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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Follow-up of the Political Developments on the
Question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli Conflict
and Effecting the Arab Peace Initiative**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions adopted at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent representatives levels on following-up the political developments of the question of Palestine,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Palestinian question for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to sovereignty over all its territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources and borders with neighbouring countries;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option, and to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict pursuant to international law, pertinent international legitimacy resolutions, including Resolutions 242, 338 and 1515 respectively, and 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 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
 - 3- *Rejects* the American-Israeli “deal of the century”, which was announced on 28th January 2020 as it does not meet the minimum rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, and violates the terms of reference of the peace process based on international law and relevant United Nations resolutions; *stresses* not to engage with this unjust plan or to cooperate with the American administration in its implementation, in any manner whatsoever; *and rejects* any attempts to resolve the question of Palestine by humanitarian and economic solutions without a just political solution, as well as any political or financial pressure on the Palestinian people and their leadership to impose unjust solutions to the question of Palestine;
 - 4- *Warns of* the intentions and policies of the Israeli occupation government to take advantage of the illegal cover provided by the U.S. unilateral decisions aiming to forcibly annex parts of the occupied West Bank, condemning any Israeli-American action in this regard; *and calls on* the United Nations, the Security Council and the General Assembly to bear their responsibilities to curb this

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- grave illegal act, and to hold the Israeli and American governments responsible for the serious consequences of this approach, which effectively eliminates the chances for peace;
- 5- *Supports and endorses* the peace plan presented, once again, by HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine before the Security Council on 11th February 2018; *and seeks cooperation with* international actors, including the International Quartet, to establish an international multilateral mechanism for the peace process, including the call for convening 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 leading to end the Israeli occupation which began in 1967;
 - 6- *Reiterates* rejection and condemnation of any unilateral decision that breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, including the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to move its Embassy thereto, or opening any offices or official missions in the city, considering this decision as null and void, represents a serious breach of international law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall and a serious precedent violating international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and undermines peace endeavours, and consequently threatens international peace and security;
 - 7- *Reiterates* the intention of the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures at political, diplomatic and economic levels to counter any decision taken by any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power), moves its embassy thereto and/or prejudices the legal status of the City, in implementation of the resolutions of successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils;
 - 8- *Reiterates* the condemnation of Israel's colonial settlement policy; *and calls on* the Security Council to follow up on the implementation of 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 emphasized that the international community shall not recognize any changes to the 4th June 1967 lines, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon by the parties through negotiations;
 - 9- *Condemns and rejects* the U.S. decision, which considered the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 shall not violate international law, however, this decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 2004, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and other relevant principles of international law;
 - 10- *Welcomes and commends* the efforts exerted by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, which resulted in producing a database of all business enterprises dealing with Israel's illegal settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian Territories since 1967; *urges* the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to hold these companies responsible for the consequences of such illegal acts and to periodically update the database thereof; *and*

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- commends* the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union, which stipulated that products from the Israeli settlements must be labeled;
- 11- *Emphasizes that* the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one of the most viable and legitimate means for its resistance and termination and for salvaging the two-State solution and the peace process; *and calls upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to boycott and to halt all forms of direct and indirect transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation regime and its illegal settlements, including prohibiting illegal Israeli settlers entrance to States;
 - 12- *Welcomes and commends* United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/74/83 (December 2019) regarding the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) for three years, pursuant to its founding Resolution 302 of 1949; *and expresses thanks and appreciation to* all countries that supported and voted for this resolution;
 - 13- *Condemns* the extensive systematic Israeli crimes perpetrated against Palestinian civilians, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the recent Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip that targeted the Palestinian people, its civil and economic infrastructure; *and deplores* the brutal attack on the peaceful Palestinian demonstrators across the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly on the boundaries of the besieged Gaza Strip;
 - 14- *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the Palestinian civilians' protection, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 (1994) and 1987, and UN General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians; *and urges* countries and institutions of the international community to engage in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to constitute a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the General Assembly resolution and the United Nations Secretary-General's report, which included viable options for the protection of Palestinian civilians;
 - 15- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Palestinian peoples funds, through applying the Israeli racist law that enables the occupation government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation government, among the occupation policies and practices to plunder the resources of the Palestinian peoples livelihoods; *and calls on* the international community to suppress such Israeli illegal practices;
 - 16- *Reaffirms* the refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; *and condemns* the systematic racist Israeli policy of enacting Israeli legislations to undermine the historical rights of the Palestinian people, including the Israeli racist law entitled the "Basic Law: Israel is the Nation State of the Jewish People", which aims to revoke the historical and political rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return to their homes and to self-determination; *salutes and supports* the steadfastness of the 1948 Palestinian people against racism, which is being legitimized by this racist law;
 - 17- *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

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- 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 tribunals to confront such Israeli practices criminalized by relevant international laws;
- 18- *Endorses and supports* the State of Palestine's endeavours to obtain 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;
 - 19- *Calls on* the Member States and the Secretary-General to continue working directly with the States that have not recognized the State of Palestine, through bilateral and multilateral visits and contacts, urging them to recognize the State of Palestine on the lines of June 1967, including occupied East Jerusalem, all of which represent a driver for the peace process, implementing the two-State solution and enhancing the peace and security prospects in the region and the entire world;
 - 20- *Supports* the Palestinian efforts and endeavours to hold Israel (the occupying Power) accountable for its crimes against the Palestinian people; *provides* the necessary technical and financial support to these endeavours; *and effects and implements* the formation of an advisory legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to provide an advisory opinion and proposals 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 injustices suffered by the Palestinian people, including the 1917 "Balfour Declaration";
 - 21- *Commends* the announcement by the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court that Israel has committed war crimes and crimes against humanity in the State of Palestine, emphasizing that there is a reasonable basis to proceed with an investigation into these crimes and that the Court has jurisdiction over the State of Palestine; *and urges* the Court's relevant organs to accomplish the procedures necessary to conduct a criminal investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity, which were committed by Israel against unarmed Palestinian people and to hold Israeli war criminals accountable and to prosecute them for these crimes to achieve justice;
 - 22- *Expresses grave concern over* the malicious Israeli schemes in Africa; *emphasizes* the implementation of the Arab League Council resolutions on addressing Israeli targeting of the question of Palestine and Arab National Security in Africa, most recently Resolution 8346 adopted by the 151st Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council, and implementation of the Declaration on Palestine issued by the 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 forums and to challenge any Israeli attempt aiming to evade the significance of the Palestinian question in Africa, which was based on common values against colonialism, persecution and apartheid; *warns against* convening any Israeli-African conferences; *urges* African countries not to participate in any of these conferences; *and requests* the concerned Special Arab Ministerial Committee to pursue its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;

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- 23- *Calls for* the continuation of 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;
- 24- *Rejects* any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* any project aiming to establish the State of Palestine with provisional borders;
- 25- *Emphasizes* the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of HE President Mahmoud Abbas and commends his efforts towards 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 was the 2017 Cairo Agreement, to enable the Palestinian Government to bear its full responsibilities in the Gaza Strip and to conduct general elections as early as possible; *and commends* the tireless efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation and invites it to continue its endeavours to this end;
- 26- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to conduct Palestinian general elections in the occupied East Jerusalem;
- 27- *Supports and appreciates* the Tunisian Republic, 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; *and values* the tireless efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait in this regard through its previous membership of the Security Council;
- 28- *Continues* requesting the two Arab Groups at the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to support and follow up the implementation of this resolution and the resolutions adopted on Palestine by the two organizations;
- 29- *Continues to mandate* 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 the Security Council so as to assume its responsibilities to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and halt all illegitimate Israeli practices,
 - Conduct consultations and procedures necessary to address the possibility of the illegal occupation of Israel by annexing parts of the occupied West Bank,
 - Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 on the illegal Israeli settlement activities,
 - Follow up on obtaining full United Nations membership by the State of Palestine,
 - Take all the necessary measures to challenge Israel's nomination for membership or posts at United Nations bodies and committees;
- 30- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report on the procedures taken in this regard to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8461 – O.S. (153) – S. 2 – 04/03/2020)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Developments and Israeli Violations in the Occupied
City of Jerusalem**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent representatives levels concerning the follow-up on developments and Israeli violations in occupied Jerusalem,
 - 1- *Reaffirms that* East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* any attempt to diminish the Palestinian sovereignty over the city, including the false and illegal attempts of the American-Israeli "deal of the century" to legitimize the annexation of East Jerusalem and to recognize the city as the capital of the occupying State, to violate the firm international legal status of the holy city, to infringe its Palestinian Jerusalemites' rights and the existing historical status of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and Islamic and Christian holy places in the city;
 - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* all the illegal Israeli policies and schemes aiming at annexation of the Holy City, distortion of its Arab identity, alteration of its demographic composition, undermining the urbanization and population growth of its people, and isolating the City from its Palestinian environs; *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- *Pays tribute and supports* the Sumud of the Palestinian people and their institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem against the systematic Israeli policies aiming to alter the demographic, legal and historical status of the City and its holy places; and their defense for the Islamic and Christian holy places;
 - 4- *Rejects and denounces* the violations committed by Israel (the occupying Power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, particularly the attempts aiming at alteration of the existing historical and legal status, the spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the attempts to undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers forcing them out of the Mosque, the attempts to take control of the Jordanian Islamic Awqaf Administration in occupied Jerusalem, attacking its employees and preventing them from carrying out their duty, and attempts to impose Israeli law over the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as well as the Israeli excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque and its walls; *and warns of* the consequences of the Israeli aggressive procedures and intentions against the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which would fuel conflict and tension in the region;

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- 5- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent incursions into the Blessed Al-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; *and warns that* these offensives shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
- 6- *Calls on* the Member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at the UNESCO for preserving cultural and historical heritage of Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and to cooperate closely with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in order to adopt resolutions by the UNESCO, particularly the resolutions that emphasize referring to the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as a synonym for a single word; and that the Mughrabi Gate hill is an integral part of the blessed Mosque, and that the Jordan-run Administration of Jerusalem's Awqaf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs is the only legal authority over Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, including its administration, maintenance and access organization;
- 7- *Highlights* Resolution 8229 adopted by the 149th Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level on 7th March 2018 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 the protection and preserve the rights of the City's holy places;
- 8- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its expropriation, the illegal demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses, including the bloody recent attack by the Israeli occupation authorities which targeted residential buildings in different parts and neighborhoods of Jerusalem, particularly in Wadi al-Hummus, Khallet Al-Ain, Al-Issawiya, Silwan and Sur Baher to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued erosion of thousands of dunams for the 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 its control over Jerusalem;
- 9- *Condemns* the Israeli occupation Supreme Court's decision to demolish Khan Al-Ahmar village, east of occupied Jerusalem and targeting Bedouin communities in the occupied Palestinian territories and the forcible eviction and displacement of its citizens as a part of an Israeli systematic ongoing racist policy for more than seven decades ago, that aims at displacing 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; *and calls upon* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation government to ultimately halt the demolition of the Palestinian village;

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- 10- *Reiterates* condemnation of the systematic Israeli policy to distort educational curricula in the city Jerusalem and the imposition of falsified Israeli curricula rather than the Palestinian curricula in the Arab schools, including the enforcement of financial and administrative sanctions against Palestinian schools that disobey this malicious policy aiming to distort the culture and identity of the Arab and Islamic city of Jerusalem;
- 11- *Urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop its systematic and widespread policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future;
- 12- *Highlights* the seriousness of transforming various parts in Jerusalem to disposal sites of highly toxic hospital waste, as well as the discharge of drainage and wastewater from settlements in the West Bank's valleys surrounding Jerusalem and other Palestinian cities by Israel (the occupying Power), causing daily environmental disaster to the population of these areas and agricultural land and high-level of pollution of groundwater and springs thereof;
- 13- *Condemns and rejects* the US decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power), and to move its Embassy to Jerusalem, demanding the US to rescind this decision which violates the international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and constitutes an 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, and undermining the legal legitimacy of the international system; *Emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States to counter the aforementioned US decision, and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat General in this regard;
- 14- *Emphasizes* the condemnation and rejection of opening any offices or official missions, whatever the names, by any country in the city of Jerusalem, which represent a violation of the legal status of the City and bias to Israeli occupation in support for the illegal Israeli policies aiming to impose control over occupied East Jerusalem, and constitute a detrimental action to peace; *and emphasizes* the intention of the Member States to take the appropriate political and economic measures against this illegal measure and any similar actions;
- 15- *Condemns and rejects* the Brazilian Republic's opening of a diplomatic trade office in the city of Jerusalem; *warns* against the directions expressed by the Brazilian President and his son, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Brazilian House of Representatives regarding the intentions of recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State and moving the Brazilian embassy thereto; *expresses deep regret that* the Brazilian government has changed its historical positions that are committed to international law and support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, inter alia, changing the route of Brazil's voting system on decisions pertinent to the question of Palestine in international forums; *warns that* this negative change in the Brazilian foreign policy towards the just Palestinian question would seriously affect the Arab-Brazilian political, economic and diplomatic relations and interests;
- 16- *Urges* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (

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A/RES/ES-10/19 of 2017, which emphasized that any decisions and actions that purport to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem are of no legal effect, null and void; *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;

- 17- *Emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8338 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 18th December 2018 and its Communiqué 241 by the Extraordinary Session on 19th December 2019 on the violation of the legal status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by some countries;
- 18- *Endorses and supports* the procedures of the State of Palestine to counteract the decision of the U.S. or any other country, to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State, including filing lawsuit at the International Court of Justice against any country in violation of the international law and prejudicing the legal status of the City of Jerusalem, and to cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;
- 19- *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;
- 20- *Condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures of arresting and imposing house arrest on Palestinian legal persons in Jerusalem, and the ongoing closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem, demanding their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
- 21- *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;
- 22- *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; *condemns and rejects*, in this context, the Arab media personnel meeting with Israeli officials in the occupied city of Jerusalem;
- 23- *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

