



**Secretariat General
League of Arab States**

S26/(03/15)/57-Y(0196)

The 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level

Sharm el-Sheikh - Arab Republic of Egypt

8-9 Jumada al-Thani 1436 AH - 28-29 March 2015 AD

- **Resolutions and Statements**
- **Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration**
- **Speech by HE President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi at the Inaugural Session**
- **Speech by Arab League Secretary-General, HE Dr. Nabil Elaraby at the Inaugural Session**
- **List of Arab Leaders and Heads of Delegation of the Arab States participating in the 26th Ordinary Session at Summit Level**

Index

No.	Subject	Resolution /Document No.	Page
<u>Resolutions submitted to the Summit</u>			
1.	Summit Presidency Report on Steps by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations	612	3
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action	613	4
<u>The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict</u>			
3.	Follow-up on the Political Developments of the Palestinian Question, the Arab-Israeli Conflict and enforcement of the Arab Peace Initiative	614	5
4.	The Arab action to end Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories	615	11
5.	Follow-up on developments of (Jerusalem, Settlements, the Wall, the Intifada, Refugees, UNRWA and Development)	616	12
6.	Israeli Procedures in Jerusalem	617	26
7.	Support for Budget of State of Palestine and <i>Sumud</i> (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian People	618	28
8.	The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan	619	30
9.	Solidarity and Support for Lebanon	620	34
<u>Reform of the League of Arab States</u>			
10.	Amendments to the Charter of League of Arab States	621	38
11.	The Amended Statute of the Arab Peace and Security Council	622	39
12.	The Serious Developments in the Syrian Arab Republic	623	40
13.	The Serious Developments in the State of Libya	624	42
14.	The Serious Developments in the Republic of Yemen	625	44
15.	Support for the Federal Republic of Somalia	626	46
16.	Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands - Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa - of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf	627	50
17.	The Establishment of a Joint Arab Force to safeguard the Arab National Security	628	52
18.	Follow-up on Implementation of the Arab Summit Resolutions adopted by its 25 th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, 25- 26 March 2014)	629	53
19.	Follow-up on Implementation of Resolutions adopted by the Third Arab Economic and Social development Summit (Riyadh, 21-22 Jan. 2013)	630	54
20.	Arab Priorities on Post-2015 Global Sustainable	631	59

	Development Agenda		
21.	Report on Requirements for Achievement of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area and Procedures of Arab Customs Union	632	61
22.	Reform of the joint Arab Economic and Social action	633	63
23.	Arab Action in Climate Change Negotiations	634	64
24.	Arab Initiative for Development of Home-Based Enterprises and Productive Families Projects in the Arab States as an Input of Major Industries	635	66
25.	The Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education (2015-2024)	636	67
26.	Date and Venue of 27 th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States at Summit Level	637	68
27.	Expression of Gratitude and Appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the 26 th Ordinary Summit in Sharm el-Sheikh	638	69
28.	Statement on Iranian violations against the three occupied Islands of the United Arab Emirates	S26/(15/03)/32- F (0171)	70
29.	Statement on the terrorist Attack in Somali Capital Mogadishu	S26/(03/15)/35-F(0174)	71
30.	Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration	S26/(03/15)/31-D(0170)	72
31.	Speech by HE Abdel-Fatah El-Sisi President of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the Opening of 26 th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level	S26/(03/15)/38-E(0177)	76
32.	Speech by Arab League Secretary-General Dr. Nabil Elaraby at the Opening of 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level	S26/(03/13)/34-E (0173)	84
33.	List of Arab Leaders and Heads of Delegation of the Arab States in 26 th Ordinary Session at Summit Level according to alphabetical order of Member States	S26/(03/15)/13-Misc	89

Reports submitted to the Summit

**Summit Presidency Report on Steps
by the Follow-up Committee on
Implementation of Resolutions and
Obligations**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Summit Presidency on steps taken by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations,
 - The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations,
- Pursuant to the Committee Statute,
 - 1- *Expresses* gratitude and appreciation to HE Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, Chairman of the 25th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, for his cordial auspices of follow-up efforts to the implementation of Kuwait Summit resolutions (2014);
 - 2- *Thanks* Member States of the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations and the Secretary-General for the valuable efforts they exerted in following up the implementation of the resolutions of this Summit.

(S.R. 612 O.S. (26) – 29/3/2015)

Reports submitted to the Summit

**Report of the Secretary-General
on Joint Arab Action**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on diverse areas of the Joint Arab Action,
- *Having been briefed* by the Secretary-General at the opening session,

Commends the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the Joint Arab Action that included diverse fields.

(S.R. 613 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

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

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on Joint Arab Action,
 - Previous resolutions of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolutions 7794 and 7795 issued by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014, Resolution 7850 by its Extraordinary Session on 29 November 2014, Resolution 7851 by its Extraordinary Session on 15 January 2015, Resolution 7855 by the 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015 and the Statements issued by the Arab Peace Initiative Committee at Ministerial Level,
- *Recalling* all Resolutions of the Arab League Council at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 594 by its 25th Ordinary Session on 26 March 2014,
- 1- *Reaffirms* that a just and comprehensive peace is the strategic option and that the peace process is a comprehensive and indivisible process, *emphasizes* that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be achieved through full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including occupied Arab Syrian Golan to the borderline of 4 June 1967 and from the territories in Southern Lebanon that continue to be occupied; and a just solution to the problem of the Palestinian refugees based on Resolution 194 of the United Nations General Assembly (1948), the Arab Peace Initiative endorsed by the Beirut Summit (2002), and the successive Arab Summits resolutions, in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions and the relevant terms of reference thereof;
- 2- *Underlines* that peace shall not be achieved without occupied East Jerusalem becoming the capital of the Palestinian State; *emphasizes* that Jerusalem is an inseparable part of the Palestinian territories that were occupied in 1967, and that the continued settlement activity, judaization of the Holy City, aggression on its Islamic and Christian Holy Places, distortion of its history to obliterate its civilizational, human, historical and cultural heritage and alteration of its demographical and geographical nature are all regarded as null and void under the international law, international legitimacy resolutions, the Geneva Convention and the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property;
- 3- *Continues* to assign the Arab Ministerial Delegation to carry out consultations with the Security Council, the United States Administration, the Russian Federation, China and the European Union to reaffirm the adoption of a draft resolution that confirms the Arab commitment to bases, principles and terms of reference of the Arab Peace Initiative to set a time frame to thereby end the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian State and a monitoring mechanism that ensures accurate implementation so as to achieve a lasting and just peace in the region;

- 4- *Welcomes* presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt Chair of the 26th Summit of the Arab Peace Initiative Committee, *expresses* sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Arab Peace Initiative Committee for its exerted efforts under the presidency of First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, HE Sheikh Sabah Al-Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah (Chair of 25th Summit) for providing every political and financial support to the Palestinian cause, and the active diplomatic mobilization at different international forums, including his presidency of the Arab Ministerial Delegation that included HE Foreign Ministers of the Kingdom of Morocco and the State of Palestine with participation of HE Secretary-General to Geneva in August 2014 to provide international protection for the Palestinian people;
- 5- *Expresses* deep appreciation to the Arab Ministerial Delegation and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States for the efforts exerted during meetings with Foreign Ministers of France and Britain as well as meeting with United States Secretary of State, John Kerry in December 2014, in implementation of Resolution 7850 issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level at its resumed Extraordinary Session convened on 29 November 2014 concerning mobilization of international support for the Arab draft resolution submitted to the Security Council for adoption in 30 December 2015;
- 6- *Renews* its call for the Security Council to bear its responsibilities to safeguard international peace and security, to take the procedures and mechanisms needed to resolve all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region based on the two-state solution, to implement its resolutions to end occupation of Israel (the occupying power) of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to withdraw to the borderline of 4 June 1967 according to a definite time frame and mechanisms that force the Israeli occupation to fulfill their obligations, the enforcement of international law and relevant Security Council resolution;
- 7- *Commends* Sweden's decision concerning recognition of the State of Palestine, *appreciates* the positions and recommendations by the Parliaments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy and the European Union Parliament in this regard, *and calls for* continuation of joint Arab action to ensure international recognition of the State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital according to the borders of 4 June 1967 by the United States and all European Union countries, and the remaining countries that have not yet done so, and *urges* the Security Council to accelerate approval of the request submitted by the State of Palestine for full United Nations membership, and *assigns* the Council of Arab Ambassadors in New York to follow up on the matter;
- 8- *Welcomes* accession of the State of Palestine to a number of agreements and treaties including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the preliminary probe by the Prosecutor, *emphasizes* provision of every support, assistance and legal counsel needed in this regard, and *continues* to support the State of Palestine's endeavours aiming at its accession to the United Nations institutions and the international community including international charters, conventions and protocols;
- 9- *Condemns* all the policies adopted by some countries which violate the international law and lead to undermine the two-state solution and perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine, and *emphasizes*, in this regard,

- condemnation of Canadian Foreign Minister's meeting with Israeli officials in the city of Jerusalem, and *calls upon* Canada to reconsider its positions that are inconsistent with the international law and violate the rights of the Palestinian people, and *affirms* the need to establish response mechanisms to these policies;
- 10- *Reaffirms* the absolute and unconditional rejection to recognize Israel (the occupying power) as a (Jewish state) and *rejects* all pressures exercised on the Palestinian leadership in respect thereof, and *denounces* all the Israeli illicit procedures aiming to change the demographic composition and geographical nature of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and *warns* of the danger of this racist approach and its serious implications on the Palestinian people and the region, being inconsistent with all the peace process terms of reference and the spirit of the Arab Peace Initiative and seeks to impose (state judaization);
 - 11- *Rejects* Netanyahu's policies and remarks made during his election campaign which refute the two-state solution, and *affirms* the importance of confronting them in a decisive manner, and *calls on* the Security Council and international parties concerned with the peace process to take a firm action so as to put an end to these Israeli unilateral policies and their dangerous implications;
 - 12- *Absolutely rejects* attempts to circumvent the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of their independent state with its capital in East Jerusalem, *rejects* any plans for the establishment of a Palestinian state with temporary borders aiming at fragmentation of the Palestinian territories, and *underlines* the need to end the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories on borders of 4 June 1967;
 - 13- *Continues* to assign the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to take the necessary measures as convenient, to ensure monitoring and documentation of Israeli violations, assaults and crimes perpetrated against the Palestinian people so as to take the appropriate legal procedures;
 - 14- *Strongly condemns* the continuation of detention and arrest of thousands of Palestinians, including children and women, in addition to the continued mass arbitrary detention and administrative detention of the Palestinian citizens by the Israeli occupation authorities, being inconsistent with the principles of international law, and *continues* to demand the competent countries and international bodies to act immediately to stop these actions and ensure release of all the detainees;
 - 15- *Calls upon* all the world parliaments to take immediate and urgent procedures to stop the grave violations of international law and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, committed by Israel (the occupying power), in particular the detention of Palestinian parliamentarians, calling on them to support Robben Island's call to free the leader Marwan al-Barghouthi and all the prisoners, *renews* its call for these parliaments to visit the occupied State of Palestine and submit fact finding missions to document the violations committed against prisoners at the prisons of the Israeli occupation;
 - 16- *Commends* the Declaration of the Conference of High Contracting Parties to 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention, convened in Geneva on 17 December 2014, that included the need to provide international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, and *calls on* the High Contracting Parties to Fourth Geneva Convention to bear their responsibilities to take the

measures needed to enforce this Convention in light of the grave breaches, violations and crimes committed by Israel (the occupying power) in the occupied Palestinian territories, forcing Israel (the occupying power) to respect and enforce this Convention and implement the provisions of this Declaration and the previous declarations in this regard;

- 17- *Pursues* Arab mobilization in the world state capitals to support the Declaration of the Conference of High Contracting Parties issued on 17 December 2014 to enforce and respect the provisions of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem so as to provide international protection for the Palestinian people to eventually end the occupation, and to enable the State of Palestine to exercise its sovereignty over the Palestinian territories on 4 June 1967 borderline, and *values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Ministerial Delegation under the chairmanship of HE First Deputy of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait (Chair of 25th Summit) and HE Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine and HE Secretary-General of the League of Arab States in Geneva in this regard;
- 18- *Demands* the United Nations to take a firm position towards the recent Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip that caused destruction and targeted United Nations Headquarters (UNRWA schools), and to accelerate holding all Israeli officials accountable for this aggression;
- 19- *Emphasizes* that Palestinian Liberation Organization is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in respect for the national Palestinian legitimacy under the leadership of HE President Mahmoud Abbas, and *values* his efforts towards the national reconciliation, and respect the legitimate institutions emanated from the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and commitment to the unity of the Palestinian decision and representation so as to preserve the gains and rights the Palestinian people, and *affirms* that Palestinian national reconciliation under the umbrella of the Palestinian Liberation Organization constitutes the only firm guarantee to safeguard the national Palestinian rights;
- 20- *Supports* the decisions taken by the Central Council of the Palestinian Liberation Organization calling for reconsideration of all the political, economic and security relations with Israel (the occupying power) so as to force its compliance with the signed conventions and respect the international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions;
- 21- *Continues* its support for the Palestinian national unity government under the leadership of H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, and *expresses* gratitude to the Arab Republic of Egypt for its efforts to convene the Conference of Donors for the Reconstruction of Gaza in Cairo on 12 October 2014, and *calls on* the brotherly and friendly States that have undertaken their obligations in this regard, to meet their pledges and contributions immediately through the national unity government;
- 22- *Rejects* and *condemns* the racketeering activities undertaken by the Israeli government to undermine the Palestinian national unity government, including piracy and withholding transfer of collected Palestinian tax revenues for the third successive month, and *calls upon* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying power) to transfer the Palestinian tax revenues immediately and to abort all its attempts to undermine the Palestinian national unity government;

- 23- *Continues* to take action on the international arena at all levels to pressure Israel (the occupying power) to stop its crimes committed against the Palestinian people in Gaza Strip, to lift the illegal blockade imposed on the Strip, open the crossings from and to the Gaza Strip including implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access signed in 2005, and to stop crimes and violations represented in Israel's (the occupying power) refusal to open the crossings, to allow the port construction and reconstruction of the airport, reestablishment of the safety corridor between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, to allow entry of construction material for reconstruction of destroyed areas caused by the said Israeli aggression against the besieged Gaza Strip;
- 24- *Welcomes* the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution adopted on July 2014, which includes the formation of a fact-finding mission to investigate all Israeli violations committed by Israel (the occupying power) in Gaza Strip during the recent war, *and commends* initiation of its proceedings, and *urges* the Mission to monitor all violations committed in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and to submit its report on its due time 23 March 2015;
- 25- *Condemns* the pressures exercised by Israel (the occupying power) to abort the fact-finding mission, preventing its access to the occupied Palestinian territories, and *values* the efforts exerted by the resigned Chair of the Commission Professor William Schabas, and *calls upon* the Human Rights Council to provide the necessary support to the Commission so as to be able to assume its mandate;
- 26- *Continues* to assign the Arab Group in Geneva to coordinate with different countries and regional groups to vote in favour of resolutions on Palestine, to adopt the Report of the International Commission of Inquiry in the next session in March under Article 7 of the Human Rights Council, and *urges* countries to provide their supporting remarks to the Palestinian cause under the same article;
- 27- *Affirms* the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, which violate international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention; *emphasizes* the need to counteract the attempts by Israel –the occupying authority– to implement unilateral measures and create new facts on the ground; and to reject any attempt to regard the Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as a *fait accompli* in a serious violation of international law, international legitimacy and relevant United Nations resolutions;
- 28- *Demands* the international community to exert every effort to halt Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Palestinian territories and to implement relevant international resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 497 (1981), that confirm illegitimacy of the settlement activity and the need to dismantle the existing settlements, *calls upon* states and institutions that provide support for settlement activity to stop financing such activity and contribution to financing and supporting settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to withdraw their investments or projects in companies related to settlement activities;
- 29- *Continues* to assign the Arab Group in New York to follow-up to the adoption of a binding resolution by the Security Council condemning Israel's expansionist plans and the halt of all forms of settlement activity and the recent plans of the Israeli occupation authorities to build thousands of settlement units

in the West Bank and East Jerusalem; and *affirms* that settlement activity is illegitimate and illicit;

- 30- *Continues to* assign the Arab Group in New York to:
- follow up the efforts exerted within the Security Council to bear its responsibilities to halt all illegitimate Israeli practices, including settlements,
 - mobilize support for the resolutions on the Palestinian Question in the General Assembly and all other actions aiming to end the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories and all the occupied Arab lands,
 - request the United Nations to follow up the documentation of rights and properties of refugees in the historical land of Palestine for their preservation and update, including land records, to ensure a just solution for the plight of refugees according to Resolution 194 (D-3),
 - urge the United Nations to bear its responsibilities and to take the necessary procedures in accordance with an applicable mechanism to prevent the disposition of Palestinian refugees properties in the 1948 territories of Palestine, considering this as null and void.

