9" of its national water belongs to Israel, in contradiction to the facts documented by Lebanon at the competent

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international authorities, proving that this Block is an integral part of the Lebanese territorial waters,

- The Lebanese Government's efforts to establish the law and institution state through a general national anti-corruption strategy, enhancing independence of the judiciary, the role of supervisory agencies and adhering to encourage the role of women in the political and public arena,
- The constant and vigorous efforts exerted by the Arab League Secretary-General to support the Lebanese Republic, in consultation with the Arab States, the Lebanese constitutional institutions and different political powers to consolidate stability and to enhance sustainable economic growth in Lebanon, so as to preserve its unity, security and stability, to be therefore capable of facing the challenges.

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**Situation Development in Syria**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level convened at the General Secretariat Headquarters in Cairo on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 714 issued by 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session in Dhahran on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, and all the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8238 by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016, and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Statements on the situation in Syria,
- *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations they are subjected to that threaten their existence and the lives of innocent citizens,
- *Reaffirming* its full commitment to support the Syrian people's aspirations for freedom, justice and equality, their firm right to elect the regime which meets their aspirations in restoring peace and security throughout Syria,
- *Commending* the international efforts exerted to create the appropriate and conducive conditions to resume the negotiations process between the Opposition and the Syrian government in order to form a transitional governing body with full executive powers, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué issued of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012 and Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria, all of which aim at achieving the aspirations of the Syrian people with all their components and factions,
- 1- *Reaffirms* its firm position regarding the preservation of Syria's unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;
- 2- *Emphasizes* its firm position that the only possible solution to the crisis in Syria is the political solution based on engaging all Syrian parties in order to meet the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and communiqués issued in this regard, particularly Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene Geneva meetings to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria; *and calls on* the League of Arab States to cooperate with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella to end the conflict and to establish peace and security across Syria;
- 3- *Expresses grave concern over* the implications of the continued military operations and breaches of the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Syria, despite the Ceasefire

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- Agreement of 29<sup>th</sup> December 2016; *calls on* the parties, that have not adhered to the agreement implementation to abide by sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism according to relevant Security Council resolutions; *welcomes*, in this regard, Security Council Resolution 2336 of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 that demanded ceasefire in Syria; *commends* the international efforts exerted to sustain ceasefire, as an important step to achieve political solution according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué and the Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *condemns* the recent grave military escalation and foreign interference in Syria; *requests* the Turkish side to withdraw its military forces from Afrin, which would support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria;
- 4- *Warns that* any military action in Idlib Governorate shall have catastrophic consequences on more than three million Syrian citizens, half of which are displaced persons; *and calls upon* the concerned parties to abide by the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Idlib;
  - 5- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the period of 22<sup>nd</sup>- 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2017, which succeeded in forming a Unified Syrian Opposition Delegation with its three platforms (Riyadh, Cairo and Moscow) to participate, under the umbrella of the Syrian Negotiation Commission in Geneva negotiations and the Constitutional Commission meetings to be invited by the United Nations with a view to achieving the desired political solution for the crisis in Syria through a political process led by the Syrians, based on the implementation of Geneva (I) Communiqué, the communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and relevant Security Council resolutions; *calls on* the United Nations Envoy to Syria, Mr. Staffan de Mistura to convene the Constitutional Commission meetings as soon as possible; *and values* the positive response by the Syrian Negotiation Commission representing the Syrian Opposition and announcing willingness to participate in the Constitutional Commission meetings;
  - 6- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the Arab member of the Security Council, the most recent of which was its role in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden in adopting Resolution 2401 of 24<sup>th</sup> February 2018, which demands all parties to cease hostilities across Syria without delay for at least 30 consecutive days, to enable humanitarian aid deliveries to people in need in besieged locations without any restriction, as well as adopting the five points plan of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and urging all parties to the conflict to implement it; *calls upon* all concerned parties to abide by this Resolution and to the immediate ceasefire across Syria; *and welcomes* the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 2393 of 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017, submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning renewal of the authorization for humanitarian access to Syria;
  - 7- *Takes note of* the efforts exerted to sustain ceasefire within the framework of Astana meetings, including the De-escalation Zones Agreement concluded by the Fourth Round of Astana meetings on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017; *welcomes* the Egyptian efforts to conclude two agreements to establish de-escalation zones in Eastern Ghouta in rural Damascus and North rural Homs in July 2017 to stop the bloodshed of the Syrian people and to accelerate access to humanitarian aid; *urges* the guarantors of

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the Agreement to abide by its implementation and to remove all the foreign armed militia from the Syrian territories, so as to help support and ensure success of the UN-brokered negotiation course in Geneva; *also welcomes* the signing of the Amman Agreement to support ceasefire in southwest Syria between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2017 to create de-escalation zones in Southern Syria, as a step towards achieving full cessation of hostilities and reaching a political agreement accepted by the Syrian people that preserves sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *emphasizes*, in this regard, the obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria, to reject any arrangements which may threaten this principle; *expresses grave concern over* the displacement operations and the demographic change occurring in Syria; *and stresses* that any measures undertaken in this regard must be provisional;

- 8- *Urges* the International Support Group for Syria to intensify its efforts, to continue its endeavours to implement Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, the Vienna Communiqués issued by the International Support Group for Syria on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2015, 14<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and 17<sup>th</sup> May 2016 respectively, as well as the Munich Communiqué of 11<sup>th</sup> February 2016, to abide by the agreed principles and mechanisms in these communiqués, particularly sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism, providing humanitarian assistance, and to create conducive conditions to resume the UN-brokered negotiations in Geneva, that aim at creation of a transitional governing body with full executive powers;
- 9- *Condemns and denounces* the brutal bombardment with internationally prohibited chemical weapons in Khan Sheikhoun in rural Idlib on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017; *expresses grave concern over* the information indicating the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all the operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly with chemical weapons, which constitute a war crime, barbarous act and violation of international law and international humanitarian law; *and demands* to bring all perpetrators or those engaged in this crime to international justice;
- 10- *Deplores* the terrorist acts and crimes committed against civilians across Syria by terrorist organizations and groups i.e. Da'esh and Al-Nusra Front associated with Al-Qaida and other terrorist groups;
- 11- *Requests* the Arab Group in Geneva to closely coordinate with the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights to take all the necessary actions to stop the continuous violations of human rights perpetrated by the Syrian regime, including the provision of the necessary protection for children and women and prevent targeting hospitals and civil institutions in accordance with international humanitarian law;
- 12- *Commends* the role of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State Kuwait for hosting the First, Second and Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference in 2013, 2014 and 2015; and *requests* donor countries to urgently meet the pledges undertaken at these Conferences, as well as the conferences held in London (2016), Brussels (2017), and Brussels 2 (2018), particularly providing the necessary assistance for Syria's neighbouring countries

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- and other Arab States that host displaced persons and Syrian refugees so as to help them bear these burdens in areas of relief operations and urgent humanitarian assistance, in preparation for their dignified and safe return to Syria;
- 13- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue his consultations and contacts with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to Syria and different concerned parties to intensify the exerted efforts to create a conducive environment for the Geneva negotiation rounds in a view to endorsing transitional political solution to the crisis in Syria, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and relevant Security Council resolutions;
  - 14- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue exerting efforts and consultations with different regional and international actors concerned with the situation in Syria and to submit the outcome of such efforts to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

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- The State of Qatar has recorded its reservation over the terms of paragraph (3), which begin with (and requests the Turkish side to withdraw its military forces from Afrin, which would support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria).
  - NOTE: Lebanon emphasizes the policy of dissociation from internal conflicts in brotherly Arab countries, and calls for adopting consensus political solutions for

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preserving the unity, sovereignty and stability of Arab countries and meeting the aspirations of their peoples.

### Situation Development in Libya

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolution 715 issued by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level convened in Dhahran, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018,
  - Its previous resolutions, most recently Resolution 8239 issued by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
  - Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Reaffirms* adherence to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, rejection of any sort of external interference; *and supports* the efforts and measures taken by the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government to safeguard peace, to undermine terrorist groups activities, to establish the sovereignty of the State over all its territories, and to protect its borders and sustain its resources and assets;
- 2- *Calls for* an inclusive political solution for the crisis in Libya; *emphasizes* support for full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015, as the only reference for the political solution in Libya; *welcomes*, once again, the United Nations Strategy and Action Plan submitted by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ghassan Salamé to resolve the crisis in Libya; *and calls upon* the House of Representatives, the High Council of State to abide by the implementation of the agreed commitment and to accelerate holding a meeting for the House of Representatives in a view to adopting the draft law of the referendum on the constitution that would eventually lead to conducting the presidential and parliamentary elections shortly;
- 3- *Reaffirms* the need to abide by the outcomes of the political dialogue brokered by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Libya; *urges*, in this regard, the House of Representatives and the Council of State to bear their historical responsibilities towards the Libyan people, and to accelerate the agreement on the legal frameworks to unify all military and economic sovereign State institutions, all of which lead to ending the division and achieving stability in Libya;
- 4- *Calls for* enhancing the administration of the Libyan frozen funds in foreign banks and all Libyan assets for the benefit of the Libyan people and to meet their needs, in coordination with the Presidential Council, in accordance with Security Council relevant resolutions: Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 (2011) and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973 (2011); *and supports* Libya's endeavours to amend or interpret these resolutions effectively;



