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**Resolutions**  
**Of the Council of the League of Arab States**  
**at the Summit Level**  
**33<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session**  
**Kingdom of Bahrain**  
**May 16, 2024**

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

33<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session

Kingdom of Bahrain

May 16, 2024

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having considered,*

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

- *Noting* the convening of the second ministerial meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama, as well as its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and statements regarding the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict; at the Summit Level, the most recent of which are the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit, during the 32nd Ordinary Session in 2023, and at the level of foreign ministers, the most recent of which are the resolutions of the 161st session in March 2024, and the Council's resolutions at the level of permanent delegates,

1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Palestinian cause to the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of occupied East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to absolute sovereignty over all of its land occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, its territorial waters, and its natural resources, and its borders with neighboring countries;

2- *Condemns* the continuation of the crime of Israeli aggression and the crime of genocide against the Palestinian people, targeting more than one hundred and twenty thousand Palestinian civilians as martyrs, wounded, and missing, subjecting the Palestinian people to

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famine and a deadly siege that cuts off all means of life from the Gaza Strip, and the systematic destruction of residential neighborhoods, hospitals, schools, universities, mosques, churches, and infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, in light of the hate speech, racism, and incitement adopted by the Israeli occupation government, which confirms the intention to commit the crime of genocide against the Palestinian people;

3- *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with Security Council Resolution 2728 (2024), which demanded, among other things, an immediate ceasefire, and Security Council Resolutions 2712 (2023) and 2720 (2023), which demanded immediate permission for the delivery of humanitarian aid to all parts of the Gaza Strip in a wide, safe, and unhindered manner, as well as its refusal to abide by the two orders of the International Court of Justice for interim measures;

4- *Welcomes* the acceptance by the International Court of Justice of jurisdiction to adjudicate the case brought by the Republic of South Africa against Israel, on charges of its failure to fulfill its obligations under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the Court's conclusion that the Palestinian people are protected under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; *welcomes* the measures of the temporary order ordered by the court on 1/26/2024 and 3/28/2024, obligating Israel to follow it to stop killing Palestinian civilians and harming them physically and mentally, stop preventing births, and stop the flow of relief and medical aid to the entire Gaza Strip; *and strongly condemns* Israel's refusal to abide by the temporary measures ordered by the International Court of Justice;

5- *Strongly condemns* the widespread Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, including the systematic destruction of Palestinian refugee camps and their infrastructure with the intention of re-displacing them and obliterating their cause, as well as the daily raids on dozens of Palestinian cities, villages, and camps, the terrorism of Israeli settlers, the killing and wounding of hundreds of Palestinian citizens, and the demolition, burning, and destruction of homes, farms, and property, and the arrest of thousands of Palestinians in inhumane conditions;

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6- *Calls on* the Security Council to adopt a resolution under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter that guarantees Israel's compliance, the occupying Power, with an immediate ceasefire, halting genocide and aggression against the Palestinian people and their forced displacement, and with the entry of humanitarian aid and the return of life to normal in the Gaza Strip, in accordance with the mandatory mechanisms provided by Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, to ensure its compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, international law, international humanitarian law, and the two orders issued by the Court of Justice in the genocide case;

7- *Strongly condemns* the brutal Israeli aggression represented by the invasion of the city of Rafah, which houses about 1.5 million citizens and forcibly displaced persons, and the control of the Rafah land crossing and the Salah al-Din (Philadelphi) Corridor, which will lead to further suffocation of the Gaza Strip and the commission of more Israeli massacres against the Palestinian people, and to continue to the crime of genocide and forced displacement of Palestinian citizens outside the Palestinian Territory, after their internal displacement through aggression against them and systematically pushing them to move towards the far south of the Gaza Strip, close to the border with the Arab Republic of Egypt, and preventing their return to their places of residence, in which context the Israeli side bears responsibility for obstructing efforts the joint Egyptian-Qatari mediation exerted by the mediators in order to reach a ceasefire and the return of the hostages;