(S.R. 614 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**The Arab action to end Israeli occupation of the
Palestinian territories**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The previous resolutions adopted by the Council of the Arab League at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolutions 7794 and 7795 – 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014, Resolution 7850 – Extraordinary Session on 29 November 2014, Resolution 7851 – Extraordinary Session on 15 January 2015, Resolution 7855 – 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015, and the Statements issued by the Arab Peace Initiative Committee at Ministerial Level,
- *Recalling* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, most recently Kuwait Summit Resolution 594 – 25th Ordinary Session on 26 March 2014,
- 1- *Assigns* the Arab Republic of Egypt; Chair of the 26th Arab Summit, the Arab Peace Initiative Committee and the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan; Chair of the 143rd Current Session of the Ministerial Council and the Arab Member of the Security Council, the Kingdom of Morocco, the State of Palestine and the Arab League Secretary-General, to carry out the necessary contacts and consultations to mobilize international support so as to resubmit a new Arab draft resolution to the Security Council to end the occupation, reach a final settlement, and to continue consultation in this regard with the Council Member States and with regional and international groups;
- 2- *Calls on* the Summit Troika to exert efforts and undertake the necessary procedures with an aim to deliver an Arab statement before the United States Congress and any other international body as convenient, about the Arab position towards the Peace Process, embodied in the Arab Peace Initiative elements that represent the strategic Arab option to achieve peace;

(S.R. 615 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

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

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on Joint Arab Action,
 - Resolutions of the League Council at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 7856 adopted by the 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015,
- *Recalling* all previous resolutions of the League Council at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 595 adopted by Kuwait Summit at its 25th Ordinary Session on 26 March 2014,

I. Jerusalem:

- 1- *Emphasizes* adherence to the establishment of the independent State of Palestine on all the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, with Jerusalem as its capital; *rejects* all the illegitimate Israeli procedures that target annexation and judaization of the City; *condemns* all the official and unofficial Israeli programmes, plans and policies intended to declare Jerusalem capital of Israel; and *calls on* the international community to enforce the international legitimacy resolutions in this regard;
- 2- *Calls on* the international community, in particular the United States of America, the European Union and the United Nations for immediate action and to bear their responsibilities, force Israel (the occupying power) to immediately halt settlement activity in the city of Jerusalem and to adhere to a serious negotiating process that would lead to termination of occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories and to the two-state solution so as to achieve security, peace and stability in the region rather than undermining the peace process;
- 3- *Emphasizes* the Arab nature of the city of Jerusalem; *condemns* the serious, illegitimate and illicit violations by Israel (the occupying power) in the occupied City and the Blessed Aqsa Mosque; the constant incursions on al-Haram al-Qudsi al-Sharif and its environs by Israeli settlers under protection of the Israeli occupation police, as well as Israel's (the occupying power) hindering of the Islamic and Christian Waqf projects in Jerusalem, banning worshippers from praying in the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and its vicinity and also imposing restrictions on the Christians so as not to perform their religious rituals, and its attempts to alter the existing legal status of al-Haram al-Qudsi and the Blessed Aqsa Mosque;
- 4- *Strongly condemns* the Israeli statements that consider the Blessed Aqsa Mosque as an integral part of the territory of Israel (the occupying power) to which Israeli law applies; and *warns* that Israel's plans for Muslims and Jews to share the Blessed Aqsa Mosque represent a dangerous escalation against the holiness of the Mosque, and against the Islamic Holy Places and Muslims;

- 5- *Strongly condemns* and *absolutely rejects* the continuation of Israeli occupation authorities to judaize the occupied city of Jerusalem and its Holy Places and to continue violation and judaization of the Islamic nature of the Blessed al-Aqsa Mosque, its recent serious procedures to change the names of its gates and Islamic walls, hanging signs with Torah names; *denounces* the silence of the concerned international community organizations and actors urging them to take immediate and decisive measures to force Israel (the occupying power) to stop and revoke all the judaization procedures of the Blessed Mosque and the Holy City that jeopardize the security and stability of the region and pose a new obstacle in the path of the peace process;
- 6- *Condemns* Israel's (the occupying power) continued grave violations and its racist practices aimed at altering the demographic status of the city of Jerusalem through continuation of confiscation and demolition of houses in Jerusalem to serve its settlement projects in the Holy City, its continued erosion of thousands of dunams for the construction of the greater Jerusalem project, and the construction of a settlement belt to ensure rupture of Palestinian geographical contiguity between Northern and Southern West Bank, and complete the isolation of the occupied city of Jerusalem from its environs and tightening its control and judaization of Jerusalem;
- 7- *Denounces* Israel (the occupying power) for not allowing access of the UNESCO international experts' mission to the occupied city of Jerusalem; and *demand*s the Arab Group at the UNESCO and the Arab Group at the United Nations and the European Union, ALECSO and ISESCO organizations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue exerting efforts to stand against Israel (the occupying power) for preventing access of the international experts' mission to the occupied city of Jerusalem, which represents a new violation of obligations of Israel to the UNESCO and the international community;
- 8- *Reiterates* its gratitude, appreciation and support for the intensive efforts exerted by the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, HM King Abdullah II ibn al-Hussein in the context of the Hashemite custodianship of the Holy Places in al-Quds al-Sharif, led by His Majesty, to stop the flagrant Israeli violations and constant aggression; *commends* the efforts of His Majesty that conduced to forcing Israeli occupation authorities not to prevent worshippers of different ages from performing the Friday Prayers in al-Haram al-Qudsi al-Sharif, including the Blessed Aqsa Mosque for more than three months after having imposed an age limit for years; and *expresses* gratitude to His Majesty for his continuous efforts to protect al-Quds al-Sharif and its Holy Places, in particular his efforts to prevent the festival, which was sought to be held last week at al-Haram al-Qudsi al-Sharif by Israeli groups; *Renews* its rejection of all attempts by Israel to prejudice this Hashemite custodianship; and *commends* UNESCO's decision which gave Jordanian Waqf the right to reconstruct the Mughrabi Gate;
- 9- *Requests* the Vatican not to sign any agreements with the Israeli government on economic, financial and real estate ownership matters of the Catholic Church or Catholic institutions and associations located in East Jerusalem, and that agreements in this regard shall not be permitted except with the State of Palestine, as Jerusalem is an occupied territory occupied in 1967, and that any agreement with Israel (the occupying power) represents a clear violation of international law and international legitimacy resolution; and *calls upon* the

- Vatican to comply with the agreement signed with the State of Palestine in 2000;
- 10- *Calls on* the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the city of Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine; *calls upon* education, cultural, economical, 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 *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of its people and institutions;
 - 11- *Commends* the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to confront Israeli procedures that target al-Quds al-Sharif, in particular the efforts exerted by HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco Chair of al-Quds Committee in defense of the Holy City and support for *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian people;
 - 12- *Condemns* attempts by Israel (the occupying power) to control the administration of the Islamic and Christian Waqf in Jerusalem and its imposed restrictions to gain access to the Holy Places; and *calls upon* the international community to coerce the Israeli occupation government to lift these restrictions and to respect the freedom of Christian and Islamic to perform religious rituals in the occupied City;
 - 13- *Denounce* Israel (the occupying power) for confiscating the lands of Jerusalemite citizens to establish new settlements and to expand existing ones, for demolishing numerable buildings and Islamic monuments in the area of al-Buraq Wall, confiscating houses and also demolishing Jerusalemite houses, digging a tunnel network underneath the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and the Holy City, building bridges and thousands of settlement units inside and outside the old city walls, and continue building the apartheid wall around Jerusalem for its closure;
 - 14- *Demands* the international community and the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, to take the necessary measures to force Israel (the occupying power) to stop building the apartheid wall around the city of Jerusalem, to demolish the constructed part of this wall in implementation of the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9 July 2004 and UN General Assembly Resolution (15/10) on 20 July 2004;
 - 15- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying power) for its construction of the light rail project, aiming to connect southeast Jerusalem with west Jerusalem and with Israeli settlements established on the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967 to separate them from the occupied West Bank; thus representing another step of the Israeli systematic strategy to judaize occupied Jerusalem, to alter its nature, to perpetuate its occupation and to confirm Israeli control over occupied East Jerusalem 'capital of the State of Palestine', and to confiscate and annex large areas of lands of the State of Palestine to complete the light rail project, thereby violating the international law, the Fourth Geneva Convention and other international legal terms of reference; and *demands* the friendly French Government to adopt the necessary position in this regard in accordance with its responsibilities under international law;
 - 16- *Emphasizes* the importance of continued adherence of UNRWA and other international organizations to international legitimacy resolutions concerning the occupied city of Jerusalem that include sustaining their main offices and departments in the occupied Jerusalem and not to transfer them outside;

- 17- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers of Information to enhance the programmes and projects concerned with support for the occupied city of Jerusalem; and *calls upon* the Arab media to allocate a week in support for the city of Jerusalem and its citizens, to reveal the hazards of judaization facing the Holy City and altering its historical and demographic nature;
- 18- *Commends* the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alqods Asharief, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee, in particular to finance the restoration of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque surroundings and projects pertaining to sectors of housing, health, culture, social affairs, youth and sport, as well as restoration of mosques and historic buildings in the Holy City;
- 19- *Commends* the historic visit carried out by First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait HE Sheikh Sabah Al-Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah (Chair of 25th Summit and Arab Peace Initiative Committee) to al-Quds al-Sharif in the context of summit presidency support for the State of Palestine and confirmation of the Arab and Islamic identity of Jerusalem;
- 20- *Calls on* Arab and Islamic states and organizations, Arab funds and civil society organizations to finance and implement development projects of education, health, youth, social welfare, economic and housing sectors in Jerusalem to support the Arab presence in the City;
- 21- *Calls on* public events, institutions and individuals for donation in support for *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian people in occupied Jerusalem; and *requests* from the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to uphold a bank account at the Arab banks for this purpose;
- 22- *Condemns* Israeli procedures to apply a racist law that targets the right of Palestinian Jerusalemites to live in their City "occupied Jerusalem", according to which Jerusalemite identification cards are being withdrawn from thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites living in the environs or out of occupied Jerusalem; and *demand*s all international institutions and entities to pressure Israel (the occupying power) to stop its racist decisions and laws, which fight against the Palestinian existence and seek to clear the City from its Jerusalemites; the original citizens of the City, by means of imposing high taxes and prohibiting them to obtain construction permits, all of which lead to forcing them to leave the Holy City;
- 23- *Condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures aiming to end the Palestinian existence in occupied East Jerusalem by means of closing national institutions operating there; and *demand*s reopening of these institutions, most important Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce to enable them to provide Jerusalemite citizens with services and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
- 24- *Seeks to* enforce the councils of Arab and Muslim ambassadors in favour of the Question of Jerusalem; and *calls on* these councils to intensify their activities and endeavours at the UNESCO and the United Nations to support efforts aiming at safeguarding the Arab nature of Jerusalem;
- 25- *Continues* to emphasize the illegitimacy and illegality of settlements; *condemns* all forms of Israeli settlement activities, particularly in occupied East Jerusalem, including attempts of falsification and obliteration of its civilization, human, historical, and cultural heritage, considering these measures as null and void, and represent violation of the international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention and constitute a war crime, liable to be punished by the international law; *demand*s all countries and the United Nations to adopt

- effective measures to force Israel (the occupying power) to halt and dismantle settlements and the apartheid wall; *reaffirms* the Arab nature of East Jerusalem and an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and the capital of the independent State of Palestine and the foundation for peace in the region;
- 26- *Condemns* the continuous incursions and violations of Israel (the occupying power) in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and Jordan Valley, and its constant announcements of building new settlement units, which confirm the danger of these plans that the government of Israeli occupation is undertaking to undermine the two-state solution, to prevent the establishment of the independent state of Palestine on the 1967 borders, with its capital in East Jerusalem, and to fully isolate occupied Jerusalem from the remaining occupied Palestinian territory;
- 27- *Commends* the decisions by 195th Session of UNESCO Executive Board convened in Paris on 28 October 2014, which were submitted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Palestine, with Arab and Islamic support to follow up and monitor Israeli (the occupying power) violations against human, cultural and natural heritage sites, and observe the daily violations in East Jerusalem; *strongly condemns* the rejection of Israel to allow the UNESCO Technical Mission to undertake its monitoring process of the old city in Jerusalem and its walls; and *calls for* renewal of the mission's mandate;
- 28- *Continues* its support for the endeavours led by the Kingdom of Morocco, as HM King Mohammed VI is Chair of the Jerusalem Committee that presides over the Ministerial Islamic Contact Group of Organization of Islamic Cooperation tasked to act in favour of al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine, and Arab League's disposition to coordinate with Morocco to achieve the desired goals in this regard; and *commends* the visits carried out by the Ministerial Contact Group in this regard;
- 29- *Affirms* rejection and condemnation of violations by Israel (the occupying power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular attempts aiming to incur spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque, and the imposition of Israeli power over it; *condemns* all the constant aggressions perpetrated by Israeli extremists against the sanctity of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque so as to perpetuate and impose Israeli power; *denounces* its procedures that provide support, protection and official participation in the constant incursions by Israeli settlers and extremists against the sanctity of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and their desecration of the Holy Places; and *warns* of the plans and excavations carried out under and around it, and considers jeopardizing the Mosque as crossing a red line that would undermine stability and cause more violence and turmoil in the region, thus threatening international peace and security;
- 30- *Continues* to assign the Arab Group in New York to resume its political, diplomatic and media mobilization at the regional and political groups at the United Nations to reveal the danger to which the Blessed Aqsa Mosque is subject, including Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security, in order to pressure the United Nations and the international community to force Israel (the occupying power) to halt this judaization process;

II. Settlement:

- 1- *Emphasizes* the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, which violate the international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention; *stresses* the need to counteract attempts by Israel (the occupying power) to carry out unilateral procedures and create new facts on the ground; and *rejects* any attempt to regard the Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as a fait accompli in serious violation of the international law, international legitimacy and the relevant United Nations resolutions;
- 2- *Demands* the international community to exert every effort to halt Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Palestinian territories, to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 465 (1980) and 497 (1981), which confirm the invalidity of settlement activity and the need to dismantle the existing settlements that violate the international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, and to adopt measures to prevent Israeli settlements products from any tax exemptions and trade concessions in international market;
- 3- *Assigns* the Arab Group to follow up the efforts that aim at calling for the United Nations to submit a mission to the occupied State of Palestine, comprised of Security Council members for the documentation of Israeli settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 4- *Commends* the European Union's decision that prohibits its Member States from financing enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; *calls on* its Member States to clearly and explicitly state that any agreement signed between Israel (the occupying power) and the European Union must clearly state that they do not apply to the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967;
- 5- *Denounces* Israel's attempts of legalization of random settlement outposts as an initial step towards construction of new towns and settlements; and *urges* the international community and the International Quartet to denounce this aggression against the lands and properties of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 6- *Underlines* assignment of the Arab Group in New York to follow up the adoption of a binding resolution by the Security Council condemning Israel's (the occupying power) expansionist plans and the halt of all forms of settlement activity and recent plans of the Israeli occupation authorities to build thousands of settlement units in the West Bank and East Jerusalem; *affirms* that settlement is illegitimate and illicit; *calls on* the international community to adopt the necessary measures to compel Israel to halt settlement activity and destruction of the geographical and demographic nature of the occupied Palestinian territories, which represent war crimes, to implement relevant international resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 465 (1980) and 497 (1981) and to dismantle all the settlements established on the territory of the State of Palestine;
- 7- *Continues* to call upon all the world countries to ban import of products of Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to stop all forms of dealings with them as well; and also *urges* them to prevent establishing or funding any activities in these settlements or direct or indirect communication with them which violate international law, in addition to dealing

- with all entities, enterprises, institutions and individuals who deal directly or indirectly with Israeli occupation regime;
- 8- *Urges* countries and institutions that provide support for settlement activity to stop financing this activity as it violates the international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions and undermines the peace process;
 - 9- *Rejects* Israeli policies concerning migration as they violate the international legitimacy and the Fourth Geneva Convention; *warns* migrant exporting countries of the danger of Jewish immigration on peace and stability in the region and on their relations and interests with Arab States; and *highlights* the arrogance and hostility of Israeli positions in this regard;
 - 10- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes of settlers against the unarmed Palestinians, their properties, farms, worship places and cemeteries under protection of Israeli occupation authorities; *holds* Israel (the occupying power) fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation; and *calls upon* them to incorporate settlers groups committing these crimes on terrorism lists such as "Price Tag" group, and impose financial sanctions and take legal procedures against them;
 - 11- *Denounces* Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements as this implies negative and serious health and environmental implications on the Palestinians in occupied Palestinian territories; and *calls upon* the world Environment Organization to investigate these violations and to adopt the necessary measures to prevent their grave health and environmental implications on the occupied Palestinian territories;
 - 12- *Denounces* all the practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers to control large parts of Hebron and deprive the Palestinian population of access to al-Haram al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; and *calls for* expansion of the international presence mandate in Hebron to include protection of its civilians;
 - 13- *Condemns* Israeli procedures in Area C to confiscate the larger part of that area connecting it with the economic cycle of the settlements, and to prevent establishment of Palestinian economic projects or projects financed by some donor countries;
 - 14- *Condemns* the proposed Israeli project to establish railway network in occupied West Bank to connect Israeli settlements and with Israeli cities and the Palestinian occupied Jordan Valley, and the construction of racist bypass roads by confiscation of additional occupied Palestinian territories to impose a fait accompli disconnecting the West Bank, which make establishment of the independent, contiguous and viable state of Palestine impossible; and *calls upon* the international community, in particular the international Quartet, which always emphasizes the importance of the establishment of a viable state of Palestine, to pressure Israel to stop these violations and racist practices in order to safeguard the contiguous territorial unity of the future state of Palestine;
 - 15- *Holds* Israel (the occupying power) fully responsible for undermining the peace process and aborting negotiations due to its continuous settlement activity, and illegal practices, and its rejection to abide by the peace process terms of reference; *emphasizes* that any future negotiations ought to abide by its terms of reference reflected in relevant international legitimacy resolutions, the Arab

Peace Initiative and the "land for peace" principle, within a specific agreed timeframe to end the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967; and *affirms* that the final settlement issues for the Arab-Israeli conflict are: borders, security, refugees, Jerusalem, settlements, prisoners, water, and *rejects* all the Israeli attempts to fracture the unity of the Palestinian territories, including all the illegal unilateral procedures taken by Israel (the occupying power);

- 16- *Sets* an effective action plan towards the convening of an international conference to portray all aspects of the Palestinian Question and the future of the peace process, with a view to ending occupation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, based on endorsement of the final settlement issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict, most important borders, security, settlements, Jerusalem, refugees and water, and in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions and the agreed terms of reference for the peace process and the Arab Peace Initiative (2002);
- 17- *Commends* the decision of the European Union to exclude the Israeli settlements from future agreements with any European Union countries and to prevent funding and cooperation, or allocations for existing settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem as these entities are considered illegal and illegitimate.

III. The Apartheid Wall

- 1- *Salutes* with appreciation *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian people and their popular resistance in the occupied Palestinian villages, in particular Bil'in, Ni'lin and Maasara, and to the supporting regional and international institutions of their resistance to the apartheid wall and their weekly peaceful sit-in that led to sustaining the question of the wall live before the world; and *strongly condemns* the continuous Israeli brutal aggression on protesters against this racist wall, the continuous fall of martyrs and injured, detention of protesters and deportation of supporting international institutions;
- 2- *Calls upon* all countries and relevant international organizations and bodies to immediately respond to the demand of the International Court of Justice concerning non-recognition of the status created by the construction of the wall and not to render aid or assistance for the process of its construction and to dismantle what has been constructed and compensate for resulting hardships;
- 3- *Urges* all the Arab States to intensify their media campaigns through their satellite channels that broadcast in English language to reveal the intentions of Israel (the occupying power) to impose new borders for it, as well as the dangerous implications of this racist wall on the contiguity of the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 4- *Urges* all Member States to continue to support the United Nations Register of Damage Committee Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, as it is important to continue its proceedings to document the damage caused by the construction of the apartheid wall in the Palestinian territories;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of engaging Arab, Islamic and international non government organizations to mobilize the necessary support in implementation of the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the apartheid wall, and the need to halt and remove its construction and to document the damage caused

therefrom; and *requests* the countries not to render any aid or support for its construction;

- 6- *Calls upon* the international community to bear its responsibilities to stand against any new forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of Israeli practices and the establishment of the apartheid wall;
- 7- *Warns* of the danger of Israel's (the occupying power) acceleration to complete the construction of the apartheid wall around Jerusalem, the so-called (Jerusalem envelope), and its negative implications on the conditions of the Palestinian Jerusalemites who live outside the wall, by isolating them from their livelihoods and places of work and depriving them from their right to citizenship of the city of Jerusalem;
- 8- *Continues* to stress the illegitimacy and illegality of settlements; *condemns* all forms of Israeli settlement activities, particularly in occupied East Jerusalem, including attempts of falsification and obliteration of its historical identity and its civilization, human and cultural heritage, considering these procedures as null and void and violate the international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention and constitute a war crime liable to be punished by the international law; *requests* all the countries and the United Nations to take effective measures to force Israel (the occupying power) to halt and dismantle the settlements and the apartheid wall; and *reaffirms* the Arab nature of the city of East Jerusalem as an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory and as the capital of the independent state of Palestine and the foundation for achieving peace in the region.