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- 5- *Continues* providing political and financial support for the Presidential Council of Libya's National Unity Government as the only legitimate government in Libya to overcome the persisting difficulties encountering the performance of its functions and to refrain from providing any support or communication with other parallel bodies; *and calls upon* all States to provide urgent assistance for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, to restore support, rehabilitation and alliance of national civil and military institutions and to abide by relevant Security Council resolutions, most recently Resolution 2259 of 2015 and Resolution 2278 of 2016;
- 6- *Expresses deep concern over* security challenges and terrorist threats facing Libya and neighbouring countries, particularly during the recent period; *condemns*, in this regard, the terrorist attack that targeted the High National Elections Commission in Tripoli on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2018, which is an attempt to prevent the achievement of the constitutional entitlements and to undermine the efforts aiming to restore stability in Libya, and also the terrorist attacks on different Libyan cities during the past period, most recent of which are the horrendous attack that targeted the National Oil Corporation in Tripoli on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018, the explosion that took place at Gamal Abdel-Nasser Street in Benghazi on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018 and the attack on Al-Kaam checkpoint on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2018, as well as the recent attacks by outlaw armed groups with heavy weapons who targeted the environs of the capital Tripoli in the midst of secure residential districts, which resulted in killing more than 60 persons, mostly children, hundreds of injuries, displacement of dozens of families, and consequently increasing the numbers of displaced persons, all of which constitute terrorist crimes against peaceful citizens, urging to reaffirm that the Council and the League of Arab States support the Libyan people and every effort aiming to eradicate the terrorist groups activities that threaten the security and stability of Libya and safeguard peace and security in society;
- 7- *Urges* the Security Council to partially lift the embargo imposed on arms export to ensure that the presidential guard, counter terrorism forces, the coast guard and border protection forces are armed and well equipped under the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government;
- 8- *Appreciates* the briefing made by the United Nations Envoy to Libya, Mr. Ghassan Salamé before the Security Council on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2018 "the unified, determined and vocal position of the Security Council Members, is what the Libyans need to hear, if the citizens of this country are to enjoy the peace and tranquility they are desperately looking for";
- 9- *Calls on* the Presidential Council, the House of Representatives, the High Council of State, the Central Bank of Libya and other Libyan national economic institutions to seek agreement and implementation of solutions to address Libya's economic problems; *and takes note of* Rome Communiqué on Libya issued on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2016;
- 10- *Condemns* the constant attacks on Libya's oil ports and facilities; *emphasizes* the need to abide by all pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and the Council of the League of Arab States concerning rejection and condemnation of illicit export of oil and petroleum products; *affirms* that the National Oil Corporation in Tripoli is the only legitimate entity responsible for managing oil according to the

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- applicable mechanisms and laws; *and supports* all the relevant and necessary measures aiming to reinforce the authority of the National Unity Government over Libyan economic institutions;
- 11- *Underlines* the role of the League of Arab States and the Quartet proposed by the Secretary-General to coordinate the endeavours exerted by the League of Arab States with the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union; *and commends* the outcome of the Quartet's fourth meeting convened on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Cairo;
  - 12- *Commends* the role of Libya's neighbouring countries; *calls upon* these countries to continue providing support to advance the political settlement process in Libya, in a view to safeguarding its unity and territorial integrity, protecting its citizens and achieving peace and stability, in coordination with the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government; *welcomes*, in this regard, Sudan's decision to host the next ministerial meeting of Libya's neighbouring countries; *and hails* the efforts of Arab States, whether the countries that had brokered the meetings of inter-Libyan national dialogue, or those that participated in the meetings aiming to achieve the political settlement of the crisis in Libya;
  - 13- *Welcomes*, once again, the outcome of the coordinating meetings of the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt, most recently the meeting convened in Algeria on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2018, in view of the Tunisian initiative launched by HE President of the Tunisian Republic, Beji Caid Essebsi on the political solution through comprehensive dialogue and national reconciliation in Libya; which has become a Tripartite Initiative to support the comprehensive political settlement in Libya in order to create a conducive environment to engage all the different Libyan parties in a UN-brokered inter-Libyan national dialogue, based on the Skhirat Political Agreement of 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015;
  - 14- *Welcomes* the meetings hosted by the Arab Republic of Egypt that aimed at discussing unification of the military institution; *emphasizes*, in this regard, the need to encourage the integration of the Libyan forces under the civilian leadership of the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government as a sole solution to restore stability and peace in Libya; *and commends* the Cairo meetings aiming to achieve convergence of visions between the representatives of Libyan cities;
  - 15- *Takes note of* the outcome of the Meetings of the African Union High-level Committee on Libya which includes Libya's member neighbouring countries, most recently the Committee's fourth meeting convened in Addis Ababa on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2018;
  - 16- *Urges* the Member States for their active participation and contribution to improve the humanitarian situation in Libya through the UN urgent humanitarian response plan to support Libya, in coordination with and under supervision of the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government;
  - 17- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his contacts and consultations with the UN Secretary-General Representative, the different Libyan parties and Libya's neighbouring countries; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance the role of the League of Arab States to overcome the persisting difficulties impeding the implementation of the UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in the Kingdom of Morocco.

**Situation Development in Yemen**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Emphasizes* its continued support to the constitutional legitimacy, led by HE President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, and all actions undertaken by the legitimate government aiming to normalization of the situation, ending the coup and restoring security and stability to all the Yemeni provinces;
- 2- *Abides by* safeguarding the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
- 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni government position and its adherence to the three agreed terms of reference: the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 and other relevant international resolutions so as to achieve an inclusive political settlement in Yemen;
- 4- *Commends* the Yemeni Government cooperation and consent to the international proposals aiming for securing safe and smooth flow of humanitarian and relief assistance and commercial goods, including the Yemeni Government welcome of the proposals submitted by the international Envoy on securing Al-Hudaydah Port out of the militia's control, ensuring that no funds are diverted from customs revenues for war purposes, to be diverted instead to payment of salaries and meeting the needs of the citizens; *and condemns* the rejection of the Houthis to all these proposals, and their disregard of the critical humanitarian conditions of the Yemeni people;
- 5- *Denounces* the obstinacy of the Houthi coup group and its continued refusal of the options for peace in Yemen, through failure to attend and participate in the consultations called for by the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy to Yemen Mr. Martin Griffiths, which was scheduled to be conducted in Geneva on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2018, emphasizing the unwillingness of the Houthi coup group to engage in the peace process, while the Council appreciates the legitimate government commitment to attend and positively deal with the options for peace to move towards the restoration of the State of Yemen, the establishment of a lasting peace and ending the suffering of the Yemeni people;
- 6- *Condemns* all human rights violations perpetrated by the Houthis coup forces, acts of killing, kidnapping, forced disappearance, house bombings, children recruitment,

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- use of schools and hospitals for military purposes, the continued siege by coup militias of the city of Taiz for three years, the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, killing unarmed civilians, plunder of humanitarian and relief aids, the systematic destruction of health institutions and posing constriction for health workers, all of which resulted in the spread of disease, epidemic and severe shortage of food, medicine and medical care;
- 7- *Supports* counter-terrorism and extremism efforts exerted by the Yemeni Government; *emphasizes* that the coup had provided conducive environment for the emergence of extremist terrorist groups whose approaches and goals are in line with coup militias; *and stresses* that ending the coup and restoring constitutional authorities of the State ensures conclusion of the war against extremism and terrorism;
  - 8- *Condemns* the Iranian support of the Houthis, undermining the political process endeavours, and hindering the international efforts to end the cycle of violence, terrorism and war in Yemen, through weapon smuggling, turning the areas controlled by the Houthis to missile launch platform against the neighboring countries, and threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which is negatively reflected on the security and stability of Yemen, the neighboring countries and the region in general, and is considered a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216;
  - 9- *Rejects* the claims and allegations contained in the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Yemen issued on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2018, and all its conclusions, recommendations and attached annexes; *and condemns* that the legitimate government of Yemen and countries of the Coalition Supporting Legitimacy in Yemen are held the responsibility for the dispute in Yemen by the UN Panel of Experts, however, the report ignores the real causes for the conflict, which represented in the pro-Iranian Houthi militias coup against the legitimate government in Yemen, as well as Iran's negative role and its interference in prolonging the conflict in Yemen;
  - 10- *Calls on* the international community and relevant United Nations organs to provide substantive and technical support to Yemen in the area of human rights, according to the requirements and needs identified by the legitimate government of Yemen, and to provide the necessary support to the Yemen National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights in a view to fulfilling its mandate and commitments in accordance with the Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its amendments;
  - 11- *Calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy to pressure the coup forces for the immediate and unconditional release of detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, in particular journalists and activists;
  - 12- *Emphasizes* that the security of the Red Sea is an integral part of the Arab national security and that navigation in Bab Al-Mandab Strait constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security; *and condemns* the naval mines planted by the Houthi militia targeting merchant ships and oil tankers, almost causing an environmental catastrophes;

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- 13- *Urges* donor countries to immediately meet the pledges they assumed towards Yemen at the Humanitarian Response Conference held in Geneva in April 2018;
- 14- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the humanitarian role of King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Centre for Humanitarian Aid and Relief in Yemen, for its recent adoption of the "Pore" Demining Project with an amount of USD 40 million, and to the State of Kuwait for fulfillment of its full obligations announced in the Geneva Conference for supporting humanitarian situation in Yemen for 2018 with an amount of USD 250 million; *thanks and appreciates* the United Arab Emirates' role in supporting the relief and humanitarian assistance programmes, as well as rehabilitation of infrastructure and services in the liberated areas; *and commends* the assistance and support provided to the Republic of Yemen by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Sudan, the Republic of Djibouti, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and all Arab States;
- 15- *Thanks and appreciates* the State of Kuwait's role in hosting and facilitating the Yemeni political process and its role in supporting the efforts exerted to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen, based on the three agreed terms of reference.

**(R. 8293 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* previous Summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 720 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018 concerning Iran's occupation of the three Arab Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf,
- *Emphasizing* previous statements and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8241 by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
  - 1- *Highlights* absolute and full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; *and supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by the United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
  - 2- *Deplores* the continued attempts of the Iranian government to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands, violating the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and thereby undermining security and stability in the region and threatening international peace and security;
  - 3- *Condemns* the construction of housing facilities by the Iranian government with an aim to settle Iranian citizens in the three occupied UAE Islands;
  - 4- *Denounces* the Iranian military maneuvers in the three occupied UAE Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, their territorial waters, airspace territory, continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the three Islands which form an integral part of the United Arab Emirates; *and demands* Iran to stop such violations and provocative acts, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign State, and do not contribute to confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region and jeopardize security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;
  - 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices in the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island; *and demands* Iran to remove these illegal establishments and to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;
  - 6- *Denounces and condemns* the visits of the Senior Officials to the three occupied UAE Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa); *deplores* all the hostile measures taken by Iran, considering them as a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories, as well as being inconsistent with the

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- efforts and endeavours exerted to reach a peaceful settlement in this regard; *and calls on* Iran to refrain from practicing such escalated provocative acts and to endorse constructive stances that enhance trust building in order to reach a just solution for the issue of the three occupied UAE Islands;
- 7- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied Islands: Greater and the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
  - 8- *Calls, once again, on* the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three UAE Islands, to desist from imposing a fait accompli by force, to stop building any facilities on the Islands with the aim of changing their demographic and population composition, to call off all these procedures and to remove all the establishments previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and allegations void with no legal standing and do not impair the firm right of the United Arab Emirates to its three Islands, inconsistent with the provisions of international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention; *and demands* Iran to resolve the present dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the rules and principles of international law, including the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;
  - 9- *Hopes that* the Islamic Republic of Iran reconsiders its stance rejecting a peaceful solution to the issue of the three occupied UAE Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
  - 10- *Demands* Iran to render its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States, to promote dialogue and to renounce tension, by taking practical and concrete steps in both word and deed, to respond genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the President of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by referral to the International Court of Justice for confidence building measures and enhancing security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region;
  - 11- *Ensures* 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;
  - 12- *Decides to* inform the United Nations Secretary-General and the Security Council President of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and the United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;
  - 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and to submit a report to the Council's next ordinary session.