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- 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 and forced migrations of its people; *and seeks to* follow up on implementation of the resolution to support the Palestinian economy, adopted by the 4th Arab Development Economic and Social Summit on 20th January 2019 in Beirut, which adopted an Arab Islamic intervention mechanism to implement the plan in coordination with the State of Palestine;
- 24- *Calls, once again, on* the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem in support for the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the *sumud* of its people and institutions;
 - 25- *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 31st 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;
 - 26- *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;
 - 27- *Expresses gratitude to* the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for supporting the Holy City of Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, and enhancing the *sumud* of its people;
 - 28- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, 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;
 - 29- *Expresses gratitude to* the Arab endeavours aiming to safeguard the city of East Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, its Holy Places and cultural and humanitarian heritage, against the Israeli systematic policies of the settlement, judaization and forgery;
 - 30- *Values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to support the question of Palestine and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status of the occupied City of East Jerusalem; *and urges* the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;
 - 31- *Mandates* 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

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the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;

- 32- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report on the procedures taken in this regard to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8462– O.S. (153) – S. 2 – 04/03/2020)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels: summit, ministerial and permanent representatives, concerning developments of the question of Palestine,
- *Having been briefed by* the acting 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 9th 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 on* the international community to implement 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 Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981;
- 3- *Condemns and rejects* the U.S. decision that consider the Israeli colonial settlement in the State of Palestine territories occupied since 1967 is not inconsistent with international law, representing a clear violation of the Charter and relevant Resolutions of the United Nations; *and emphasizes* Resolution 8455 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 25th November 2019;.
- 4- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and European Parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering them as illegal entities, prohibiting financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to distinguish between the

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- territories of Israel (the occupying Power) and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; *commends* the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the European Union, which stipulated that the products imported from the Israeli settlements must be labeled; *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;
- 5- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to halt and boycott all forms of transactions with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, inter alia, banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law, and prohibiting the entrance of illegal Israeli settlers to States; *and appreciates, in this regard,* the database of the settlements' enterprises produced by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all international stances calling for the boycott of institutions and enterprises that work within the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine;
 - 6- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes perpetrated by settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places under protection of Israeli occupation authorities; holding Israel (the occupying Power) fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that flagrantly violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation; calling for inclusion of settler groups and gangs who commit these crimes in terrorism lists and imposing financial sanctions and legal procedures against them;
 - 7- *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;
 - 8- *Deplores* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to control 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 on* the United Nations Secretary-General to seek effective alternatives for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron, particularly after the occupation government decision to terminate the mandate of Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH).

II. The Apartheid Wall

- 9- *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 9th July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/ES-10/15) on 20th July

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- 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right of self-determination;
- 10- *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 Committee, as it is important to continue its proceedings that aim to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;
 - 11- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be included as a war crime that violates international law;

III. The Intifada

- 12- *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;
- 13- *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;
- 14- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth by Israeli occupation forces; *demand*s 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;
- 15- *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;
- 16- *Mandates* 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;
- 17- *Condemns* all the practices perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) that violate the rights of the Palestinian people; *and calls upon* 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;
- 18- *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 12th-13th November 2017.

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IV. The Prisoners

- 19- *Commends* the Palestinian and Arab heroes struggle in Israeli occupation jails; *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 continues* urging countries and concerned international bodies to take immediate action to ensure the release of all prisoners and detainees in occupation jails;
- 20- *Condemns* the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, patients, political leaders and representatives, and bodies of martyrs in the Cemeteries of Numbers 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; *also deploras* the systematic policy of the occupation authorities to disregard for the Palestinian prisoners life and the deliberate medical neglect of their health, causing vast numbers of prisoners martyrs;
- 21- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to bear their responsibilities and to immediately and urgently interfere to force the Israeli government to implement all international regulations and resolutions pertinent to the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; *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 prisoners; *and warns of* the individual and collective punishment policy, as well as the serious situation in the Occupation's detention centres;
- 22- *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;
- 23- *Urges* the international community to submit an inquiry commission to Israeli prisons 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;
- 24- *Condemns* the ratification of another racist void law by the "Israeli Knesset" on 2nd 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 the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and supports* the procedures taken by the State of Palestine to address this public piracy;
- 25- *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;

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- 26- *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 24th Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26th March 2013.

V. The Refugees

- 27- *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;
- 28- *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 in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;
- 29- *Expresses its profound concern over* the critical situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria; *continues* 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; *and calls upon* the UNRWA to bear its responsibilities in this regard;
- 30- *Calls for* supporting the steadfastness, provision of decent life and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees and maintaining their refugee status until exercising their right to return and compensation.

VI. UNRWA

- 31- *Commends* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/74/83 of December 2019 regarding the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for three-year; *and expresses gratitude and appreciation* to all countries that supported and voted for this resolution;
- 32- *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 its responsibilities to any other organ; *and emphasizes* the need for UNRWA to continue bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees inside and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly resolved according to Resolution 194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly of (1948);
- 33- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including the seek for the closure of all centres and schools of the Agency in the occupied Jerusalem and replacing them with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects and warns of* the U.S. decision or any similar decision to end or decrease the finance of UNRWA; which shall lead to cut the number of health and

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- educational services provided to Palestinian refugees' generations, and represent an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final settlement issues; *and calls on* the international community to secure the necessary adequate 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, which represent the international framework of obligation of the United Nations and international community to fulfill the rights of Palestinian refugees, including the right of return and compensation as foreseen by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
- 34- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; *emphasizes* the need to launch an international appeal through the United Nations General Assembly to increase the database of UNRWA's donor countries that includes all States; *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; *and calls on* the Secretariat General, its Missions abroad and Councils of Arab Ambassadors to continue fostering different channels of communication with donor countries urging them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency to be able to fully undertake its mandate, and not to force host Arab States to sustain additional burdens that primarily fall under UNRWA's responsibilities;
- 35- *Urges* the Member States to complete settlement of their contributions to UNRWA's annual budget pursuant to successive Arab League Council resolutions 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, Jordan and Syria, and 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;
- 36- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to increase the database of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the needs of the Agency without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding Resolution 302 of 1949, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab countries in the preparation and implementation process of its programmes in conformity with the policies of these countries, to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programmes and projects that help improving 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;
- 37- *Holds* Israeli occupation government 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;
- 38- *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 regulations, laws and arrangements developed by their hosting countries;

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- 39- *Calls upon* States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial commitments made in international conferences in support for UNRWA to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees; *and expresses gratitude to* friendly countries providing support for the UNRWA;

VII. Development

- 40- *Condemns* the Israeli systematic measures to undermine the Palestinian economy, and to deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development; *and urges* the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development on their occupied land since 1967 and its territorial waters;
- 41- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those in the Land and Sea;
- 42- *Fully supports* the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/74/272 (2019), particularly the General Assembly request from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted reports to the United Nations General Assembly on those costs to develop documents with international terms of reference on those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentary process estimated by the UNCTAD at five million dollars;
- 43- *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;
- 44- *Calls on* the Arab States, according to bilateral arrangements with the State of Palestine, to continue supporting the Palestinian economy by opening their markets for the free flow of the Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 45- *Seeks* implementation of the previous Arab Summit resolutions concerning termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, particularly the Arab Development Summit (Kuwait: 2009) and the 22nd Ordinary Summit (Sirte: 2010); *calls upon* the Arab States to abide by the transfer of the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation during its war on Gaza Strip in Summer 2014; *and further calls on* the Arab States to fulfill their obligations they pledged at successive Arab Summits;
- 46- *Urges* the private sector institutions in the Arab States to effectively invest in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;
- 47- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next session of the Arab League Council.

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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - 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, as of Beirut Summit of 2002 to Jerusalem Summit of 2018 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Determination and Solidarity Summit in Tunis of 2019;
 - *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit, Ministerial and Permanent Representatives levels concerning the support for the State of Palestine's budget and the steadfastness 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 USD 100,000,000 to the State of Palestine in order to address the financial pressures and crises to which it is subjected as a result of the constant economic and financial punitive measures by Israel (the occupying Power), including the retention of tax revenues and theft of a vast amount thereof, contrary to all the laws and international instruments and agreements between the two sides;
 - 2- *Thanks* the Arab States that have fulfilled their pledges towards the State of Palestine's budget, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, who are committed to settle their contributions regularly; *expresses gratitude* to the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt for settling parts of their contribution to the budget of the State of Palestine; *calls upon* the Arab States to settle their pledges in this regards as well as the due arrears forthwith immediately; *and underlines* the need to continue supporting the budget of the State of Palestine by Arab States;
 - 3- *Calls upon* the Member States to implement Amman Summit Resolution 677 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session on 29th 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, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Iraq for settling parts of their contribution in this increase; *also expresses gratitude* to the Member States that have fulfilled their pledges towards Al-Aqsa Fund and Jerusalem Intifada Fund support pursuant to the resolutions of the Extraordinary Cairo Summit of 2000

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and Beirut Summit of 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's struggle;
- 5- *Requests* the Member States to abide by the implementation of Resolution 749 adopted by the recent 30th Ordinary Session at Summit Level "Tunisia Summit" to support the State of Palestine's budget for a period of one year as of 1st April 2019 according to the mechanisms approved by the Beirut Summit in 2002.

(R. 8464– O.S. (153) – S. 2 – 04/03/2020)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Report and Recommendations of the Conference
of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host
Arab States (103rd Session)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*

- The Note of 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 Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States (103rd Session)
- The Report and Recommendations of the Emergency Meeting of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States,
- The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Takes note of the Recommendations of the 103rd Session of the Conference of Supervisors on Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States, which convened at the Secretariat General headquarters in Cairo during the period 1st -5th December 2019.

(R. 8465– O.S. (153) – S. 2 – 04/03/2020)

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 (152nd-153rd)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Report on the Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (152nd-153rd),
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Takes note of* the report submitted by the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (152nd-153rd), and the recommendations of the 93rd Meeting of the Liaison Officers of the Arab Regional Bureaus for Arab Boycott of Israel; *and thanks* the Commissioner-General, his assistants and the Director-Generals of the Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel in Arab States for the report submitted to the Council;
- 2- *Welcomes* the decision of the Supreme Court of the European Union, which stipulated that products imported from the Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories since 1967 must be labeled, which is in conformity with the European Union stance that considered the Israeli settlements “illegitimate and an obstacle towards peace”; *and calls on* all European Union countries to implement the legal obligations resulting from this Decision, and to take additional measures to force Israel to halt its settlement policy, which violates all international conventions, regulations and resolutions;
- 3- *Denounces* the attempts to criminalize the international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, however, peoples under occupation have the right to resist it by all possible means pursuant to international law, and the BDS is one of the peaceful means of exercising this right;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue submitting periodic reports to follow up on the international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, which is considered a tool of peaceful resistance aiming to pressure the Israeli occupation to abide by international legitimacy resolutions, *and values* its achievements.

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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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 Council in this regard, most recently Resolution 8405 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - 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 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- *Calls upon* the international community, particularly 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 in favour of the settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories, and to halt its daily practices and violations of discharging waste and poisonous water from Israeli settlements and seizure of many water springs valleys in these territories, and to force Israel to abide by implementation of all pertinent international regulations and resolutions; (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 in favour of the settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories, and to halt its daily practices and violations of discharging waste and poisonous water from Israeli settlements and seizure of many water springs valleys in these territories, and to force Israel to abide by implementation of all pertinent international regulations 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

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- 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;
- 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 follow-up and monitoring 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 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 Arab Council upcoming sessions;
 - 7- *Supports* the Palestinian approach towards the need for the review of the provisions of Article (40) of the 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- *Emphasizes* the need to implement the recommendations adopted by the 11th Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, convened at the headquarters of the League of Arab States on 27th June 2019, particularly the resolution that adopts "the Network of Experts of Arab Water under Occupation", due to its political dimension in using water as a fundamental element in the Arab-Israeli conflict;
 - 9- *Calls on* the Member States to endorse the Gaza Central Desalination Plant Programme as a distinctive Arab project; *and calls for* the need to accelerate implementing the commitments announced at the Donors Conference held in Brussels in March 2018 to the Desalination Plant Trust Fund.