IV. The Intifada

- 1- *Salutes* the Palestinian people, their struggle and sacrifices, and their legitimate elected leadership headed by HE President Mahmoud Abbas for their *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) against the brutal practices of Israel; and *demands* the international community to pressure Israel to end occupation of all the occupied Arab territories, to establish the independent, fully sovereign state of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital and the return of Palestinian refugees, in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions, upon which the peace process is based, most important Resolution 194 (1948) and the Arab Peace Initiative (2002);
- 2- *Strongly condemns* the Israeli incursion on Gaza Strip in summer 2014, which caused severe destruction of its institutions and infrastructure, homes and hospitals, and caused more than two thousand martyrs and 20 thousand injuries; and *calls on* the international community to bear its responsibilities to protect the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and to hold the Israeli occupation authorities fully responsible for these crimes and punish perpetrators of the Israeli occupation government;
- 3- *Adheres* to Cairo ceasefire agreement signed upon initiative by the Arab Republic of Egypt following the recent Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip; and *urges* all the concerned parties to create the appropriate climate to maintain and consolidate the truce and to adhere to implementation of its provisions;
- 4- *Thanks* the Arab Republic of Egypt for its major efforts exerted to halt the Israeli aggression, which led to the ceasefire agreement; *values* its decision to open Rafah crossing to facilitate mobility of citizens and casualties as a result of the Israeli aggression on Gaza, and to allow access of humanitarian and medical aids to the Strip; *thanks* the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for its efforts

towards ending the Israeli incursions and achievement of the truce through its current membership of the Security Council; and *expresses* gratitude to all the brotherly and friendly countries that exerted every effort with an aim to end aggression against Gaza Strip;

- 5- *Thanks* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the endeavors exerted by H.E President Abdelaziz Bouteflika with his counterparts in a number of Arab States immediately after the Israeli brutal aggression against Gaza Strip to come up with a unified and strong Arab position towards the unjust aggression on Gaza Strip, and for Algeria's call to the United Nations General Assembly to convene an urgent meeting in this regard;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate termination of the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly in Gaza Strip as a result of the unjust blockade imposed by Israel (the occupying power); and *urges* the international community and international organizations to pressure Israel to lift the blockade and immediately and permanently open the crossings to enable access of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories to urgent and humanitarian assistance including food and medicine, rehabilitation of schools and hospitals and therefore achieve reconstruction;
- 7- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the international community, organizations, government and nongovernment councils to focus their efforts on addressing the deteriorating living conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories due to the oppressive Israeli practices and procedures, including barriers, blockade and siege and their negative implications, particularly in areas of health, education, childhood, relief and economy in general;
- 8- *Welcomes* the Declaration issued by the Conference of High Contracting Parties to enforce and respect the provisions of the Four Geneva Conventions of 1949 in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, so as to provide protection for the Palestinian people; and *calls on* the Arab States to continue mobilization in support and implementation of this Declaration;
- 9- *Condemns* practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinian detainees in its jails, who are subjected to isolation and torture policies, deprived from all their human rights guaranteed by all international legitimacy and instruments; and *requests* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to continue cooperation with international community actors to pressure Israel to halt these violations and to seek release of all detainees.

V. Refugees

- 1- *Underlines* adherence to the right of return of Palestinian refugees; *rejects* all forms of resettlement attempts; *rejects* any actions by international parties to forfeit the right of return; *calls on* the Secretariat General and Member States to continue and to intensify their efforts in the international arena and the United Nations to confirm this right according to international legitimacy resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), and in accordance with the Arab Peace Initiative, and *emphasizes* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees problem;
- 2- *Emphasizes* that the question of Palestinian refugees represents the core of the Palestinian cause and an inseparable part of the just and inclusive peace process;

- and *rejects* to jeopardize or address this question in a separate manner thus violating Resolution 194 (1948);
- 3- *Demands* all parties to the conflict in Syria to halt aggression against the Palestinian refugee camps and avoid engaging them in warfare, despite their uninvolved since the outset of the conflict and their camps being safe havens for Syrians fleeing from nearby areas, and treat Palestinian refugees on equal footing with displaced Syrians;
 - 4- *Condemns* Israeli plans aimed at destruction of Palestinian refugee camps in the occupied West Bank, and the besieged Gaza Strip, and *calls on* all the countries and international organizations for immediate intervention to stop these plans;
 - 5- *Salutes* the Palestinian refugees in their different places of residence, for their return marches to the borders with Palestine on occasion of 63rd anniversary of the Palestinian Nakba; and *thanks* the Arab peoples for their solidarity and participation in this anniversary in confirmation of the right of return of the Palestinian refugees;
 - 6- *Rejects* demands by Israel (the occupying power) and some other international parties to recognize Israel as a (Jewish State) that aims to abolish the right of return, restitution of Palestinian refugees and racist ethnic cleansing against the 1948 Palestinians;
 - 7- *Calls* for provision of the minimum elements of *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian refugees in refugee camps, and lifting the hardships and unjust discrimination against them.

VI. UNRWA:

- 1- *Emphasizes* the authorization provided for UNRWA according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949) without prejudice to its mandate or responsibility, and not to change or hand over its responsibilities to any other organ, to seek that UNRWA and its United Nations terms of reference shall prevail; and *emphasizes* the need for UNRWA to continue bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees in and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly and inclusively resolved according to the Arab Peace Initiative (2002) and relevant legitimacy resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 194;
- 2- *Stresses* the importance of continued provision of the necessary financial support for UNRWA's regular and emergency programmes and activities; *calls on* the Secretariat General, its missions abroad and councils of Arab ambassadors to continue fostering different channels of communication with all donor countries to urge them to meet their financial obligations towards UNRWA, to enable it to fully undertake its mandate, and support the emergency programme of which a pressing need still remains due to Israeli incursions and their implications, and not to force host Arab States to sustain additional burdens that primarily fall within the scope of UNRWA responsibilities;
- 3- *Holds* Israeli occupation authorities the responsibility for the additional burden undertaken by UNRWA due to procedures of siege, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need; *demands* Israel to compensate for these losses; and *values* UNRWA's important role during the recent Israeli aggression against Gaza Strip;
- 4- *Calls on* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities towards the Palestinian refugees in Syria and to provide all forms of necessary support to those who were displaced

- out of Syria; *and urges* the international community to support UNRWA in this regard through provision of necessary support;
- 5- *Calls on* UNRWA to fully coordinate with host Arab States during implementation process of Palestinian refugees records archiving project to ensure the preservation of information and original documents archived at the Agency and to ensure their non-infringement or use by any other organizations or bodies that request to obtain them without consent of the host Arab States and without necessary procedures that guarantee the documented rights of refugees contained within the archives;
 - 6- *Demands* UNRWA to continue setting out its regular budget in line with the priorities, requirements and needs of refugees, and not to convert any major programme to projects subject to funding support; and *urges* the Agency to refrain from reducing emergency services provided to Palestinian refugees;
 - 7- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to expand donor countries and increase their committed funds in line with the Agency's requirements, and seek to implement the agreed upon standards for the accession of these countries to the Advisory Committee, in accordance with pertinent conventions with a view to ensuring their obligation to continue their regular and increasing support; and *demands* UNRWA to continue to emphasize commitment of donor countries to meet their fundamental contribution to the Agency as this represents commitment of the international community to the Palestinian refugees question and their right of return and restitution according to Resolution 194;
 - 8- *Welcomes* the increased contributions of some Arab States in support for UNRWA'S budget; and *urges* the rest of Arab States to increase their support and contribution to UNRWA's budget by 7.73 percent pursuant to successive resolutions of the League Council at Ministerial Level since 1987 in response to UNRWA's appeal for assistance to overcome its current financial crisis and to ensure continued provision of basic and vital services for the Palestinian refugees; and *calls on* official and non-government bodies to continue to support UNRWA's regular and emergency programme;
 - 9- *Calls on* UNRWA to continue exerting its effort to engage the private sector in donor countries to help fund additional programmes and projects that would improve the conditions of refugees; this, however, shall not be an alternative for the obligations of donor countries towards UNRWA;
 - 10- *Calls on* UNRWA to coordinate with host Arab States in preparation and implementation of its programmes in accordance with policies of these States;
 - 11- *Commends* the endeavors of the League of Arab States that seek to provide the necessary support to UNRWA in providing its services to the Palestinian refugees;
 - 12- *Expresses* deep concern over UNRWA's announcement to suspend the aid programme to Gaza Strip for lack of funding, which threatens of a humanitarian disaster; and *urges* countries to meet their pledges towards funding UNRWA, and the emergency and reconstruction programme.

VII. Development

- 1- *Calls on* the international community to bear its responsibilities and continue its commitment to providing assistance to the Palestinian people and their national authority in the occupied Palestinian territories, and not to resort to imposition of political preconditions on the Palestinian side to provide this assistance, and to meet its pledges concerning the support for development plans and programmes set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 2- *Thanks* the Arab States that supported the Palestinian economy by means of opening their markets for the free flow of Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties; *calls on* all Arab States to implement all the relevant resolutions in this regard; and *calls on* the concerned bodies in the State of Palestine to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with regular reports on the difficulties that impede the flow of the Palestinian goods and products to the Arab states;
- 3- *Stresses* the need for an international active pressure on Israel to adhere to all provisions of the Agreement on Movement and Access signed with the Palestinian side (November 2005), and to ensure free movement of individuals and goods all over the occupied Palestinian territories, and between the occupied Palestinian territories and the Arab region, and to reopen Gaza airport and the construction of the port;
- 4- *Emphasizes* responsibility of the international community towards the Palestinian people, urging it to meet its pledges according to the international legitimacy resolutions to end the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories in 1967 and help the Palestinian people establish the independent fully sovereign state of Palestinian with East Jerusalem as its capital, and enable them to take power over all their resources and to exercise their right to development, increase assistance provided to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in order to achieve their goals, enhance their capabilities and achieve their disengagement of the Israeli economy;
- 5- *Seeks* implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions concerning termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, in particular the Arab Development Summit (Kuwait: January 2009) and 22nd Ordinary Summit (Sirte: March 2010); and based on the outcomes of Sharm El-Sheikh Summit for the Reconstruction of Gaza (March 2009), *emphasizes* the need to accelerate termination of all the forms of Israeli blockade imposed on Gaza strip; and *calls on* all participants in Sharm El-Sheikh Summit for the Reconstruction of Gaza for another meeting to fulfill the stipulated pledges, within the context of the Arab support to ensure success of Palestinian National Reconciliation steps and its completion at the earliest opportunity;
- 6- *Reaffirms* continued Arab commitment to implementation of resolutions of the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning the support for *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian people and their national authority and ensure continuation and regularity of this support;
- 7- *Thanks* the Arab peoples, whose support and solidarity have been crucial to the Palestinian people, as they contributed to provision of basic needs for many Palestinian families and enabled them to stand firm against the Israeli aggression and blockade; and *calls on* the Arab civil institutions and charity associations and individuals to continue and intensify this support and ensure its regularity;

- 8- *Urges* the international community to force Israel (the occupying power) to settle the due restitutions to the Palestinian people and their national authority for the losses resulting from the constant Israeli aggression;
- 9- *Calls on* the concerned authorities of the State of Palestine to provide the Secretariat General with regular reports on the direct and indirect losses from which the Palestinian economy has suffered from since al-Aqsa Intifada in 2000 due to the aggressive practices of Israeli occupation, so as to mobilize international political and media support and pressure Israel to settle due compensation to the Palestinian people and their national authority for the losses resulting from this aggression;
- 10- *Urges* private sector institutions at the Arab States to effectively invest in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;
- 11- *Thanks* Arab financing institutions and organizations of the joint Arab action for their exerted efforts in supporting the Palestinian economy and developing its institutional structure; and *calls for* them to increase these efforts in line with priorities of the Palestinian development plans.

(S.R. 616 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

Israeli Procedures in Jerusalem

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General;
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on Joint Arab Action;
 - All its resolutions, most recently Resolution 7661 adopted by 140th Ordinary Session on 1 September 2013, Resolution 7714 by its Extraordinary Session on 9/10/2013, Statement 180 issued by its Extraordinary Session on 26 February 2014, Resolution 7731 adopted by 141st Ordinary Session on 9 March 2014, Resolution 7798 by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014 and Resolution 7858 adopted by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015,

- 1- *Condemns* all forms of judaization of Jerusalem, in particular the Israeli master plan, known as "Israel 2020", which aims at considering Jerusalem as the united capital of Israel (the occupying power) through alteration of the demographic composition for judaization purposes;
- 2- *Condemns* all settlement projects, in particular E1 Plan, which aims at the isolation of the city of Jerusalem from its environs, and the division of the West Bank into two separate parts, thereby abolishing the two-state solution;
- 3- *Strongly condemns* Israeli government continuation to adopt decisions for the construction of new housing units on East Jerusalem territories, thereby violating international law, the Geneva Convention of 1949 and Security Council resolutions that consider settlement activity as illegitimate and illegal;
- 4- *Condemns* continuation of the Israeli occupation authorities with excavations and tunnels under and around the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and the excavations in Silwan neighborhood;
- 5- *Welcomes* the important agreement signed between HM King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on 31 March 2013 in defense for the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and Islamic Holy Places and for their legal protection in every possible way, *values* the role of Jordan in protecting and safeguarding the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem under the historical Hashemite custody which the said agreement reaffirms;
- 6- *Condemns* the Israeli plan that targets forced displacement of Jerusalemites, in particular political activists and legal personalities among whom are defenders of their city of Jerusalem;
- 7- *Rejects* the constant attempts by Israel (the occupying power) to convene international conferences in the occupied city of Jerusalem, and *calls on* international organizations and bodies not to accept or participate in these conferences, pursuant to international law and relevant resolutions of international legitimacy abiding by the fact that Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, is an integral part of the territories of Palestine that were occupied in 1967; and *assigns* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to address the UN Secretary-General in this regard;

- 8- *Calls on* the relevant international organizations to stand against the Israeli plans to build a museum on the confiscated land of Ma'man Allah Cemetery, (the oldest Islamic cemetery) in occupied Jerusalem, which includes the graves of thousands of historical and religious figures, and *demands* the UNESCO to seek halt of this grave violation of one of the human and Islamic heritage landscapes, and to pressure Israel to stop its continued desecration and exhumation of graves;
- 9- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying power) for its resumption to apply the so-called "Absentee Property Law" in the occupied city of Jerusalem that targets confiscation of properties of Jerusalemites whose identity cards have been revoked; and *assigns* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to seek an appropriate mechanism that would prevent Israel from disposing of the properties of Jerusalemites;
- 10- *Demands* the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the religious and cultural authorities in the world to mobilize world public opinion to protect and halt the destruction of Islamic and Christian Holy Places, and to stop hostilities to which Christian and Muslim clergy in occupied city of Jerusalem and all other Palestinian territories are subjected, and *commends*, in this regard, the effective action by OIC Ministerial Islamic Contact Group, in particular the visits undertaken by its delegation, headed by the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and membership of Foreign Ministers of Palestine and Guinea and OIC Secretary-General, to a number of powerful international capitals to explain the serious measures taken by Israeli in Jerusalem, continuation of its settlement policies and aggression on the Palestinian people and their territories and Holy Places, and *calls upon* the international community to bear its responsibilities in this regard;
- 11- *Condemns* Israeli judaization practices in the occupied city of Jerusalem, which affected the education sector and its judaization of culture to undermine the Arab sense of belonging of Jerusalemite students, and the Israeli occupation authorities' new plan to obligate Jerusalemite students at their municipal schools to study Jewish and Zionist heritage and history, and that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and study of Jewish history in their municipal schools, while the occupation has banned construction or restoration of Jerusalemite Arab schools since 1967;
- 12- *Creates* a legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to pursue the documentation of judaization, seizure and confiscation procedures of Arab territories, as well as demolition of houses of Jerusalemites in occupied city of Jerusalem, and to submit practical proposals in this regard, including filing lawsuits at the International Court of Justice or International Criminal Court;
- 13- *Calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their obligations to additional support for the al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds to do so, in implementation of the resolutions adopted by successive Arab summits in this regard;
- 14- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up implementation of the present resolution and submit a report on the procedures taken in this respect to the next session of the Council.

(S.R. 617 O.S. (26) – 29/3/2015)

**Support for Budget of State of Palestine
and *Sumud* (steadfast perseverance)
of the Palestinian People**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on Joint Arab Action,
 - The recommendation issued, in this regard, by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 9 March 2015,
- *Emphasizing* the important obligation of Member States to settle their contributions in support for the budget of the State of Palestine according to the resolutions adopted at the Arab Summits in Beirut (2002), Sharm al-Sheikh (2003), Tunisia (2004), Algeria (2005), Khartoum (2006), Riyadh (2007), Damascus (2008), Doha (2009), Sirte (2010), Baghdad (2012), Doha (2013) and Kuwait (2014),
- *Reaffirming* Resolution 7224 adopted by 134th Ordinary Session on 16 September 2010, Resolution 7301 by 135th Ordinary Session on 2 March 2011, Resolution 7366 by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Representatives Level on 31 May 2011, Resolution 7368 by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Representatives Level on 26 July 2011, Resolution 7376 by 136th Ordinary Session on 13 September 2011, Resolution 7453 by 137th Ordinary Session on 10 March 2012, Resolution 7516 by 138th Ordinary Session on 5 September 2012, Statement issued by the Arab Peace Initiative Committee convened in Doha on 9 December 2012, Resolution 7579 by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 13 January 2013, Resolution 7588 by 139th Ordinary Session on 6 March 2013, Resolution 7660 by 140th Ordinary Session on 1 September 2013, Resolution 7730 by 141st Ordinary Session on 9 March 2014, Resolution 7797 by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014, and Resolution 7857 by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015,
- 1- *Emphasizes* its call for the Arab States to provide a financial safety net at the earliest opportunity with the monthly amount of US\$ 100,000,000 to the State of Palestine in support for the Palestinian leadership to confront the financial pressures to which it is subject as a result of Israel's continued detention of funds owed to the State of Palestine; and *expresses* gratitude to the Arab States that have met their financial safety net obligations;
- 2- *Expresses* gratitude to the Arab States that have fully or partially settled their obligations and contributions to support the resources of al-Aqsa Fund and Jerusalem Intifada Fund pursuant to the Resolutions of the Extraordinary Cairo Summit (2000), and to provide additional support to both Funds according to the resolutions adopted by 14th Ordinary Session at Summit level in Beirut (2002), and to implement the Resolution adopted by its 22nd Ordinary Session at

- Summit Level in Sirte (2010) in support for Jerusalem; and *calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their obligations in respect of additional support to accelerate fulfillment of these obligations;
- 3- *Thanks* the Arab States that have fulfilled their obligations to support the budget of the State of Palestine; *and calls upon* the remaining Arab States to settle their due arrears immediately and *underlines* the importance of continuing to support the budget of the State of Palestine;
 - 4- *Expresses* gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its continued support to the Palestinian cause and fulfillment of all its obligations to support the budget of the State of Palestine and also the financial safety net so as to enable the Palestinian people to sustain their *sumud* (steadfast perseverance) on their land;
 - 5- *Expresses* gratitude and appreciation to the Democratic Republic of Algeria for its continued support to the Palestinian cause and continued fulfillment of its obligations to support the budget of the State of Palestine through settlement of its full contributions to the budget of the State of Palestine, most recently transfer of the amount of US\$ 52,800,000.00 for period 16, pursuant to the Resolution of Kuwait Summit 2015, as well as al-Aqsa and Intifada al-Quds Funds;
 - 6- *Expresses* gratitude to the State of Qatar for announcing provision of US\$ 150.000.000 from its owed contribution to the financial safety net to be deposited in the budget of the State of Palestine to support the Palestinian National Authority and *sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Palestinian people;
 - 7- *Expresses* gratitude to the Republic of Iraq for announcing commitment to its position towards the Palestinian cause and full support for the State of Palestine, despite the present difficult conditions in Iraq, and the deduction of a part of its budget to support the State of Palestine with the amount of US\$ 28,700,000;
 - 8- *Calls upon* the Arab States to support the budget of the State of Palestine for a period of one year as of 1 April 2015 according to the mechanisms approved by Beirut Summit (2002).