**(R. 8294 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 722 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Dhahran Summit on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, and its Resolutions adopted at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8242 issued by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 concerning condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Arab League Member States to request the Turkish side (under bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, in implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015, and to address these issues within their contacts with the Turkish side;
  - 3- *Calls upon* the Member States to request the Turkish government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and to refrain from these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
  - 4- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi government in the measures taken thereof, in accordance with relevant principles of international law that aim for the Turkish government withdrawal of its forces from Iraqi territories, thus consolidating sovereignty of the government of Iraq over its entire territories;
  - 5- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue follow-up on implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and to submit a detailed report on his endeavours in this regard to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council;
  - 6- *Reaffirms* the resumption of the Security Council Arab member to follow up the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary procedures thereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.



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The State of Qatar has recorded its reservation to this resolution.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
    - The recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
    - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
  - *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
  - *Recalling* resolutions issued by the Council of the league of Arab States at both Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan, in addition to, the full Arab solidarity with the Republic of Sudan in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, rejecting any interference in its internal affairs;
- 1- *Welcomes* the vigorous endeavours exerted by the Sudanese Government towards enhancing and supporting peace, security and stability in Sudan, including the efforts made to enforce the national dialogue outcomes; *commends* the resolution issued by HE President of the Republic of Sudan in last April to release all political detainees in support of the national dialogue process; *and values* the role of weapons collection initiative in different provinces of Sudan, which contributed to enhancing peace, security and stability in Darfur;
  - 2- *Appreciates* the significant role of Sudan in the region, particularly the efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government in hosting and facilitating peace negotiations between the groups in the Republic of South Sudan, which culminated by signing the South Sudan's Security Arrangements Agreement on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2018, as well as the power-sharing and ending the civil war agreement on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2018;
  - 3- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government to remove Sudan from the American list of State Sponsors of Terrorism, in light of the declared and repeated recognition and commendation of regional and international entities, including the U.S. Administration, of the Sudanese Government's counter-terrorism efforts;
  - 4- *Welcomes* the Arab Parliament's plan to remove Sudan from the list of State Sponsors of Terrorism; *values* the efforts exerted by the Chairman of the Arab Parliament, Dr. Meshaal bin Fahm Al-Salmi which culminated by the meeting of the Committee for implementation of the Arab Parliament plan convened last July; *and urges* the concerned Arab authorities to provide all the necessary forms of financial and political support for the implementation of the action plan;

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- 5- *Commends* the enforcement of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; *renews* its call for all armed movements to join the national dialogue and peace process, requesting the international community to provide every support in this regard; *values* the tireless and ongoing endeavours made by the Sudanese government to address issues of displacement, demobilization, reintegration, rehabilitation, peaceful coexistence and reconciliation programmes in Darfur; *and calls upon* the Arab States and the Secretariat General to provide the financial and technical support in this regard;
- 6- *Supports* the vision of the government of Sudan to enforce UNAMID exit strategy in Darfur, proposed within the framework of the joint working group comprised of the government of Sudan, the African Union and the United Nations, in light of relevant resolutions of the African Union and the Security Council, particularly Security Council Resolution 2429 on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2018, provided for taking effective measures to gradually reduce "UNAMID" troops for the Mission's exit and liquidation by 2020; *supports* Sudan's vision of the Darfur Development Strategy that calls for supporting development plans, early recovery and maintaining peace and security in Darfur; *and calls upon* the international community to provide the necessary fund from the UNAMID annual budget and the United Nations funds and various Committees;
- 7- *Commends* the continued efforts exerted by the joint mechanism, comprised of the government of Sudan and the League of Arab States to follow up and implement Arab development and humanitarian projects in Darfur and across Sudan; *and calls upon* the Arab States to continue providing financial and technical support to continue its development activities in Sudan;
- 8- *Commends* the ongoing efforts exerted to organize the Arab conference for reconstruction and development support in Sudan in the near future, pursuant to Resolution 685 adopted by the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Amman Arab Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017; *and calls on* the Secretariat General and the Arab funding institutions to hold workshops and meetings to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of this conference;
- 9- *Supports* the Sudanese Government's efforts to cancel its external debts, and to accelerate Sudan's benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; *and urges*, once again the Member States, creditor Arab Funds and the Secretariat General to cooperate, in this regard, with the Government of Sudan so as to lift the burden of these debts and to encourage the Sudanese economy;
- 10- *Supports* the efforts exerted by Sudan to join the World Trade Organization in a view to achieving the necessary economic stabilization through its integration with the World Trade;
- 11- *Appreciates* the ongoing significant efforts undertaken by the government of Sudan to combat illegal immigration and human trafficking and hosting large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, particularly from the Republic of South Sudan, etc.; *and requests* the Arab States and the Secretariat General to support the Sudanese endeavours in this regard;
- 12- *Calls on* the Arab States, the Arab financing and investment funds and specialized Arab organizations to implement the initiative on agricultural investment and

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achievement of Arab food security, launched by HE President of the Republic of Sudan, Omar Hassan Ahmad Al-Bashir, affirmed by Sharm El-Sheikh Summit, as one of the pillars of the Arab national security, and to develop specific plans to be achieved by the executive mechanism approved by Amman Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017;

- 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide periodic reports on implementation of this resolution.

**(R. 8296 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

Support Federal Republic of Somalia

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard,
  - 1- *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the Somali national reconciliation process and the continued process of building and enhancing State institutions led by the Somali Government, particularly supporting the implementation of the Somali National Development Plan;
  - 2- *Commends* the steady improvement of the political and security situation in Somalia; *appreciates* the significant role of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in ensuring close cooperation with the Somali National Army to enhance the security situation, particularly the key role of the Djiboutian forces operating within the Mission; *and condemns* the criminal and terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabaab Group against the Somali people, their Government and the regional and international missions operating in Somalia;
  - 3- *Emphasizes* the tireless efforts in order to protect the Federal Republic of Somalia, its security, regional sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; *and requests* the Arab Member States to provide all forms of support to the Somali government to ensure safety of its air and maritime space, in a way that stresses its unity and enhances its sovereignty against external interference attempts aiming to the partition of its territories;
  - 4- *Calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat General to provide political, financial and technical support to the Somali State institutions, including the federal Government, the Legislative Council's two Chambers, the People and the Senate, to enable them to continue making progress on the political and security levels and to help re-building State institutions, conclusion of the Provisional Constitution review, consolidation of a federal system, increasing transparency and accountability, reform of the security sector, accelerating economic recovery, establishing political parties and coordinating with the UN Mission to Somalia to this end;
  - 5- *Commends* the ongoing cooperation between the Secretariat General and the government of the Federal Republic of Somalia for financing and supporting phase I of the Arabization of the Somali constitution and relevant laws; *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General to provide the necessary technical

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- and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali government to complete the Arabization of the Somali constitution and relevant laws;
- 6- *Calls on* the Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military and security institutions and to increase efforts aimed at enhancing capabilities of Somalia's security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops in Somalia; *and appreciates* the ongoing Arab endeavours and assistance exerted at bilateral level in this regard;
  - 7- *Requests* the Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to fully cooperate with the Federal Somali Government in order to provide every possible support to address the drought crisis in Somalia and the Horn of Africa, urging prompt action to prevent the severe consequences of the drought which threatens lives, destroys the economy, peace, security and stability in the country; *and thanks* the Arab States that provided financial and in-kind support to Somalia to confront drought;
  - 8- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordinating Arab endeavours towards addressing risks of drought through cooperation with the Somalia Ministry of Water Resources, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, the Council of Arab Ministers of Health and the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, the Arab Council for Water, in addition to the concerned United Nations organizations and agencies, the World Bank and its pertinent initiatives, particularly the World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, and to design a technical Arab action plan to support water resources in Somalia and means to coordinate efforts to identify the most vulnerable and affected regions in Somalia, and capacity-building and flexibility means to address the risks of drought; *and welcomes* the current cooperation between the Secretariat General and the Somali Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Arab Council for Water, the Center For Environment and Development For the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) to prepare a project on the provision of technical support for the water sector in areas of water resources management, institutional enhancement and planning;
  - 9- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 626 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Sharm El-Sheikh on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2015, which was also emphasized by Amman Summit Resolution 684 on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and Dhahran Summit Resolution 718 on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018 concerning "the provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of US\$ 10 million for a period of one year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat General to support the Somali government budget programme so as to be able to establish and manage its effective institutions and to implement security and stability programmes, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services;
  - 10- *Thanks* the States that settled their contribution to "Support for Somalia" account; *and calls upon* the Member States that have not settled their contributions to meet their pledges in implementation of the Arab League Summit resolutions;

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- 11- *Calls on* the Member States to cancel the debts imposed on the Federal Republic of Somalia to support its economy and to benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; *expresses gratitude to* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the cancellation of Somalia's debts; *calls upon* the Secretariat General to coordinate its cooperation with the Somali Government and relevant international bodies to this end, in conformity with recently agreed commitments between the Government of Somalia and the international financial institutions concerning the short and long-term economic reform priorities; *and welcomes* the endeavours exerted in this regard, most recently Resolution of the 101<sup>st</sup> Session of the Economic and Social Council regarding the convening of a technical workshop with the participation of the relevant joint Arab action institutions to support Somalia's efforts with the international financial institutions with a view to cancel its external debts;
- 12- *Requests* the Secretariat General in cooperation with the government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and in coordination with Arab and international financial and investment institutions to take the necessary measures for convening a high level technical meeting, with the participation of officials from Somali government, as well as relevant Arab funds and organizations in a view to providing coordinated Arab support to the Somali Development Plan (2017-2019) and technical support to the Somali efforts exerted to lift the burden of external debts;
- 13- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host a conference for supporting education sector in Somalia; *calls upon* the Arab Member States to effectively participate in this conference, particularly the Ministries concerned with education in order to support the Somali education process and to contribute to the dissemination of Arabic language in Somali schools and education curricula; *and requests* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the Secretariat General in this regard;
- 14- *Calls on* specialized Arab organizations, Arab funds, specialized Ministerial Councils and the Secretariat General to provide every support to the Somali Government and to contribute to alleviating the suffering of the Somali people, including submission of Arab physicians and experts in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields, and in response to the Somali Government's request to continue Phase II of the reconstruction of the National Library in the Somali capital Mogadishu; *welcomes* the efforts of the Secretariat General to this end; *appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects i.e. hospitals, schools, etc. with commendable finance from specialized Arab Ministerial Councils; *and requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Somali Government, the Council of Arab Ministers of Health and the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs to provide forms of in-kind, technical and financial support to Somalia, and to conduct a field visit to Somalia in support for the Arab development efforts in health and social areas and to highlight the Arab support provided to the Government and people of Somalia;
- 15- *Requests* the League of Arab States to enhance its consultations and coordination of efforts with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the United Nations organizations concerned with humanitarian relief and delivery of relief aids in