8- *Emphasizes* that Israel, the occupying Power, committing the crime of displacing the Palestinian people from their land is considered a grave violation of international humanitarian law and an attack on Arab national security, and will lead to the collapse of opportunities for peace in the Middle East region, and the expansion and aggravation of the conflict in the region;

9- *Emphasizes* the implementation of the resolution of the Joint Arab Islamic Summit (Riyadh - 2023) to break the Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip and impose the entry of Arab, Islamic, and international humanitarian aid convoys, by land, sea, and air, including food, medicine, and fuel, in an adequate and continuous manner, to the entire Strip, north and south; *calling on* relevant international organizations to participate in breaking the siege; *and stressing* the

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necessity of these organizations entering the Strip, protecting their crews, and enabling them to fully carry out their role;

10- *Categorically rejects* the Israeli plans for the day after the aggression; *affirms* that the Gaza Strip is an integral part of the State of Palestine; *and supports* the efforts undertaken by the government of the State of Palestine to assume the responsibilities of governance in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, and its efforts to establish peace, security, and stability in the region within the framework of the vision of a comprehensive peace based on ending the Israeli occupation and effecting the independence of the State of Palestine based on the 1967 borders with Jerusalem as its capital, in accordance with approved international references;

11- *Denounces* the use of the United States' veto against the State of Palestine obtaining its right to full membership in the United Nations, which contradicts the responsibility of the United Nations towards the Palestinian cause, and demonstrates the United States' failure to fulfill the requirements and foundations of peace, security, and stability in the region, and its inconsistency with its declared positions of supporting the two-state solution, in accordance with international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 1515 (2003);

12- *Welcomes United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/ES-10/L.30 dated 9/5/2024, which decided, among other things, the right and eligibility of the State of Palestine for full membership in the United Nations and recommended that the Security Council positively reconsider this issue, and decided to grant the State of Palestine more rights and privileges related to its participation in the session of the General Assembly and international meetings and conferences held under the auspices of the General Assembly; and expresses appreciation for the countries that voted in favor of this resolution by a large majority;*

13- *Calls on* the United States to review its biased positions towards Israel, and to work diligently and sincerely with the parties concerned to implement the commitment to the two-state solution along the lines of June 4, 1967, and the entitlement of the Palestinian people to an independent, sovereign, viable, and geographically contiguous state; *appeals to* the United



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States to pressure Israel to stop its unilateral actions that destroy the two-state solution; *and calls on* the United States to reopen its Consulate General in the occupied city of East Jerusalem, cancel the classification of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a terrorist organization, and reopen the organization's mission in Washington;

14- *Adopts and supports* the approach of the State of Palestine to obtain full membership in the United Nations; *calls on* the Security Council to accept this membership; *urges* countries that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; *and adopts and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and conventions with the aim of strengthening its legal and international standing and asserting its independence and sovereignty over its land;

15- *Welcomes and lauds* the recognition of the State of Palestine by Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas; *encourages* the growing trends and intentions of some European Union countries towards recognizing the State of Palestine; *calls on* the United States and the United Kingdom to recognize the State of Palestine, considering it a legitimate right of the Palestinian people, and a lever for peace, security, and stability in the region and the world; *and appeals for* launching a constructive and intensive dialogue between the League of Arab States and the countries that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine, with the aim of completing the path towards its recognition;

16- *Calls on* the Arab Ministerial Committee focused on Supporting the State of Palestine, headed by the Kingdom of Bahrain, in its capacity as president of the 33rd session of the Arab Summit, to continue its work by taking action at the international level to support the efforts of the State of Palestine in obtaining more recognition, obtaining full membership in the United Nations, holding an international conference for peace, and providing international protection for the Palestinian people;

17- *Enlisting* extremist Israeli organizations and groups that storm the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and are linked to Israeli colonial settlement, and contained in the report of the Permanent Delegates Committee dated 1/30/2024, on the Arab national terrorist lists, and

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announcing the list of shame contained in the aforementioned committee's report for Israeli figures who broadcast speech of genocide and incitement against the Palestinian people in preparation for taking legal measures against them and holding them accountable at national and international courts;

18- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option to end the Israeli occupation and resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 497 (1981), 1515 (2003), and 2334 (2016), and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002; *emphasizes* that security and peace in the region can only be achieved by ending the Israeli colonial occupation of the land of the State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the occupied Syrian Golan; and *calls on* the international community to take irreversible steps to embody the independence of the State of Palestine and implement the political solution based on relevant international law and legitimacy resolutions;

19- *Emphasizes* adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative with all its elements and priorities, being the unified, consensual Arab position and the basis of any efforts to revive peace in the Middle East, which stipulates that the precondition for peace with Israel and the normalization of relations with it is ending its occupation of all Palestinian and Arab lands, including the occupied Syrian Golan, Shebaa Farms, the hills of Kafr Shuba, and the outskirts of the occupied Lebanese town of al-Mari, effecting the independence of the State of Palestine with full sovereignty over the lines of June 4, 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, the right of return, compensation for Palestinian refugees, and a fair solution to their cause in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;

20- *Emphasizes* that any peace plan that is not consistent with the international terms of reference for the Middle East peace process is rejected and will not succeed; *rejects* any political or financial pressure exerted on the Palestinian people and their leadership with the aim of imposing unfair solutions to the Palestinian cause;

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21- *Supports and endorses* the plan to achieve peace put forward by His Excellency Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, in his speeches before the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly, including his speech before the 78th session of the General Assembly, and working with the international Quartet and international actors to establish an international multilateral mechanism to sponsor a credible peace negotiation process based on international law, international legitimacy resolutions, the principle of land for peace, and the two-state solution, within a specific time frame and international oversight, leading to an end to the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territory, and the effecting of the independence of the State of Palestine along the lines of June 4, 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, including by holding an international conference for this purpose;

22- *Emphasizes* that the Israeli occupation government's attempt to implement its plans to annex any part of the Palestinian and Syrian territories occupied in 1967 constitutes a new Israeli war crime; calls on the international community to exert deterrent pressure and punitive measures on Israel, the occupying Power, to force it to stop the illegal colonial annexation and settlement plans and practices that eliminate the chances of achieving peace and the two-state solution;

23- *Condemns* the export or provision of weapons, ammunition, and military products to Israel, the occupying Power, which uses them in the crime of genocide against the Palestinian people in various criminal forms, and calling on countries that continue to provide or export weapons and ammunition to Israel, which they use to kill Palestinian civilians and destroy their homes, hospitals, schools, and universities, mosques, churches, infrastructure, and all their capabilities, to cease such actions, thereby avoiding any implication of complicity in these crimes; *and urges* countries that have citizens participating in the Israeli occupation army and its crimes against the Palestinian people to take the necessary legal measures to hold them accountable and prevent them from committing these crimes;

24- *Emphasizes* the importance of implementing and following up on the resolutions on Palestine issued by the Human Rights Council in its multiple sessions, the most recent of which is the 55th Ordinary Session dated 4/5/2024, on holding accountable the Israeli colonial and apartheid system, which included, among other things, calling on all countries to stop selling,

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transferring, and transferring weapons, ammunition, and other military equipment to the Israeli entity, in order to prevent further violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations;

25- *Condemns* the targeting of international organizations working in the relief and humanitarian fields, including UNRWA buildings, and the World Central Kitchen convoy in the Gaza Strip; *and holds* Israel fully responsible for these crimes, which reflect the approach of the Israeli occupation forces in dealing with international employees and those working in the relief and humanitarian fields, and international medical personnel;

26- *Values* the efforts of the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in following up on developments in the Palestinian cause in the Security Council, stopping the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, and reaching a ceasefire, as well as supporting the request for the State of Palestine to obtain full membership in the United Nations;

27- *Supports* joint Egyptian-Qatari efforts aimed at reaching a permanent ceasefire and restoring life to normalcy in the Gaza Strip;

28- *Emphasizes* support for all steps taken by the Arab Republic of Egypt to confront the consequences of the brutal Israeli aggression on Gaza, supporting its efforts to bring aid into the Gaza Strip in an immediate, sustainable, and adequate manner; *and supports* the steps that Egypt is taking in defense of its national security, which is an essential part of Arab national security;