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The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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 133rd Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134th Ordinary Session on 16th September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135th Ordinary Session on 2nd March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136th Ordinary Session on 13th September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137th Ordinary Session on 10th March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138th Ordinary Session on 5th September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139th Ordinary Session on 6th March 2013, Resolution 7665 by 140th Ordinary Session on 1st September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141st Ordinary Session on 9th March 2014, Resolution 7802 by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7th September 2014, Resolution 7862 by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9th March 2015, Resolution 7928 by 144th Ordinary Session on 13th September 2015, Resolution 7999 by 145th Ordinary Session on 11th March 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on 21st April 2016, Resolution 8057 by 146th Ordinary Session on 8th September 2016, Resolution 8116 by 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017, Resolution 8170 by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017, Resolution 8236 by 149th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2018, Resolution 8289 by 150th Ordinary Session on 11th September 2018, Resolution 8351 by 151st Ordinary Session on 6th March 2019, and Resolution 8406 by 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 750 of the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, and Tunisia Summit Communiqué of 2019,
 - 1- *Rejects and condemns* the U.S. decision on 25th March 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan, and considering this decision as null and void in form and substance; *and constitutes* a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations which endorses inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and the Security Council resolutions adopted unanimously, in particular Resolution 424 of 1967, and Resolution 497 of 1981, that unequivocally stipulated not to recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan; *emphasizes* the full Arab support to Syria's right to restore the occupied Golan;
 - 2- *Emphasizes that* the U.S. decision does not alter the legal status of the Syrian Golan as a territory has been occupied by Israel in 1967, it has no legal validity and does not confer any rights or obligations or benefits;

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- 3- *Supports* Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4th June 1967 line, based on the principles of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
- 4- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level on 13th February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8406 adopted by 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019 and Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 750 adopted by 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, which stipulated the rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and 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 63rd Session on 5th December 2008, which underlines that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision of 14th 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 Resolutions 21/64 on 2nd December 2009, 18/65 on 30th November 2010, 106/65 on 10th December 2010 and 19/66 on 30th November 2011, and its successive resolutions most recently Resolution 14/74 on 3rd December 2019 on the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and Resolution 100/73 on 7th December 2018, Resolution 88/74 on 13th December 2019 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Arab Syrian Golan;" and Resolution 90/74 on "the Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories;"
- 5- *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;
- 6- *Condemns* the 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;
- 7- *Condemns* Israeli violations in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by establishing wind turbines on agricultural land that forcibly confiscated to intensify its presence on its territory and bringing more settlers; *and calls on* the international community to vigorously condemn these practices and to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to halt such illegal practices;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the Arab position of 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;
- 9- *Supports* the steadfastness 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

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- 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);
- 10- *Calls upon* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied 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;
 - 11- *Rejects* the Israeli actions that reveal its ambitions to control the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *strongly condemns* its illegal policies and endeavours towards annexation to its sovereignty and imposing its authority and power over the occupied Arab territories; *and urges* Israel to immediately stop taking any actions that shall impose a de facto authority and power, 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; *takes note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to stand up against the Israeli occupation authorities (the occupying Power) plans, and attempts to alter the existing legal status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and to separate it from the Syrian Arab Republic;
 - 12- *Condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities' procedures in October 2018, to impose local elections in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, 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, which constitute a blatant defiance of the rules of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions; *and warns* Israel (the occupying Power), of the consequences of such serious action that would ignite the conflict, and abort all international projects and efforts aiming to achieve peace and security in the region;
 - 13- *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;
 - 14- *Calls upon* the international community to pressure 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

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- 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;
- 15- *Adheres* to the successive international legitimacy resolutions, most recently the General Assembly Resolution 14/74 of 3rd December 2019 on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, which reaffirm the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949 on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, considering Israel's (the occupying Power) imposition of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is absolutely null, void and illegal; and Resolution 90/74 of 13th December 2019 on "the report of the Special Committee to Investigate the Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories: Syrian Golan" that demands Israel to desist from changing the urban character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *and considers* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions that have been undertaken by Israel aiming to purport the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, As well as Resolution 88/74 of 13th December 2019 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan", which emphasized the illegality of transferring some of its civilian population into the territory under their occupation, which constitutes a breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and emphasized the illegitimacy of Israeli settlement which constitutes an obstacle towards peace, as well as economic and social development and constitutes a violation of international law;
- 16- *Reaffirms* all international legitimacy resolutions on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, particularly the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolutions, including the latest two resolutions adopted by its 40th Session on 22nd March 2019, the first resolution 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 second resolution 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;
- 17- *Urges* the international community to pressure 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 18th May 2018 on Health conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan that urged Israel (the occupying Power), pursuant to international law to facilitate the procedures for

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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;

- 18- *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 enforce the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4th June 1967 line.

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Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141st Ordinary Session on 9th March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the Syrian displaced persons crisis on Lebanon,
 - Resolutions of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8407 adopted by 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - Note no. 315/C/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic on 1st March 2020,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 751 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, particularly Resolution 599 adopted by the 25th Ordinary Session on 26th March 2014 concerning the support for the Lebanese Military Forces,
 - *Noting* the latest internal, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
 - *Recalling* relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- 1- *Renews* its full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support for its Government and all its constitutional institutions to safeguard the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over all its territories; *reaffirms* the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'a Farms, the Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the Lebanese part of Ghajar Village and their right to resist any hostilities with every available legitimate means; *and emphasizes* the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a recognized right by international conventions and principles of international law, 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, which 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 for the outcomes of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *commends* the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through convention of this Group's meeting and conferences to support the Lebanese economy and

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- Army, particularly the Rome and the CEDRE Conferences and the International Support Group for Lebanon; *and underlines* its commitment to support Lebanon, in light of the current economic, financial and monetary challenges, and to provide the Arab support in this regard to overcome the dire difficulties in a view to avoiding the potential serious repercussions on stability and social security;
- 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 made 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, most recent of which the operation of "Fajr Al-Joroud" and the high efficiency behind this victory that freed Lebanon from the evil and brutality of these organizations that pose a serious threat to the security and stability of world countries and to the noble religious and human values; *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 and those undermining coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability; *and highlights* the need to combat extremism, intolerance, Takfiri ideology and interference in the Lebanese internal affairs, as well as the need for 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 tighten 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; praying that God's mercy be upon the souls of the Lebanese martyrs; *supports* Lebanon in the exercise of its legitimate right to self-defense against the escalated Israeli threats, accompanied by serious violations of national sovereignty, such as the recent attack by two drones over Beirut; *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 208/74 adopted by the 74th Session on 19th December 2019, 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;

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- 7- *Condemns* the Israeli land, sea and air aggression against Lebanese sovereignty, exceeding more than 15 thousand violations in the last 13 years, including:
- The daily and continuous violations of Lebanese airspace by warplanes and drones, amounting to violation of Lebanon suburbs, including the capital of Lebanon, Beirut in a flagrant violation of the security, stability and sovereignty of Lebanon;
 - 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, representing a flagrant infringement of the Lebanese territories and sovereignty, and a 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 sovereignty and economic rights to its territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and oil and gas resources located within its marine areas;
 - The infinite 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 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly to support Lebanon's nomination to be a permanent centre for dialogue among different civilizations and religions; through the establishment of the Human Academy for Convergence and Dialogue; *and stresses* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 344/73 adopted by its 73rd Session on 16th September 2019 to welcome this initiative and support the efforts exerted to establish that Academy in Lebanon;
 - 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

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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 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;
- 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*:

- The efforts exerted by the new government to overcome the various challenges, particularly the economic, financial, monetary, social and environmental challenges to ensure addressing the current conditions, and strengthening the function of institutions on basis of the rule of law and good governance to safeguard the Lebanese people interests and aspirations to stability and prosperity,
- 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 22nd 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

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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 adoption of procedures pertaining to oil exploration and excavation, 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 international authorities, proving that this Block is an integral part of the Lebanese territorial waters,
- 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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- The State of Libya considers that Paragraph (8) of the Resolution regarding the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two of his companions represents an attempt to pre-empt the results of investigations and prejudging the conclusions of the Libyan-Lebanese judicial committees in this regard, therefore, and in light of the failure to respond to Libya's request to restore Paragraph (8) to its former wording pursuant to Resolution 7162 adopted by the 133rd Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2010, the State of Libya has recorded its reservation to Paragraph (8) of the present Resolution and emphasized its support to other paragraphs of this Resolution.

**Developments of the Situation in
Syria**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at Summit Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 752 adopted by 30th Ordinary Session in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and all resolutions of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8404 by 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019, Resolution 8454 by the Extraordinary Session on 12th October 2019 concerning the Turkish Aggression against Syria, and Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19th December 2016 and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session convened at Permanent Delegates Level on 15th December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Communiqués on the situation in Syria,
- *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations to which they are subjected, thus threatening the existence and lives of innocent citizens,
- *Reaffirming* its full commitment to support 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 of 30th June 2012 and the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria, all of which aim at achieving the aspirations of the Syrian people with all their components and factions,
- *Having been briefed by* the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Syria at the Opening Session of the Council,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* its firm position with regard to the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* its firm position that the only possible solution to the crisis in Syria is the political solution based on the participation of all the Syrian parties in order to meet the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and communiqués adopted hereof, particularly Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene the Geneva meetings so as

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- to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria; *and emphasizes* the League of Arab States' resolve to cooperate with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella in order 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 Agreement of 29th December 2016; *calls on* the parties, that have not adhered to the Agreement's implementation to abide by sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism according to relevant Security Council resolutions; *welcomes*, in this regard, Security Council Resolution 2336 of 31st December 2016 that demanded ceasefire in Syria; *emphasizes* the importance of increasing international efforts 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; *and condemns* the recent grave military escalation and foreign interference in Syria;
 - 4- *Condemns* the Turkish aggression on the Syria, as a flagrant breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions, and a direct threat to the Arab national security and international peace and security; *and calls upon* Turkey to halt aggression and to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all Syrian territories, which shall support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria;
 - 5- *Warns* of the catastrophic repercussions of the military escalation in Idlib Governorate, and its impacts on more than three million Syrian citizens, half of which are displaced persons; *expresses grave concern over* the continued military breaches of the De-escalation in Idlib; *and warns of* its implications which could undermine efforts to achieve the desired political settlement; *and calls upon* the concerned parties to abide by the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Idlib; and the need for international community to assume its full responsibility towards the existing terrorist threat in Idlib, particularly to prevent the spread of terrorists whether in Syria or any Arab States;
 - 6- *Expresses concern over* any new arrangements that would constitute a threat in preserving the unity of Syria, thus violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and allowing further intervention in Syria's affairs, and enhancing the existence of regional countries' troops inside the Syrian territory; *underlines*, in this context, its absolute rejection of all attempts aiming to pose demographic changes that would consolidate a new reality in Syria, which constitute a violation of international conventions and laws, particularly the relations with neighbouring countries, considering this a threat to the unity and sovereignty over its territories and to security and stability in the region;
 - 7- *Expresses grave concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions and increasing displacements in north-western Syria as a result of the continued deliberate military operations targeting hospitals, civilian facilities and infrastructure; *appreciates* the role of the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders (Kuwait, Belgium and Germany), in highlighting the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the areas facing the military campaign in the north-western Syria; *values* the role of Kuwait -the Security Council Arab member- in delivering a statement on behalf of Syrian humanitarian co-penholders; *and commends* the statement delivered by the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders (Kuwait, Belgium, Germany) during the Security Council session convened on 16th August 2019 to discuss the development in northwestern Syria, which

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- condemned any attack perpetrated by any party against civilians, infrastructure and health facilities;
- 8- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 22nd- 23rd 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 hosted 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 Geneva (I) Communiqué, the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and the relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 9- *Emphasizes* support for the efforts exerted by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Syria, Mr. Geir O. Pedersen to resume the political process; *welcomes* the launch of the Constitutional Commission in Geneva on 30th October 2019 and formation of the Constitutional Mini-Committee and convening its meetings with the United Nations' facilitation; *calls on* the Special Envoy to continue his endeavours to resume the Committee proceedings shortly; *and calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the Special Envoy in this regard;
 - 10- *Welcomes* the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2504 of 10th January 2020 which called on all parties to provide humanitarian assistance, and demanded all parties, particularly the Syrian authorities to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and to secure unhindered access of the UN humanitarian convoys to all areas, according to United Nations' assessment of the needs in all parts of Syria; *commends* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the Arab member of the Security Council, most recent of which its role, in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden, in adopting Resolution 2449 of 13th December 2018, and Resolution 2401 of 24th February 2018, which demanded all parties to cease hostilities across Syria without delay for at least 30 consecutive days, to enable unrestricted delivery of humanitarian aid to the people in need in besieged areas, as well as adopting the five- point action 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 Security Council Resolution 2393 of 19th December 2017, submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning renewal of the humanitarian access mechanism to Syria;
 - 11- *Expresses deep concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions at Al Hol camp near the Syria- Iraqi border, and al-Rukban camp near Syria-Jordan border, which exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Syria; *requests* the international and Syrian parties to bear their responsibilities in establishing secured humanitarian corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance inside Syria territories; *emphasizes* the importance of the return of all al-Rukban residents to their areas; *urges* the international community to provide more urgent humanitarian assistance to address the severe Syrian displacement crisis following the intense fighting against Da'esh terrorist organization; *expresses deep concern over* its implications on the security and stability of the neighbouring countries; *and emphasizes* the importance of restoring stability in

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- Southern Syria to enable the voluntary repatriation of refugees and to prevent the deterioration of the security conditions in Southern Syria;
- 12- *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 4th 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 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 7th 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;
 - 13- *Urges* the International Support Group for Syria to intensify its efforts, to continue its endeavours to implement Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012, the Vienna Communiqués issued by the International Support Group for Syria on 30th October 2015, 14th November 2015 and 17th May 2016 respectively, as well as the Munich Communiqué of 11th February 2016, to abide by the agreed principles and mechanisms in these communiqués, particularly sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism and providing humanitarian assistance mechanism; 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;
 - 14- *Expresses grave concern over* the information on the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all the operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly using chemical weapons, which may constitute a war crime, barbarous act and violation of international law and international humanitarian law; *and demands* that all perpetrators or those engaged in this crime to be brought to international justice;
 - 15- *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;
 - 16- *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;
 - 17- *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

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International Humanitarian Pledging Conference in 2013, 2014 and 2015; *and requests* donor countries to urgently meet their pledges undertaken at these Conferences, as well as the conferences held in London (2016), Brussels (2017), Brussels 2 (2018), and Brussels 3 (2019), particularly with regards to providing the necessary assistance for Syria's neighbouring countries and other Arab States hosting 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;

- 18- *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 increase the existing efforts in order to create conducive conditions 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 30th June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 19- *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 Arab League Council at Ministerial Level.