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- Somalia; *and calls upon* the Arab States and the Secretariat General to provide the necessary financial and technical support so as to assist the Somali Government to meet the growing humanitarian needs and to cater for the influx of Yemeni refugees to Somalia, in addition to the return of Somalis from Kenya and Yemen;
- 16- *Supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the dumping of toxic waste off the Somali coast, all of which constitute crimes that threaten the health of Somali people, depriving them from their natural resources and affecting the safety of the coasts of a number of riparian Arab countries of the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea;
- 17- *Condemns* piracy operations off the Coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden; *underlines* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to counter these operations and coordinate with the ongoing international efforts to combat them and prosecute their perpetrators; *rejects* any attempt aiming to the internationalization of the Red Sea waters; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into account the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
- 18- *Calls on* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open missions in the Federal Republic of Somalia;
- 19- *Requests* the Secretariat General in cooperation with concerned Somali entities to provide health sector needs, firefighting and environment sanitation services through purchase of two fire vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiation laboratory equipment, funding the transfer of physicians of specialties required in Somalia, and the allocation of ambulance vehicles and medical equipment for Somalia, expenses of which to be deducted from “Support for Somalia” bank account at the League of Arab States;
- 20- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards contributing to the Somali reconciliation and Somali people relief; *expresses appreciation* for the Secretariat General delegations that visit Somalia with an aim to enhance the Arab presence thereof; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report on this matter to the Council at its next session.

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**Support for the Federal Republic of  
Comoros**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Federal Republic of Comoros,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute concern for the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Comoros;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* the identity of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island; *decides* not to recognize the results of the referendum that took place in France on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte and converting it into a French province; *and considers* the procedures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal, void and do not entail any rights or obligations;
  - 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and cooperation with regional and international organizations to support the demands and positions of the Comorian Government concerning the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
  - 4- *Emphasizes* the support for the Republic of the Comoros in the constitutional reform process, following the success of the referendum held on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2018; *and calls for* contribution to the renaissance and development policy, which the country is aiming to achieve by 2030;
  - 5- *Expresses gratitude to* the joint cooperation between the League of Arab States, the African Union and the Government of the Republic of Comoros for the promotion of civil peace and political stability in the country;
  - 6- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted for the implementation of the outcomes and commitments of the Arab Conference for the Support of Development and Investment in Comoros, held in Doha on 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> March 2010; *and calls on* the Member States for further investments in priority development areas for the Comorian Government;
  - 7- *Thanks* the Member States that provided financial and development support to the Federal Republic of Comoros through "Support for Comoros" banking account at the Secretariat General; *and calls upon* other Member States to support the Federal Republic of the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
  - 8- *Requests* the Ministries of Education in the Arab States and joint Arab action organizations concerned with education to provide the necessary technical

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- assistance to the Comorian Education Ministry; *supports* the nascent National University in Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to coordinate and cooperate with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to achieve these goals;
- 9- *Calls on* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to address the issue of foreign debts of the Federal Republic of the Comoros, as a contribution to peace and development in the country;
  - 10- *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States which support the Comorian diplomatic missions, particularly those accredited to the Arab States and international and regional organizations;
  - 11- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support for stability and development in the Federal Republic of Comoros; *and submits* a report, in this regard, to the next ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8298 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Peaceful Resolution of Djibouti-Eritrea Conflict**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity of the Republic of Djibouti; *and rejects* any aggression against it;
  - 2- *Calls, once again, for* respecting the principles of good-neighbourliness and the inviolability of post-colonial borders;
  - 3- *Urges* the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea to resolve the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute that broke out in February 2008 in Ras Doumeira, through direct negotiations or agreed international arbitration mechanisms, so as to avoid any implications on the sovereignty of Djibouti and the security and peace of the Horn of Africa region in general, so that the relations between the two neighbouring countries are positively reflected;
  - 4- *Highly commends* the outcomes of the important visit made by the high level government delegation of Eritrea; composed of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Presidential Adviser, accompanied by two Foreign Ministers of the Federal Republic of Somalia and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to Djibouti on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2018, and its positive statements that highlight the need to normalize relations between the two brotherly countries and settle any border disputes, so as to enhance security and stability in the two countries and the Horn of Africa;
  - 5- *Supports* border demarcation efforts between the two neighbouring countries and the normalization of relations; *and welcomes* the call for exerting good offices to peacefully resolve border dispute between the two countries, made by the Republic of Djibouti to the United Nations Secretary-General at the meeting of the Security Council on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2018, which shall normalize relations and enhance security and stability in the Horn of Africa;
  - 6- *Requests* the Eritrean side to immediately and unconditionally release the remaining Djiboutian prisoners of war and missing persons detained in Eritrean prisons;
  - 7- *Welcomes* the final joint statement issued by the consultative meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States (the Peace and Security Council at that time) and the African Union (the Peace and Security Council) on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2010 on the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea;
  - 8- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the developments of the matter, and to submit his report to the next session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level.

**Support Iraq's Demands for Water Quotas from  
Neighbouring Countries**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
  - *Recalling* the Resolution issued by the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Amman Summit (2017) and Paragraph 5 of Resolution 8189 by the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017 at Ministerial Level on supporting the efforts exerted by the Iraqi Government to achieve security and stability and to reconstruct liberated areas from Da'esh terrorist group in preparation for the return of displaced persons to their homes,
  - *Emphasizing* the importance of water for human, animal and plant life, its contribution to the efforts exerted for peace and sustainable development of States, and its direct impact on the return of displaced persons to their homes,
  - *Underlining* the States' right to ensure the achievement of their national security, of which water is an integral part, by all available means in order to avoid friction and its accompanying developments that could become political and military dispute, as a result of the conflict over water resources;
  - *Reaffirming* Resolutions 7871 and 7935 issued by the 143<sup>th</sup> and 144<sup>th</sup> Sessions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level respectively,
- 1- *Supports* Iraq's Government endeavours towards finding durable solution for the problem of water flow provided from Turkey and Iran to feed the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and to reach a just agreement on water-sharing of these rivers, which their water supplies will decline by one third after the filling the Ilisu Dam, causing a dire crisis affecting one of the best fertile soils that extend from the far north to the south of Iraq on the banks of Tigris River, which could lead to environmental disaster, desertification of agricultural and green areas, depriving a significant number of population from water for drinking and domestic usage in western and central Iraq, as well as high salinity and pollution of water, which shall promote migration to cities and end with a real disaster at all levels, in contravention of international law, the principles of Islam and good-neighbourly relationship;
  - 2- *Affirms* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures taken thereof, in conformity with international law to pressure the Turkish and Iranian Governments to respect the rules of filling dams and reservoirs on Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which have been established by these two countries, and to supply Iraq with the adequate water resources to fulfill its needs, which have been affected by the unjust water policies of those countries that deliberately constructed dams and reservoirs without consultation or agreement with Iraq, in violation of the agreements conducted between these countries, particularly the Ilisu Dam on Tigris river, which shall end the aquatic, plant and animal life along the river, leading to drought in southern marshes, in addition to its direct impact on electric power plants;

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- 3- *Condemns* all procedures taken by Iran and Turkey that deliberately deny Iraq's water rights and access to fair water flow securing life for the biological and botanical environment;
- 4- *Calls on* the riparian countries, particularly Turkey and Iran, through cooperation and coordination with the United Nations and its specialized agencies to abide by taking the necessary measures to draft a resolution on water sharing and uses of Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in accordance with the principles of international law, legislative texts and provisions of treaties concerning the non-navigational uses of international rivers, which regulate the exploitation of international rivers between riparian countries and the equitable utilization of those rivers without detriment to other watercourse States;
- 5- *Urges* Iran to halt its water policy aiming to alter the 45 tributaries of the Tigris river located in its territory, by diverting Al- Karkh watercourse which was feeding Al-Hawizeh marsh to Iran's territory, resulting in the drought of this marshland, and its impact on the social environment of the region, however, this Iranian act breaches Ramsar Convention, which considers Al-Hawizeh marsh a common heritage of humanity; and to halt the construction of dams on these tributaries, including the Karun river, on which 5 dams have been constructed without Iraq's agreement;
- 6- *Urges* the Ministers of Information in the Arab States for launching a promotional and media campaign and organizing panel discussions to highlight the importance of Arab Water Security to achieve stability and security of the peoples of the region, focusing on the justness of Iraq's demands to obtain an adequate water flow to save the Iraqi environment from drought and desertification, which consequently have negative impact on the aquatic, plant and animal life;
- 7- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, within the framework of the Economic and Social Council to take all the necessary measures to establish a mechanism to provide Iraq with the technical assistance for the improvement and treatment of water, using the Arab expertise to rationalize consumption, to prevent wastefulness and benefit from water, to use brackish drainage water, and to treat sewage water for recycling according to scientific basis.