29- *Salutes* all the forces that supported the Palestinian cause, issued reports and statements, demonstrated, and staged sit-ins in many capitals, cities, and universities around the world, against the crime of genocide committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, and demanded a ceasefire and the empowerment of the Palestinian people to their freedom and legitimate rights;

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30- *Emphasizes* that exposing and prosecuting illegal Zionist-Israeli crimes, practices, and plans against the Palestinian people, whether through statements, expressions, data, reports, and all other peaceful or legitimate means, is in no way considered anti-Semitism; *and rejects* the misleading Israeli blackmail approach that misuses the charge of anti-Semitism and hurls it arbitrarily at anyone who criticizes Israeli crimes, practices, and policies against the Palestinian people, and all false policies and legislation that are compatible with this approach;

31- *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories, entitled “Anatomy of a Genocide,” in which she explained the manifestations of Israel’s commission of the crime of genocide against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, and in which she called for states to adhere to their duties under the Convention on the Prevention of Genocide and its punishment, in order to ensure the compliance of Israel, the occupying Power, and called for it to guarantee funding for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA);

32- *Emphasis* from Member States on taking all necessary measures to ensure the boycott of all companies and business institutions operating in the illegal Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, which are included in the updated database issued by the Human Rights Council on 6/30/2023, and holding these companies responsible for the consequences of their illegal work;

33- *Reminds* the international community of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 181 of 1947 concerning the partition of Palestine that the international community had to implement 76 years ago, the acceptance and implementation of which was a condition for accepting Israel’s membership in the United Nations; *and calls on* the international community to hinge Israel’s membership in the United Nations upon implementing this resolution;

34- *Strongly condemns* the policies and practices of Israeli colonial settlement construction and expansion; *calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities towards the actual implementation of its Resolution 2334 (2016), to not suffice by listening to reports about violating it by Israel, hold accountable those who violate the resolution, and confront and stop the construction and expansion of illegal settlements and the annexation wall, the forced

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displacement of the Palestinian population, and demolition of their property; *emphasizes* that boycotting the Israeli occupation and its colonial system is one of the effective and legitimate means of resisting and ending it, and achieving peace; *calls on* all countries, institutions, companies, and individuals to stop all forms of dealing with the Israeli colonial occupation system and its settlements that violate international law, including prohibiting the entry of illegal Israeli settlers into countries; *and rejects* all attempts to criminalize and silence this boycott under the pretext of “anti-Semitism”;

35- *Emphasizes* the condemnation of the apartheid system imposed and practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislation, and plans aimed at persecuting, suppressing, dominating, and dispersing the Palestinian people, undermining freedom of movement, obstructing family life, forced displacement and murder, illegal administrative detention, torture, deprivation of basic freedoms and rights, undermining political participation, curbing the economy and human development, expropriation of land and property, and other Israeli racist practices against the Palestinian people, which constitute a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; *emphasizes* the importance of reports and resolutions of local and international human rights institutions, parliaments, and churches that expose, with legal evidence, the Israeli apartheid regime; *and calls on* the international community to confront the Israeli apartheid regime against the Palestinian people;

36- *Thanks* the countries and organizations that submitted written and oral arguments to the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of Israel’s continued long-term occupation of the Palestinian Territory occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and its violations of the rights of the Palestinian people, and its adoption of discriminatory legislation and procedures against them, and the impact of this on the legal status of the occupation;

37- *Urges* the International Criminal Court to complete the criminal investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity that Israel has committed and is committing against the

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defenseless Palestinian people, including settlement and annexation crimes, the aggression against Gaza, the killing of civilians, journalists, and paramedics, and the forced displacement of Palestinians; *and calls on* the Court to provide all human and material capabilities for this investigation and giving it the necessary priority;

38- *Values* the countries that referred the situation in Palestine to the International Criminal Court; *and urges* countries keen to provide justice to the victims and prevent the perpetrator from escaping punishment, to submit more referrals of the situation in Palestine to the Court;