(S.R. 618 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the Joint Arab Action,
 - Resolution 7161 adopted by 133rd Ordinary Session on 3 March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134th Ordinary Session on 16 September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135th Ordinary Session on 2 March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136th Ordinary Session on 13 September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137th Ordinary Session on 10 March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138th Ordinary Session on 5 September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139th Ordinary Session on 6 March 2013, most recently Resolution 7665 by 140th Ordinary Session on 1 September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141st Ordinary Session on 9 March 2014, most recently Resolution 7802 by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014, and Resolution 7862 by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Kuwait Summit Resolution 597 adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session on 26 March 2014;
- 1- *Emphasizes* firm support of the Arab States for Syria's just claim and right to regain all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4 June 1967 borderline, based on the principles of the peace process, United Nations resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference (1991);
- 2- *Reaffirms* its Resolution 4126 of 13 February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 7862 adopted by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015, which rejects all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, most recently the law passed by Israeli Knesset calling for a referendum before withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and East Jerusalem; *regards* the Israeli procedures to perpetuate its control over Golan as illicit, null and void and a violation of international conventions, the United Nations Charter and resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolution 497 (1981), General Assembly Resolution adopted by 63rd Session 63/99 of 5 December 2008, which underlines that Israel's decision of 14 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 (1981) and General Assembly Resolution adopted by its 64th session 64/21 of 2 December 2009, in addition to General Assembly Resolutions 65/18 of 25 November 2010, 106/65 of 10 December 2010 and A/66/19 of 1 December 2011, and its successive resolutions most recently Resolution 92/69 of 5 December 2014, Human Rights Council Resolution 5/13 of 24 March 2010, and Report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the General assembly A/68/371 of 9 September 2013 on the Situation in the Middle East, which includes the occupied Syrian Golan;

- 3- *Emphasizes once again* that the continued occupation of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan since 1967 poses an ongoing threat to peace and security in the region and the world;
- 4- *Condemns* Israel for its practices in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by means of seizure of land and water resources, the construction of a rockfill dam near the city of Al-Qunaytirah to steal water, the diversion of water from Lake Mas'dah – whose capacity totals 7,000,000 m³ – to settlers' farms, the draining of the Sea of Galilee and Hula Lake and the denial of Syrian farmers key water resources for the irrigation of their farms and water their livestock; *condemns* the construction and expansion of settlements, the relocation of settlers to these settlements and exploitation of natural resources and construction of projects thereon, most recently the so-called Settlers' Council in the Golan launched a propaganda campaign in December 2010 to build new settlement units in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan under the title "Come to the Golan," and luring 3000 new Israeli families to settle in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in the framework of this project, in addition to the announcement of a tender for sale of 10 areas in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to establish vineyards and wineries thereon, and the imposition of an economic boycott on the agricultural products of the Arab population and prohibition of their export;
- 5- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying power) for its feverish endeavor to plunder the resources of the occupied Syrian Golan through extensive excavation for oil in Golan with an aim to steal its resources;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the Arab position in full solidarity with Syria and Lebanon, supporting them in confronting the continuous Israeli attacks and threats against them and consider any attack against them as an attack against the Arab Nation;
- 7- *Supports sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan standing against the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices; *supports* their determination to cling to their land and the Arab Syrian identity; *affirms* the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the citizens of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities and their flagrant violations of all rights of Syrian citizens, young and old citizens, under occupation in the Golan pursuant to the principles of international law and international legitimacy; *condemns* the occupation's expatriation and displacement of thousands of residents, plundering their land, breaking up families and the implication of this situation on the lives of children and their upbringing, in addition to other numerous violations of children's rights (inconsistent with international obligations under the International Convention on the Rights of the Child);
- 8- *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 facilitates 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;
- 9- *Condemns* the practices and provocations by Israeli occupation forces against the inhabitants of the Syrian Ghajar Village in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, with an aim to divide the village, expel its population and to build a wall separating the population from their lands and living resources; *regards* Israel's (the occupying power) forcing inhabitants of the village to move to the southern part of the village as a violation of international humanitarian law, in particular

- the Fourth Geneva Convention and as "a crime against humanity"; *considers* any action to divide the village as an infringement to Syrian sovereignty over the village; *demands* the international community to bear its responsibilities to pressure Israel (the occupying power) and prevent it from dividing the village and to halt the social economic and humanitarian suffering of its population living under occupation; and *supports* Syria in safeguarding its right to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the division of the village;
- 10- *Condemns* the hostile and criminal practices by the Israeli occupation authorities through major arrest campaign that reached the inhabitants of the occupied village of Majdal Shams, the forced expulsion of dozens of its inhabitants out of the Golan, the imposition of large fines on them, sentencing some to prison, holding others pending trial; *and demands* that all international institutions and entities condemn such practices and pressure Israel (the occupying power) to halt these practices against the inhabitants of the occupied village of Majdal Shams;
 - 11- *Calls upon* the UN Secretariat-General, the Security Council, the Human Rights Council and civil society organizations acting in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law to pressure Israel (the occupying power) to release all the Syrian prisoners and detainees of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in Israeli prisons; *demands* international humanitarian organizations to induce Israel (the occupying power) to allow Red Cross representatives to visit these prisoners and detainees with specialist physicians to verify their medical and psychological condition, to save their lives and to alleviate their suffering as a result of the oppressive Israeli practices, the inhuman detention conditions under which they live in Israeli prisons, Israel's policy of physical and psychological coercion and denial of the prisoners' most fundamental human and social rights, all of which adversely affect their health and endanger their lives; *considers* Israeli occupation authorities' recent arrest of many Syrian citizens on fabricated charges in an attempt to terrorize Syrian citizens in the Golan and to perpetuate its occupation of this fundamental part of Syria in flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic human rights principles;
 - 12- *Adheres* to successive international legitimacy resolutions, most recently General Assembly Resolution 92/69 of 5 December 2014 that stipulated the illegitimacy of the settlement activity and Israel's other activities in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan since 1967;
 - 13- *Demands* Israel (the occupying power) to adhere to the said General Assembly Resolution reaffirming that all the relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention pertaining to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, are still applied to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and *calls upon* the Contracting Parties to both Conventions to respect their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances, and to ensure its respect;
 - 14- *Urges* the international community to adhere to the United Nations resolutions that reject Israeli settlement activity in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by condemning the Israeli Government's practices that recently led to luring 3000 new families to settle in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in December 2010 after a propaganda campaign conducted by the so-called Settlers' Council on 31 December 2003 with an aim to establish nine new settlements, expand the existing settlements and increase the number of settlers therein, and allocate the

necessary funds for this purpose, constituting inconsistent procedures with the Arab and international peaceful approaches that aim to reach a just and comprehensive peace in the region based on international legitimacy resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative endorsed by Beirut Summit (2002);

- 15- *Condemns* the Israeli Government's policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; *calls on* the international community to induce Israel (the occupying power) to apply the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4 June 1967 borderline; and *rejects* the Israeli procedures in the Golan through Israel's (the occupying power) construction of an advanced security wall (smart wall) along the length of the Syrian-Israeli borders.

(S.R. 619 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

Solidarity and Support for Lebanon

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the Joint Arab Action,
 - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141st Ordinary Session on 9 March 2014 on the serious implications on Lebanon as a result of the Syrian displaced persons crisis,
 - The resolutions of the League Council at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 7803 adopted by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014,
 - The recommendation issued in this regard by the Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 7 September 2014,
 - *Affirming* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Kuwait Summit (2014), in particular Resolution 599 adopted by 25th Ordinary Session on 26 March 2014 on supporting Lebanese Military Forces,
 - *Noting* the most recent domestic, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
 - *Recalling* the relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, in particular Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- 1- *Renews* full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support for it and its Government to preserve national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over all its territory; and *reaffirms* the right of Lebanese people to liberate or recover 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; *emphasizes* the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a right confirmed by international conventions and the principles of international law; and not to regard an act of resistance as a terrorist act;
 - 2- *Supports* the position of Lebanon and its call for the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 1701, which is based on Resolutions 425 and 426 through termination of Israel's violations and constant threats against Lebanon and Lebanese civil institutions and infrastructure;
 - 3- *Welcomes* and *confirms* support for the outcomes of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, most recently its meeting in Berlin on 28 October 2014;
 - 4- *Commends* the national role played 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; *values* the sacrifices made by the Lebanese Army to combat terrorism and confront terrorist and Takfiri groups, i.e. "Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - Da'esh", "al-Nusra Front" and other groups; *condemns* the

heinous attacks that the Army was afflicted to in many Lebanese regions; *welcomes* the assistance provided by the brotherly countries to Lebanon, most important the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that donated US\$ four billion; *urges* all States to follow this initiative so as to strengthen the capabilities of the Lebanese Army and to enable it to carry out its mandate as it represents the cornerstone to ensuring security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon; and *condemns* the abduction of Lebanese military officers by Da'esh and al-Nusra Front since August 2014 and *demands* their release in order to abort plans of those who aim to instigate internal and regional strife;

- 5- *Condemns* all criminal acts, armed movements and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese areas, causing death of innocent civilians; *rejects* all attempts leading to incite strife and to undermine coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability; *highlights* the need to combat extremism, intolerance and takfiri thought as well as full cooperation and coordination to counter terrorism and drying out its funding sources, cooperation in areas of information sharing, experts and capacity building; holding the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and instigators of acts of violence and destruction which threaten peace and security responsible and increase the maximum penalties for them; and pursue preemptive measures in this regard;
- 6- *Salutes* the *sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of Lebanon for resisting the constant Israeli aggression against it, in particular July 2006 aggression; *prays* for God's mercy upon the souls of the Lebanese martyrs; *considers* the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting and standing up against Israeli aggression against it as a guarantee for Lebanon's future, security and stability; *describes* the Israeli crimes as war crimes that oblige prosecution of perpetrators; *holds* Israel fully responsible for its aggressions and commits it to restitution for the Lebanese Republic and Lebanese citizens; *welcomes* Resolution 69/212 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2014 on "Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores" which forces Israel to pay financial compensation for the damage that Lebanon was afflicted to as a result of Israeli shelling of the Jiyeh electric power plant during July 2006 war;
- 7- *Condemns* the Israeli incursions against the Lebanese sovereignty: land, sea and air including:
 - Israeli infiltration to the Lebanese society through propagation of agents and espionage networks,
 - Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and economic rights to its territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and oil and gas resources located within its marine areas,
 - the finite dimensional electronic warfare carried out by Israel against the Lebanese Republic through its conspicuous increase of the number of towers, antenna, monitoring, spying and surveillance devices for purposes of piracy and espionage against all 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 summer incursion in 2006;
- 8- *The Council emphasizes:*

- The need to maintain the Lebanese multilateral unique 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, i.e. "Da'esh and al-Nusra Front" and their crimes against humanity that replicate Israeli exclusionary policy based on state judaization, and hostile practices against Arabs, Muslims and Christians,
- Support for the Lebanese Government's policy to enhance Lebanon's Arab and international presence, spreading its civilization message and cultural diversity, particularly in confronting Israel, safeguarding minorities as original and essential components of the social fabric of the countries of the region, and the need to safeguard their rights and prevent targeting them by terrorist groups and considering the crimes perpetrated against them as crimes against humanity,
- Support for the position of the Lebanese Government towards adherence to the provisions of the Constitution that reject resettlement and the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes; and value the unequivocal and firm position of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting the resettlement of the Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon,
- Support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to follow up 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 hold officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.

9- *The Council welcomes:*

- 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,
- The efforts exerted by the Government and people of Lebanon towards the issue of the Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Syria fleeing to Lebanon despite its limited resources, and the need to help and support Lebanon in this regard by sharing the burdens and numbers with it and halting increase of such burdens and numbers of displaced persons; stressing that their existence should be temporary as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence, and the need to seek with all possible efforts to ensure their return to their countries as soon as possible; commending the intensive attempts by the Lebanese Government to reduce the numbers of displaced Syrians on Lebanese territories and provision of security for the Lebanese and Syrians and to reduce the burdens on the people of Lebanon and its economy, particularly that it is on the verge of social, economic and security eruption that threatens its existence,
- Lebanon's appeal to Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to condemn the war crimes committed by Israel in Gaza, and crimes against humanity committed and continue to be committed by terrorism in Iraq,
- The Lebanese Government's efforts aimed to move towards application and development of its economic reform policy and enhancing sustainable economic development in Lebanon with an aim to advance the infrastructure

of its national economy, preserve its stability and strengthen its growth prospects,

- The present dialogue among the different Lebanese political parties to overcome disputes, to reduce political tensions, to advance the national reconciliation and coexistence approach, and trigger the intergovernmental action and constitutional institutions with a view to safeguarding the unity, stability and security of Lebanon,
- The endeavours of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, commending the efforts exerted by the Arab Ministerial Delegation headed by First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the States of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, in support for the Lebanese Republic.

(S.R. 620 O.S. (26) - 29/03/2015)

Reform of the League of Arab States

Amendments to the Charter of League of Arab States

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the Arab Joint Action,
 - Resolution 592 adopted by 25th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level on 26 March 2015; Resolution 7788 by 142nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 7 September 2015, Resolution 7865 by 143rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9 March 2015,
 - The report submitted by the Open-Membership Committee on Reform of the League of Arab States and the Four Taskforces formed in the framework thereof,
- *Commending* the efforts exerted by the Open-Membership Committee on Reform of the League of Arab States chaired by the State of Kuwait, and the First Taskforce assigned with the Charter review and reform of the conceptual framework for the joint Arab action system chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Second Taskforce assigned with the reform of the League of Arab States Agencies and their mandate chaired by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Third Taskforce assigned with reform of the joint Arab economic and social action chaired by the Republic of Iraq, and the Fourth Taskforce assigned with reform of the civil dimension of the joint Arab action chaired by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in addition to the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General in this regard,
- 1- *Takes note* of the proposed amendments to the Charter of the League of Arab States submitted to the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level;
- 2- *Urges* Committee Chairs and Taskforces to complete their mandate within three months as of the date of adoption of the present resolution.

(S. R. 621 O.S. (26)– 29/3/2015)

**The Amended Statute
of the Arab Peace and Security Council**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - Resolution 592 adopted by the 25th Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Summit Level on 26 March 2014, Resolution 7788 by the 142nd Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level on 7 September 2014, and Resolution 7865 by the 143rd Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level on 9 March 2015,
 - The report of the Open-Membership Committee on reform of the League of Arab States and the four Task Forces formed in its framework thereof,
- *Commending* the efforts exerted by the Open Membership Committee on reform of the League of Arab States chaired by the State of Kuwait, the First Task Force responsible for the Charter review and enhancement of the conceptual framework for the joint Arab action system chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Second Task Force tasked with reform of the Arab League's bodies and their mandate chaired by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Third Task Force tasked with development of the joint Arab economic and social action chaired by the Republic of Iraq, and the Fourth Task Force tasked with development of the civil dimension of the joint Arab action chaired by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in addition to the endeavours exerted by the Secretariat General in this regard,

Takes note of the amended draft statute of the Arab Peace and Security Council submitted to the Arab League Council at Summit Level.

(S.R. 622 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

The Serious Developments in the Syrian Arab Republic

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the Joint Arab Action;
 - *Recalling* Summit Resolution 554 issued by 23rd Ordinary Session in Baghdad on 29 March 2012, Resolution 578 issued by 24th Ordinary Session in Doha on 26 March 2013, Resolution 600 issued by 25th Ordinary Session in Kuwait on 26 March 2014, and all the Council Resolutions at Ministerial Level most recently Resolution 7872 issued by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015, and the Statements of the Ministerial Committee concerned with the Situation in Syria;
 - *Emphasizing* its firm position regarding the preservation of Syria's unity, stability and its territorial integrity,
 - *Based* on the remarks of the Heads of delegation, and the Secretary-General;
- 1- *Expresses* grave concern over exacerbation of the Syrian crisis. and its serious implications on the future of the security, stability, national unity, and territorial integrity of Syria, in addition to the severe humanitarian suffering of the Syrian people due to escalated acts of destruction, violence, killings and heinous crimes perpetrated against civilians; in a flagrant violation to the human rights principles and the international humanitarian law, all leading to constant increase in the number of displaced persons and refugees in Syria and the neighboring countries;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* the importance that the Security Council carries out its full responsibility in dealing with developments of the Syrian crisis, and *requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Representative to Syria, Mr. Staffan de Mistura, and different concerned parties to reach agreement on a joint action plan that would ensure achievement of the political solution to the Syrian crisis in accordance with the Geneva (1) Statement of 30 June 2012, thus meeting the aspirations of the Syrian people and all their components and constituencies;
 - 3- *Commends* the outcomes of Cairo and Moscow meetings and endeavours to revive the course of negotiated political solution to the Syrian crisis based on Geneva (1) Statement, emphasizing the importance of coordinating the different Arab and international efforts exerted in this regard;
 - 4- *Underscores* Security Council Resolution 2209 (2015) that condemned use of toxic chlorine gas in Syria and stressed the importance that all the conflicting parties shall not use, develop, produce, stockpile, retain, or transfer chemical weapons, stressing that those individuals responsible for use of such weapons must be held accountable;
 - 5- *Stresses* the need to adhere to provisions of Security Council Resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), and 2191 (2014) on the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in Syria, and *urges* the Security Council to bear its responsibilities towards implementation of this Resolution and to take the necessary procedures

- to impose immediate cease-fire and all acts of violence, to facilitate relief operations and allow humanitarian aid to all besieged and affected_areas in Syria;
- 6- *Welcomes* the State of Kuwait hosting of the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference on 31 March 2015, and *urges* the donor countries to immediately meet the commitments they undertook at the Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conference to support the humanitarian situation in Syria, held under the cordial auspices of H.H. Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, on 15 January 2014, in particular providing necessary assistance for Syria's neighboring countries and the other Arab countries that host displaced persons and Syrian refugees so as to help them bear these burdens in relief operations and provision of urgent humanitarian assistance, and *requests* the Secretariat General to continue its efforts with host countries to displaced persons and Syrian refugees to provide them with the necessary support, in particular the neighboring countries: Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq;
 - 7- *Welcomes* the Presidency of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Chair of the 26th Summit, of the Ministerial Committee concerned with Syria, and *extends* sincere gratitude to the valuable efforts exerted by the Committee headed by H.H. Sheikh Sabah khaled Al-Hamad Al Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait, Chair of the 25th Summit;
 - 8- *Requests* the Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue exerting efforts and consultations with different regional and international actors concerned with the situation updates in Syria, and to submit their recommendations concerning the procedures of the coming Arab steps in this regard to the Council at Ministerial Level. (*)

(S.R. 623 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

(*) *Emphasizes* the Lebanese position that Lebanon refrains from any involvement in the Syrian crisis, with a view to reaching inter-Syrian consensus and encouraging a political solution in Syria.