**(R. 8300 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions and statements issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at both Summit and Ministerial Levels in this regard, most recently Dhahran Summit Resolution 721 issued on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and Resolution 8250 issued by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries Internal Affairs,"
- *Taking note of* the Ninth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with development of the crisis with Iran,
- *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the importance that relations of cooperation between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on the principle of good neighbourliness and refraining from use or threat of force; *condemns* Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs, considering such act as a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighbourliness and sovereignty of States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
  - 2- *Strongly condemns* the continuation of the Iranian-made ballistic missile attacks over the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi militias, including the ballistic missile targeting the Saudi cities including the Muslims' Qibla, which now stands at 190 missiles, considering that as a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and a threat to the Arab national security; *emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to defend its territories, in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations; *and supports* the Kingdom's measures taken against such Iranian violations within the international legitimacy framework;
  - 3- *Condemns and denounces* the continued Iranian interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain; *supports* terrorism, training of terrorists, arms smuggling, inciting sectarian strife, and its continued statements at different levels to undermine security and stability, establishing terrorist groups in Bahrain, financed and trained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and its terrorists wings Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq and the terrorist Hezbollah, in contrary with the principle of

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- good neighbourliness, and non-interference in the internal affairs, according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law; and *emphasizes* support for all counter-terrorism and terrorist groups procedures and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to safeguard its security and stability;
- 4- *Commends* the security agencies efforts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain who were able to abort many terrorist plans and arrest members of terrorist organizations supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
  - 5- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, therefore, triggering sectoral and doctrinal disputes; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that ignite these disputes, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries; *and demands* Iran to abstain from supporting and funding of militias and armed parties in the Arab countries, particularly its interference in Yemen's internal affairs and to stop its support and arming its Pro-opposition militias to Yemen's legitimate government to transform it into a missile launch pad against Yemen's neighbours and threatening navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which is adversely reflected on the security and stability of Yemen, its neighbouring countries and the entire region and represents a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
  - 6- *Fully supports* all the measures taken by the State of Kuwait concerning the terrorist cell so-called "Abdali cell"; *emphasizes* the importance of the security and stability of the State of Kuwait, and the refusal of the Iranian intervention in the internal affairs of Arab States, despite the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait with its brotherly countries in the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council to create channels of dialogue with Iran to strengthen security and stability in the region;
  - 7- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist Hezbollah - partner in Lebanon's Government - responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with advanced weapons and ballistic missiles; *and emphasizes* the need to abstain from disseminating extremism and sectarianism, interference in the internal affairs of States and to refrain from supporting terrorism and terrorists in its regional environs;
  - 8- *Prohibits* broadcasting of Iranian-funded satellite channels on Arab satellites, considering a threat to Arab national security through inciting sectarian and ethnic strife; *and requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution with the pertinent actors;
  - 9- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab countries; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts and to stop anti-Arab media campaigns, considering such acts as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of these countries;
  - 10- *Underlines* the importance of monitoring Iranian actions and attempts to undermine security and stability in the region, and to prevent Iran's interference in the Arab Countries internal affairs, particularly the Yemeni issue which is a Gulf and a national security issue for the Gulf countries in particular and the Arab region in general;

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- 11- *Seeks* increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of the Iranian regime and its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism and its threat to regional and international security;
- 12- *Seeks* mobilization of media campaigns through multimedia to uncover the true image of the extremist Iranian regime, the continuation of its expansionist and hostile policy abroad and its continued support for sectarianism, extremism and terrorism;
- 13- *Condemns* Iran's continued occupation of the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa); *and supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with the international law;
- 14- *Underlines* the importance of Iran's commitment to implement Security Council Resolution 2231 of 2015, the need to apply an effective mechanism to verify the agreement implementation, inspection and observation for the rapid and effective re-imposition of sanctions, in case Iran breaches its obligations under the agreement, and the importance of its accession to all nuclear safety instruments, taking into account the environmental problems of the region;
- 15- *Deplores* Iranian intervention in Syria crisis and its serious implications on the future of Syria, its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and regional integrity; such interference shall not favour the efforts exerted to resolve the crisis in Syria by peaceful means according to Geneva (I) provisions;
- 16- *Demands* Iran to withdraw its militias and armed elements from all Arab States and to abstain from supporting organizations and terrorist militias in Arab States, particularly Syria and Yemen;
- 17- *Emphasizes* the importance that the Arab States continue to provide the Secretariat General with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
- 18- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet Committee, comprised of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue to develop an Arab action plan to confront the Iranian interventions in the Arab region and to mobilize international support for the Arab stance that rejects Iranian interference;
- 19- *Continues* to inform the concerned organs of the United Nations of Iranian violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231 of 2015, which represent a dire threat to the Arab national security;
- 20- *Decides to* keep the item "Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations;
- 21- *Decides to* address all the concerned United Nations organs to place the matter on its agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations that bans intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any Arab State;
- 22- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the Council's next ordinary session.



- 
- Lebanon has recorded its reservation to paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the resolution on the Iranian interference in the Arab countries internal affairs:  
Lebanon has recorded its rejection for labelling Hezbollah as “terrorist” and referring to its existence in the government, which cannot be agreed as it is not classified as thus by the United Nations, and is inconsistent with the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism with regard to distinguishing between resistance and terrorism, and that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and embodies a large segment of the Lebanese people with a balanced parliamentary and ministerial bloc in the Lebanese constitutional institutions. Lebanon has agreed to the rest of the resolution provisions, despite the fact that some affect Lebanon’s disassociation policy. Lebanon condemns any interference in the Arab countries internal affairs and emphasizes the stance of Lebanon's disassociation policy. Lebanon demanded omission of “the terrorist Hezbollah” phrase so that agreement to all resolution provisions can be effective without any reservation.
  - Iraq has recorded its reservation to paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the resolution.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction</b></p>
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**The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendations of the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction",
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Commending* the good and effective role of the Arab Senior Officials Committee, in its meetings during the past period, concerning issues of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, in which the Arab consensus was achieved, and contributed to its unity during "the Second Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" convened in Geneva during the period of 23<sup>rd</sup> April to 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018,
- *Further commending* the effective role of the Senior Officials Committee, in coordination with the Arab Groups in Geneva, Vienna and New York, in safeguarding unity and cohesion of the Arab stance in all international forums concerned with disarmament and non-proliferation issues,
- *Emphasizing* that the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and placement of all nuclear facilities and programmes in the region under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards are uncompromising goals in order to achieve the security and stability in the region,

**I. Arab Coordination for the 62<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference (Vienna: 17<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> September 2018):**

- 1- *Takes note of* the inclusion of the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 62<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference;
- 2- *Decides* not to submit the draft Resolution "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" to the 62<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference;
- 3- *Delivers* a strong Arab statement during discussion of the item entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" that highlights the Arab concerns; *expresses resentment over* the unequal dealing of this issue at international level compared with any other issues; *and urges* all Arab delegations to deliver national statements at the same time;
- 4- *Requests* the Arab Group in Vienna to develop a comprehensive vision for future Arab action concerning the draft resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" before the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference, and to submit this draft resolution to the "Arab

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Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" for its consideration to determine due action accordingly;

**II. Early Preparation for "the Third Preliminary Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (New York: 29<sup>th</sup> April-10<sup>th</sup> May 2019):**

- 5- *Urges* Senior Officials Committee to ensure the importance of good preparation for the Arab participation in the "Third Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" to preserve the unity and cohesion of the Arab stance and to confront any attempt to undermine the Arab rights, which they obtained through the Treaty or previous Review Conferences, in coordination with relevant Arab Groups;
- 6- *Rejects* the claims made during the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for avoid addressing the issue of "the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction", within the framework of Review Conferences of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which represent misinterpretation of "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East", and shall not support the international efforts exerted to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, but take the process backwards instead;
- 7- *Emphasizes* that "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East" shall remain in effect until fulfilled; *and recalls* that the Arab States had agreed, for this Resolution, on the indefinite extension of "the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" without voting within the context of a package agreement during the Review and Extension Conference in 1995, brokered by the three depository States.

**III. Mobilization within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly for the implementation of "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East":**

- 8- *Submits* the draft decision entitled "the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction", during the 73<sup>rd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly, taking an effective action with other geographical and political groups and conducting negotiations, in this regard, to ensure its success;
- 9- *Requests* the Arab Group in New York to prepare a comprehensive assessment on the outcomes of this action, following the 73<sup>rd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly and to submit this assessment to the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" for consideration to determine due action accordingly;
- 10- *Briefs* the Council of the League of Arab States on the outcomes of the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" concerning the draft decision at its next 151<sup>st</sup> Session.

**IV. Matter to be submitted, along with its developments to the Ministerial Council's next session.**

**(R. 8302 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs  
Arab-African Relations  
- A -

**Arab - Africa Relations**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Taking note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,
- 1- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Member States and the African Union Commission towards implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2016;
- 2- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit in 2019; *and emphasizes* the need for an excellent organization of this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the host State to ensure its success;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and cooperation with the African Union Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "Coordination for Financing of Arab-Africa Joint Projects;"
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue coordination towards implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programmes and to pursue preparation for the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action, in implementation of Resolution (1) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "Joint Activity Report of the African Union Commission Chairperson and the Arab League Secretary-General on implementation of the Arab-Africa Partnership Strategy and the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action 2014-2016," and Resolution (7) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "Development of the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action;"
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance to continue exerting efforts to remove the obstacles that hinder the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and the organization of its subsidiary bodies meetings, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all the Arab-Africa summits, with an aim to preserve the Arab-Africa relations and to prevent any threats;
- 6- *Commends*, once again, the Declaration on Palestine issued by the Fourth Africa-Arab Summit in 2016; *and underlines* cooperation with the African Union to support the question of Palestine and to challenge any Israeli attempt to evade the position of the Palestinian question in Africa,
- 7- *Appreciates* the African Union's support to the Arab stand towards the question of Palestine, reflected in the Declarations of the African Union Summits, most recently the Declaration of the African Union Summit adopted by its 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session

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convened on 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 in Nouakchott concerning the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, which rejected the American President Donald Trump's decision of 6<sup>th</sup> December 2017 to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, reiterated its full support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle against the Israeli occupation, and their right to establish their independent State on the borders of June 1967 with Jerusalem as its capital, called, once again, upon the African Union Member States to take into account that there should be no cooperation with Israel to the detriment of the African support to the question of Palestine; condemned the policy to judaize Jerusalem and denounced Israel's apartheid system against the Palestinian people and its flagrant violation under international law, and called upon relevant United Nations bodies to provide urgent protection for the Palestinian people; *calls on* the Member States to boycott goods and products which have been produced and exported from the settlements in the Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem; *and urges* the Member States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so;