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- While the State of Qatar emphasizes its firm position towards the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, the evident momentum and enthusiasm are rather missing with regards to brotherly Arab States whose legitimacy and sovereignty are being violated, either by illegitimate forces or by forces financed, regrettably, by Arab states, and without the request of the legitimate Government, and with no reaction by our Council, providing justification for the intervention of Arab States in the internal affairs of other Arab States under the pretext of self-protection from terrorism, while criminalizing other States for doing so, thus manifesting a policy of double standards. Therefore, the State of Qatar has registered its reservation on Paragraph (4) and requests the text of this reservation to be appended to it.
 - Lebanon emphasizes the policy of dissociation from internal conflicts in brotherly Arab countries, and calls for adopting consensus political solutions for preserving the unity, sovereignty and stability of Arab countries and meeting the aspirations of their peoples..
 - The State of Libya has registered its reservation to this resolution.

**Developments of the Situation in
Libya**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 753 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Tunis, Tunisian Republic on 31st March 2019,
 - Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council, most recently Resolution 8409 by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019 and Resolution 8456 by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Permanent Representatives Level at the headquarters of the Secretariat General on 31st December 2019,
 - The Note of the Permanent Representative of the State of Libya,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Emphasizes* its adherence to all previous resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council, most recently Resolution 753 by the 30th Ordinary Session convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, Resolution 8409 by the 152nd Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019 and Resolution 8456 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Permanent Representatives Level on 31st December 2019;
- 2- *Reiterates* its adherence to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Libya, and its rejection of external interference;
- 3- *Calls for* an inclusive political solution for the crisis in Libya; *emphasizes* its support for full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat on 17th December 2015, as the only reference for the political solution in Libya; *and highlights* the role of the legitimate bodies emanating from the Libyan Political Agreement;
- 4- *Stresses* the rejection and the need to prevent foreign interference of any form, that contributes to facilitating the movement of foreign extremist fighters to Libya, in violation of international resolutions on the arms embargo that threaten the security of the Libyan neighboring countries and the region;
- 5- *Commends* the outcome of the Berlin Conference on Libya on 19th January 2020, the Security Council Resolution 2510 and the resumption of the Libyan political dialogue tracks; *and calls for* putting an end to the military operations through reaching agreement at the 5+5 Military Commission meetings in Geneva;
- 6- *Expresses full support for* the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, aimed at reaching a settlement of the crisis through the three political, military and economic tracks, in light of the outcome of the Berlin Conference, taking into consideration the need to achieve further progress on all tracks to

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- reach a comprehensive settlement of the crisis; *and thanks* Dr. Ghassan Salama, the former UN Envoy to Libya for his role in the crisis of Libya;
- 7- *Calls on* the need to resume talks as expeditiously as possible by the Joint Military Commission to reach a lasting ceasefire and an agreement on permanent and comprehensive arrangements for ensuring its implementation and compliance hereof;
 - 8- *Reaffirms* the commitment of Member States, in light of their firm belief to reach Arab political solutions for Arab crises, to work within the framework of the League of Arab States to reach a comprehensive and lasting political settlement for the situation in Libya; *emphasizes* the crucial role of the League of Arab States in all the efforts exerted to halt the military operations and to resume and complete the UN-sponsored dialogue tracks to reach a Libyan national settlement to the crisis, and in accompanying all the Libyan parties in this process for completing the transitional period, including through the elaboration of mechanisms to enhance complementary cooperation with the United Nations, and pursuit of existing efforts within the framework of the Quartet and to coordinate with other partners concerned with the Libyan issue;
 - 9- *Emphasizes* the pivotal and key role of the Libyan neighbouring countries; *and commends* the Final Communiqué issued by the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Neighbouring Countries of Libya, convened in Algeria under the generous auspices of the Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune on 23rd January 2020;
 - 10- *Commends* the resolution adopted by the 33rd Session of the African Union Summit, including the convening of an Inter-Libyan Reconciliation Conference and the adoption of the African Union Road Map for Libya and the Resolution adopted by the AU High-Level Committee on Libya which includes neighbouring countries of Libya in its membership, held in Addis Ababa on 11th February 2020;
 - 11- *Affirms* that Libya's oil resources are for the benefit of all Libyans; *calls for* the necessity of lifting all kinds of obstacles and threats facing Libyan ports and oil facilities, ensuring their safety and resumption of their functions under the exclusive control of the National Oil Corporation; *and stresses* the need to ensure that these resources are not used for illegal purposes in accordance with Security Council resolutions;
 - 12- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Council hereof, also to continue his contacts and consultations with the UN Secretary-General's Representative, different Libyan parties; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance the role of the League of Arab States to overcome the obstacles that still hinder the implementation of the UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement signed in the Moroccan City of Skhirat.

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**Developments of the Situation in
Yemen**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - Note no. 84/2/2020 submitted by the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Yemen on 27th February 2020,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

- 1- *Commits to* the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the continued support of the legitimate Yemeni Government, led by HE President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi;
- 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 of 2015 and other relevant international resolutions in a view to achieving an inclusive political settlement in Yemen; *commends* the Yemeni Government cooperation and positive position towards international proposals and resolutions, as well as its adherence to the option of sustainable peace in Yemen; *and supports* the measures taken by the legitimate Government aiming to normalization of the situation, ending the coup, restoration of the State authority, enabling the Government to fulfill its constitutional functions, taking urgent measures to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigation of the significant economic and social repercussions of the war, achieving security, stability and development, reconstruction and recovery, and counter-terrorism and extremism;
- 4- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Martin Griffiths, for the resumption of the political process, based on the agreed upon references;
- 5- *Commends* the efforts exerted to implement the Riyadh Agreement signed on 5th November 2019, which represents an important step to unify concerted efforts, preserve national principles; maintain security, stability and territorial integrity in Yemen; to address the challenges and to restore the legitimate State in Yemen;
- 6- *Commends* the keenness of the Yemeni Government and commitment to fully implement the Stockholm Convention; including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa, the executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *emphasizes* the need to fully implement the Stockholm Convention, particularly the withdrawal of the Houthis from the Ports and the City of Hodeidah as the

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- first step towards true and lasting peace in Yemen; *and calls upon* the international community and the Security Council to provide international safeguards to limiting the continued procrastination and hindering implementation of those agreements by Houthis, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, opening humanitarian corridors and hindrance of the United Nations work;
- 7- *Condemns* all human rights violations perpetrated by the coup forces, including the acts of killing, kidnapping, forced disappearance, detention and arbitrary detention of women, sexual assault, house bombings, children recruitment, targeting hospitals and places of worship, using schools and hospitals for military purposes, the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, killing unarmed civilians, plunder of humanitarian and relief aids, imposing illegal taxation on humanitarian relief projects, the systematic destruction of health institutions and imposing restrictions on health care personnel, all of which resulted in the spread of disease, epidemic and severe shortage of food, medicine and medical care;
 - 8- *Warns of* the danger of the deteriorating humanitarian, health and economic situation in Yemen; *urges to* increase the provision of humanitarian and medical assistance to the Yemeni people and to allow unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and facilitate its delivery to people in need; *addresses* the risk of the epidemic and disease outbreaks; *assists in* finding a solution for the tragedy of the displaced Yemenis; *calls for* ending immediately child recruitment and use; in addition to taking the necessary means to put an end to this acts; *and condemns* planting mines, urging the international community to halt such acts and to assist in mine clearance;
 - 9- *Calls on* the international community and the United Nations to pressure the coup forces for halting the series of assassination; *seeks to* limit the hindering of humanitarian work and the theft of relief aids and the release of detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, in particular journalists and activists;
 - 10- *Values* the role of the Coalition Supporting Legitimacy in Yemen, under the leadership of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government; *expresses appreciation to* the humanitarian role of the Centre of King Salman for Relief in Yemen and Emirates Red Crescent in supporting the relief and humanitarian assistance programmes and rehabilitation of infrastructure and services in the liberated areas; *and expresses gratitude to* all Arab States for the contributions and assistance, which have been provided to the Yemeni legitimate government and people in the humanitarian area;
 - 11- *Calls on* the international community not to disregard the causes of the humanitarian catastrophe related to the practices of the Houthi militias and their use of the humanitarian situation as a means to extort the international community and international organizations, and to loot aids for financing the war machine and enhancing their authority in areas under their control.
 - 12- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Government and the Coalition Supporting Legitimacy in Yemen to counter extremism and terrorism; *and emphasizes* the importance of addressing the causes and circumstances that led to the spread of terrorist organizations in Yemen, particularly the coup against the Yemeni State and its legitimate institutions;

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- 13- *Calls upon* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good neighbourliness policy and to abstain from supporting the Houthi militias with money and weapons, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled across the sea; encouraging them to undermine the political process endeavours, hindering the international efforts to end the war, violence and terrorism, turning the areas controlled by the Houthis to missile launch platform against the neighbouring countries, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten security and stability of Yemen, the neighbouring countries and the region in general and considered a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
- 14- *Condemns* the Houthi's continued refusal to grant the United Nations technical team access to maintain the oil tanker "SAFER" anchored near the port of Ras Issa in Al-Hudaydah, western Yemen, in order to prevent environmental disaster from the oil spill in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, whose consequences could certainly be incalculable; *and calls* on the international community and the United Nations to pressure the Houthis to grant access to the United Nations technical team to perform its mandate without delay or conditions.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Recalling* previous summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 757 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019 concerning Iran's occupation of the Three Arab Islands: the 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 8411 by 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
- 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 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 a violation of the sovereignty of the

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- United Arab Emirates over its territories, in contradiction with the efforts and endeavours exerted to reach a peaceful settlement hereof; *and calls on* Iran to stop such escalated provocative acts and to adopt constructive stances that would enhance confidence 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 re-considers its rejecting stance to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the UAE three Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
 - 10- *Demands* Iran to render its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States, to promote dialogue and to renounce tension, by taking practical and tangible steps in word and deed, 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 next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8473 – O.S. (153) – S. 2 – 04/03/2020)

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

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

- *Recalling* Resolution 8412 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
- *Taking note of* the communiqué and declarations issued by the two emergency Summits of the Council of the League of Arab States and the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council on 31st May 2019 in Makkah Almukarama, on the safety of navigation and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf and the entire region, as well as all relevant previous statements and resolutions of the Arab League Council,
- *Taking note of* the final communiqué and "Makkah Declaration" adopted by the 14th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31st May 2019, on the terrorist attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the sabotage acts in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist attack that targeted the "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14th September 2019,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on 18th November 2019,
- *Taking note of* the announcement of Establishing the "Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden" of 6th January 2020,
- *Recalling* all relevant regulations of international law on the safety of navigation, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,
- *Having reviewed* the Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the freedom of navigation in international waters, according to the applied regulations of international law and conventions of the law of the sea;
 - 2- *Calls on* ensuring the security and safety of maritime navigation in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea and securing the energy supply lines;
 - 3- *Condemns* all acts targeting security and safety of navigation, offshore installations, energy supply, oil pipelines and installations in the Arabian Gulf and other waterways, which threaten the security of the Arab states, undermine the Arab national security and disturb international peace and security;
 - 4- *Deplores* the attacks on oil tankers and commercial vessels in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, including the attack on two Saudi oil tankers, a Norwegian oil tanker and an Emirate shipping vessel in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates on 12th May 2019, in addition to the attack on Panama and Marshall Islands-flagged oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman on 13th June 2019, which considered criminal acts jeopardizing the security and safety of international maritime traffic;
 - 5- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia drone attacks against two oil pumping stations in the cities of Dawadmi and Afif in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14th May 2019, which targeted the international oil supply;
 - 6- *Condemns* Iran seizure of vessels in the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf, in flagrant violation of international law regulations; *and calls on* Iran to refrain

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- from practicing such aggressive acts, to abide by the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of maritime navigation;
- 7- *Condemns* the terrorist sabotage against the "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, using drones and cruise missiles on 14th September 2019, which represents a serious escalation aiming to destabilize the security of the Kingdom and the entire region and threatening global energy supplies and international economy;
 - 8- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast, including "Rabigh-3" that belongs to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, calling on them to refrain from exercising such practices that threaten the safety and freedom of maritime navigation;
 - 9- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with the procedures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates against the practices and attacks targeting the safety of navigational channels, and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf; and safeguarding the security and safety of the region, its people and its residents; *supports* the investigation to hold the perpetrators of these acts accountable and bring them to justice; *and endorses* the outcomes of the ongoing investigations on the attack incident of the four ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates conducted by the United Arab Emirates and international partners, which indicates that these attacks most likely were perpetrated by State actor;
 - 10- *Welcomes* the announcement on establishing the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on 6th January 2020 , which would contribute to strengthening coordination and consultation mechanisms among the States bordering the Red Sea and the region on means to address the challenges facing the region and secure its maritime passages; *values* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the headquarters of this Council; *and commends* the efforts of the States that have contributed to the establishment of this Council in support for the restoration of security and stability in the region;
 - 11- *Calls upon* the Security Council to bear its responsibilities to ensure the freedom of navigation, its security and safety; to safeguard the security and stability across the region; to take a firm action against activities and attempts aiming to threaten the freedom of navigation and energy supply in the region.
 - 12- *Approves* the inclusion of the item " Safety of Navigation and Energy Supply in the Arabian Gulf Region" as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States; *and requests* the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution, and to report on this matter to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8474 - O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Affairs and National Security

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 759 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and Ministerial resolutions, most recently Resolution 8413 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session convened on 10th September 2019,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Ministerial Level on 24th December 2015 regarding its condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq as this action represents 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 Arab League Council on 24th 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 in accordance with the 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 Arab League Council on 24th December 2015 and to submit a detailed report on his endeavours in this regard to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council;

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- 6- *Reaffirms* the need for the Security Council Arab member to continue follow-up on the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary procedures hereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.

