



Secretariat of Arab
League Council Affairs □

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Meeting of
the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab
States
at Ministerial Level

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Meeting Outcome

Secretariat General headquarters
Cairo: 19/11/2017

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**Outcome of the Extraordinary Session
of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level**

Cairo: 19th November 2017

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

The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level convened its Extraordinary Session on 19th November 2017, chaired by the Republic of Djibouti, with the participation of their Excellencies, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Heads of Delegation of Member States and HE Arab League Secretary-General, upon the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

- *Having reviewed* the two notes submitted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain,
- *Emphasizing* Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015,
- *Highlighting* Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations,
- *Stressing* on Amman Summit Resolution 688 of 29th March 2017 concerning Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs,
- *Emphasizing* the statements and resolutions issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8177 by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
- *Underlining* the importance that relations of cooperation between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on the principle of good neighbourliness, refraining from use or threat of use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of Arab States,
- *Having been briefed* by the Head of Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the recent offensive perpetrated by Pro-Iranian militias (Houthis-Saleh) through launching Iranian-made ballistic missile from Yemeni territories,
- *Having been briefed* by the Head of Delegation of the Kingdom of Bahrain on the sabotage and terrorist acts that Bahrain is being subjected to, the most recent of which was the bombing of oil pipelines by Iranian-backed terrorist groups,
- *Having also been briefed* by their Excellencies, Heads of Delegation and HE Arab League Secretary-General,

The Council:

- 1- *Strongly condemns* the launching of Iranian-made ballistic missile from the Yemeni territories targeting the city of Riyadh by Pro-Iranian militias (Houthis-Saleh), as a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and a threat to the Arab national security;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to defend its territories according to Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations; and *supports* its procedures against these Iranian violations within the framework of international legitimacy;
- 3- *Denounces* all criminal acts carried out by Iran in the Kingdom of Bahrain, most recently the Bahraini oil pipeline bombing, considering it a terrorist act perpetrated by an Iranian-backed group and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard;
- 4- *Condemns and deplors* the continued Iranian interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain by supporting terrorism, training terrorists, arms smuggling, inciting sectarian strife, its continued statements at different levels to undermine security, order and stability, establishing terrorist groups in the

- Kingdom, financed and trained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah, thus contrary to the principle of good neighbourliness, and non-interference in the internal affairs, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law;
- 5- *Supports* the Kingdom of Bahrain in all the procedures and measures taken to fight terrorism and terrorist groups in order to safeguard its security and stability;
 - 6- *Commends* the endeavours of security agencies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain who were able to abort numerous terrorist plans, and arrest members of terrorist organizations assigned with these plans and supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
 - 7- *Condemns* Iran's continued occupation of the three occupied United Arab Emirates (UAE) Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa); and *supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures undertaken by the UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands, according to the international law;
 - 8- *Condemns* the Iranian government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs that triggers sectarian and doctrinal disputes; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that ignite these disputes, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries; and *urges* the Iranian government to stop its support and funding of armed militias and parties in the Arab States, particularly its interference in Yemen's internal affairs and to stop supporting and arming its affiliated Pro-opposition militias to Yemen's legitimate government that aim to transforming 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 violation of the Security Council Resolutions 2216;
 - 9- *Holds* the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah -partner in the Lebanese Government-responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in the Arab States with advanced weapons and ballistic missiles; and *emphasizes* the need to abstain from disseminating extremism and sectarianism, its interference in the internal affairs of States and supporting terrorism and terrorists in its regional environs;
 - 10- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab countries; and *demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts that threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 11- *Decides* to ban Iranian-funded satellite channels broadcasting on Arab satellites, as they represent a threat to Arab national security through inciting sectarian and ethnic strifes; and *requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution with the pertinent bodies;
 - 12- *Assigns* the Arab Group in New York to address the President of the Security Council to clarify Iran's violation of the Security Council Resolution 2231, with respect to the development of the ballistic missile programme which involves offensive nature that undermines Iran's claims over its defensive nature, and its imminent threat to the Arab national security.
 - 13- *Assigns* the Arab Group in New York to address the President of the Security Council to clarify Iran's violation of Security Council Resolution 2216 by

providing terrorist militias in Yemen with arms, considering that launching the Iranian-made ballistic missile from Yemeni territories against the City of Riyadh as an aggression perpetrated by Iran and a threat to the Arab national and international security and stability, and to inform of the need for the Security Council to bear its responsibilities towards safeguarding international peace and security;

- 14- *Decides to* continue placing the item on Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations.
- 15- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the procedures taken in this regard to the next session of the Council.

(R. 8218 – Ex. S. - 19/11/2017)

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- The objection of the Lebanese Republic to Paragraphs 4, 6 and 9 in the Resolution on Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs is based on the following:
Lebanon objects to labelling Hezbollah as “terrorist” while indicating its presence in the Government.
That cannot be accepted 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 distinction between resistance and terrorism, and that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and embodies a large segment of the Lebanese people with a balanced parliamentary and ministerial bloc in the Lebanese constitutional institutions. Lebanon has agreed to the rest of the Resolution provisions, despite the fact that some provisions affect Lebanon’s disassociation policy. Lebanon has condemned any interference in the Arab countries internal affairs, with emphasis on the Lebanese Government's position of disassociation policy. Lebanon has demanded omission of “*the terrorist Hezbollah*” phrase from the Resolution so that agreement to all resolution provisions can be effective without any reservation.
 - The Republic of Iraq has recorded its reservation to Paragraphs 8 and 9 of this Resolution.



Secretariat General □
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League Council Affairs □
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Statement
by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States
at Ministerial Level
on
the American Administration's Decision to Close the PLO Office in Washington
and
its Repercussions on the Middle East Peace Process

Cairo: 19/11/2017

The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level convened its Extraordinary Session in Cairo on 19th November 2017, with the participation of their Excellencies, the Foreign Ministers of Arab States and Heads of Delegation. Having been briefed by HE Dr. Riyad Al-Malki, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the State of Palestine concerning the American Administration's decision to close the Office of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Washington and its repercussions on the peace process in the Middle East, as well as the deliberations of Member States Heads of delegation, the Council:

- 1- *Reaffirmed the commitment of Arab States to a just and comprehensive peace in the region as a strategic option and agreed to continue to exert further efforts that aim at achieving a lasting and comprehensive peace based on the Two-State solution, the Arab Peace Initiative and the pertinent international legitimacy resolutions;*
- 2- *Calls on the American Administration to reconsider its decision to close the PLO Office in Washington, and to allow continuation of its usual mandate to enhance communication between the US Administration and the State of Palestine through all the official channels, including this Office, all of which would lead to launching serious and meaningful Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations so as to achieve a just and sustainable peace.*

(Statement No. 232 – Ex. S - 19/11/2017)