- 8- *Commends* the African Union's stance rejecting the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel and to move its Embassy to Jerusalem;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate the formation of the coordination committee on Palestine between the League of Arab States, the African Union and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;
- 10- *Calls on* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors, particularly in African capitals to exert all their efforts and cooperate with the African countries and the African Union Commission to prevent Israel from obtaining the observer status at the African Union;
- 11- *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States and the African Union in combating terrorism;
- 12- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security held in Sudanese capital, Khartoum during the period of 31<sup>st</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016; *requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and to seek implementation of Resolution (4) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the Fourth Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security to be held in 2018 in an Arab State;
- 13- *Welcomes* the outcome of the First joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016; *and requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and seek implementation of Resolution (3) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the convention of a regular joint meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Trade and Finance on the sidelines of the Arab-Africa Summits;
- 14- *Expresses appreciation to* the efforts exerted by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for its continued support for the Arab-Africa cooperation and its mechanisms and programmes; *and emphasizes* the importance of convening the Arab-Africa Trade Fair in an African country in 2018;
- 15- *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States' support for the Africa-Arab Cultural Institute to enable it to assume its mandate, in implementation of the resolutions of

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the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea concerning the Africa-Arab Cultural Institute;

- 16- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's granting the 2015 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumeton African Development in the area of Health, the 2016 Prize in the area of Food Security and the 2017 Prize on Education; *also welcomes* the 2018 Prize to be granted in the area of Health, urging the African countries to participate in this Prize; *and commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative at the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant one (1) billion US dollars as concessionary loans, of which about 99.56% have been delivered, consequently, the Fund has covered the full amount of the commitment made by His Highness Amir of the State of Kuwait within the specified time frame;
- 17- *Commends* the role of the International University of Africa in Sudan through scholarships in various areas for a number of students from various African countries, which shall contribute to strengthening the Arab-Africa cultural relations;
- 18- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in supporting the Arab-Africa cooperation.

**(R. 8303 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Unofficial Translation**

Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs  
Arab-African Relations

- B -

<p><b>The Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries</b></p>
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**The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
  - Pursuant to Paragraph (A) of Article (VI) of the Fund's Statute,
- *Based on* the appreciation of the Fund's role in supporting the Arab-Africa cooperation,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that contributes to enhancing and triggering the Arab-Africa cooperation; in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab League Council at both Summit and Ministerial Levels, most recently Resolution 8253 by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018, which emphasizes the importance of providing support to the role of the Arab-Africa cooperation in areas of technical assistance;
  - 2- *Thanks* the States that have assumed their obligations towards the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance budget; *and calls on* the States that have not settled their contributions to accelerate this process.

**(R. 8304 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

**I. Arab-European Relations**

**A. The Arab-European Dialogue**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - Resolution 691 issued by the 28th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level on 29th March 2017,
  - Resolution 8254 issued by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
  - Resolution 8193 issued by the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017,
  - Resolution 8137 issued by the 147<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017,
  - Letter of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt addressed to the Arab League Secretary-General on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2018,
  - Note no. 1289 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

- 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of the Arab - European relations, which have been reaffirmed by the Fourth Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the League of Arab States and the European Union held in December 2016;
- 2- *Values* the Arab Republic of Egypt's call to host the Arab-European Summit of 2018, which was approved by the Council of the League of Arab States at both Summit and Ministerial Levels;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session.

**B. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership**

- 1- *Commends* the role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in its co-southern presidency; *and emphasizes* the need to continue the excellent Arab coordination in all meetings and committees, particularly the Senior Officials Committee;
- 2- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.



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### **II. The Arab-Russian Cooperation Forum**

- 1- *Approves* to convene the Fifth Round of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum in Moscow, Russia on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2018, to be preceded by a Senior Officials Meeting for the period of 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> November 2018; *and requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Russian side to ensure excellent preparation for its proceedings;
- 2- *Welcomes* the Republic of Sudan's decision to host the Arab-Russia Economic Conference during the last quarter of 2018 in Khartoum;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to consider the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
- 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

### **III. Enhancing Cooperation with Countries of Central Asia and Republic of Azerbaijan**

- 1- *Requests* the Arab States to implement the activities included in the Dushanbe Declaration issued by the Second Round of the Arab-Central Asia-Azerbaijan Economic and Cooperation Forum, held in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> October 2017;
- 2- *Welcomes* the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's decision to host the First Session of the Conference for Businessmen and Investors from Arabs, Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan, for the period of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> November 2018 in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

### **IV. Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China**

- 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the People's Republic of China in different areas, in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative"; *and reiterates Arab States support* to the One-China principle;
- 2- *Expresses appreciation* to the President, Government and People of the People's Republic of China for hosting the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum, held in Beijing on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2018; *welcomes* the outcomes and the documents of this Meeting; *acknowledges* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General, the Council of Arab Ambassadors and the Arab League's Mission in Beijing in preparing this important Meeting; *and requests* the Secretariat General to continue exerting every effort to enforce the recommendations issued by this meeting;
- 3- *Highly values* the honour attendance of the President of the People's Republic of China, HE Xi Jinping, and His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait at the Arab-China Cooperation Forum and the Opening Session of the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum;
- 4- *Welcomes* the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's hosting of the Ninth Session of the Forum's Ministerial Meeting of 2020;
- 5- *Welcomes* the launch of the Arab-China Digital Library; *and commends* signing of the agreement to establish the Arab-China Clean Energy Training Center between

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China's National Energy Administration and the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, on the sidelines of the Eighth Session of the Forum's Ministerial Meeting;

- 6- *Welcomes* convening the Sixth Round of the Arab-China Cooperation Conference on Energy, under the Arab-China Cooperation Forum for the period of 5<sup>th</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup> November 2018 in the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- 7- *Welcomes* convening of the Fourth Media Arab-China Cooperation Seminar and the Second Round of the Arab-China Cities Forum, under the Arab-China Cooperation Forum during 2018 in the Kingdom of Morocco;
- 8- *Welcomes* hosting the Eighth Arab-China Business Conference and the Sixth Round of the Investment Seminar by the Tunisian Republic, under the Arab-China Cooperation Forum of 2019;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in various activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue exerting every effort to coordinate with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the preparation of activities and events to be held under the Forum's Executive Programme, including: the Fourth Round of the Arab Arts Festival, the Arab-China Ministers of Culture Forum in China during the Festival in 2018, the Sixteenth Senior Officials Meeting and the Fifth Session of the Arab-China Strategic Political Dialogue of 2019 in an Arab State, the Second Round of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in the field of Satellite Navigation system "BeiDou" of 2019 in Tunisia, the Third Meeting of the Arab-Chinese Experts in the field of Library and Information of 2019 in the State Kuwait, the Eighth Seminar on the Arab-China Relations and Inter-civilization Dialogue of 2019 in an Arab State, the Third Arab-China Women's Forum of 2019 in an Arab State, the Sixth Session of the Arab-China Friendship Conference of 2019 in the State of Kuwait and the Second Round of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in the area of Health of 2019 in China.

## **V. Arab Relations with Republic of India**

- 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the Republic of India in different political, economic, social and cultural areas, through implementation of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum mechanisms;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in the Second Ministerial Round of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during 2018 in India; *and requests* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to pursue coordination with Arab and Indian stakeholders to ensure successful organization of this Round;
- 3- *Welcomes* India's hosting of the Sixth Session of the Arab-India Partnership Conference during the last quarter of 2018;
- 4- *Welcomes* the United Arab Emirates' hosting of the First Conference for the Heads of Arab-Indian Universities during the last quarter of 2018;
- 5- *Requests* the Secretariat General to pursue its efforts in coordination with concerned Arab and Indian stakeholders to organize various activities and events within the framework of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during the coming period, including the Third Arab-India Senior Officials Round, the Third Arab-India Cultural Festival Round in India, the First Conference for the Heads of Arab-Indian Universities, the Second Arab-India Media Cooperation Seminar in an Arab

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State and the Arab-India Cooperation Seminar in the field of Energy in the Kingdom of Morocco; *and calls upon* the Member States to actively participate in the Forum's activities and to host some of these activities and events.

### **VI. Arab-Japan Relations**

- 1- *Expresses* Member States' keen interest to strengthen and promote relations with Japan in different political, economic, social and cultural areas and to benefit from the Japanese economic progress and expertise to advance development efforts in the Arab States;
- 2- *Calls upon* the Member States to actively participate in the Fifth Round of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum to be held by the end of 2018 in Tokyo, Japan; *and requests* the Secretariat General to pursue its efforts in coordination with pertinent Arab and Japanese stakeholders to ensure successful organization of this Round.

### **VII. Arab Relations with the Pacific Islands**

- 1- *Highlights* Abu Dhabi Declaration, issued by the Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers and the Pacific Islands on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2010, and its recommendations concerning the enhancement of cooperation with the Pacific Islands and the importance to implement these recommendations;
- 2- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter in consultation with the United Arab Emirates.

### **VIII. Arab Relations with South American Countries**

- 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and the participation in all the scheduled activities and meetings;
- 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Regional Coordinator of South American Countries (Brazil), concerning Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council in 2018, preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Economy during 2018, following the Republic of Bolivia's decline to host it;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Second Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Environment following the Republic of Ecuador's decline to host it;
- 5- *Welcomes* the convening of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Tourism during 2018 in the Arab Republic of Egypt; *and calls for* an effective participation in this meeting;
- 6- *Requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate for the convening of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education during 2018 in an Arab States;
- 7- *Welcomes* the Republic of Sudan's decision to host the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts during 2018; *and calls for* an effective participation in this meeting;

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- 8- *Welcomes* the convening of the Arab-South American Ministries of Social Affairs at Senior Officials Level at the Secretariat General headquarters in 2018, in preparation for the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Social Affairs;
- 9- *Requests* the Secretariat General to submit the matter to the Council at its next Ordinary Session.

**(R. 8305 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Cooperation between the League of Arab States  
and the United Nations**

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

*Having reviewed,*

- The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Fourteenth Meeting on General Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations, which was convened in the United Nations Centre in Geneva in July 2018;
  - 2- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General to take the necessary measures to enforce the items of "the protocol of paragraphs amendment of the cooperation agreement between the two organizations", including coordination with the Arab Republic of Egypt (the headquarters) and the United Nations to develop the terms of reference of the tasks and mandate of the Liaison Office of the United Nations to the League of Arab States;
  - 3- *Requests* the mission of League of Arab States in New York and the Arab Group at the United Nations to continue coordinating with the geographical groups, Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Islamic Group to grant additional privileges to the League of Arab States according to its current status as an observer to the United Nations, in implementation of Resolution 7262 of the 134<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2010.