(R. 8475- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

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

Arab Affairs and National Security

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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,
 - *Having been briefed by* the Head of the Sudanese Delegation,
 - *Recalling* the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan,
 - *Taking note of* the outcome of Secretary-General's visits to Khartoum on 16th June 2019 17th September 2019 respectively,
- 1- *Affirms* its full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
 - 2- *Welcomes* the formation of the transitional phase authority and the appointment of the civilian transitional Government in response to the provisions of the constitutional document;
 - 3- *Welcomes* signing of the Framework Agreement (Juba Declaration) and all the tracks that have been culminated by the Agreement; *and emphasizes* the Arab support for Sudan until achieving comprehensive peace and accomplishing peace-building operations;
 - 4- *Requests* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General to provide the necessary political, technical and financial support to the Civilian-Led Transitional Authority in Sudan in a view to fulfilling the transitional period requirements to pave the way for conducting free and fair elections on the approved and scheduled dates; *thanks* all Arab countries that provided bilateral generous support for the Republic of Sudan; *and values* the efforts exerted by the Arab League Secretary-General and the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States in support for Sudan over the past year;
 - 5- *Requests* the Arab League Secretariat General to coordinate efforts with the Sudanese Government to remove Sudan from the US List of State Sponsors of Terrorism and to normalize relations with the international financial institutions (the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund); *and values* the progress achieved in this regard;
 - 6- *Supports* Sudan's vision of the desired UN role during the transition period to achieve transitional Government's priorities for peace;
 - 7- *Supports* the efforts that aim to support the Sudanese economy and to exempt Sudan from its foreign debts; *and urges, once again,* the Member States, Arab credit funds and the Secretariat General to cooperate with the Transitional Government of Sudan on this issue so as to address debt burdens imposed on the Sudanese economy;

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- 8- *Requests* the Arab States to include these demands in their address at the next Session of the UN General Assembly and in their regular meetings with international financial institutions;
- 9- *Requests* the Arab League Secretariat General to continue cooperation with the Sudanese Transitional Government in accordance with the mechanisms reached during the recent visit of the Secretary-General to Khartoum on 17th September 2019 and his meeting with HE the Prime Minister of the Republic of Sudan;
- 10- *Values* the role of the Arab States and the Joint Mechanism of the Government of Sudan and the Arab League, whereas the Arab States have generously contributed and the Mechanism has been carefully coordinated to enforce humanitarian support programmes in Darfur and other affected areas through the four phases, which were completed last year; *and calls on* the Arab States to continue supporting Sudan's economic and development priorities in cooperation with specialized Arab organizations and relevant Arab funds during the fifth phase;
- 11- *Requests* the Arab League Secretariat General and the Sudanese Government, in coordination with the Arab finance and investment institutions and relevant technical bodies, to convene preparatory meetings and workshops for the organization of an Arab conference for reconstruction and development support in Sudan;
- 12- *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit report on the implementation of this Resolution to next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level.

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**Support of the Federal Republic of
Somalia**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations convened at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - Previous Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* 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 pivotal role of the Djiboutian forces operating within the Mission; *and condemns* the criminal and terrorist acts against the Somali people, their Government and the regional and international missions operating in Somalia;
 - 3- *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;
 - 4- *Requests* the Arab Member States to provide all forms of support to the Somali Government to ensure safeguarding its security, regional sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, safety of its air and maritime space, in a way that emphasizes its unity and enhances its sovereignty against external interference attempts aiming to divide its territories;
 - 5- *Calls on* the Somali Government and the Arab League Secretariat General to establish a joint mechanism that includes concerned authorities in the Federal Somali Government and the League of Arab States, which regularly meet at the Secretariat General headquarters or in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, to discuss the means to support the implementation of the Somali Development Plans and priority issues, under the recommendations of the First Technical Meeting between Somalia and the agencies of the joint Arab action, convened at the Secretariat General headquarters on 18th December 2018, which was adopted by the resolutions of the Arab League Council summits and the Arab development

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- summits, most recently the resolution adopted by Resolution 58 of the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit; by the 4th Arab Economic and Social Development Summit on 20th January 2019, entitled "support of the Republic of Somalia endeavours towards the implementation of the Somali Development Plan and cancellation of its foreign debts"; this mechanism may invite United Nations organizations and programmes to its meetings, when necessary;
- 6- *Commends* the existing cooperation between the Secretariat General and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which culminated with the issuance of the Arabic version of the Somali Constitution in April 2019, from which 50 thousand copies have been translated into Arabic Language and printed; *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali Government to complete the Arabization process of the relevant Somali laws;
 - 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; *and welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Arab League and the Somali Government to support Somalia Water Resources Management, which culminated by signing of Memorandum of Understanding in this regard, upon the request of the Somali Ministry of Energy and Water Resources;
 - 8- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 756 adopted by the Arab League Council convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, which was also emphasized by Resolution 626 by Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on 29th March 2015, and Amman Summit Resolution 683 on 29th March 2017 and Dhahran Summit Resolution 718 on 15th April 2018 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of USD 10 million for a year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat General to support the Somali Government budget so as to be able to establish and manage its active institutions and to implement security and stability programmes, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services;"
 - 9- *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;
 - 10- *Calls on* the Member States to cancel debts imposed on the Federal Republic of Somalia, to support its economy and to benefit from the 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;
 - 11- *Demands* the Arab Funds (the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Arab Monetary Fund) to normalize the financial relations with the Federal Somali Government, urging both sides to convene further direct meetings to discuss the cancellation of external debts issue, and reaching the most flexible solutions to enable the Somali Government to benefit from the necessary financial support packages and provide technical support to the Federal Somali Government in its negotiations with Arab and International financial institutions;

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- 12- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General's acquisition of four ambulance vehicles to support the Somali health sector with an amount of USD 100,000, funded by the Council of Arab Ministers of Health from the Health Development Arab Fund account; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue these endeavours to finance and support the health sector in Somali;
- 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; *and welcomes* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General to contribute to supporting the Somali students' education fees from the Somalia account at the Secretariat General and to benefit from the experiences and capacities of the Somali students studied abroad in the Arab universities, to promote development plans in Somalia;
- 14- *Calls on* Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat General to provide the Somali Government with every support; *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects in Somalia i.e. hospitals and schools, with valuable support from specialized Arab ministerial councils;
- 15- *Welcomes* the establishment of the joint committee on Somalia, comprising of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health, with participation of the Arab League Secretariat General to support the social and health aspects in the Somali Development Plan, assist in building Somali capacity in these two areas and to enjoy the maximum benefit from the Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve the Somali community;
- 16- *Requests* the League of Arab States to increase its consultations and coordination with the United Nations organizations concerned with humanitarian relief and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so as to assist the Somali Government to meet the growing humanitarian needs in Somalia;
- 17- *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;
- 18- *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 in this regard; *and commends* the ongoing Arab efforts to enhance cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into consideration the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
- 19- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to these States; *and urges* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open missions in Somalia;
- 20- *Urges* the Secretariat General, in coordination with the Somali Government, to contribute to providing the needs of health sector, firefighting and environment sanitation in Somalia, and funding the transfer of physicians thereto, purchase of two fire vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including

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- dialysis and radiation laboratory equipment, expenses of which to be deducted from “Support for Somalia” bank account at the League of Arab States;
- 21- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards affirming the Arab contribution in supporting Somali development plans; *expresses appreciation to* 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 submit report on this matter to the next session of the Arab League Council.

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**Support of the Federal Republic of
Comoros**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The Report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Republic of Comoros,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* 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; its unrecognition of the results of the referendum that took place in France on 29th March 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, converting it into a French province; *and considers* the procedures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and that they do not entail any rights or obligations;
 - 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and collaboration with the regional and international organizations to support the demands and stands of the Comorian Government concerning the Island of Mayotte;
 - 4- *Welcomes* the legislative elections that were conducted in a calm and peaceful atmosphere in January 2020, in which the League of Arab States and the African Union participated with monitoring missions; *and calls upon* the Secretariat General to continue exerting further efforts with relevant authorities in the Republic of Comoros to achieve renaissance and development goals, which the country seeks to achieve by 2030;
 - 5- *Thanks* the Member States who provided financial and development support to the Federal Republic of Comoros through the “support Comoros” banking account at the Secretariat General; *calls upon* other States to settle their contributions; *and urges* the Member States to support the Federal Republic of the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
 - 6- *Commends* the outcome of the International Donors Conference to support development and investment in the Federal Republic of Comoros, convened in Paris in December 2019; *and calls upon* the Secretariat General to cooperate with the relevant Comorian authorities to attract further Arab investments in light of the outcomes of this conference;
 - 7- *Requests* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and relevant Ministries of Education in the Arab States and joint Arab action organizations, to provide financial and technical support to develop the nascent National University in the Federal Republic of Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue to coordinate with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in this regard;

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- 8- *Requests* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to deal with the issue of foreign debts of the Federal Republic of the Comoros in contribution to peace and development in the country;
- 9- *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States that support the Comorian diplomatic missions, particularly those accredited to the Arab States and international and regional organizations;
- 10- *Expresses its appreciation for* the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support for the national accord, stability and development in the Federal Republic of Comoros, requesting a report hereof to be submitted to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level.

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**Peaceful Settlement to Djibouti-Eritrea Border
Dispute**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity of the Republic of Djibouti, rejecting any aggression on Djiboutian territories;
- 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, as well as 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- *Highlights* Security Council Resolution 2444 of 14th November 2018, which contained, inter alia, the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute, and urged, in its Paragraph (7) the two parties to continue exerting efforts to settle their border dispute peacefully in line with international law through appeasement, arbitration or judicial settlement, or by any other means of dispute settlement identified in Article (33) of the Charter upon which they agree; *commends* Djibouti's confirmation of its commitment to deepening dialogue and negotiation in good faith with Eritrea until amicable solution is reached for all outstanding issues; *and urges* Eritrea to note the importance of continued engagement, guidance and observation of the Security Council;
- 5- *Commends* the encouraging and steadily increasing conditions for the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea; *supports* border demarcation efforts between the two neighbouring countries, which shall lead to normalization of relations and enhancement of 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 Joint Communiqué adopted by the League of Arab States (the Peace and Security Council at that time) and the African Union (the Peace and Security Council) on 29th 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 report hereof to the next session of the Ministerial Council.

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Iran's Interference in Arab Countries' Internal Affairs

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - The recommendation adopted by the First Meeting of the Committee on the Follow-up of Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019,
 - *Emphasizing* all the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning this matter, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 758 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, Resolution 8418 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries Internal Affairs" and the Final Communiqué adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Summit Level held in Makkah on 30th May 2019,
 - *Having been briefed by* the Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of building cooperation ties between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the principle of good neighbourliness and refraining from the 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 halt these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 2- *Strongly condemns* the continued drone strikes operations and the Iranian-made ballistic missile attacks against 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, by so far more than 225 missiles, considering that a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and a threat to the Arab national security; *highlights* 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 international legitimacy resolutions;
 - 3- *Condemns*, in the strongest terms, the terrorist attacks on the Saudi Aramco facilities on 14th September 2019, using Iranian-made weapons that targeted both the "Abqaiq" facility and the "Khurais" field; *expresses full support for* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; *and endorses* all the procedures taken to secure its territories against the aggression on its oil installations, which represent a violation of the Arab national security; *and condemns* the sabotage of commercial ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates and Oman Gulf; *emphasizes* the importance of standing firmly and strongly against any Iranian attempts that threaten the energy security and the freedom and safety of offshore installations in the Arabian Gulf and other sea lanes, which

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- constitute a serious threat to security and peace in the region and the whole world and jeopardizing the stability of the global economy;
- 4- *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 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 Bahrain in all its procedures to counter terrorism and terrorist groups to safeguard its security and stability;
 - 5- *Commends* the security agencies efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain, which were able to abort many terrorist plans, and arrest members of terrorist organizations supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
 - 6- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, which shall fuel sectarian strife; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that incite these strifes, 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, so as 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;
 - 7- *Fully supports* all the measures taken by the State of Kuwait concerning the so-called terrorist cell "Abdali cell"; *and 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;
 - 8- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist party Hezbollah, a partner in Lebanon's Government, responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with state-of-the art weapons and ballistic missiles; *condemns* the hostile and inciting speech issued by the Secretary-General of the terrorist group, which contained abuses rejected by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Republic of Yemen, constituting a blatant interference in the internal affairs of these States to incite strife and hatred; *and emphasizes* the need to prevent the spread of extremism, sectarianism and interference in the internal affairs of States practiced by Hezbollah, to refrain from providing any support to terrorism and terrorists in its regional environment and to stop its inciting speeches that exploit religious feelings for sectarian strife and violence;
 - 9- *Bans* 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 pertinent actors;

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- 10- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts and to stop anti-Arab media campaigns, considering these acts as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of these States;
- 11- *Underlines* the need to monitor Iranian actions and attempts to undermine security and stability in the region, and to prevent Iran's interference in the Arab States internal affairs, particularly the Yemeni issue which is a Gulf and a national security issue for the Gulf States in particular and the Arab region in general;
- 12- *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;
- 13- *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;
- 14- *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 the UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with international law;
- 15- *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;
- 16- *Deplores* the Iranian intervention in the 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;
- 17- *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;
- 18- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat General with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
- 19- *Mandates* the Secretary-General to continue his 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 developing an Arab action plan to address the Iranian interventions in the Arab region and mobilizing international support for the Arab stance rejecting the Iranian interference;
- 20- *Continues to* inform the concerned UN organs of Iranian violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231, which represent a dire threat to the Arab national security;

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- 21- *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;
- 22- *Decides to* address the concerned United Nations organs to place the matter on their agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations banning intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
- 23- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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- The Republic of Iraq has formally registered its reservation to Paragraphs 4, 5 and 8 of the resolution entitled "Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs" under Item (4) of the Agenda. Iraq has also registered its reservation to the press statement issued by the Quartet on the development of the crisis with Iran and means to address its interventions in the Arab countries internal affairs.
 - "Lebanon has registered its reservation to Paragraphs 4, 5 and 8 of the Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs draft resolution:
Lebanon has registered its rejection for labeling 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 representative parliamentary bloc in the Parliament. Lebanon also condemns any interference in the Arab States internal affairs and demanded omission of “the terrorist Hezbollah” phrase so that agreement to all resolution provisions can be effective without any reservation.