39- *Calls on* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include the Israeli occupation government and army on the blacklist (list of shame) issued by the United Nations annually for organizations and countries that violate the rights of children in conflict areas, to create a pressure tool to protect the children of Palestine from systematic Israeli targeting of them with murder and intimidation, and prevent the destruction of their future;

40- *Supports* Palestinian efforts and endeavors aimed at bringing justice to the Palestinian people as a result of the current and historical injustice that has targeted them and holding those responsible for all crimes committed against them accountable, through international justice mechanisms; *calls for* the provision of legal advice and the technical and financial support necessary for these endeavors; and invites the Advisory Legal Committee, which was formed pursuant to the resolution of the Arab Summit within the framework of the League of Arab States, to carry out its assigned tasks in this regard;

41- *Reaffirms* the refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish state; condemns the systematic racist Israeli policy of enacting discriminatory legislation that undermines the historical rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right of refugees to return; *and paying tribute and support to* the steadfastness of the Palestinians in 1948;

42- *Rejects* any partition of the Palestinian land; emphasizes confronting the Israeli plans aimed at separating the Gaza Strip from the rest of the land of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* any project for a Palestinian state with temporary borders;

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43- *Emphasizes* respect for the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, headed by His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine and values his efforts in the field of Palestinian national reconciliation, the most recent of which was his invitation in July 2023 to the Secretaries-General of the Palestinian factions and forces to meet and formulate a unified national strategy to confront the policies, practices, and aggression of the Israeli occupation against the Palestinian people; *and calls on* the Palestinian factions and forces to complete national reconciliation and adhere to the principles and provisions of the Palestinian national dialogue agreements over the past years;

44- *Appreciates* Algeria's efforts to achieve national reconciliation between the Palestinian factions, at the initiative of Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in this regard, which culminated in the signing of the Algeria Declaration on 10/13/2022;

45- *Expresses appreciation* to the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by His Excellency President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi, for its historic, tireless, and continuous efforts to foster reconciliation between the Palestinian factions, based on the Arab mandate issued by the League Council pursuant to Resolution 7365 dated 5/31/2011;

46- *Reaffirms* the implementation of the resolutions of the League Council at the summit and Ministerial Levels regarding confronting the Israeli targeting of the Palestinian cause and Arab national security in Africa; reiterates objection to Israel, the occupying Power, obtaining observer membership in the African Union; *invites* brotherly and friendly countries in the African Union to continue their efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining this membership; and *emphasizes* enhancing work with the African Union to support the Palestinian cause and its resolutions in international forums;

47- *Calls* for the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic action at the level of governments, parliaments, and unions to support the Palestinian cause; *mandates* the Secretary-General of the League to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic



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Cooperation on various topics and procedures related to the Palestinian cause, and the mechanisms for implementing Arab and Islamic resolutions in this regard;

48- *Lauds* the international and popular positions in support of the Palestinian cause and which condemns the crime of genocide committed by Israel against the Palestinian people, and the diplomatic and legal efforts undertaken by states and human rights organizations in international and national justice mechanisms, including the efforts of the Republic of South Africa to prosecute Israel before the International Court of Justice on charges of genocide, and the efforts of the Republic of Nicaragua in court against complicity or tolerance in the crime of genocide; *and urges* peace-loving countries that adhere to international law to join those efforts and legal initiatives;

49- *Mandates* the two Arab groups in the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to take action to support and follow up on the implementation of this resolution, and the Palestine resolutions in the two organizations;

50- *Requests* the Arab Group at the United Nations to:

- Mobilize support and endorsement for resolutions related to the Palestinian cause in the General Assembly, and following up on efforts within the Security Council to assume its responsibilities in maintaining international peace and security, ending the occupation, and stopping all illegal Israeli practices,
- Freeze Israel's membership in the United Nations due to its blatant and repeated violations of the United Nations Charter, international law, and the regulations and resolutions of the Security Council, and its disregard for all international conventions and agreements related to international humanitarian law,
- Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) regarding illegal Israeli settlement,

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- Monitor the State of Palestine's progress towards obtaining full membership in the United Nations,
- Take all necessary measures to oppose Israel's candidacy for membership or positions in the bodies and committees of the United Nations,
- Confront attempts to undermine resolutions related to the Palestinian issue and East Jerusalem.

51- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the measures taken in this regard to the next session of the Council.

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- The **Republic of Tunisia** supports the present Resolution on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict and its developments, with the exception of the reference to the "borders of June 4, 1967," the "two-state solution," and "East Jerusalem," based on Tunisia's firm and supportive position for the brotherly Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their legitimate and inalienable rights, most notably the establishment of their independent and sovereign state over the entire territory, with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.

- The **Republic of Iraq** has reservations about the term (two-state solution) and (East Jerusalem), replacing it with Holy Jerusalem and anything that explicitly or implicitly refers to the Israeli entity (a state), because it is not consistent with the Iraqi laws in force.

- The **Kingdom of Morocco** registers its reservations about referring in Paragraphs (26) and (44) to any role or initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria related to supporting the Palestinian cause.

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Developments and Israeli  
Violations in Occupied  
Jerusalem**

:

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

- *Having considered,*

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

- *Noting* the convening of the second ministerial meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama, as well as its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and statements regarding the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict; at the Summit Level, the most recent of which are the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit, during the 32nd Ordinary Session in 2023, and at the level of foreign ministers, the most recent of which are the resolutions of the 161st session in March 2024, and the Council's resolutions at the level of permanent delegates,

1- *Reaffirms* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine and rejects any attempt to diminish the Palestinian right to sovereignty over it;

2- *Strongly condemns and categorical rejects* all systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans that aim to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, distort its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine the population and urban expansion of its people, and

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isolate it from its Palestinian surroundings; *and emphasizes* that these policies, plans, and practices constitute a violation of relevant international resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions No. 252 (1968), No. 267 (1969), No. 476, and No. 478 (1980);

3- *Salutes and supports* the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem in confronting systematic Israeli policies aimed at changing the demographic, legal, and historical status of the city and its sanctities;

4- *Strongly condemns* the ongoing Israeli siege on the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which includes undermining the freedom of worship in the mosque, preventing worshipers from entering it, desecrating it, storming it, vandalizing its contents by waves of Israeli settlers, holding Talmudic rituals in it, as part of the ongoing and escalating violations carried out by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Islamic and Christian holy places, especially the attempts aimed at changing the historical and legal situation of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, dividing it temporally and spatially, attempting to control the administration of the Jerusalem Endowments and the affairs of the Jordanian Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem, attacking its employees and preventing them from carrying out their work, attempting to impose Israeli law on the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/the Holy Mosque, and carrying out Israeli excavations under it with the aim of falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;

5- *Strongly condemns* the escalation of systematic Israeli aggression, launched by the government of the Israeli occupation forces, against the occupied city of Jerusalem by intensifying the policy of killing civilians, demolishing homes, and forcibly displacing citizens in the neighborhoods and towns of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called Jerusalem "City Center" project, "Gateway Jerusalem" project, the "Silicon Valley" project, the "City of David" project, and the "industrial zone" project in Issawiya, the Settlers' "Light Rail" project, the "planning of registration of real estate project", and the Israeli racist laws that grant the occupation powers to withdraw the identity cards of thousands of Jerusalemites and confiscate their property through the so-called "Absentee Property Law," with these false racist measures aiming to empty the city of its original inhabitants, rob more Palestinian land and real estate in the Old City and its environs, and erase Arab monuments in the occupied city of Jerusalem;

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*and calls on* the international community to take practical deterrent measures against these colonial projects that violate international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and endanger security, peace, and stability in the region;

6- *Strongly condemns* the repeated and escalating incursions in unprecedented numbers by Israeli officials and gangs of extremist settlers into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the assault on its sanctity, under the support, protection, and participation of the Israeli occupation government and forces, and warning against the so-called Israeli Supreme Court's intention to allow Jewish settlers and intruders to pray in Al-Aqsa Mosque after it had previously allowed them to storm and desecrate it, as part of Israeli plans to divide the mosque temporally and spatially; *and warns* that these attacks would have serious consequences and repercussions on international peace and security;