**(R. 8306 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Post Nominations for the United Nations, its Specialized  
Agencies and other International Organizations and  
Institutions**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

**I. Support Non-contradictory Arab nominations for the United Nations posts**

- Re-nomination of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (2022-2024),
- Nomination of the Republic of Iraq for the membership of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Middle East and South Asia (MESA) (2022-2024),
- Re-nomination of the United Arab Emirates for the membership of the International Civil Aviation Organization Council (ICAO), Category (C), (2019-2022),
- Nomination of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Executive Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Category (C), (2020-2021),
- Nomination of the State of Qatar for the membership of the International Civil Aviation Organization Council (ICAO), Category (C), (2019-2022),
- Nomination of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the membership of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), (2020-2022),
- Nomination of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the membership of the Executive Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Category (C), (2020-2021),
- Nomination of the United Arab Emirates (Captain Aysha Al-Hamili) for the Presidency of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), (2020-2022),
- Nomination of the Kingdom of Bahrain for the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), (2020-2023),
- Nomination of the Kingdom of Bahrain for the membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), (2021-2023),
- Nomination of the Kingdom of Bahrain for the membership of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), (2020-2025),
- Nomination of the Kingdom of Bahrain for the membership of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), (2020-2022),
- Nomination of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Executive Board of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), (2020-2022),
- Nomination of the Lebanese Republic (Ms. Suzanne Jabbour) for the membership of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, (2019-2022),

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- Nomination of the Lebanese Republic for the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), (2022-2026),
- Nomination of the State of Kuwait for the membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), (2019-2022),
- Re-nomination of the State of Kuwait for the membership of the Board of Directors and the Investment Postal Council in the Universal Postal Union, (2021-2024),
- Nomination of the Tunisian Republic for the membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), (2019-2022),
- Nomination of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Eng, Tariq Al-Amri) for the Radio Regulations Board Membership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Category (E), (2019-2022),
- Nomination of the Republic of Djibouti for the non-permanent membership of the Security Council from the Eastern Africa region, (2021-2022).

## **II. Post Nominations for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

- *Supports and forwards* the nomination of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the Executive Board (2019-2023) to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action in this regard, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations,
- *Supports and forwards* the nomination of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the membership of the World Heritage Committee (2019-2023) to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations.

## **III. Post Nominations for other International Organizations and Institutions**

- *Supports* the nomination of the United Arab Emirates (General, Ahmed Al-Raisi) for the membership of the Executive Committee of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) for Asia, (2019-2021).

- IV. *Supports* the nomination of the Kingdom of Morocco for sponsoring the proceedings of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization in Marrakesh (2021).
- V. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include any previously considered nominations by the Council under this item.
- VI. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include any nomination for posts at organizations, agencies or government organizations, whose membership does not include all the Arab States under this item.
- VII. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include nominations for posts at organizations, agencies, institutions, Arab committees, civil society organizations or non-government organizations under this item.
- VIII. *Requests* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with their nominations for international posts at least (15) working days prior to the ordinary sessions of the Arab League Council, stating terms of office.

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- IX.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to submit any nomination for an international post under this item after the deadline or without stating terms of office.

**(R. 8307 – O.S. (150) – S. 3 – 11/09/2018)**



**Republic of Yemen's Nomination  
for Non-Permanent Membership of the  
Security Council**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - Note no. 217/7/2018 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Yemen on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *In light of the deliberations,*

*Continues* consultations on the Republic of Yemen's nomination for non-permanent membership of the Security Council.

**(R. 8308 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Participation of the League of Arab States as a  
Guest of Honour at the 50<sup>th</sup> Cairo International  
Book Fair in 2019**

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

*Having reviewed,*

- The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - Resolution 8257 issued by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018,
  - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Takes note of* the procedures taken by the executive and regulatory committees concerned with the Arab participation at the Book Fair, under the auspices of the League of Arab States as a guest of honour at the 50<sup>th</sup> Cairo International Book Fair in 2019 (Golden Jubilee);
  - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat General to accelerate finalizing the Arab participation issue, which includes various events, seminars, panel discussions, artistic, cultural, intellectual and heritage exhibitions, as well as the estimated budget for organizing and implementing the Arab culture pavilion, under the auspices of the League of Arab States, all of which shall be submitted to an Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Permanent Delegates Level for adoption in order to launch the Arab culture pavilion and take the necessary measures by the Member States for participation in cultural and artistic events and activities, pursuant to Resolution 8257 issued by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

**(R. 8311 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Support the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in  
the Arab States, particularly Iraqi Displaced Persons**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
  - Notes no. 03/C/4827 and 03/C/5558/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018 respectively,
  - The recommendation of the Social and Cultural Affairs Committee,
- *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
  - 1- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Arab States' Governments afflicted by the displacement phenomenon, particularly the Iraqi Government through providing support for the displaced persons, urging Arab States to contribute to the reconstruction of liberated cities from terrorist groups, including engagement of the Arab private sector in these humanitarian efforts so as to ensure safe return of all displaced persons to their places of origin;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Arab States to provide urgent food and medical assistance to large numbers of internally displaced persons in Iraq, particularly in view of the serious increase in their numbers exceeding the Iraqi Government's capabilities, and to contribute to the reconstruction of the provinces that have been liberated from Da'esh terrorist groups;
  - 3- *Decides to* convene an international conference, under the auspices of the League of Arab States, to discuss the issue of internally displaced persons in the Arab region so as to identify their tragedies and solutions with the participation of Member States, relevant international and regional organizations and donors to provide the necessary assistance for displaced persons;
  - 4- *Commends* the outcomes of the Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq, held during the period of 12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> February 2018; *and thanks* the Arab States that pledged to provide financial assistance to contribute to the international efforts for the reconstruction of Iraq; *and takes note* that the State of Kuwait has started fulfilling its obligations on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2018, through granting a loan of USD 80 million to Iraq and equipping 73 schools in 15 Iraqi provinces;
  - 5- *Calls on* the Arab States and specialized cultural and educational organizations to launch an educational campaign aiming to elimination of the extremist *Takfiri* ideology promoted by terrorist organizations in areas under their control, focusing on the school age group 7-18 years;
  - 6- *Calls on* the Arab States to explore prospects of establishing a fund to support the reconstruction of liberated Arab cities from terrorist organizations in the Arab States which some of their cities have been under these organizations control, so as

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- to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their cities, as an effective, successful and rapid mechanism to alleviate the negative impact of internal displacement;
- 7- *Calls on* the Secretariat General and Arab States to provide technical and logistical support to the Arab States afflicted by internal displacement phenomenon in general and Iraq in particular, through training employees in State ministries concerned with the displacement phenomenon;
  - 8- *Requests* the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health to prepare an action plan on humanitarian support for internally displaced persons in Arab States in general and Iraq in particular, based on self-sufficiency so as to improve the living conditions of displaced persons, providing the necessary employment opportunities to ensure a decent life for them and to secure effective contribution to the reconstruction of their liberated cities, in accordance with a defined technical and practical vision that aims at their reintegration and stability in their societies;
  - 9- *Postpones* the proposal submitted by the Republic of Iraq concerning the preparation of an "Arab Convention on Internal Displacement" for further consideration and consultation by the Member States.

**(R. 8312 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**International Terrorism and  
Measures of Suppression**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
  - Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit and Ministerial Levels,
  - 1- *Condemns* all acts and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of their motivations, wherever, and by whomever committed; *and determines to* combat these acts, eradicate its roots and dry out their financial and intellectual sources;
  - 2- *Stresses* that terrorism cannot be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization; and *highlights* the need to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among cultures, peoples and religions;
  - 3- *Emphasizes* that Islam rejects all forms of intolerance and extremism, and that Islam is the religion of moderation, openness and tolerance amid the escalation of xenophobia, Islamophobia and anti-Muslim racism in foreign countries;
  - 4- *Exerts further efforts in* mobilization of media, education and religious institutions to increase awareness of the threat of terrorism, extremist ideologies and prevent this scourge;
  - 5- *Establishes* effective partnerships with the United Nations, regional and international organizations and forums in areas of combating terrorism and extremist ideologies;
  - 6- *Calls upon* States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; *and rejects* all forms of extortion including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
  - 7- *Criminalizes* travel for terror purposes, training, financing or facilitation of terror acts, and take effective and appropriate national measures to eradicate the danger they represent;
  - 8- *Calls on* the Member States to prevent the movement of terrorists by developing effective procedures in areas of border control and issuance of identity papers and travel documents; *and continues to* utilize all mechanisms and databases established by international and regional organizations, particularly the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Civil Aviation Organization, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization and the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers;
  - 9- *Calls on* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide further support and assistance in areas of international legal and judicial cooperation in combating terrorism through the Regional Programme for the Arab States to Prevent and

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- Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats, and to strengthen criminal justice systems in conformity with the International Human Rights Standards (2016-2021);
- 10- *Further strengthens* international and regional cooperation aimed at enhancing national capacities of States to effectively suppress extremism and international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
  - 11- *Underlines* the importance of the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
  - 12- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified relevant international conventions and protocols on suppression of terrorism to consider concluding the ratification instruments;
  - 13- *Continues* coordination of Arab positions in international organizations and counter-terrorism conferences in which Arab countries participate;
  - 14- *Continues to* benefit from the expertise of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center, established in New York upon the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, and the Centre of King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi, the African Centre for Studies and Research of Terrorism in Algeria, Al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies in Iraq, Renaissance Forum for Cultural Communication in Sudan, Mohammed bin Naif Counseling and Care Centre in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines, and Morchidates in the Kingdom of Morocco, Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar;
  - 15- *Continues* the existing cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations counter-terrorism organs, particularly the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Bureau of Counter-terrorism, in addition to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in New York, upon the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques;
  - 16- *Supports* the ongoing United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, within the framework of confronting terrorist groups and their movement to areas of conflict, particularly following the defeat of Da'esh organization in Iraq and Syria;
  - 17- *Calls on* the Member States to raise awareness among counter-terrorism national authorities of the need that all counter-terrorism measures must be consistent with the rules of international law, including the international human rights law and international humanitarian law;
  - 18- *Takes note of* the outcome of the Conference on Combating the Financing of Terrorism, held in Paris for the period of 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> April 2018, the Third International Conference at Ministerial Level on the Victims of Ethnic and Religious Violence in the Middle East, held in Brussels on 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018 and the Regional Meeting of Political Directors of Global Coalition to Defeat Da'esh in Africa, held in Morocco on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2018;
  - 19- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports to the Council's next sessions to this end.