Risks of Israeli Armament on Arab National Security and International Peace

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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,
 - The Recommendations of the meetings of the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" (Arab Senior Officials Committee),
- 1- *Thanks* the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" and the Secretariat General for the efforts exerted to develop unified Arab positions of common interests; *commends* the good and effective coordination between the Arab Senior Officials Committee and the Arab groups in Geneva, Vienna and New York on all disarmament and non-proliferation issues;
- 2- *Emphasizes* that the Arab States are primarily concerned with safeguarding the security of their peoples, and that all States of the Middle East region have become parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) except Israel, of which Israel remains the only non-State party to the Treaty in the region and refuses to subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive safeguards arrangements of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);

I. Arab participation in the "2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (New York: 27/4 - 22/5/2020)

- 3- *Emphasizes* the need for active participation of all Arab States in the 2020 Review Conference, safeguarding the unity of the Arab stance, as well as preserving, respecting and adhering to the Arab States' rights obtained through previous review conferences and addressing and confronting any attempts to infringe upon these rights;
- 4- *Reiterates* the importance of respecting the inalienable right of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop and benefit from nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and rejecting any attempts to restrict the rights of these States under any pretext;
- 5- *Recalls* that the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" shall remain in effect until its goals and objectives are achieved and represents an integral part of the the outcomes of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Treaty, upon which the Arab States approved the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote during this Conference;

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- 6- *Emphasizes that* any future proposal concerning the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction must give due consideration to the agreed upon references, namely "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East" and the outcome of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences; *and rejects* any attempts for further procrastination in implementing these references, which shall have negative repercussions on the disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation system and the outcome of the 2020 Review Conference;
- 7- *Adopts* the Arab Group's statements approved by the Arab Senior Officials Committee, and refers them to the Arab Group in New York to be submitted during the 2020 Review Conference on behalf of the Arab Group, while enhancing coordination between the Arab Group in New York and the Arab Senior Officials Committee, namely:
 - The Arab Group's communiqué during the plenary debate session.
 - The Arab Group's communiqué on nuclear disarmament.
 - The Arab Group's communiqué on nuclear non-proliferation.
 - The Arab Group's communiqué on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
 - The Arab Group's communiqué on specific regional issues and implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.
- 8- *Approves* the working paper adopted by the "Arab Senior Officials Committee" on specific regional issues and implementation of the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East"; *and refers* this paper to the Arab Group in New York for submission to the Conference Secretariat on behalf of the Arab Group;
- 9- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to prepare a comprehensive assessment in light of the outcomes of the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and to submit this assessment to the 154th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States;

II. Preparation for the Second Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction" (New York: 16-20/11/2020)

- 10- *Welcomes* the convening of the First Session of the Conference on "the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction", which was held at United Nations Headquarters from the 18th to 22nd of November 2019, *and considers* it as a major and important step towards achieving the goal of establishing the Middle East Free Zone;
- 11- *Emphasizes* that the Conference is an additional step that supports the general Arab approach, within the framework of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is not an alternative track, but complementary to and supportive of other tracks;
- 12- *Thanks* the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for its pivotal role in preparing, chairing and steering the First Session of the Conference, and its commendable efforts to ensure the success of its proceedings and its outcome of a balanced "political statement"; *and welcomes* the chairmanship of the State Kuwait of the next Session of the Conference scheduled to be held in November 2020;
- 13- *Requests* the Arab Group in New York to continue consultations on the rules of procedure of the Conference with a view to concluding them before convening the Second Session of the Conference, in coordination with the other concerned parties;

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- 14- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue consultations with a view to preparing for the Second Session and to inform the Arab Senior Officials Committee and the Secretariat General thereof.

III. "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" and Arab coordination at the 64th Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna: 21-25/9/2020)

- 15- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna to include the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 64th Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference, as the authority concerned with addressing this issue.

IV. The dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant

- 16- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna and New York to implement relevant resolutions of the Arab League Council, to continue to follow-up on this issue and provide the Arab Senior Officials Committee with any updates and developments;
- 17- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna and New York to continue exerting every effort in the relevant fora to highlight the Arab concern of the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant; and *emphasizes* the importance of applying the IAEA nuclear safety standards;
- 18- *Continues to* follow up on the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant, coordinate with the Arab Group in Vienna and New York in this regard, and submit its developments to the Arab Senior Officials Committee.

- V.** *Requests* the Secretariat General to present the issue and its development to the Ministerial Council's next Session.

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs

Arab-Africa Relations:

- A -

Arab - Africa Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Previous resolutions adopted in this regard,
 - 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 17th to 23rd November 2016;
 - 2- *Commends* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's hosting of the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit in 2020, highlighting the importance of the excellent preparation for 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 and the African Union Commission to continue their coordination concerning the 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 on "Drafting the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action", and Resolution (10) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit entitled "Principles and Standards of participation in the meetings and events of the Arab-Africa Partnership", all of which shall contribute to partnership progress;
 - 4- *Mandates* 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 the Arab-Africa Joint Projects;"
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the need to continue exerting every effort to remove the obstacles hindering the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and the organization of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all the previous 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 adopted by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit in 2016; *and underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support for the question of Palestine and countering any Israeli attempts to evade the position of the question of Palestine in Africa;
 - 7- *Expresses appreciation to* the African Union's support to the Arab stand towards the question of Palestine, represented in the Declaration adopted by the African

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Union summits, most recently the Declaration adopted by the 32nd Ordinary Session of the African Union Summit convened on 9th-10th February 2019 in Addis Ababa concerning the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, which 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 East Jerusalem as its capital; *calls 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 solidarity with the question of Palestine; *and condemns* the Jerusalem Judaization policies and Israel's apartheid regime against the Palestinian people and its flagrant violation of the international law;

- 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- *Welcomes* the convening of the First Meeting of the Joint Coordination Mechanism between the Arab League Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 12th December 2018 at the headquarters of the Arab League Secretariat General; *and emphasizes* the importance of pursuing the Committee meetings and completing the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a coordination mechanism in this regard, including the necessary operational procedures;
- 10- *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- *Commends* the outcome of the Third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security convened in Khartoum, Sudan, during the period of 31st October to 2nd November 2016; *and requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the African Union Commission and the Arab Republic of Egypt in a view to holding the Fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting in 2020 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and ensuring the good preparation thereof, according to the set criteria pursuant to Resolution (10) of Malabo Summit and the importance of the good preparation for the conference by the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and relevant stakeholders;
- 13- *Welcomes* the outcome of the First Joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21st November 2016; *and requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and to seek implementation of Resolution (3) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the convening of a regular joint meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Trade and Finance on the sidelines of the Arab-Africa summits;
- 14- *Expresses appreciation for* 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;
- 15- *Stresses* the importance of Member States' support for the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute to be able to assume its mandate, in implementation of the resolutions of the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) of

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- the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in 2016 concerning the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute;
- 16- *Welcomes* the State of Togo's hosting of the Eighth Arab-Africa Trade Fair in 2020; *and emphasizes* the importance of good preparation thereof by the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission, the host country and relevant stakeholders,
 - 17- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the necessary support for the Arabic Language Teaching Programme in Africa; *commends*, in this regard, the United Arab Emirates' financial contribution of twenty thousand USD in support for the Arabic Language Teaching Programmes for Francophone students, including support for the second phase of the Programme of Teaching Arabic and the Francophone Administrative Leadership in Chad;
 - 18- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's granting the 2019 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumeton African Development in the area of Food Security, and the 2020 Prize that would be on Education, as well as Kuwait's initiative presented 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;
 - 19- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation.

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs

Arab-Africa Relations:

- B -

<p>The Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries</p>

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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 acknowledgement of the Fund's role in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation,

Emphasizes the Fund's important role as an effective tool that contributes to enhancing and triggering the Arab-Africa cooperation, in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels, most recently Resolution 8421 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019, which emphasized the importance of providing support to the Arab-Africa cooperation in areas of technical assistance.

(R. 8483- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs:
Arab-European Relations

A. The Arab-European Dialogue

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Welcomes* the convening of the First Joint Meeting of the Permanent Representatives to the League of Arab States and Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union on climate change and security, held in Brussels on 22nd January 2020;
- 2- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Eighth Meeting of the Permanent Representatives to the League of Arab States and Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union convened in Brussels on 23rd January 2020, as well as meetings of the Strategic Cooperation Working Groups (early warning and response, weapons of mass destruction and migration);
- 3- *Welcomes* convening of the Sixth Arab-European Ministerial Meeting in the first half of December 2020 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General; *and mandates* the Arab League Secretariat General to ensure good preparation thereof in coordination with the Arab States and the European Union;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8484- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs:
Arab-European Relations

B. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Acknowledges* the role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its joint presidency of the South;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the importance of good Arab coordination for all meetings and committees, particularly the Senior Officials Committee;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8485- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab-Russian Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the Sixth Round of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum in 2020;
- 2- *Requests* the Arab States to implement the activities included in the action plan issued by the Fifth Session of the Forum (2019-2021);
- 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Russian side; and discuss the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

**Enhancing Cooperation with Countries of Central Asia
and Republic of Azerbaijan**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Welcomes* the convening of the Third Round of the Arab Economic and Cooperation Forum with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan in the State of Qatar in 2020;
- 2- *Mandates* Secretariat General to continue its cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the first session of the Conference for Businessmen and Investors from Arabs, Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan in 2020;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs
Arab-Asian Relations

**Arab Relations with the People's Republic of
China**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs; 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 diverse areas, in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative"; *and reiterates* the Arab States solidarity with the One-China principle;
 - 2- *Welcomes*, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's hosting of the Ninth Round of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum on 6th July 2020, preceded by the 17th Session of the Senior Officials Meeting and the Sixth Session of the Arab-China Strategic Political Dialogue on 5th July 2020; *emphasizes* the importance of effective Arab participation in this Session; *and mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on coordination with the concerned authorities of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and China to ensure successful preparation for this meeting;
 - 3- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Third Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in Technology Transfer and Innovation, and the Arab-China Exhibition of 2019 held in Ningxia, China during the period from 5th to 8th September 2019;
 - 4- *Commends* the outcome of the Eighth Session of the Arab-China Relations and Civilization Dialogue Seminar convened in Rabat, the Kingdom of Morocco on 11th-12th December 2019;
 - 5- *Commends* the outcome of the Third Session of the Arab-China Women's Forum convened in Riyadh, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 19th-20th December 2019;
 - 6- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in the diverse activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue its effort in coordination with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the preparation of activities and events to be held under the Forum's Executive Programme during 2020, including the Fourth Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in the field of Mass Media (the Kingdom of Morocco), the Sixth Session of Arab-China Friendship Conference (an Arab State), the Seventh Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Conference in the

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- area of Energy (China) and the Third Session of the Arab-China Cities Forum (China);
- 7- *Welcomes* the Communiqué issued by the 53rd Session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Health on 27th February 2020, on COVID-19, in which the Council expressed its appreciation to the efforts exerted by the People's Republic of China to confront repercussions of COVID-19 outbreak; *expresses* its solidarity with the government and people of China to overcome this crisis; *and supports* endeavours made by China's Government in confronting its consequences, including the proactive steps undertaken by China to combat the disease.

(R. 8488- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs
Arab-Asian Relations:

Arab Relations with the Republic of India

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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, most recently Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019 concerning the Arab Relations with regional and international blocs; 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- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with relevant Indian authorities to schedule the Second Ministerial Session of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum in 2020 in India; *and emphasizes* the importance of good preparation thereof;
- 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue its efforts in coordination with the concerned Arab and Indian authorities to organize various activities and events under the Arab-India Cooperation Forum in the coming period, including the Third Session of the Arab-India Cultural Festival in India, the Arab-India Cooperation Symposium on Energy in the Kingdom of Morocco, the First Session of the Arab-India University Presidents Conference in the United Arab Emirates, the Second Session of the Arab-India Cooperation Symposium on Media in an Arab State, and the Sixth Session of the Arab-India Partnership Conference in India; *and calls on* the Member States to effectively participate in the activities of the forum and to host some of these activities and events.

(R. 8489- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs
Arab-Asian Relations:

Arab-Japan Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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, most recently Resolution 8422 of the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019 concerning the Arab-Japan Relations,
 - 1- *Expresses* the 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- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Japanese side to organize the Second Ministerial Meeting of Arab-Japan Political Dialogue on the date and venue agreed by the two sides;
 - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Japanese side to organize the Fifth Session of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum in Japan on the date agreed by the two sides.