<p style="text-align: center;">The Serious Developments in the State of Libya</p>
--

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General concerning the Joint Arab Action,
 - The Declaration of the 25th Ordinary Summit held in Kuwait on 26 March 2014;
 - *Emphasizing* its adherence to the resolutions and statements issued by the Council of the League of Arab States on the developments of the situation in the State of Libya, most recently Resolution 7806 – 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014) and Resolution 7552 issued by Extraordinary Session on 15 January 2015 at Ministerial Level, and Resolution 7873 – 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015,
 - *Expressing* its satisfaction regarding the resumption of the Libyan National Dialogue rounds in the Kingdom of Morocco under the supervision of Special Representative Bernardino Leon, and *commending* the positive atmosphere of these rounds;
 - *Commending* and expressing its support for the meeting hosted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the Libyan political powers, under the auspices of Special Representative Bernardino Leon;
 - *Expressing* its appreciation and gratitude to the Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, Dr. Nasser Al-Kidwa, for his efforts and *taking note* of his report;
 - *Expressing* its support for the Arab endeavours exerted within the framework of the United Nations, particularly by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab member of the Security Council, that led to submission and discussion of a draft Arab resolution at the Security Council on counter-terrorism in Libya eventually conducting to Security Council Resolution (2214);
 - *Expressing* its appreciation to the efforts exerted by the Interim Libyan Government to counter "Da'esh terrorist organization" and groups that proclaimed allegiance, and other individuals, groups and entities associated with Al-Qaeda in Libya;
- 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of adhering to respect for the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, the non-interference in its internal affairs and safeguarding its political independence, and to adhere to the comprehensive dialogue between the political powers that renounce violence and extremism, and to support the political process under the auspices of the Representative of the United Nations to Libya;
 - 2- *Provides* full support, including political and financial support, to the legitimate government, and the necessary assistance to safeguard and protect the sovereignty of Libya, including support for the national army to resume its mandate to eradicate terrorism and establish security in Libya;

- 3- *Welcomes* Security Council Resolution 2214 issued on 27 March 2015, submitted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab member of the Security Council on counter-terrorism in Libya, including the call for the UN Sanctions Committee overseeing the arms embargo in Libya to consider expeditiously the Libyan Government requests for weapons shipments to be able to combat terrorism;
- 4- *Calls* on the Security Council to establish a mechanism to prevent flows of arms and materiel by sea and air to the terrorist organizations and groups that continue to tamper with the fate of the Libyan people and claim their lives;
- 5- *Seeks* to enable the diplomatic representatives of the legitimate institutions represented by the House of Representatives and the emanating government to undertake their responsibilities in accordance with the relevant international conventions;
- 6- *Expressing* grave concern about the continued armed conflicts in the light of spread of militia actions away from the Libyan State authority framework, and particularly *condemns* the heinous crime against Egyptian citizens in Sirte and the bombings that caused death of dozens of Libyans and Egyptians in the city Kobba by Da'esh terrorist organization that seeks to convert Libya into its third base after Iraq and Syria, dragging the entire region into a full-scale war;
- 7- *Reiterates* its call to support the Libyan Government in its efforts to secure and monitor the borders with neighbouring countries to prevent flow of terrorist groups, cross-border trafficking in arms, drugs and illicit immigration. (*)

(S.R. 624 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

(*) *The State of Qatar records its reservations to the Resolution.*

The Serious Developments in the Republic of Yemen

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The note submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Yemen to the Arab League on 8 March 2015,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General concerning the Joint Arab Action,
- *Having been briefed by H.E. President of the Republic of Yemen and by Heads of Delegation and the Secretary-General,*
 - 1- *Emphasizes* continuation of its support for the constitutional legitimacy, represented by H.E. President of the Republic of Yemen Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, and dedicated patriotic efforts he exerts to safeguard the Yemeni state entity and institutions, to pursue the political process, to continue support for the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference approved by all the Yemeni parties in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, *affirms*, in this regard, the resolutions of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the League of Arab States Council, and the relevant Security Council resolutions, that supported the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen, and condemned those who hinder or abort the political process, and imposed sanctions against them;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* the importance and need for full commitment to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of Yemen and respect for its sovereignty and independence, to reject any interference in its internal affairs, to stand by the Yemeni people and their aspirations for freedom, democracy and social justice and to enable them to achieve the comprehensive development they seek;
 - 3- *Rejects* and *condemns* the unilateral escalation by the Houthi group, considering them as a coup against the constitutional legitimacy and the national will embodied in the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and undermining the transitional political process;
 - 4- *Fully commends* and *supports* the military procedures undertaken by the Coalition to defend legitimacy in Yemen, comprising of the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries and a number of Arab States, upon request by H.E. President of Yemen Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, in accordance with the Arab Treaty of Joint Defence, the Charter of the League of Arab States, and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and based on its responsibility to safeguard the Arab nations safety and national unity, and to maintain their sovereignty and independence;
 - 5- *Hopes* that these mandatory military procedures shall lead to restoration of security and stability to Yemen led by its constitutional legitimacy, to counter all the attempts by the Houthi group supported by non-State actors that aim to threaten the security of Yemen and the Region, the Arab national security, and the international peace and security through sequestration of the Yemeni will, igniting strifes and dismantling its social fabric and national unity;

- 6- *Demands* the Houthi group to immediately withdraw from the Capital Sana'a, other towns, the Government's institutions, and to restore security to the Capital and other provinces and to return the heavy and medium weapons to the constitutional legitimate authorities;
- 7- *Responds* immediately to the call by the Yemeni President to convene a conference in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the auspices of the Gulf Cooperation Council, with participation of all the political parties in Yemen, that seek security and stability of Yemen to engage in a political dialogue, and *commends* the announcement by Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King of Saudi Arabia Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, to host this conference in Riyadh;
- 8- *Welcomes* the Presidential Statement issued by the Security Council on 22/03/2015, urging the Houthi group and their associates to stop their ongoing aggressions on all the Yemeni provinces, particularly Ta'izz and Aden, and to respond to the President of the Republic of Yemen's to protect the constitutional legitimacy and to adhere to the implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and the relevant Security Council resolutions, in addition to impose firm sanctions within Chapter VII against those who breach Security Council resolutions and support the Houthi militia;
- 9- *Reiterates* that all Arab League Member States stand by the Yemeni leadership and people in their continuous and open war against terrorism and piracy;
- 10- *Underlines* the importance and need for urgent measures to address the acute and serious humanitarian situation that Yemen is facing due to the deteriorated humanitarian and living conditions, aggravated by the increasing number of people in dire need of immediate and urgent humanitarian assistance amounting to more than 16 million people, suffering from severe shortage of food and medical care;
- 11- *Calls on* the Member States and the international community to provide the necessary political, security, economic and financial support so as to enable the Republic of Yemen to face the challenges and to urgently meet its development needs so as to ensure stabilization of the situation and resuming procedures concerned with the transitional phase. *

(S.R. 625 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

-
- Iraq confirms its position regarding Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the draft Resolution concerning rejection of any State military interference in the affairs of another, and also calls for adopting an approach of dialogue understanding to reach a solution.
 - The Republic of Lebanon's position towards Yemen: *Affirming the collective Arab position based on support for the constitutional legitimacy in any Arab State, on endorsement of peaceful political solutions for the Arab crises and on non-interference in the internal affairs of any Arab State, Lebanon emphasizes its support for any action based on Arab consensus, and shall not support any action that is not endorsed by Arab consensus or consent, and reiterates the need to accelerate creation of a joint Arab force to safeguard the Arab national security and counter terrorism.*

Support for the Federal Republic of Somalia

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the Joint Arab Action;
- *Reaffirming* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 - 1- *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the course of Somali national reconciliation, building state institutions and undertakings of responsibilities and tasks related to the Government's action plan "Vision 2016" agreed upon at a national level and internationally supported;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* Paragraph 4 of Resolution 7811, adopted by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014, which stipulates; "Provide urgent financial support of a monthly amount of US\$10 million for a year through the bank current account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat General to support the Somali Government budget so as to enable establishment and administration of its effective institutions and to implement security and stability programmes, to fight corruption and violence and provide important and essential services".
 - 3- *Welcomes* the increasing improvement of the security situation in Somalia; *appreciates* the role of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), its cooperation with the Somali Government forces to enhance the security situation; and *condemns* the attacks and acts of violence committed by al-Shabaab terrorist group against the Somali people, their government and against the African Union Mission operating in Somalia;
 - 4- *Appreciates* the visit carried out by HE President Ismaïl Omar Guelleh of the Republic of Djibouti, to Somalia on 22 February 2015, and his efforts to restore political stability and security to this brotherly country; and *commends* the role of the Djiboutian forces operating within the framework of the African Union Mission for Peacekeeping in Somalia (AMISOM) to confront extremist groups in addition to the support rendered in the field of development and humanitarian needs;
 - 5- *Appreciates* the visit to the Federal Republic of Somalia on 4 December 2014 carried out by the High-Level Arab Ministerial Delegation headed by First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait and President of 25th Arab Summit, HE Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania President of 142nd Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level, HE Ahmed Ould Teguedi, and Arab League Secretary-General, H.E. Dr. Nabil Elaraby, and its positive impact, and Somali people aspirations to follow-up fulfillment of the pledges made during the visit, in particular, convene an Arab conference for the reconstruction of Somalia, cancellation of Arab debts on Somalia, support the Somali Government's budget and open the Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Mogadishu;
 - 6- *Calls on* Member States to provide all forms of political, material and financial support to the Somali Government to enable it to continue making progress on

- the political and security levels and to help build state institutions; and *requests* the Secretariat General, in collaboration with the Somali Government to organize an Arab conference for the reconstruction of Somalia with participation of Member States and the Arab financial and investment institutions, in coordination with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, to which the Somali Government shall submit its development plan and the necessary feasibility projects;
- 7- *Thanks* the States that settled their contribution to “Support Somalia” account; *calls upon* Member States that have not settled their contributions to meet their pledges in implementation of the resolutions of the Council of the Arab League at Summit Level; and *thanks* Member States that have provided financial, technical and humanitarian support to the Federal Republic of Somalia;
 - 8- *Thanks* the Republic of Iraq for its donation of US\$ 7 million to support Somalia at the beginning of 2014 and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for its donation of US\$ 1.5 million to support Somalia in May 2014;
 - 9- *Calls on* Member States to open their markets to Somali products (agricultural, livestock and fisheries) on favorable terms and to invest in those sectors, in the context of support for Somali economy;
 - 10- *Calls on* Member States, organizations, Arab Funds, Specialized Ministerial Councils and Arab civil society to provide humanitarian support for the Somali people and to contribute to alleviation of their suffering;
 - 11- *Calls on* the Ministerial Committee concerned with Somalia to convene an urgent meeting so as to study the developments of the situation in Somalia and to continue its efforts to achieve comprehensive national reconciliation and in Somalia reconstruction and rebuilding efforts;
 - 12- *Condemns* any operations that aim at undermining the reconciliation process; *calls on* the parties that did not joint the reconciliation process to reconsider their position, to renounce violence so as to achieve national reconciliation, and security and stability in Somalia; and *calls upon* the Secretariat General to continue to provide financial and humanitarian support to Somali reconciliation process;
 - 13- *Condemns* piracy operations off the Coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden; *seeks* enhancement of Arab cooperation to confront these operations and coordinate with the ongoing international efforts to combat them and prosecute their perpetrators; *reject* any attempts that aim to internationalize the Red Sea area; *strengthens* Arab cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into account the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
 - 14- *Denounces* all the terrorist attacks, bombings and assassinations perpetrated by extremist terrorists (al Shabaab terrorist group) in Somalia;
 - 15- *Thanks* the United Arab Emirates for their continued efforts in providing support to Somalia and for hosting the Fourth International Conference on Counter Piracy off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden in October 2014, as part of the ongoing efforts exerted by UAE at regional and international levels;
 - 16- *Accelerates* coordination of efforts by the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the African Union and the concerned United Nations organizations and agencies, including the convening of an urgent technical conference, with participation of the Arab organization acting in relief area to mobilize the maximum humanitarian

- support and ensure speed of delivery and distribution of relief aids to all those affected, particularly in the Somali affected provinces;
- 17- *Demands* Member States, the Red Crescent societies and Arab charitable organizations to continue providing humanitarian aid to those affected by drought and Famine in Somalia; and *requests* once again the Secretariat General to prepare for the convening of a broadband Arab Humanitarian Conference to consider the most effective mechanism to confront drought and displacement in Somalia, with participation of specialized Arab organizations, Arab Funds, the Arab private sector, male and female entrepreneurs, volunteering and civil society organizations;
 - 18- *Demands* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, the Council of Arab Ministers of Health and the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to intensify their cooperation with the concerned United Nations organizations and agencies, in particular world Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization so as to accelerate setting up an action plan to address the drought problem and its disastrous implications on Somalia and countries of Horn of Africa;
 - 19- *Calls upon* the Specialized Arab Ministerial Councils and Specialized Arab Organizations to draw their financial, developmental and technical programmes for submission to their Legislative Councils in order to make decisions that contribute to the reconstruction and development of Somalia, particularly in the fields of health, development and social affairs, electricity, telecommunications and transport etc;
 - 20- *Urges* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to carry out a key role in coordinating Arab assistance for the rehabilitation of all educational sectors, in particular the area of Arabic language teaching in Somalia, and restore the activities of the specialized Arab institutions in Somalia;
 - 21- *Calls on* Member States to cancel debts imposed on the Federal Republic of Somalia, due to its difficult economic conditions and to enable it to borrow from international institutions and agencies, in particular the International Monetary Fund; and *thanks* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the cancellation of Somalia's debts;
 - 22- *Calls upon* the contributing Member States to bear the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to them; *urges* the councils of Arab Ambassadors to contribute to bearing costs of the Somali diplomatic missions, and those accredited to international and regional organizations abroad; And *calls on* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open their missions in Somalia.
 - 23- *Requests* once again the Secretariat General to accelerate provision of health sector needs, firefighting and environmental sanitation services through purchase of two fire vehicles and environmental sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiation lab equipments, and the allocation of ambulance vehicles and medical equipment for Somalia, cost of which to be deducted from "Support Somalia" bank account at the Arab League.
 - 24- *Calls for* concerted efforts of the Arab League, the African Union, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to provide the most effective means to help the Somali people and their institutions, to end the transitional period

according to the Kampala Convention, the Road Map, the Gawore Principles and bring transition in Somalia to the phase of permanent institutions away from the imposition of any kind of custody.

- 25- *Invites* Member States to support and finance the local Somali Stability Fund in order to support stability in the newly liberated towns, to provide urgent support to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military, security and development of state institutions to render stability and basic services to citizens, and *calls on* the Security Council to lift the embargo on arms to Somali Government.
- 26- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts to achieve Somali conciliation and to save Somali people from drought, famine, and endeavours of the Secretariat General in this regard, and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue his office to follow up implementation of the present resolution, and to report on this matter to the Council at its next session.

(S.R.: 626 O.S. (26) – 29/3/2015)

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

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
 - *Recalling* the previous Summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 510 adopted by the 22nd Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Sirte on 28 March 2010 on Iran's occupation of the three Arab Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf,
 - *Emphasizing* previous Statements and Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 7875 by 143rd Ordinary Session on 7 September 2014 and Statement 195 issued by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9 March 2015,
- 1- *Emphasizes* absolute and full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa; and *supports* all 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 by the Iranian Government of housing facilities with an aim to settle Iranians in the three United Arab Emirates occupied Islands;
 - 4- *Denounces* the Iranian military maneuvers carried out in the three occupied Islands of the United Arab Emirates, Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa, their territorial waters, airspace territory, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone of the three Islands which are 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 help in confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region and endanger security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;
 - 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices on the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island; and *demands* Iran to remove these illegal establishments and respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;
 - 6- *Denounces* and condemns the announced inspection visit by members of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee at the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly to the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands, Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, considering it as a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories, being inconsistent with the efforts and attempts exerted to reach a peaceful settlement, and *calls on* Iran to refrain from such provocative actions;

- 7- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to resolve the issue of the three occupied Islands (Greater and the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa) with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 8- *Reiterates* its call for the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three UAE Islands, to desist from imposing a “fait accompli” by force and to stop building any facilities on the Islands with the aim of changing their demographic and population composition, and to call off all the procedures and remove all the establishments that have been previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and allegations as void with no legal standing and do not impair the firm right of United Arab Emirates to its three Islands, considering these acts as contrary to 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 announced desire to improve relations with Arab States, dialogue and to remove tension, by taking practical and concrete steps in both word and deed, to respond genuinely to the sincere calls by the President of United Arab Emirates, HH Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Arab States, international groups, friendly 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 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 the Arab States in their contacts with Iran to raising the issue of Iran's occupation of the three Islands to emphasize the need to end this occupation on the basis that the three occupied Islands are occupied Arab territories;
- 12- *Informs* 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 UAE restores its full sovereignty over them;
- 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up on this matter and submit a report to the Council at its next ordinary session.