**(R. 8314 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Safeguarding Arab National Security and  
Counter-Terrorism**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
    - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
    - The recommendations of the 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, convened at the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers in Tunisia on 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
    - Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
    - Recalling the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerned with safeguarding Arab national security, countering terrorism and combating extremist organizations,
  - *Reiterating* its firm commitment to continue safeguarding the Arab national security, combating extremist organizations, defending the independence of Arab States and protecting their national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity against any aggression,
  - *Emphasizing* the firm right of Member States to counter any aggression against their communities, citizens and State institutions, as well as their right to take all actions and means to prevent any threat or attack that may jeopardize their security and safety of their communities, in accordance with the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations, as well as the relevant principles of international law,
  - *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices, *and fully rejecting* any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,
  - *Reiterating* its full rejection of any form of support, active or passive, to terrorist or extremist organizations,
  - *Calling for* exerting further efforts, as well as promoting coordination and cooperation among Member States to confront terrorism, particularly in drying out its funding resources, the phenomenon of foreign terrorists, seeking to limit their movement and establishing safe havens, and taking the necessary legal measures to prevent terrorists from access to information and communication technology to spread terrorist ideologies and recruitment for terrorist organizations,
- 1- *Strongly condemns* all forms of criminal operations practiced by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; including raising religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans which incite violence, extremism and terrorism;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* that military and security solutions are not sufficient to defeat terrorism; *and affirms* the need to adopt a comprehensive, multidimensional counter-terrorism strategy, including the political, social, legal, cultural, media and

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- religious dimensions, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at both Summit and Ministerial Levels;
- 3- *Continues* the existing inter-Arab counter-terrorism and extremism cooperation; *intensifies* joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism; *and urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and relevant Arab agreements to conclude the ratification instruments and deposit the ratified documents at the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
  - 4- *Calls on* the Arab States to intensify inter-Arab bilateral and collective cooperation in areas of information exchange on combating terrorist organizations and implementation of the provisions of Article (4) of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism stipulating States parties' cooperation to prevent and to combat terrorist crimes, in conformity with national laws and regulations of each State;
  - 5- *Calls upon* States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; *and rejects* all forms of extortion including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
  - 6- *Commends* the overwhelming victories achieved by Member States against terrorism in defeating terrorist organizations and extremist groups, calling for further efforts to ensure termination of terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations;
  - 7- *Commends* the inclusion of some members belonging to the so-called "Saraya Al-Ashtar" terrorist group in the Kingdom of Bahrain on the terrorist list, thus reflecting the world countries determination to address all forms of terrorism at regional and international levels, its supporters, inciters and sympathizers; *and supports* the efforts and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to promote its peace, security and stability;
  - 8- *Calls on* the Member States to take the necessary legal and judicial procedures to prevent foreign terrorists from joining terrorist organizations and from moving to areas of conflict, to deprive them of any safe havens and to bring them to justice for committed terrorist crimes;
  - 9- *Further strengthens* international and regional cooperation to enhance national capacities of States to effectively combat and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
  - 10- *Urges* the Member States to enhance cooperation and efforts to implement the Arab Anti-Cybercrime Strategy in order to prevent terrorist organizations from access to information, communication technology and social media used to disseminate hatred, sectarian strife and racism and sowing discord among society members, without prejudice to the freedom of thought and expression protected by national legislations and ratified international conventions;
  - 11- *Urges* the Member States to take all measures to combat extremism and intolerance and to promote the culture of peace and tolerance;
  - 12- *Supports* inter-Arab cooperation in areas of confronting extremist ideologies and eradicating its roots through the Arab Strategy for Intellectual Security;
  - 13- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with national expertise undertaken to counter terrorism,



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- including the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and terrorist organizations;
- 14- *Calls on* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with any photographs, documentary film and printed material at their disposal that highlight the pain and tragedies of the victims of terrorist acts for presentation at the Arab Day to raise awareness on the pain and tragedies of victims of terrorist acts in the Arab region on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2019; *and calls on* the Member States and concerned institutions of joint Arab action to commemorate that day;
  - 15- *Calls upon* the Arab States to exert further efforts to combat sources of terrorism financing, and access of terrorist groups to information technology for means of funding terrorist activities through the Internet, in implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
  - 16- *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism convened at the Headquarters of the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior Affairs in Tunisia for the period of 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018;
  - 17- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports to this end to the Council's next sessions.

**(R. 8315 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

**Development of the Arab Counter-Terrorism  
System**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
    - The recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
    - Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
  - *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices, *and fully rejecting* any attempts to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,
  - *Reaffirming* the need to continue the existing inter-Arab counter-terrorism and extremism cooperation, and to intensify joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism,
  - *Stressing,* in this regard, the importance of coordinating Arab and international counter-terrorism endeavours, through exchange of security and intelligence information, judicial cooperation and military coordination,
  - *Emphasizing* the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States, particularly Sharm El-Sheikh Summit Resolution 628 of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2015, Nouakchott Summit Resolution 654 of the 27<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2016, Amman Summit Resolutions 690 and 699 of the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2017, Resolution 7804 of the 142<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of 2014, Resolution 8019 of the 145<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2016, Resolution 8189 of the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2017, Resolution 8219 of the Extraordinary Session of 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017, Resolution 8262 of the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018 and Jerusalem Summit Resolution 725 of the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2018,
  - *Pursuant to:*
    - Article II of the Charter of the League of Arab States,
    - The relevant Articles of the Arab Treaty of Joint Defense,
    - Resolutions and Declarations of the Council of the League Council at Summit Level concerning safeguarding the Arab national security,
  - *Emphasizing* adherence to the provisions of the Charter of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Charter, Security Council resolutions and the rules of international law,
- 1- *Condemns* all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* all practices perpetrated by these extremist organizations that adopt religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans which incite violence, extremism and terrorism;

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- 2- *Emphasizes* the firm right of Member States to take all actions and means to prevent any threats or attacks that may jeopardize their security and the safety of their communities, in accordance with the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations;
- 3- *Considers* counter-terrorism as a fundamental human right, due to the adverse implications of terrorism on the ability of citizens to enjoy political, economic and social rights; *appreciates* the exerted Arab efforts that led, in this regard, to passing the resolution on the effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights in the International Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4- *Stresses* the inevitability of the holistic approach to the war on terror, without selectivity or discrimination; *and warns, once again, of* the strong connection and cooperation between the different terrorist groups in the region of the same extremist ideology;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate implementation of the Council of the League of Arab States resolutions, which welcomed the initiative by the Arab Republic of Egypt endorsed by the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Kuwait Summit of 2014 to convene a joint meeting for the Arab Ministers of Interior and Justice to discuss means of enforcement of security and judicial agreements, and the need to convene this meeting in an urgent manner to discuss means to enhance the Arab Counter-Terrorism System and advance the Arab Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior in 1997, in light of the current terrorist, security and technical challenges and threats, and to explore ways to strengthen the Arab judicial cooperation in areas of countering terrorism and organized crime, in addition to enforcing the 2010 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, in order to provide the required supervision on non-profit sector institutions and companies operating in the financial and technical fields and other areas where their products and services could be used to finance terrorist organizations;
- 6- *Urges* the Member States to strengthen their cooperation under the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, and seeking collective work to prevent terrorist organizations from access to information and communication technology and social media to disseminate hatred and strife and to enhance cooperation in areas of combating information technology crimes used for financing terrorism;
- 7- *Calls upon* Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism to conclude the ratification; *and calls on* the Arab States that ratified the Convention to endorse the amendment to Paragraph III of Article (1) of the Convention concerning the definition of the terrorist offence for criminalizing incitement to terrorist crimes, glorification, publishing, printing, editing, preparation of written or printed material or any sort of audio material for distribution or perusal by others to incite such crimes, as well as criminalizing provision or collection of any sort of funds to finance terrorist offences, including the criminalization of ransom payment;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the importance of the ratification and accession of all Arab States to international and regional counter-terrorism instruments and conforming their

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- national legislations with the provisions of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and relevant international instruments, urging adherence to the United Nations regulations and lists in the classification of terrorist groups and entities and to abide by applying international sanctions against individuals and entities listed thereto, according to Security Council Resolutions 1267 of 1999, 2253 of 2015 and 2368 of 2017, and making the necessary amendments to national legislations to enable the application of these sanctions;
- 9- *Continues* updating foreign terrorist fighters database and the unified Arab list of terrorist organizations and entities (the blacklist of perpetrators, organizers and financiers of terrorist acts); *and urges* the Arab States to provide it with the required data;
  - 10- *Calls on* the Member States to enact legislations and laws and undertake the necessary measures and procedures to criminalize extremist *takfiri* ideologies due to its gravity as a fueling source of terrorism and sectarian strife; *and requests* the Secretariat General to strengthen coordination with Arab actors concerned with counter-terrorism and to continue cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;
  - 11- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to this end to the Council's next session.

**(R. 8316 - O.S. (150) - S 3 - 11/09/2018)**

C01/150 (09/18)/54-F (0370)

**Statement by  
the 150<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at  
Ministerial Level  
On  
Libya's Frozen Funds and Assets in Britain  
Cairo: 11/09/2018**

—  
*The Council of the League of Arab States convened at Ministerial level (150<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session) expresses its full rejection of the British House of Commons' intention to vote on a decision taking advantages of Libya's frozen funds in Britain to compensate the victims of the Irish Republican Army's attacks, of which the former regime in Libya was accused of supporting in the 1980s.*

*The Council condemns any legislation or procedure taken in this regard and considers using Libya's frozen funds a violation of Libya's sovereignty and the United Nations resolutions issued in this regard, including the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973/2011. The Council also emphasizes its solidarity with the State of Libya and supports its right to resort to all legal and diplomatic means to protect its frozen funds and assets.*

*The Council calls on the British government to abide by relevant Security Council Resolutions, particularly as the issue of the relations between the former Libyan regime and the Irish Republican Army has been resolved between the two governments, and Libya has cooperated with the British government to end this issue, and both countries initiated normal relations after years of severance.*

*The Council reaffirms its rejection and condemnation of this act that violates international law and warns of creating a precedent to be followed in the future in a view to jeopardizing the funds of other countries.*

**(Statement 235 – O.S. (150) – S.3 – 11/09/2018)**