(R. 8490- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with the Group of Pacific Islands

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Reaffirms the Abu Dhabi Declaration*, adopted by the Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers with the Group of Pacific Islands on 24th June 2010, and its recommendations concerning the enhancement of cooperation with the Pacific Islands and the importance of implementing these recommendations;
- 2- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Secretariat General with their visions on cooperation with the Pacific Islands countries, taking into consideration their potentials and stances towards the Arab issues, in order to develop an Arab strategy in this regard;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter in consultation with the United Arab Emirates.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

**Arab Relations with South American
Countries**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8422 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Declaration of the Fourth Arab-South American Summit (Riyadh Declaration),
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and the participation in all scheduled activities and meetings;
- 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Regional Coordinator of South American Countries (Brazil), concerning Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council, 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, 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- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Ministry of Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt to convene a meeting of joint tourism ministers of Arab and South American countries;
- 6- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to seek coordination for the convening of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education in an Arab State;
- 7- *Welcomes* the Republic of Sudan's hosting of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts; *and calls for* effective participation in this meeting;
- 8- *Commends* the convening of the Arab-South American Ministries of Social Affairs at Senior Officials Level at the Secretariat General headquarters, 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 next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

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Cooperation between the League of Arab States, the United Nations, and other
International Institutions and Organizations

- A -

**Cooperation between the League of Arab States
and the Security Council**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolutions 8078 adopted by the 146th Ordinary Session on 8th September 2016, Resolution 8140 by the 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017, Resolution 8195 by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017, Resolution 8256 by the 149th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2018, and Resolution 8424 by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Emphasizing* the importance of Arab coordination in international forums and influencing decision-making process to serve the Arab interests,
 - *Affirming* the role of the United Nations Security Council in safeguarding international peace and security,
 - *Pursuant to* Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, which promotes cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations in safeguarding international peace and security, particularly Article (52) thereof,
 - *Emphasizing that* the Arab States hold the responsibility of Arab peace and security, inter alia, addressing issues and crises in the Arab world,
 - *Underlining* the importance of coordination, cooperation and consultation with the United Nations organs so as to promote peace and security in the Arab region,
- 1- *Thanks* the Arab States that have previously assumed non-permanent membership at the Security Council, most recent of which is the State of Kuwait, for their efforts in strengthening cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations, including the Security Council;
 - 2- *Requests* the Tunisian Republic, the current Arab Member of the Security Council, to coordinate with the Arab Group in New York, the League of Arab States represented by its Mission in New York and the Secretariat General in Cairo, for holding a high-level Security Council Session in New York under the title "Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council", during its Presidency of the Security Council, similar to the Session which was held on 13th June 2019;
 - 3- *Requests* the Tunisian Republic, the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, to continue exerting efforts and consultations, in coordination with the Arab Group in New York, the League of Arab States represented by its Mission in New York and the Secretariat General in Cairo, to follow up on the recommendations contained in the Presidential Statement adopted by the high-level Security Council Session;

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- 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on the "Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council", through coordination with the non-permanent Arab Member in the Security Council in order to promote consistency in work and enhance cooperation.

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Cooperation between the League of Arab States, the United Nations, and other
International Institutions and Organizations

- B -

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*

- The Note of the Secretariat General,
- The Report of the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

I. Supports non-contradictory candidacies for the United Nations:

- Candidacy of the State of Kuwait for the membership of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), for the term 2022-2028.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for the non-permanent membership of the Security Council, for the term 2028-2029.
- Candidacy of the United Arab Emirates (Dr. Ahmed Al-Shamsi) for the membership of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, for the term 2021-2024.
- Re-election of the United Arab Emirates for the membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors for the term 2020-2022.
- Re-election of the United Arab Emirates for the membership of the Universal Postal Union Board, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Ambassador Ahmed Fathallah) for the membership of the International Law Commission (ILC), for the term 2022-2026.
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar (Dr. Hamda Al-Sulati) for the membership of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, for the term 2023-2027.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco (Ms. Somaya El Amrani) for the membership of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Mr. Ba Mariam Koita) for the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Executive Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Category (C), for the term 2022-2024,
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Executive Board of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), for the term 2021-2023.
- Candidacy of the Sultanate of Oman (Dr. Yahya Al-Farisi) for the membership of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), for the term 2021-2024.

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- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Category (C), for the term 2022-2023.
- Re-election of the Kingdom of Morocco (Mr. Al-Hassan Zahid) for the membership of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the State of Kuwait (Ms. Rehab Borsli) for the membership of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco (Mr. Mahjoub El-Haiba) for the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco (Mr. Mohammed Amarti) for the membership of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Investment Council of the Universal Postal Union, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for the post of Vice-President of the Investment Postal Council of the Universal Postal Union, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Board of Directors of the World Food Program (WFP), for the term 2021-2023
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Mr. Mohammed Ezzeddin) for the membership of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), for the term 2022-2024.
- Re-election of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Mr. Larbi Djacta) for the membership of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Human Rights Council, for the term 2025-2027.

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- Candidacy of the Tunisian Republic (Mr. Bilel Jamoussi) for the post of Director of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, for the term 2022-2026.
- Candidacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the membership of the Governing Council and the Investment Postal Council of the Universal Postal Union, for the term 2020-2024.
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Ambassador Wafaa Bassim) for the membership of Human Rights Committee on monitoring obligations of Member States under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Sultanate of Oman for the membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), for the term 2022-2024.
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for the membership of the International Labour Organization Board (an integral member), for the term 2020-2022.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq for the membership of the Executive Board of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), for the term 2022-2025.
- Candidacy of the Sultanate of Oman for the membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), for the term 2024-2026.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Bahrain for the membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the membership of the Governing Council and the Investment Council of the Universal Postal Union, for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Ms. Asma Khader) for the membership of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, for the term 2021-2025.
- Candidacy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the membership of the Governing Council and the Postal Operations Council of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), for the term 2021-2024.

II. Candidacy for Posts in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

A. Submits the following candidacies for the Executive Board, to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action, according to the criteria set by the Group to coordinate candidacies, pursuant to Paragraph (8) of Resolution 6346 adopted by the 120th Ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9th September 2003:

- Candidacy of the State of Kuwait (2021-2025).
- Candidacy of the Lebanese Republic (2021-2025).
- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq (2021-2025).
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (2021-2025).

B. Submits the following two candidacies to the Arab Group of the Organization to take the appropriate action, according to the criteria set by the Group to coordinate candidacies, pursuant to Paragraph (5) of Resolution 7115 adopted by the 132nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9th September 2009.

- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, for the term 2020-2024.
- Candidacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the membership of the World Heritage Committee, for the term 2021-2025.

III. Candidacy for Posts in other International Organizations and Institutions:

- Supports the candidacy of the United Arab Emirates (Major General, Ahmed Al-Raisi) to head the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), for the term 2021-2024.
- Supports the candidacy of the Republic of Sudan (Ambassador Ali Sadek), for membership of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission, for the term 2020-2023.

IV. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include any previously considered candidacies by the Council under this item.

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- V.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include under this item candidacies for posts in organizations, agencies or government organizations, which does not include all the Arab States in its membership.
- VI.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include candidacies for posts in organizations, agencies, institutions, Arab committees, civil society organizations or non-government organizations, under this item.
- VII.** *Mandates* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with their candidacies for international posts at least (15) working days prior to the ordinary sessions of the Arab League Council, mentioning the term of office.
- VIII.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to submit any candidacy for an international post provided later than the deadline or without stating the term of office.

(R. 8494- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - Note no. 03/C/1448/4 of the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq dated 1st March 2020,
 - Note no. 54/2020 of the Permanent Delegation of the State of Kuwait on 5th February 2020,
 - Note no. 63/2/2020 of the Republic of Yemen on 12th February 2020,
 - 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 the liberated cities from terrorist groups, including the 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 that exceed the Iraqi Government's capabilities, and to contribute to the reconstruction of the provinces that have been liberated from Da'esh terrorist groups;
 - 3- *Thanks* the Arab States that provided assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi displaced persons since the regime was changed in 2003;
 - 4- *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 and to identify problems and solutions, with the participation of Member States, pertinent international and regional organizations and donors to provide the necessary assistance for displaced persons;
 - 5- *Commends* the successful visit made by delegates of the Security Council Member States to the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq, co-chaired by the State of Kuwait and the United States of America, upon which the press communiqué was adopted emphasizing the importance of the support provided by the Members of the Security Council for the continued post-conflict recovery in Iraq; as well as the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq; and ensuring the safe, dignified and voluntary return of all internally displaced persons affected by the conflict, particularly the liberated areas from Da'esh;
 - 6- *Urges* all countries and parties that pledged to provide financial assistance to contribute to the international efforts for the reconstruction of Iraq to fulfil their pledges made at the Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq convened during the period of 12th -14th February 2018;
 - 7- *Calls on* the Arab States and specialized cultural and educational organizations to initiate an educational campaign aiming to eradication of the extremist

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- Takfiri ideology promoted by terrorist organizations in areas under their control, with focus on the school age group 7-18 years;
- 8- *Calls on* the Arab States to explore prospects for the establishment of a fund to support the reconstruction of liberated cities from terrorist organizations in the Arab States, some of which were under these organizations control, so as 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;
 - 9- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General and Arab States to provide technical and logistical support to the Arab States afflicted by internal displacement in general and Iraq in particular, through training employees in State ministries concerned with the displacement phenomenon;
 - 10- *Commends* Resolution (R. 3 (S.T.F1) adopted by the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health on 4th December 2018 to establish an Open-Membership Committee on the Social and Health Support for Internally Displaced Persons in the Arab States, Iraqi Displaced Persons in particular;
 - 11- *Commends* Resolution 1811 adopted by the 35th Session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice on 21st November 2019 to form a joint committee of experts and representatives of the Arab Ministries of Justice and Interior Affairs, to consider the proposal submitted by the Republic of Iraq concerning the development of an Arab convention for the protection and support of internally displaced persons in the Arab region and to submit the committee's outcomes to the next Session of the Council;
 - 12- *Calls on* the Arab States to support the efforts exerted by the Yemeni Government to address the challenges of the internal displacement phenomenon that afflicted the country.

(R. 8495- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

**International Terrorism and
Measures of Suppression**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendations of the 27th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism (Cairo 26th- 27th February 2020),
 - Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,

- 1- *Condemns* all acts and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the tolerant humane values of Islam that respect human dignity and renounce distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion;
- 3- *Reaffirms* that terrorism cannot be associated with any religion or nationality; *and emphasizes* the need to continue efforts to promote dialogue among peoples and religions to consolidate understanding, tolerance and peace in peoples, irrespective of their cultural, religious and civilizational orientations, thus contributing to the decline of Islamophobia and extreme racism against Muslims around the world;
- 4- *Underlines* the importance of the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
- 5- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified relevant international conventions and protocols on suppression of terrorism to consider concluding the ratification instruments, in line with the national legal systems;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of international concerted efforts in order to reach a comprehensive agreement regarding international terrorism as an effective approach against terrorism;
- 7- *Strengthens* international cooperation to address the threats posed by terrorist fighters, including (those who are returned and moved) in the field of exchange of information, border security, investigations, mutual judicial assistance, extradition, and taking procedures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, inter alia, countering incitement to commit terrorist acts, and combat the causes of terrorism and recruitment of terrorist fighters;
- 8- *Calls upon* Arab States to criminalize traveling to join terrorist organizations, participation in hostilities acts, enforcement of appropriate national legislations for prosecution, considering forgery of identity papers and travel documents for movement to areas of conflict is an aggravating circumstance in the national laws;
- 9- *Intensifies* the joint Arab action to address the terrorist fighters phenomenon returning from conflict zones and their families, through the development of comprehensive mechanism, in conformity with the Arab security agreement to counter terrorism and the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at

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- both Summit and Ministerial Levels and the Councils of Arab Ministers of justice and Interior;
- 10- *Calls upon* all 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;
 - 11- *Calls on* Arab States to take the necessary measures to prevent the use of information and communication technology by terrorist organizations to incite, support, finance, plan and prepare their terrorist acts and to develop a national mechanism to deal with terrorist organizations websites;
 - 12- *Continues* coordination of Arab positions in international organizations and counter-terrorism conferences, in which Arab States participate;
 - 13- *Continues to* benefit from the expertise of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, 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 African Centre for Studies and Research of Terrorism in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; Al-Nahrain Centre 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 Foundation for African Ulema; Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines, and Morchidates in the Kingdom of Morocco, Doha International Centre for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar; the Arab Bureau for Combating Terrorism and Terrorist of Arab Ministers of Interior Affairs; the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (Hedayah), the Sawab Centre in the United Arab Emirates; the regional Sahel-Saharan Anti-Terrorism Centre in Cairo and the King Hamad International Centre for Peaceful Coexistence in the Kingdom of Bahrain;
 - 14- *Supports* the existing cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations organs, as well as regional organizations concerned with counter-terrorism;
 - 15- *Highlights* the importance of the Arab states' benefit from relevant best practices and successful initiatives in addressing terrorist ideologies to prevent the spread of ideologies and perceptions promoted by terrorist organizations; *and mandates* the Arab League Secretariat General (the Legal Affairs Sector) to provide the relevant bodies with this expertise;
 - 16- *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 Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats, and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in Line with the International Human Rights Standards (2016-2021);
 - 17- *Calls on* the Arab States to enhance cooperation with international organizations and agencies to benefit from the available technical assistance programmes for national capacity-building in a view to confronting the danger of acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their components by terrorists, and to enhance the security of airports, seaports and borders;
 - 18- *Emphasizes that* all anti-terrorism measures must be in consistent with the rules of national legislations and international law, including the international human

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- rights law; *and calls upon* the Member States to inform the pertinent counter-terrorism national authorities of the importance of these obligations;
- 19- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and submit a report hereof to the next Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8497- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of 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 resolutions of the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning preservation of peace and security amongst Member States, and safeguarding the Arab national security,
 - *Reiterating* its firm commitment to safeguard 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 prevent any aggression against their communities, citizens, State institutions and government bodies, as well as their right to take all measures 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 and the principles of international law,
 - *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices; *and fully rejecting* any attempts 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; and its firm condemnation of terrorist operations in all its forms and manifestations,
 - *Calling for* exerting further efforts and strengthening coordination with the international community and its regional and international organizations to counter terrorism, particularly in areas of drying out its funding resources, the phenomenon of foreign terrorists travel and 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,
- 1- *Strongly condemns* all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* all practices committed by extremist organizations that adopt religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans which incite violence, extremism and terrorism;
 - 2- *Reiterates* that military and security solutions are not enough to defeat terrorism; *and emphasizes* the need to adopt an Arab comprehensive, multidimensional counter-terrorism strategy, including the political, social, legal, cultural, media and advocacy dimensions, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Arab League Council;
 - 3- *Seeks to* continue the existing inter-Arab cooperation in areas of counter-terrorism and extremism, and to intensify joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the items and provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism;