(S.R. 627 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

<p style="text-align: center;">The Establishment of a Joint Arab Force to safeguard the Arab National Security</p>

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

- *Having reviewed* the report submitted by the Secretary-General on safeguarding the Arab national security, including his recommendation and proposals,
 - *Reiterating* its strong commitment to safeguarding the Arab national security, *expressing* its grave concern regarding the developments of events in the Arab States due to the terrorist acts that threaten the Arab peace and security with all its dimensions,
 - *Reaffirming* the importance of strengthening the Arab national security and countering terrorism, taking all the measures and procedures to allow preservation of national independence and to restore security and stability to the Arab States,
 - *Calling* for enhancing communication and coordination between the different initiatives and national regional and international endeavours exerted to combat terrorism and eradicate its causes,
 - *Pursuant to:*
 - Article II of the Charter of the League of Arab States;
 - The relevant Articles of the Treaty of Joint Defense and Economic Cooperation and its Annexes;
 - The resolutions and declarations of the League Council at Summit Level concerning preservation of peace and security between Member States, and safeguarding the Arab national security;
 - *Emphasizing* its full commitment to the provisions of the Charter of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law,
 - *Having been briefed* by the Arab leaders and their opinions,
- 1- *Endorses* in principle the establishment of an Arab military force, in which States' participation shall be optional. The mandate of this force shall constitute undertaking swift military intervention and other tasks as assigned, so as to face the challenges that threaten the safety and security of any Member State and its national sovereignty, and represent a direct threat to the Arab national security, including threats by terrorist organizations, and shall act upon request by the concerned State;
 - 2- *Assigns* the Secretary-General in coordination with the Summit Chair, to call for a high-level panel, under the supervision of Member States Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, to convene within a month as of the resolution issuance, to discuss all aspects of the matter, and to propose executive procedures, action mechanisms, the necessary budget to establish the joint Arab military force, and to submit its outcomes to the Arab leaders, through a committee that comprises of the Summit Troika, with a view to present outcomes of these consultations and proceedings of the high level Panel, to the Joint Arab Defense Council for adoption, within four months. *

(S.R. 628 O.S. (26) –29/03/2015)

**Follow-up on Implementation of the Arab Summit
Resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session
(Kuwait, 25- 26 March 2014)**

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

- *Having reviewed:*

- The report submitted by the Secretariat General,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
- The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations concerning follow-up on implementation of Arab Summit Resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, March 2014),
- The Economic and Social Council Resolution 2029 adopted by its 95th Ordinary Session on 19 February 2015,
- The Recommendation by the Economic and Social Council at Preliminary Ministerial Level for the 26th Ordinary Summit,

- *Having been briefed by the Secretariat General,*

- *In light of the Council's deliberations,*

- 1- *Takes note of the procedures undertaken by the Arab States, the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, the Specialized Arab Ministerial Councils and the Joint Arab Action institutions to follow up implementation of the economic and social resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, March 2014), and calls on Member States to resume efforts in this regard;*
- 2- *Assigns the Arab financing institutions to continue increasing the share of activities concerned with agricultural development and food security in its financial portfolio and that the Arab Organization of Agricultural Development shall submit a follow-up report in this regard;*
- 3- *Calls on the Arab States to benefit from the increase by financing institutions of the share of activities concerned with agricultural development and food security in its financial portfolio, and that the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development shall follow up on the matter;*
- 4- *Requests the Arab States to enforce and apply laws and legislations that attract and encourage agricultural investment and guarantee the right of investors, and to take appropriate steps to deal with any violations in this regard.*

(S.R. 629 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**Follow-up on Implementation of Resolutions adopted
by the Third Arab Economic and Social
Development Summit
(Riyadh, 21-22 Jan. 2013)**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
 - The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations concerning follow-up on implementation of Arab Summit Resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, March 2014),
 - The Economic and Social Council Resolution 2029 adopted by its 95th Ordinary Session on 19 February 2015,
 - The Economic and Social Council Resolution 2030 adopted by its 95th Ordinary Session on 19 February 2015,
 - The Recommendation by the Economic and Social Council at Preliminary Ministerial Level for the 26th Ordinary Summit,
- *Having been briefed by the Secretariat-General,*
- *In light of the Council's deliberations,*

On economic issues

I. The report submitted by the Secretary-General concerning follow-up on implementation of resolutions adopted by the Third Arab Economic and Social Development Summit (Riyadh, January 2013):

- **Paragraph (1) – Initiative of HH Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait on provision of the necessary financial resources to support and finance small and medium private enterprises in the Arab world**
 - a. *Thanks* the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for its efforts exerted to implement the Initiative of HH Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, concerning the provision of the necessary financial resources to support and finance small and medium private enterprises in the Arab world, to which contributions announced by the Arab States amounted to \$US1310 million from a total capital of \$US2 billion, \$US1262.5 million of which have been settled;
 - b. *Reaffirms* that the Arab States that have not fully settled their contributions to the special account administered by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, ought to fulfill their pledges, and *calls* on Member States that have yet announced their contributions to do that.
- **Paragraph (3) – The global financial crisis and its impact on the Arab economies**

Thanks the Arab Monetary Fund for the efforts exerted to prepare regular reports on the global financial crisis and its impact on the Arab economies.

- **Paragraph (4) – The Arab electricity linkage projects:**
 - a. *Calls on* Member States to be guided by the recommendations of Study conducted by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development on "feasibility of inclusive Arab Electricity linkage and evaluation of natural gas use for electricity export", and to seek resumption and update of the database related to electricity and natural gas in the Arab States;
 - b. *Requests* the Arab States to effectively contribute to improvement of the mechanisms concerned with establishing the common Arab electricity market, including agreement on the governance documents that are being examined at present;
- **Paragraph (5) – Arab States railway linkage action plan**

Calls on the Arab Governments to prioritize completion of their railway networks and linkage of these networks due to their positive impact on reduction of transport cost and increase of the volume and movement of inter-Arab trade transport.
- **Paragraph (6) Emergency Arab Food Security Programme**

First: Initiative of HE President of the Republic of Sudan concerning Arab agricultural investment in Sudan

Emphasizes that Arab League Secretariat General, Member States and the joint Arab action institutions shall pursue their efforts to follow up implementation of the Initiative of HE President of the Republic of Sudan to achieve Arab food security.

Second: Emergency Arab Food Security Programme

 - 1- *Requests* Arab Member States within the geographical framework of the Emergency Arab Food Security Programme, to continue implementation of the Programme's Phase I (2011-2016), to prepare annual progress reports in this context, and to provide the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development with pertinent data needed for a comprehensive report in this regard;
 - 2- *Assigns* the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development to continue following up on the implementation of the Programme, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, and to prepare a regular report in this regard.
- **Paragraph (8) Arab water security**

Calls on the Arab and regional financing organizations (Islamic Development Bank, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development and the Saudi Fund for Development), that expressed disposition to finance certain integrated water resource management projects, to fulfill its commitments for the initiation of these projects.
- **Paragraph (14) Role of the private sector in support for the joint Arab action**
 - a. *Calls on* the private sector to continue the course of economic reform in the Arab States, and to improve business institutional environment so as to enhance and ensure investment, and to implement the role of private sector in investment in priority projects of the joint Arab action.

b. *The importance of encouraging the private sector contribution to investment in the production sectors and expanding the production base and achieving sustainable development.*

▪ **Paragraph (19) Maritime linkage project connecting the Arab countries**

Calls on the Arab Governments to accelerate signing and ratifying the Agreement on Inter-Arab Maritime Transport of Passengers and Goods, as one of the most important pivots of the Maritime linkage project connecting the Arab countries.

▪ **Paragraph (20) Arab internet network linkage project**

Takes note of the procedures undertaken by the Council of Arab Ministers of Communications, regarding the Arab Internet Network Linkage Project

▪ **Paragraph (21) World Bank initiative for the Arab World**

Emphasizes the need to continue enhancing cooperation between the Secretariat General and the World Bank in the areas stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding, signed between the two sides, in particular facilitation of trade and enhancing capacity building in the Arab States in this area.

▪ **Paragraph (22) Enhancing efforts to implement the Millennium Development Goals**

Calls upon the Council of Arab Ministers of Environment to coordinate with Specialized Ministerial Councils, the Arab Specialized Organizations, and the United Nations Specialized Agencies, in areas of environmental and economic development, to support Arab endeavors aimed at inclusion of sustainable development goals, the Arab perspective, in the Post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda.

▪ **Paragraph (23) Arab projects that support *sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of Jerusalem**

1- *Reaffirms* that the list of projects submitted by the State of Palestine to the agenda of the Arab Economic and Social Development Summit in Riyadh, are the endorsed projects

2- *Implementation* of the recommendation that endorsed mechanisms to enforce the resolution in cooperation and coordination with the Secretariat General, State of Palestinian, Specialized Arab Ministerial Councils, Specialized Arab Organizations and Arab financial institutions and funds.

II. **Investment in the Arab States – the amended Unified Agreement for Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States**

1- *Takes note* of the completion of the ratified procedures on the amended Unified Agreement for Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States, by the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, Sultanate of Oman, the State of Kuwait and Yemeni Republic, thereby, the Agreement enters into force as of April 2015.

2- *Urges* the rest of Arab Member States to accelerate ratification of the amended Unified Agreement for Investment of Arab capital in the Arab States.

III. **The Arab Strategy for Renewable Energy Use Development (2010-2030)**

Calls upon the Arab States to improve integrated planning mechanisms for energy sources, and exert joint efforts to access the stipulated goal in the

Arab Strategy for Renewable Energy Use Development (2010-2030), to increase the share of renewable energy to approximately 10% from the energy mix by 2030.

IV. Procedures concerning Bahrain hosting of the Arab Common Exchange Holding

Acknowledges the procedures taken concerning Bahrain hosting of the Arab Common Exchange Holding project, and steps taken by the company to finalize its establishment procedures and its required future procedures.

V. Procedures concerning the Initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to support the joint Arab financial institutions and the joint Arab enterprises

a. *Acknowledges* that all the Arab financing funds have completed a minimum of 50 percent increase in their capital, according to the Summit resolution.

b. *Calls on* the joint Arab enterprises to complete the necessary procedures agreed upon by their general assemblies to complete the minimum of 50 percent increase in their capital.

On Social issues

I. Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up steps to the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Third Arab Economic and Social Development Summit (Riyadh, January 2013)

Takes note of the efforts exerted by Member States, Ministerial Councils and Specialized Arab Organizations to implement the resolutions of the First Economic and Social Development Summit (Kuwait 2009), the Second Summit (Sharm al-Sheikh 2011) and the third Summit (Riyadh 2013); and *calls upon* them to continue their efforts concerning implementation of the following social resolutions:

- Paragraph (2)** – Health conditions of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip.
- Paragraph (9)** – Integrated Support Programme for Employment and Unemployment Reduction in the Arab States.
- Paragraph (10)** – Arab Programme for Eradication of Poverty in the Arab States.
- Paragraph (11)** – Arab Programme for Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.
- Paragraph (12)** – Education Reform in the Arab World.
- Paragraph (13)** – Improving health care.
- Paragraph (15)** – Enhancing role of Arab civil society organizations.
- Paragraph (21)** – World Bank Initiative for the Arab World (social aspects).
- Paragraph (23)** – Arab Support Projects for *sumud* (steadfast perseverance) of Jerusalem (social aspects).

II. The Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) and beyond:

1- *Takes note* of the outcomes pertaining to the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015).

2- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, in coordination with the Arab Ministerial Councils, the Arab organizations, the United Nations Agencies acting in social development areas, to support the Arab

endeavors that aim to include the Arab priorities on post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda.

III: Combating non-infectious diseases:

Calls on the Council of Arab Ministers of Health, to pursue its efforts regarding non-infectious diseases (Non Communicable Diseases), thus contributing to implementation of Arab priority goals in post-2015 development agenda concerned with health.

(S.R. 630 O.S (26) – 29/03/2015)

Arab Priorities on Post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
 - The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations concerning follow-up on implementation of Arab Summit Resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, March 2014),
 - Resolution 32 of the third Ordinary Session of the Arab Economic and Social Development: Summit (Riyadh, 2013) on 22 January 2013,
 - Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration with regards to "Arab priorities on post-2015 Global Development Agenda", and the "Matrix of Arab priorities" issued by the Ministerial Conference on development of visions for post-2015 Arab development goals (Sharm El-Sheikh, October 2014), under the auspices of President Abdel-Fatah el-Sisi of the Arab Republic of Egypt, approved by the Arab Ministers for Social Affairs Resolution (762) concerning Arab priorities on post-2015 Global Development Agenda,
 - The outcomes of the Arab High Level Forum on Sustainable Development (Amman: April 2014) endorsed by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of Arab Ministers for Environment convened in the Arab Republic of Egypt-Resolution 8 on 15 June 2014,
 - Resolutions 660 and 5 of the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs,
 - Resolution 2029 adopted by the 95th Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Council on 19 February 2015,
 - The Recommendation by the Economic and Social Council at Preliminary Ministerial Level for the 26th Ordinary Summit,
- *Commending* the efforts exerted by the specialized Arab Ministerial Councils to set forth the Arab position in the social and economic fields for post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda,
- *Emphasizing:*
 - Enhancement of endeavours undertaken by the Arab Group in New York through the preliminary negotiation process for the post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda;
 - The need to take into account the quality of public services provided to the Arab peoples in all areas, in particular health, education, unemployment reduction and increase of job opportunities;
 - Counter extreme terrorism so as to continue the Arab development process and to maintain development gains;
 - Encouraging efforts that aim to integrating vulnerable, marginalized groups and persons with disabilities, and enjoying their legitimate rights;
 - reinforce efforts aimed to increase empowerment of youth and women;
 - Maintain the basic principles of sustainable development, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the rights of Arab States to development.

- *Thanking* President Abdel-Fatah El-Sisiof the Arab Republic of Egypt for sponsoring the Ministerial Conference on development of visions for post-2015 Arab development goals (Sharm El-Sheikh – October 2014),
 - *Having been briefed* by the Secretariat General,
 - *In light of the Council's deliberations,*
- 1- *Values* the considerable efforts exerted by the specialized Arab Ministerial Councils to set forth the Arab position on the post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda;
 - 2- *Calls upon* the Arab States to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with their remarks on the Report by the Open Working Group of the United Nations General Assembly tasked with post-2015 development goals issued on 12 August 2014;
 - 3- *Calls on* the Specialized Ministerial Councils in coordination with the Arab Specialized Organizations and in cooperation with the relevant United Nations Specialized Agencies to develop an Arab action plan to implement post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda, following its adoption by the United Nations General Assembly in september 2015;
 - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General in coordination with Member States and the Arab Group in New York to include the Arab priorities in the post-2015 Global Sustainable Development Agenda; and *emphasizes* that the Arab principles and conventions pertaining to family, health and normal social relations shall not be prejudiced;
 - 5- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the United Nations Specialized Agencies, the regional organizations and friendly groups to enhance the Arab efforts that aim to achieve sustainable development;
 - 6- *Calls upon* civil society organizations, Arab and international financing institutions and the private sector to continue exerting efforts so as to enhance the Arab economic and social development process.

(S.R. 631 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**Report
on Requirements for Achievement of the
Greater Arab Free Trade Area
and Preliminary Procedures of the Arab Customs Union**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The note submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
 - The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations concerning follow-up on implementation of Arab Summit Resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, March 2014),
 - Resolution 29 Paragraph (7) of the Arab Economic and Social Development: Summit (Riyadh, 2013) on 22 January 2013,
 - Resolution 2029 adopted by 95th Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Council on 19 February 2015,
 - The recommendation by the Economic and Social Summit at Ministerial Preliminary Level for the 26th Summit,
- *Having been briefed by the Secretariat General,*
- *In light of the Council's deliberations,*

I. Completion requirements for the Greater Arab Free Trade Area

1- Merchandise Trade liberalization between Arab States

Emphasizes the Economic and Social Council resolutions, most recently Resolution 2033 adopted by 95th Ordinary Session on 19 February 2015, concerning the application of the remaining customs reduction, and ceasing exemptions provided by a number of Member States in the Greater Arab Free Trade Area, including the obligation to remove non-tariff barriers, ending negotiation on the rules of origin that have not been agreed upon, and building the capacity of the least developed Arab States Members of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area.

2- Trade in Service liberalization between Member States:

- A. *Requests* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to call on the Arab States to identify priorities for the sectors to be liberalized in terms of high, medium or low priority, according to service sectoral classification list approved by the World Trade Organization, which includes endorsement of sectors and sub-sectors services classification;
- B. *Calls on* Member States to initiate a continued negotiation process for trade in services liberalization between Arab States for those sectors, based on review of legislation of service sectors, and identify the most important restrictions on market access opportunities of those sectors by specialized national task forces in those States.

II. Arab Customs Union:

- 1- *Calls on* Arab States to form a national taskforce to be comprised of relevant ministries and institutions to follow up on the requirements of the Arab Customs Union at a national level;

- 2- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to cooperate with regional and international organizations to build the capacity of national task forces on how to follow up on the implementation of the Arab Customs Union, through a technical specialized programme to this end, so as to conduct financial studies, analysis of tariffs, assessment of the impact of the Custom Union, the present challenges, alternative scenarios and assessment of economic effects among others;
- 3- *Urges* Arab States to organize their tariff structure so as to help build a unified Arab tariff and to accelerate completion of all the remaining requirements of the Customs Union, at the level of Customs administrations in the Arab States.

(S.R. 632 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**Reform of the Joint Arab Economic and Social
Action**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
 - The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations concerning follow-up on implementation of Arab Summit Resolutions adopted by its 25th Ordinary Session (Kuwait, March 2014),
 - The Economic and Social Council Resolution 2029 adopted by the 95th Ordinary Session on 19 February 2015,
 - The Council of the League of Arab States Resolution 7865 by the 143rd Ordinary Session on 19 March 2015,
 - The Recommendation by the Economic and Social Council at Preliminary Ministerial Level for the 26th Ordinary Summit,
- *Having been briefed by the Secretariat General,*
- *In light of the Council's deliberations,*

Takes note of the proceedings undertaken by the Third Task Force concerned with the reform of the Joint Arab economic and social action, and *calls upon* the Task Force to continue with its proceedings.

(S.R. 633 O.S. 26 – 29/03/2015)

Arab Action in Climate Change Negotiations

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
 - Resolutions of the Council of Arab Ministers for Environment Affairs concerning the Arab action in climate change negotiations, in particular:
 - The "Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change" issued by its 19th session in December 2007 that represents a base for future endeavours since the Conference of the Parties in Bali, and reflects the Arab position towards dealing with climate change issues,
 - The Resolution adopted by its 20th session on December 2008 on forming the "Arab Negotiating Group on Climate Change" as one of the most important Arab mechanisms for dealing with climate change negotiations,
 - The "Arab Ministerial Statement on Climate Change Negotiations" issued by its 21st session in November 2009,
 - General decisions concerning the Arab Action on climate change negotiations post-Cancun adopted by its 22nd Session in December 2010,
 - The Resolution of the 22nd Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Summit Level (Sirte: March 2010),
 - The resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at its Ministerial Level in 2010 and 2011 concerning the Arab action on climate change negotiations,
 - The outcomes of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as of its 13th session in Bali 2007 and the outcomes of Rio+20 Conference in June 2012;
 - The principles and provisions of the Framework and its Additional Kyoto Protocol, in particular Articles 3 and 4 of the Framework, most important principle of common responsibilities but differentiated burdens, and differing capabilities, justice and the historic responsibility of the accumulated emissions in the atmosphere and priority of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries, in line with their priorities and national strategies,
 - "The Arab future mechanism and vision towards issues on climate change negotiations agenda" drawn by the Arab Negotiation Group and adopted by the 25th session of the Council of Arab Ministers for Environment Affairs in November 2013, and its recent updates by its 26th session in November 2014,
 - The Arab Paper submitted to "Climate Summit", called for by United Nations Secretary-General on 23 September 2014, that clearly reflects the Arab position towards climate change issues and takes into consideration the common Arab interests,
 - The outcomes of the Arab Ministerial Meeting at the 20th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Lima: 1-12 December 2014) on Arab preparations for climate change negotiations during 2015,

- The outcomes of the 9th Meeting of the Arab Negotiating Group on Climate Change (Cairo: 1-2 February 2015),
 - The outcomes of the coordination meetings of the Arab Negotiating Group during the 8th part of the 2nd session of the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (Geneva, 8-13 February 2015),
 - The Economic and Social Council Resolution 2029 adopted by its 95th Ordinary Session in 19 February 2015,
 - *Emphasizing* the need to take into account the following, when drafting any legal procedure on Climate Change,:
 - Full separation between mitigation commitments for developed countries and nationally appropriate mitigation actions for developing countries and connecting their voluntary effort with financial and technical support and capacity building of developed countries,
 - Full, just and transparent implementation, and seek to reach international consensus on basic elements of any legal procedure: adaptation, mitigation, finance, transfer of technology, capacity-building,
 - commitments, contributions and procedures in conformity with principles and obligations of the Framework Convention,
 - *Appreciating* the efforts exerted by the Arab Negotiating Group on Climate Change and the Arab League Secretariat General for safeguarding common interests of the Arab States during Climate Change negotiations and drafting the new Convention of Climate Change,
 - *Having been briefed by the Secretariat General,*
 - *In light of its deliberations,*
- I.** *Endorses* the "Arab future mechanism and vision towards issues on climate change negotiations agenda" as per attached draft agreed upon by the 9th meeting of the Arab Negotiating Group on Climate Change (February 2015);
- II.** 1- *Calls on* the Ministers concerned with Climate Change Negotiations in the Arab States, for their effective contribution during the negotiations rounds in drafting a new convention of climate change to safeguard the common interests of Arab States,
- 2- *Assigns* the Ministers concerned with climate change negotiations in the Arab States to take all the necessary measures to provide support in order to ensure participation of all the Arab Negotiating Group members in the relevant regional and international activities and events, including full dedication to good preparation for the negotiation rounds;
- III.** *Takes* appropriate measures to ensure continued coordination and follow-up steps between actors responsible for the activities of the World Trade Organization in each Arab State, and the Arab Negotiating Group members on Climate Change (each in their State) so as to ensure that the organization resolutions shall not affect the negotiations process.