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- 4- *Calls upon* Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the Arab agreements on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences to conclude the ratification instruments and deposit the ratified documents at the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
- 5- *Commends* the overwhelming victories achieved by Member States against terrorism and in defeating terrorist organizations and extremist groups, calling for further efforts to ensure termination of terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations;
- 6- *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 supporting the efforts and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to promote its peace, security and stability;
- 7- *Calls on* the Arab States to intensify inter-Arab bilateral and collective cooperation in areas of information exchange on combating terrorist organizations through the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior 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;
- 8- *Calls upon* the Member 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, threats or hostage-assassination or ransom demand by terrorist groups;
- 9- *Continues* inter-Arab cooperation in areas of confronting extremist ideologies and eradicating its roots; *calls upon* the Arab States to provide the Arab League Secretariat General with the initiatives undertaken to be circulated on Member States;
- 10- *Calls on* the Member States to create effective criminal justice systems to prosecute perpetrators of terrorist acts, to take the necessary legal and judicial procedures to prevent terrorist fighters from joining terrorist organizations and moving to areas of conflict, to deprive them of any safe havens and to bring them to justice for committed terrorist crimes;
- 11- *Urges* the Member States to increase cooperation, to intensify efforts through implementing the Arab anti-cybercrime strategy and to work collectively towards preventing all terrorist and extremist organizations with all their religious, sectarian and ethnic forms, from getting access to information and communication technology and social media, putting an end to dissemination of hatred, sectarian strife and racism and sowing discord among society members, without prejudice to the freedom of thought and expression permitted by national legislations and ratified international conventions;
- 12- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Arab League Secretariat General with comprehensive reports on the national counter-terrorism initiatives, including the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and extremist organizations;
- 13- *Calls on* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with any photographs, documentary film and printed material at their disposal that

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- 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; *and calls on* the Arab States and concerned institutions of joint Arab action to commemorate that day and to provide the Secretariat General with their initiatives in this regard;
- 14- *Calls upon* the Member States to ensure that victims of terrorism and their families are treated with dignity and to consider setting up national systems and mechanisms to provide them with assistance, in accordance with its national systems, to meet their needs and help them return to their normal life;
 - 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- *Calls on* the Arab States to continue updating terrorist fighters database, established within the Prosecution and Criminal Data Department at the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers, with relevant inputs of the terrorist fighters, the recruitment methods and their means of transport to the areas of conflict and sources of tension;
 - 17- *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 27th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, convened on 26th-27th February 2020 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General;
 - 18- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports hereof to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8498- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

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- State of Qatar Reservation: The State of Qatar decided to include paragraph to the draft resolution on safeguarding Arab national security and countering terrorism, which stipulated that "the term counter-terrorism should not be used as an umbrella to commit acts of reprisals, shelling against civilians, or prosecuting political opponents; or as a pretext for settling scores and enforcing impositions on some States. However, this term should be used to address the conditions and causes conducive to the spread of terrorism, and the reason for its ideologies that justify and grant it legitimacy." In view of the failure to add this paragraph, the state of Qatar recorded its reservation hereof.

**Developing the Arab Counter-Terrorism
System**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The 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 26th Ordinary Session of 2015, Nouakchott Summit Resolution 654 of the 27th Ordinary Session of 2016, Amman Summit Resolutions 690 and 699 of the 28th Ordinary Session of 2017, Resolution 7804 of the 142nd Ordinary Session of 2014, Resolution 8019 of the 145th Ordinary Session of 2016, Resolution 8189 of the 148th Ordinary Session of 2017, Resolution 8219 of the Extraordinary Session of 4th December 2017, Resolution 8262 of the 149th Ordinary Session of 7th March 2018 and Jerusalem Summit Resolution 725 of the 29th Ordinary Session of 2018, the Determination and Solidarity Summit Resolution 763 of the 30th Ordinary Session of 31st March 2019,
 - *Pursuant to:*
 - Article II of the Charter of the League of Arab States,
 - Relevant Articles of the Arab Treaty of Joint Defense,
 - Resolutions and Declarations of the Council of the League Council at Summit Level on safeguarding the Arab national security,
 - *Emphasizing* adherence to the provisions and principles 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 inciting violence, extremism and terrorism;
 - 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;

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- 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 of 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 different terrorist groups in the region of the same extremist ideology;
- 5- *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;
- 6- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, to conclude the ratification instruments and deposit the ratified documents at the Arab League Secretariat General;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the importance of the ratification and accession of all Arab States to international and regional counter-terrorism instruments and conforming their 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;
- 8- *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;
- 9- *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;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this Resolution and to submit report on the procedures taken in this respect to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8499- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

**Candidature of the Republic of Yemen for non-
permanent Membership of the Security Council
(2046-2047)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*

- Note no. 85/2/2020 of the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Yemen on 27th February 2020,
- Resolution 8308 adopted by the 150th Ordinary Session on 11th September 2018,
- The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

Supports the Republic of Yemen's candidature for non-permanent membership of the Security Council for the period of 2046-2047.

(R. 8517- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

<p style="text-align: center;">Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States</p>

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note no. (C.I 1/2/21-A-51) of the Permanent Delegation of the United Arab Emirates,
 - Resolution 8413 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019 on the Arab Stace towards the Violation by Turkish Forces of Iraq's Sovereignty,
 - Resolution 8454 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 12th October 2019 concerning the Turkish Aggression against Syria,
 - Resolution 8456 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Permanent Representatives Level on 31st December 2019 concerning the Developments in the Situation in Libya,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Based on* the remarks of the Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on the condemnation of Turkey's interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
 - 2- *Calls on* the Arab League Member States to call on Turkey not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab States and to desist from the provocative measures that undermine confidence building and threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 3- *Rejects and condemns* the Turkish military intervention in the state of Libya, as well as Turkey's transfer of foreign terrorist fighters to Libyan territories, which constitute a direct threat to Arab national security and to international peace and security, and a clear violation of relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 4- *Rejects and condemns* the Turkish aggression on the Syrian territories, as a clear violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and Security Council resolutions that call for preserving the unity and independence of Syria, particularly Resolution 2254; and *considers* this aggression a direct threat to Arab national security and to international peace and security;
 - 5- *Rejects and deplores* the incursion of Turkish forces into Iraqi territories which represents an aggression against Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab national security; *and calls* for intensifying efforts to find peaceful solutions for Arab issues in order to achieve security and stability for the Arab States away from the external interventions that do not serve the stability of the region;
 - 6- *Calls upon* Turkey to withdraw all its forces present on the territories of Arab countries;
 - 7- *Mandates* the Arab League Secretary-General to engage in contacts with the United Nations Secretary-General to convey the content of this resolution and submit it for distribution to the members of the United Nations as an official document;
 - 8- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to examine means of confront Turkish aggression against Arab States within various United Nations organs, in

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particular the Security Council, and to submit its recommendations in this regard to the Council of the League of Arab States.

(R. 8518 - O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

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- While the **State of Qatar** emphasizes its firm position towards the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, limiting condemnation of interventions in Arab affairs to Turkey manifests a policy of double standards, whereas such condemnations is rather missing with regards to brotherly Arab States whose legitimacy and sovereignty are being violated, either by illegitimate forces or by forces financed, regrettably, by Arab states, and without the request of the legitimate government, and with no reaction by our Council. Therefore, the State of Qatar has registered its reservation on the Resolution and requests the text of this reservation to be appended.
 - The **State of Libya** emphasizes its firm position towards respecting the sovereignty of the Member States and non-interference in their internal affairs; whether from Arab or non-Arab countries; and expresses its great surprise towards the policy of double standards in dealing with the interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs, whereas the Arab countries' interference in other countries' affairs is being justified, having reached in Libya to become an interference and armed aggression and aerial bombardment that resulted in civilian deaths and destroying State institutions, airports and civilian facilities. Moreover, the policy of double standards appeared in referring by name to a certain country as interfering in Arab countries' affairs, and disregarding the interference of other non-Arab countries. According to the abovementioned and in rejection of using Arab League Council resolutions as a means to settle the political disputes and conflicts of some Member States with countries outside the Council, and because the Resolution considered the Turkish Government's support to the legitimate Government in Libya as an interference even though it was upon its request and via a Memorandum of Understanding, the State of Libya has registered its reservation on the entirety of the text of this Resolution.

Arab Women Mediation Network

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

- *Having reviewed,*

- The Note of the Secretariat General,
- The Recommendation of the 39th Session of the Arab Women Committee on 9th-10th February 2020,
- The Recommendation of the Social and Cultural Affairs Committee,

Approves the establishment of the "Arab Women Mediation Network", the and launching of this Network at the regional and international levels as one of the mechanisms for the Arab Women's Committee.

(R. 8519- O.S. (153) - S 2 - 04/03/2020)

**The Ethiopian Renaissance
Dam**

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

- *Having been briefed by* the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt on the latest developments of the ongoing negotiations on the filling and operation of the dam,
 - Recalling the Arab League Council deliberations, in this regard, during its current Session on 4th March 2020,
- 1- *Rejects* any infringement of the historical rights of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Nile waters or jeopardizing its interests and water uses; *emphasizes that* Egypt's water security is an integral part of the Arab national security; *and affirms* the solidarity of the Member States with Egypt in facing the risks, effects and potential threats of filling and operating the Renaissance Dam without reaching a just and balanced agreement with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia on the rules of filling and operating the Renaissance Dam;
 - 2- *Rejects* any unilateral measures that could be taken by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, including the initial filling of the Renaissance Dam reservoir without reaching a comprehensive agreement that governs the process of filling the Dam and regulating its operations, because of the direct threat it poses to the interests of the Arab Republic of Egypt and its water rights and constitutes a material breach of the Declaration of Principles Agreement between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia on 23rd March 2015;
 - 3- *Emphasizes* the importance of adherence to the principles of international law by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, foremost of which is the rule "not to cause significant harm" to the use of water for the riparian states, which share the international rivers, the principle of equitable and reasonable utilization of international watercourses, the principle of cooperation and the principle of notification and prior consultation;
 - 4- *Welcomes* the draft agreement on the filling and operation of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, developed by the Government of the United States of America with the cooperation of the World Bank on the basis of the negotiations conducted between the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Sudan and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which was circulated to the three States on 21st February 2020; *and calls on* the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to sign it;
 - 5- *Affirms* that the draft agreement prepared by the United States with the cooperation of the World Bank is a comprehensive, balanced and just proposal that would serve the interests of the three States that share the Blue Nile River; *and invites* the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to consider the approval of this Agreement;
 - 6- *Commends* the effective procedures provided in the draft Agreement, prepared by the United States and the World Bank, to address periods of drought, protracted droughts and other hydrological situations that may affect water uses of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
 - 7- *Expresses dissatisfaction over* the absence of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia from the Ministerial Meeting convened at the United States

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Department of the Treasury on 27th and 28th February 2020, which represents a negative and non-constructive stance that hinders international efforts aiming to reach a just and balanced agreement on the rules of filling and operating the Renaissance Dam;

- 8- *Notes that* the Renaissance Dam, as a non-water consuming project and its sole purpose is to generate electricity, should not affect the water uses of the Arab Republic of Egypt and not involve an adjustment to the existing hydrological conditions of the Blue Nile;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the importance of taking all the necessary measures by the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to ensure the security of the Renaissance Dam and the safety of the population and urban communities; *and calls upon* Ethiopia to cooperate with Egypt to develop studies on the hydrological, environmental and social impacts of the Renaissance Dam;
- 10- *Urges* the Member States to take the necessary measures for the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to sign the draft agreement prepared by the United States with the assistance of the World Bank, and to take the necessary measures to not infringe on Egypt's water rights.

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- I. Sudan has registered its reservation to the inclusion of the abovementioned item into the agenda, for the following reasons:
 - 1- Sudan informed that the Arab States should not be involved in this issue, as consultations between the concerned parties are still ongoing.
 - 2- Sudan demanded the Arab countries not to take positions that might affect the Arab-Africa relations, particularly that the Arab countries shall host and convene the Arab-Africa Summit shortly in Riyadh, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
 - 3- No consultations were conducted between Egypt and Sudan, the two Arab countries concerned with the Renaissance Dam before raising the issue suddenly at the political committee one day before the Ministerial Meeting and under the item "any other matters", as Sudan's delegation did not have any instructions hereof.
 - 4- Non-compliance with the rules of procedure for the inclusion of the item in pertinent technical committees prior submission to the Ministerial Meeting.
 - 5- Sudan needs more time to decide the inclusion of such item on the agenda, as requiring instructions at the presidency and government levels, particularly that Sudan is experiencing critical internal situation, which makes it imperative to take decisions in consultation and internal consensus among all State components.
 - II. Sudan refuses the proposal of any draft resolution on this item.
 - III. The item cannot be discussed or decided upon without being submitted to pertinent technical committees for consideration, particularly the Economic Committee (Arab Ministerial Council for Water), we therefore propose, that the draft resolution should stipulated that "refer the proposal of the Arab Republic of Egypt to include a new item on the Renaissance Dam to the Economic Committee, requesting to submit its recommendations to the next ordinary session of the Council in accordance with the applied procedures."