(S.R. 634 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**Arab Initiative
for Development of Home-Based Enterprises and
Productive Families Projects in the Arab States
as an Input of Major Industries**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - Resolution 762 adopted by the 34th Ordinary Session of the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs on 22 December 2014,
 - Resolution 2029 adopted by the 95th Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Council on 19 February 2015,
 - The Recommendation by the Economic and Social Council at Preliminary Ministerial Level for the 26th Ordinary Summit,
 - *Emphasizing* enhancement of Arab endeavours aiming to poverty reduction and employment creation,
 - *Commending* the Arab initiatives in the area of small and medium enterprises to support the Arab development process,
 - *Affirming* the need to pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, and to enhance the role of family in society,
 - *Having been briefed* by the Secretariat General,
 - *In light of* the Council's deliberations,
- 1- *Adopts* the Arab initiative for the development of home-based enterprises and projects of productive families in the Arab States, as an initiative that aims to improve the conditions of families and youth in the Arab States, as per attached;
 - 2- *Assigns* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, in coordination with the Ministries of Trade and Industry or those on their behalf and the concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations to follow on implementation of the initiative so as to improve the living conditions of Arab families and youth.

(S.R. 635 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**The Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education
(2015-2024)**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - Resolution 18 adopted at the 22nd Ordinary Session of the General Conference of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO),
 - The final report of the first meeting of the Supreme Coordination Committee of the Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education (2015-2024),
 - The note submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt,
 - The Economic and Social Council Resolution 2029 adopted at the 95th Ordinary Session on 19 February 2015,
 - *Recognizing* the social, political, cultural and economic challenges, in particular the challenge of the unity of Arab identity, language and entity;
 - *Emphasizing* the need to reform the Arab education system at all levels and fields,
 - *Affirming* the continuation of the Arab development process based on the fact that literacy, information and global development represent one of the pillars for citizen building so as to be able to perform their role in the development process,
 - *Affirming* termination of illiteracy across the Arab region during the next ten years,
 - *Stressing* implementation of the Action and Technical Plans included in the final report of the First Meeting of the Supreme Coordination Committee of the Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education (2015-2024),
 - *Thanks* the Arab Republic of Egypt for its initiative for Literacy and Adult Education, and its efforts exerted to develop this important Arab initiative so as to achieve comprehensive development in the Arab region,
 - *Having been briefed* by the Secretariat General,
 - *In light of the Council's deliberations,*
- 1- *Adopts* the "Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education 2015-2024", as a decade for the eradication of illiteracy across the Arab world in all its forms (alphabet, digital and cultural illiteracy) as attached,
 - 2- *Calls on* Member States to implement the Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education 2015-2024, and provide the necessary funding at the national level and to provide every needed support to ensure its success according to the capabilities of each State;
 - 3- *Assigns* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, in coordination with ALECSO to follow on implementation of the Arab Decade for Literacy and Adult Education 2015-2024.

(S.R. 636 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**Date and Venue of 27th Ordinary Session
of the League of Arab States Council
at Summit Level**

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

- *Pursuant to* the annex to the Charter on the mechanism for convening the regular ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States at summit level,
- *Pursuant to* Article 4, Paragraph (A) of the Annex on the regular convening of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, which stipulates that: "*The Ordinary Sessions of the Council at Summit Level shall convene at the Arab League headquarters in Cairo, and the State that chairs the Summit may host the Summit, if it so wishes,*"
- *Having been briefed* by the Head of delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco at the concluding session of the Summit,

Welcomes the Kingdom of Morocco's presidency of the 27th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level and hosting this Summit in March 2016.

(S.R. 637 O.S. (26) – 29/03/2015)

**Expression of Gratitude and Appreciation
to the Arab Republic of Egypt
for hosting the 26th Ordinary Summit
in Sharm el-Sheikh**

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

- *Having reviewed:*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action;
 - *Appreciating* the Arab Republic of Egypt for its cordial hosting of the proceedings of the 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, and for its valuable efforts exerted in the organization of this Session proceedings,
- 1- *Expresses* sincere gratitude and utmost appreciation to H.E President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of Arab Republic of Egypt, for the valuable efforts he exerted to ensure success of the Summit and for his sensible management of its proceedings, and *emphasizes* its full confidence in his composed leadership of the joint Arab action with an aim to reform and enlarge its work and to perpetuate the Arab solidarity for a better future and to serve the interests of the Arab Nation;
 - 2- *Expresses* gratitude to the Government and People of the Arab Republic of Egypt for their warm reception, generous hospitality and good organization of the meetings of the Council of the League of Arab States at summit level and the preceding preparatory councils, and for provision of all resources and arrangements needed to ensure its convening under optimal conditions and culmination of its proceedings with the desired outcomes.

(S.R. 638 OS (26) – 29/3/2015)



**Statement on
Iranian violations against the three occupied Islands
of the United Arab Emirates**

—

- *The 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab states at Summit Level, affirms the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands; Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa, and supports all the peaceful means and procedures taken by the United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands.*
- *The Council denounces the continued attempts of the Iranian Government to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands and its constant violations of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the two countries on 30 November, 1971 concerning the Island of Abu Musa, and the practices of the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of the obligations stipulated therein, besides its provocative attempts to change the demographic situation of the Island through construction of housing facilities, settling non-indigenous population, as well as carrying out military maneuvers and building illicit facilities, which included economic, cultural, social, sport, and religious centres and hospitals, in addition to regular visits by Senior Iranian Officials and members of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee at the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly.*
- *These violations represent a flagrant infringement of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands, as such procedures and allegations are considered void, with no legal standing and do not affect the firm sovereign right of Emirates over its three Islands, and violate the Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries and inconsistent with the provisions of international law.*
- *The Council demanded the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands and to refrain from such violations and provocative procedures, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state, reiterating its call for the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three Islands of Emirates, to refrain from forcing a fait accompli, and to stop construction of any facilities with the aim of changing the population and demographic composition of the Islands.*
- *The Council reiterates its call for the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept engagement in serious and direct negotiations with the United Arab Emirates, or resort to the International Court of Justice to resolve the issue peacefully in accordance with the rules and principles of international law.*



**Statement by
26th Ordinary Session of Council of the League of Arab States
at Summit Level
on the Terrorist Attack in Somali Capital Mogadishu**

—

The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level convened in Sharm el-Sheikh and chaired by the Arab Republic of Egypt strongly condemns the criminal terrorist attack perpetrated by Al-Shabaab terrorist group in Somalia by bombing a hotel in Mogadishu, killing more than twenty people and injuring dozens of innocent civilians.

The Council condemns the terrorist acts in all their forms and manifestations, and extends its condolences to the families of the victims of the terrorist attack, and emphasizes support of all Arab League Member States for the Federal Republic of Somalia, and for its Government and people in their continuous war against terrorism.

The Council also calls on Member States to accelerate the provision of financial and technical assistance to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the security and military State institutions and strengthening their capacity to combat terrorist groups.

S26/(03/15)/31-D(0170)

Sharm El-Sheikh Declaration
Safeguarding the Arab National Security
in Response to Present Challenges

We, the leaders of Arab States, assembled at the 26th session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Sharm el-Sheikh / the Arab Republic of Egypt on 8-9 Jumada II AH 1436 / 28-29 March 2015, to discuss the challenges facing our Arab national security, to identify their causes and to adopt the necessary procedures and measures to address them, in order to preserve the Arab territorial integrity and safeguard its fate and state entity, the co-existence among its constituencies against a number of qualitative threats, which require our concerted efforts, and mobilization of our capabilities on political, military, economic, cultural, and social levels,

- *Reaffirming* our pride in our Arab League on the 70th anniversary of its establishment, *renew* our commitment to the purposes of the founding leaders reflected in the need to strengthen the relations between Member States and to coordinate their political policies so as to achieve cooperation between them, to preserve their independence, sovereignty and common heritage, as reflected in the 1945 Charter of the League of Arab States,
- *Recognizing* that our concept of the Arab national security constitutes its comprehensive implication and its political, military, economic and social dimensions, vis-avis the ability of the Arab States to defend themselves and their rights; to preserve their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to strengthen and enhance these capabilities through development of Arab potential in diverse areas, based on the cultural and geographical characteristics they enjoy, and *taking into account* the national security needs of each State, the existing potential and the internal, regional and international changes that affect the Arab national security,
- *Believing* that the Arab national security has become subject to multidimensional threats, as the State structure and territorial integrity are targeted in many Arab States, and *following* with concern the collision of the modern State concept in the Arab region with destructive agendas that affect the notion of the national state, making the Arab causes less meaningful, jeopardizing ethnic, religious and sectarian diversity; using it in bloody conflicts sponsored by non-State actors, who are doomed to suffer from the destruction of every cultural heritage that the peoples of the region have had a major role in its creation, in addition to the development, social and environmental challenges, and all the threats and challenges surrounding the Arab national security at the present time intimidating citizenship that constitutes a basis for modern communities that achieve prosperity and well-being for their peoples so that the Arab nation regains its deserved position, We:
 - *Reaffirm* the Arab solidarity, in word and in deed, when dealing with present developments in our region, and *underscore* the crucial need to formulate common Arab positions to address all the challenges, and *emphasize* once again that what brings the Arab States together, when searching for answers to key questions of crucial issues, is far greater than what separates them, and *highly appreciate*, in this context, the Arab endeavors exerted to consolidate inter-relations and clear up misunderstandings;
 - *Renew* our commitment to seek to realize the aspiration of the Arab peoples for a decent life, to move forward with the process of development and enlightenment, to reinforce citizenship rights, safeguard fundamental freedoms, human dignity and rights of Arab women, achieve sustainable

development, social justice and quality of education, and *recognize* the importance of these goals as key and effective tools to safeguard the Arab national security system and to strengthen the Arab individuals' sense of belonging and take pride in their identity;

- *Call on* the international community to support the Arab efforts exerted to combat terrorism and to take the necessary measures to dry out its funding resources so as to prevent provision of safe havens to terrorist elements, also *underscore* the need to coordinate international and Arab endeavours in this area, through exchange of security and intelligence information, judicial cooperation and military coordination, *stressing* the inevitability of inclusiveness of the international vision vis-à-vis addressing terrorism, without selectivity or discrimination, so that it is not only restricted to groups per se ignoring others, particularly that all these groups are being united by the same ideological agenda, and coordinate and exchange expertise and information, combatants and arms; and *stress*, in this context, our full rejection for any association between these groups or their practices with Islam, the True Religion;
- *Call on* all the official and religious institutions in our Arab world to intensify their efforts and cooperate to counter intellectual obscurantism and destructive practices, promoted by terrorism groups and denounced by the Divine Religions, *urging* them to develop and reform the religious discourse with a view to highlight the values of tolerance, compassion, and acceptance of the Other, to counter intellectual and religious extremism and refute misinterpretations and correct misconceptions so as to protect the Arab youth, also *emphasize*, in this regard, the role of Arab intellectuals and thinkers, and the major role of the Arab media and those in charge of the education system in the Arab world, with an aim to spread values of citizenship and moderation;
- *Recognize* that the Arab challenges have become unequivocal and need not any further description as much as to take the necessary measures to address them. This has tangibly been reflected in the slide into which Yemen was about to fall, that required an Arab and international effective action after having exhausted every possible means to reach a peaceful solution that would end the Houthi coup and restore legitimacy, and this action shall continue until the Houthi militia withdraw and return their arms, and Yemen becomes strong and united again, and *reaffirm* the importance of the Palestinian cause to all the Arabs as the historical Arab support shall prevail until the Palestinian people regain their full legitimate rights; firm rights in all the norms of the international legitimacy in accordance with the Arab Peace Initiative, including the establishment of the Palestinian State on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital. In Libya and since 2011, the transitional phase has bequeathed a weak state that grew weaker due to the spread and domination of extremist forces, hostile to the concept of the modern State, on Libyan territories as well as interference of non-State actors seeking to manipulate the future of the Libyan people. Iraq has also been suffering since 2003 from systematic terrorist acts that have adversely affected its ability to impose control over its entire territories and restrain stability; *support* Iraq in its war against Da'esh terrorist group, *condemn* its crimes and *stress* our commitment to the relevant Security Council Resolutions. Furthermore, violence in Syria has produced an extremism that turned it into

regional and international proxy conflicts arena, leading to absence of the role of the State and its institutions all over the country, and its inability to guard its people and preserve its sovereignty and territorial unity;

- *Commit* to exert every possible effort and to stand united to deter some non-State actors from igniting strife and division in some Arab States on geographical, religious, sectarian or ethnic bases, thus preserving the cohesion of every Arab State entity, and protecting its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and the safety of its borders, and realizing coexistence among its citizens within the framework of the modern national State that knows not division nor recognizes discrimination;
- *Determine* to unite our efforts and *consider* preventive and defensive measures to safeguard the Arab national security in response to the present challenges and rapid developments, in particular those associated with the criminal practices of violence and terrorism groups, that use religion as a pretext for their brutality, *affirm*, in this context, our right to all the existing options, including taking the necessary action to coordinate efforts and action plans to form a joint Arab force to confront the challenges before us to safeguard the Arab national security, to defend our security and our common future and the aspirations of our peoples, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States, the Treaty of Joint Arab Defense and the international legitimacy. This requires joint consultation within the Arab League mechanisms pursuant to the Resolution adopted by this Summit;
- *Emphasize* the need to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East, as well as the placement of all nuclear facilities of the Middle East countries, including Iran, under full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- *Affirm*, in this context, that the realization of Arab economic integration, is an integral part of the Arab national security system, including conclusion of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area, achieving food security and the Sudan Initiative in this regard, as well as sustainable development, the optimal use of resources, narrowing the Arab food gap and the future management of water resources to achieve the Arab water security;
- *Express* our deep appreciation to H.E. President Abdel-Fatah El-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and to its great people for the warm reception and generous hospitality, and to the Egyptian Government and its different institutions for the elaborate preparation and effective organization of the Arab Summit proceedings, also *thank* H.E. Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and the Secretariat General officials for the dedicated efforts they exerted to ensure success of the Summit.

Issued in Sharm el-Sheikh - Arab Republic of Egypt

8-9 Jumada II AH 1436 / 28-29 March 2015

Speech

**by HE Abdel-Fatah El-Sisi
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

at

**the Opening of 26th Ordinary Session
of the Council of the League of Arab States
at Summit Level**

Majesties, Highnesses, Excellencies
Excellency Dr. Nabil Elaraby... Secretary-General of the League of Arab States
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentleman,

It is my pleasure to welcome you all, dear brothers on the lands of Egypt, and to convey to you warmest greetings and appreciation of the Egyptian people who have always been taken pride in their belonging to the Arab Nation, and have always and shall always exert their most precious efforts to safeguard its independence and dignity. I would also like, on my and behalf and yours at the opening of 26th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, to express gratitude and appreciation to the brotherly State of Kuwait, to my brother His Highness Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah for his wise leadership and foresight during Kuwait presidency of the previous Arab Summit, that was surely an addition to the joint Arab action. I cannot but highlight the endeavors of the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States and its Secretary-General Dr. Nabil Elaraby throughout the previous session and for the organization of our meeting today. I pray to God Almighty to grant success to its proceedings to achieve the optimal results that respond to the aspirations of the Arab Nation that has great expectations in our Arab League, and expect more consolidated joint Arab action

Ladies and Gentleman,

I can perceive the huge responsibility as this is the first participation in an Arab Summit as President of Egypt (Home of the Arabs), honoured to host and chair the present session. You are well aware that many of the issues that we are facing at this stage throughout the Arab world have reached a grave extent, rather unprecedented extent due to the depth and length of some crises and their negative present and future implications. Convening our Summit today, under the title "Challenges Facing the Arab National Security" reflects our awareness of the need to address these issues without delay, through a balanced and credible approach and viable and effective mechanisms.

Our Arab Nation has suffered many scourges and plights since the establishment of its League, including the struggle for the liberation of national will, to rid from colonization or wars fought in defense for its rights, and the implications of internal and external economic problems. But this Nation, in the most difficult conditions, has never perceived a challenge to its existence and a threat to its Arab identity as it is facing today, targeting the ties between its countries and Peoples, seeking to unraveling the fabric of societies in these countries, causing division among citizens and polarization of some and exclusion of others on basis of religion, sect, or ethnicity. These communities that settled down for hundreds of years, melted by history, united by common hopes and pains. Whether that menace wore the robe of sect, religion or even ethnicity, or promoted by a group within the Nation or imposed by external parties under different claims, its spread shall undermine this Nation and divide it entirely until it becomes, in a short time, weak and fragmented due to collapse of its countries and severe division.

This formidable challenge to the Nation's identity, the stability of its communities and the collective Arab nature, bring another no less serious challenge that jeopardizes the direct security of all its citizens; namely terrorism and

intimidation that represent the ideal instrument for those promoting any extreme ideas to demolish and undermine the state entity. We have witnessed how they used some deficiencies in a number of Arab States to meet the needs of their citizens. They used the legitimate aspirations of citizens to abduct and use the nations for their own agenda, or to declare war against the peoples to subject them to their unjust rule. We have also witnessed how terrorism became more fierce in its war against innocent people, how heinous the crimes perpetrated by terrorists boldly with no regard whatsoever to religious values or human ethics, with the aim of spreading fear and terror and to show their ability to challenge state authority and shake confidence in them, as a means to promote radical thought which stands behind terrorism using it in the name of religion or sect to achieve political goals.

Fairness also binds us, by all means of confidence and determination, to address the accumulated problems challenging our communities at the economic and social levels, particularly in areas of youth unemployment, illiteracy, poverty and insufficient social services. We should also seek to maximize the benefit of our awareness of these problems when we dedicated a regular Arab Summit for economic, development and social affairs. The lack of due attention to these problems, inevitably places them in line with the challenges facing our national security, particularly that the additional dimensions due to their negative implications on the Arab societies are being used by internal and external stalkers to the Nation.

Some external parties are using the conditions of some Arab States to interfere in their affairs, or to polarize part of their nationals, thus threatening our national security in a manner that we cannot ignore its impact on the Arab identity and the entity of the Nation. Such conditions lured parties in the region and beyond and induced their ambitions in certain Arab States. They violated their sovereignty and resources and targeted their peoples. This interference interacted with other actors such as terrorism, economic and social conditions, even occupation, to aggravate the challenges in favour of agendas that jeopardize the interests of the Arab Nation and impede its progress.

Ladies and Gentleman,

The responsibility we all bear in confronting all these challenges, as I have mentioned, requires a credible and effective approach, which leads us to think of taking practical and collective procedures, meaningful and truly significant, consistent with our goals of preserving and enhancing the Arab identity, to repel external attempts of interference in our affairs and deter attempts of other parties to undermine the sovereignty of brotherly Arab States and the lives of their citizens. I am confident that we all and our Arab Nation believe that this repulsion and deterrence is a right we all have in defense for our security, without threatening any brother or neighbour, be it near or far. This right represents the shield for our nations and peoples, not a sword hanging over anyone but those who initiate aggression.

Our Nation has gone through times that were never more perilous than they are today. The leaders of the Arab Nation believe that uniting efforts is inevitable to combat them, and that mechanism for joint military Arab action is a must to overcome these times. However, be it our assessment of these efforts success and the possible escalation of the situation and the present challenges ranging from imminent and intimidating terrorism to aggressive external interference, we need to think carefully

and confidently about how to deal with these developments through establishment of a "joint Arab military force", without jeopardizing the sovereignty and independence of any Arab State, in accordance with the provisions of the Charters of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, with full respect for the rules of international law and without any interference in the internal affairs of any party. As much as we reject any interference in our affairs, we do not seek to infringe the right of any country to self-determination according to the free will of its people.

In this context, Egypt welcomes the resolution endorsed by the Arab Foreign Ministers, submitted to the Summit on the establishment of a joint Arab military force as a mechanism to confront the challenges facing the Arab national security.

The Arab Nation possess the potential that ensures moving ahead for more integration, whose gains are not only limited to the economic areas but also need to be considered as one of the important means to affirm the Arab identity; identity of the Arab region whose borders and some of its territories are under attack and corrosion. In this regard, I would like to commend the prominent role of the Arab Parliament to express the aspirations and interests of the Arab peoples, to materialize the value of the joint Arab action. I would also like to acknowledge the meeting outcomes of the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs held last October, whose Declaration included priorities of the Arab development agenda post-2015, which we seek to include on the anticipated development priority agenda to emphasize our concern to eradicate all forms of poverty, realize social justice, provide decent living for the Arab peoples, improve services, particularly health services, eradicate illiteracy by 2024, create more job opportunities for all, including male and female youth, and establish secure and stable Arab communities.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Time after time, we have emphasized the important role of the religious institutions in addressing intellectual extremism, as those who walk on this road shall definitely slip into the abyss of terrorism, unless access to the true religion is found. We are in acute need to activate the role of our religious institutions to enhance the right understanding of the real values of tolerance and compassion of the true religion. We are also in acute need to clear up the religious discourse from impurities of intolerance and extremism, so that the truth about Islam and its moderation is revealed. In this regard, hope is pinned on all religious institutions in the Arab States. Indeed, "combating intellectual extremism and terrorism Conference" that was sponsored by Al-Azhar Al-Sharif last December represents a practical model of such endeavors that aim to dry out sources of perverted thought. Furthermore, thinkers, intellectuals, media and education workers have a great duty towards their nations by protecting Arab children and youth against beliefs that incite hatred, dogmatism, rejection of diversity and exclusion of the other, and reinforcing the concept of modern state, urging protection of the Arab fabric with all its constituencies, and recognizing value of cultural and human heritage as a whole, which the Arab and Islamic civilizations res formed its fundamental tributary, thus influencing its spiritual component and unleashed the potential of thought, literature, science and innovation for humanity to seek a better future. Elite of Arab thinkers and intellectuals, inspired by this spirit, participated in a Bibliotheca Alexandrina conference, called for by Egypt in the previous Summit to develop a comprehensive Arab strategy to counter radicalization. This conference adopted a number of considerable and pragmatic recommendations. I

hope the conference would be the first of a chain of constant intellectual series of action.

In this context, I would like to refer to a new non-traditional terrorism threat that use modern technologies, most important communications and information technology, manipulating the Internet for purpose of incitement, intimidation and spread radical ideas. Egypt calls for concerted efforts to develop general principles for secured use of information and communication technologies and to enforce international agreements in this regard.

Ladies and Gentleman,

All these challenges led to crises of lethal impact on our Arab world. Nothing today would be more pressing or reflective of the extent of these challenges than the situation in Yemen, where they reached the extent that undermines our common security, not just jeopardizing it. They range from weapon and terror by some groups to undermine legitimacy of consensus and dialogue, to opportunist groups ambitious to control Yemen and exclude the rest of its people, in addition to external interference that takes advantage of the situation in Yemen to spread contagion in the Arab body. In light of this situation, endeavors of dialogue resumption failed and all calls to avoid slipping into armed conflict went in vain. Therefore, it was inevitable to take a firm Arab action, with Egypt's participation, through a coalition that includes Gulf Cooperation Council Member States, other Arab states and international parties to safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of Yemen, along with the interests of its brotherly people, its national unity and Arab identity, and to enable the State to exercise its powers over the entire territory of Yemen and restore its security and stability.

Ladies and Gentleman,

The present situation in brotherly Libya is inadmissible. You are probably aware that restoring security and stability in Libya is of utmost importance, not only to Egypt, for considerations of geographical neighbourliness and the old historical relations, but also for the entire Arab region, in the light of the interconnected threats and the common objectives and destiny, in addition to considerations pertaining to safeguarding international peace and security affected by developments and the growing threat of terrorism in Libya. At the same time, our support for the elected Libyan House of Representatives and the emanating government is mainly due to our full respect for the will of the Libyan people and their right to determine their own future. However, the situation in Libya is getting more dangerous and complex day after day under the escalation and brutality of terrorist groups. This requires provision of all forms of support and assistance for the legitimate Government without delay, in order to enable it to fulfill its role in achieving stability and security in Libya, combat terrorism and defend itself against terrorist groups. At the same time, we firmly support the political solutions proposed by the United Nations to achieve consensus among our brothers in Libya to achieve formation of a national unity government. Nonetheless, in view of the rapid developments and extended presence of terrorist groups, the claims put forth by some to associate assistance to the legitimate government and the political dialogue are no longer acceptable, as it does not seem logical to ask of the Libyan people to live under terrorism until a political settlement is reached. Our position is quite clear, that we equally support the two tracks. On the

other hand, we call on the international community to carry out its responsibilities and to elaborate a more realistic and clear vision to combat terrorism and deal with all its groups, and not to waste more time so that those who are carrying weapons would not believe that this is the only way to achieve political gains.

Ladies and Gentleman,

The Syria crisis has become a tragedy that troubles the world's conscience. We are deeply concerned about the ongoing suffering of the Syrian people. The deteriorating situation in Syria is getting worse day after day. We have witnessed that deterioration of the situation caused political vacuum that was used by terrorist groups, and the continuation of this deplorable situation has become a threat to the security of the entire region. There is an urgent need for cooperation and coordination to adopt an Arab vision that leads to serious procedures to save Syria and safeguard the security of the region. To continue pushing for political solution is inevitable to stop the bloodshed and to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria and richness of its national fabric with its diverse components under the umbrella of a civil state encompassing all Syrians.

Egypt is still addressing the Syria crisis from two main perspectives. First, support the aspiration of the Syrian people for establishment of a democratic civil state. Second, stand against spreading terrorists groups and prevent collapse of the Syrian state institutions. Based on the historical responsibility of Egypt towards Syria, Egypt, supported by its Arab brothers, initiated work with the Syrian national moderate opposition to reach the desired political solution. Last January, Cairo hosted a meeting that included a wide range of Syrian national opposition. We are currently preparing for another more extensive meeting for these political powers. Pursuing a political solution adopted by Syrians and agreed by States of the region and international community is an important step to reach a political solution that ends the plight of the Syrian people and achieve their aspirations, in accordance with their free independent will for establishment of a democratic national state.

Ladies and Gentleman,

The success of brotherly Iraq in completing the constitutional entitlements that culminated by the formation of the new Government, requires us to support the positive steps adopted by the Government to restore security and stability. We also welcome government policies accompanied by implementation to mend relations with neighbouring Arab States to enable Iraq to exercise its important role in the Arab region. We also hope that Government of Iraq to be able to meet the requirements of reconciliation among the different components of Iraqi people to revive the concept of national state, regardless of any sectarian or racial discrimination. We count on its endeavors to restore control over its territories to be able to eradicate the extremist terrorist groups. These endeavors do not only safeguard the Iraqi national security, but also the entire Arab national security.

Egypt is also following with concern the developments in Lebanon in light of the challenges in the region. In this regard, I shall not miss to say that Egypt welcomes the current dialogue among the different Lebanese political powers to restore stability in this brotherly country, to end polarization, and to ease the tension of division in order for Lebanon to overcome this critical phase in its history, to sustain the potentials of the Lebanese people and their state institutions, and achieve the desired regional stability. We hope these endeavors conduce to election of the president of the Lebanese Republic without any more delay.

Regardless of any delay, rights cannot be forgotten or compromised. Therefore, we emphasize the United Arab Emirates' firm rights to the three islands (Tunb Al-Kubra, Tunb Alsughra and Abou Moussa), and stress that they are Arab territories occupied by Iran, and that Egypt and all Arab States support every effort by UAE to restore its full sovereignty over all its territories.

I must also recall the suffering of our brotherly Somali people due to the instability and daily threats to their lives for more than two decades now. Despite the notable and gradual improvement as a result of the tireless efforts by the Federal Somali Government and the Arab, African and international support, the constant terrorist attacks remain a direct threat to the security and stability of the region, which is an integral part of the Arab national security, in light of the intellectual and organizational ties between extremist groups in Somalia and the regional and international terrorism networks. In this regard, I would like to affirm Egypt's full support to the efforts by the Federal Somali Government in implementing "Vision of 2016" in order to complete the institutional and constitutional structure in Somalia and to achieve the aspirations of its brotherly people.

Ladies and Gentleman,

Despite the grave challenges and threats that our Arab Nation is facing, Egypt's concern for the Palestinian cause shall remain firm, in recognition of the fact that resolving this question is one of the main keys to the stability of the region, which would never relent as long as the rights of the Palestinian people are wasted despite the international community's recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to establish their independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Our hearts and minds are for the just and comprehensive peace that achieves security and stability for all parties. This requires termination of Israeli occupation of all Palestinian territories through serious and fruitful negotiations based on international resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative, together with the need for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities and the continuous violation to all the Holy Places

We cannot discuss challenges facing the Arab national security without strongly reaffirming the firm Arab position towards the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. The Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that shall be held during next April and May, represents a real opportunity for the Arab States to call upon the international community to bear its responsibility and to accelerate taking practical and concrete steps to implement the resolution on the Middle East

adopted by 1995 Review Conference concerning the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction.

Majesties, Highnesses and Excellencies,

Finally, I would like to conclude by emphasizing that the future of this Nation is contingent on the decisions we make. At this important historical juncture, "hard work" is expected from us, in light of growing aspirations of peoples for prosperity; their firm right, and at a time challenges are greater. This is a formidable and heavy responsibility that we pray for God to help us assume so that it does not become more than a group of countries wrapped around a glorious history that once united them in the past, unable to influence their present or to create the future. Our nation deserves much more from us for the sake of its esteem and dignity and to safeguard its fate and potential.

Long live the Arab Nation... Long live the Arab Nation... Long live the Arab Nation...

May Peace, Mercy and Blessings of Allah be bestowed upon you

**Speech by
Arab League Secretary-General
Dr. Nabil Elaraby**

**at
The Opening of 26th Ordinary Session
of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level**

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

**Excellency President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi,
Majesties,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentleman,**

At the outset, I would like to extend my greetings, congratulations and appreciations to President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi on his presidency of 26th Arab Summit, wishing him and the Egyptian diplomacy under his leadership every success in leading the Joint Arab Action under the exceedingly difficult and complex situations and in light of the threats facing the Arab region.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and profound appreciation to HH Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait, who chaired the previous session of the Arab Summit, through which he led the Joint Arab Action with wisdom, efficiency and concern for the unity of Arab stance.

Mr. President,

The Arab world is rapidly and intensely changing. This change must have its impact on the Arab League, which what I was keen to emphasize when I assumed my position in July 2011. Either making the League a tool for conscientious change or letting it drift away by a sweeping current. Here, lies the need to reconsider the performance, structure and institutions of the Arab League, if we would like it to keep up with the changes the Arab world is witnessing today.

The Arab League has responded to this appeal. Before you today, we bear the fruit of this process, namely the amended draft of the Charter, the draft of the new Statute for the Peace and Security Council, so that you can make the necessary decision in this regard that shall require consultations with Member States to complete the reform process of the Arab League and its mechanisms.

Mr. President,

Since the establishment of the League of Arab States seventy years ago, the Arab world has been facing serious challenges. There have been attempts of interference in its internal affairs and threats to state sovereignty. Several countries were subject to aggression or even to occupation in some cases. In response to all these challenges, the Arab States have joined in solidarity and coordinated their efforts to the extent possible and as conditions permitted.

In the midst of all of this, the Palestinian Question has always been and still the greatest and most serious challenge as the entire Arab region would not achieve peace and security as long as the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territory persists, and as long as the international endeavors exerted to deal with it have come to a standstill. This requires a new approach; one that aims to achieving comprehensive, lasting and just solution, based on the Arab Peace Initiative and the relevant international legitimacy resolutions to end the Israeli

occupation, the two-State solution, and to declare the establishment of the State of Palestine on 4 June 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The prospects for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region have dwindled and the future of the Palestinian national project is exposed to the most serious threats, if the Arabs, the international community and the Security Council shall not bear the responsibility to stop the series of inutile negotiations and pressure on Israel towards the two-State solution within a specific timeframe and a mechanism that ensures adherence to implementation, under direct supervision of the Security Council, as it bears the main responsibility to safeguard international peace and security.

Mr. President,

A brief look at the reality of the Arab world reveals the depth of the tragedy and the size of the unprecedented challenges that we are witnessing. Not only enemy conspiracies are responsible for that but also the accumulation of problems and crises in the region for long decades, to an extent that has deeply threatening entities of the Arab States and their national unity, and warns of the hazards of slipping into an abyss of anarchy and destruction.

Today, we hope that the Operation "Decisive Storm" initiated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its coalition partners in defense for the legitimacy in Yemen shall represent a new approach towards the Arab collective action to address effectively security, peace and stability of the Arab national state with all its different components.

In this regard, I would like to express full support for this initiative, as an inevitable measure to safeguard Yemeni people and their legitimate government, which came in response to Yemeni President's request H.E Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, following failure of all endeavors exerted to put an end to the violations of Houthi militia and their coup against Yemeni legitimacy.

Mr. President,

The deterioration of state authority, the fragmentation of society and fighting of its factions represent an imminent danger with no equivalent, which we are witnessing today in Syria whose crisis is now turning five years of age, and where state pillars collapsed and its national components failed. Today, the serious repercussions of Syria crisis constitute the greatest threat to Arab national security. Regrettably, the international community failed to resolve the crisis to restore security and stability and realize the aspirations of the Syrian people for freedom, peaceful change and democracy.

Libya, too, is now in a state of anarchy and disorder. Attempts exerted to place Libya crisis on political solution track are still encountering many obstacles and difficulties. We soon hope to reach a solution that would rebuild institutions and preserve sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Libya.

As for Somalia and after decades of chaos, steps towards state building have begun. I hope such effort continues and that it would bear fruit enhanced by a crucial Arab support to help the Somali brothers to undertake the responsibilities of this transitional phase.

Mr. President,

Safeguarding Arab national security, which includes citizen, society and state security, requires an integrated strategy to address the coming security threat posed by a new generation of armed terrorist groups that benefit from the deterioration of state power and social and political tensions, and recruit young followers, victims of intellectual and religious extremism.

Submitted to the Summit today is an important draft resolution on the establishment of a Joint Arab force. This resolution represents a historic progress, which enhances the Joint Arab Action, and the collective will to safeguard the Arab national security. We hope to accelerate endorsement of the necessary procedures to put it into force to enable this force to carry out its missions addressing challenges facing safety and security of Member States, their national sovereignty and the entire Arab national security.

The immediate procedures to be taken within the context of a comprehensive confrontation against terrorism and extremism shall not only be restricted to security and military aspects, as crucial as they are, but shall also require equally crucial procedures including cultural, intellectual, ideological, media and social aspects that represent the incubator and producer of all forms and manifestations of extremism and terrorism.

These efforts must be accompanied with a real confrontation with ourselves and an honest standpoint with intellectual terms of reference, as it is not possible to eradicate terrorism from its roots without eradicating it from hearts, minds, books, institutes and mosques.

Terrorism cannot also be eradicated from its roots unless we set forth effective programmes for poverty reduction, raising standards of living and well-being of citizens and creating opportunities and positive alternatives for young generations to hope for a better future.

Mr. President,

We all bear a major responsibility towards future generations, as decisions made today shall have significant impact on our overall fateful issues and future of Arab peoples.

We all grew up with the dream of common Arab unity, history and destiny. Today, our youth feel that the Arab world has not achieved all these aspirations, and put the blame on their leaders at times, and on enemy conspiracies at other times.

Today, history puts us all before the same real test just like last generation. Again, we must stand together and confront this fateful challenge. We are one nation, and this is a firm fact if we want our countries and societies to survive the threats to their existence, to be able to keep up with future prospects and spirit of the era with confidence and competence.

May God grant you every success in bearing this major responsibility,

Thank you Mr. President,

May Peace, Mercy and Blessings of Allah be bestowed upon you,

**List of
Arab Leaders and Heads of Delegation of the Arab States
participating in 26th Ordinary Session at Summit level
according to the alphabetical order of Member States**

**List of
Arab Leaders and Heads of Delegation of Arab States participating in 26th
Ordinary Session at Summit level
according to the alphabetical order of Member States**

-
- HM King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
 - HH Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al-Sharqi Supreme Council Member Ruler of Fujairah United Arab Emirates
 - HM King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa King of Bahrain
 - HE Beji Caid Essebsi President of the Tunisian Republic
 - HE Abdul Qadir bin Saleh President of the National Assembly People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

 - HE Ismail Omar Guelleh President of the Republic of Djibouti
 - The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
 - HE Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir President of the Republic of Sudan
 - Syrian Arab Republic
 - HE Hassan Sheikh Mohamud President of the Federal Republic of Somalia
 - HE President Dr. Fuad Maasum President of the Republic of Iraq
 - HH Asaad bin Tariq Al Said Representative of HM Sultan of Oman Sultanate of Oman
 - HE Mahmoud Abbas President of the State of Palestine
 - HH Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Bin Khalifah Al Thani Emir of the State of Qatar
 - Mr. Nourdine Bourhane Vice President- Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros
 - HH Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah Emir of the State of Kuwait
 - HE Tammam Salam Prime Minister - Lebanese Republic
 - HE Akila Saleh Issa President of House of Representatives - State of Libya
 - HE Abdel Fattah el-Sisi President of Arab Republic of Egypt
 - HE Abdelilah Benkirane Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Morocco
 - HE Mohammed Ould Abdel Aziz President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
 - HE Abd rabu Mansour Hady President of Republic of Yemen