7- *Strongly condemns* the decisions and actions of Israel, the occupying Power, its unjust judicial system, and the organized terrorist campaigns of Israeli settlers supported by the occupation army and police, which aim to displace the people of the occupied city of Jerusalem, including the people of the town of Silwan, the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood, and the rest of the neighborhoods and areas of the city, as part of a campaign of ethnic cleansing and apartheid systematically carried out by Israel; *and calls on* the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume legal, moral, and humanitarian responsibilities in order to immediately stop this aggression and forced displacement and to find effective mechanisms to provide international protection for the Palestinian people, in implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

8- *Calls on* Member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine in UNESCO to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of Palestine, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to cooperate closely with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to issue decisions from UNESCO, most notably the confirmation of naming the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif as synonyms for one meaning, and to emphasize that the Mughrabi Gate hill is an integral part of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;

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9- *Demands* the implementation of the resolutions relevant to the Palestinian cause, adopted by the United Nations, the Executive Board of UNESCO, and the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, which affirmed that the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif, with its entire area of 144 thousand square meters, is a place of worship for Muslims only and an integral part of the World Cultural Heritage Sites; *emphasizes* the sovereignty of the State of Palestine over the city of Jerusalem and its holy sites; *supports* the Hashemite custodianship over the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem and its role in protecting its Arab Islamic and Christian identity, and its role in preserving the existing historical and legal status in Jerusalem and its holy sites, which was reaffirmed in the agreement signed between His Majesty the Hashemite King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, on 3/31/2013; and *emphasizes* that the Jordanian Department of Jerusalem Endowments and the Affairs of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is the exclusive legal authority with jurisdiction to manage the affairs of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, maintain it, and regulate access to it, and that Israel, (the occupying Power), does not have the right to take any action to prevent Muslims from performing their duties there, which fuels the conflict and leads to serious repercussions on the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic arena;

10- *Reaffirms* the condemnation and rejection of the systematic and illegal Israeli measures to undermine the churches and weaken the Christian presence in the Holy City, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the existing legal and historical status of the city's sanctities and a serious violation of the relevant international agreements and obligations;

11- *Condemns* Israel, the occupying Power, for its confiscation of the lands of Jerusalemite citizens and the illegal demolition of their homes, including the frantic Israeli campaign carried out by the occupation authorities recently, which included the demolition and confiscation of residential buildings in various areas and neighborhoods of the city of Jerusalem, in the service of its settlement projects within the walls of the Old City and outside it, as well as continuing to bulldoze and confiscate thousands of dunams for the benefit of establishing the so-called "Greater Jerusalem" project, including the settlement project called (E1), and building a settlement cordon that tears apart the Palestinian geographical continuity with the aim of tightening control over it;

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12- *Emphasizes* the condemnation of the systematic Israeli policy of distorting and changing the Arab and Islamic culture and identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through closing Palestinian cultural institutions and attempts to steal the Palestinian heritage, or through attempts to change the educational curricula in the city of Jerusalem and impose a distorted curriculum instead in Arab schools, including assaulting students and teachers, implementing the policy of home detention on children, and applying financial and administrative penalties to Palestinian schools that do not comply with this malicious policy, to the extent of withdrawing the schools' licenses and closing them;

13- *Reaffirms* its rejection and condemnation of any unilateral decision that violates the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, such as the opening of any offices or missions in the city, including the previous US decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and to move its Embassy thereto, the decisions of Honduras, Kosovo and the Czech Republic, in violation of international law; *warns* any other country against taking such an illegal step, which constitutes an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people and a provocation to the feelings of the Islamic and Christian Arab nation; *and considers* these decisions null and void, and a serious violation of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in the case of the Apartheid Wall and as a serious precedent that violates international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and undermines peace efforts, and consequently threatens international peace and security;

14- *Reaffirms* the intention of Member States to take all necessary practical measures, at the political, diplomatic, and economic levels, to confront any decision by any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, transfers its embassy to it, or violates the legal status of the city, in implementation of the decisions of the summits and successive Arab ministerial councils, and following up on the implementation of the decisions of the League Council regarding some countries' violation of the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, as well as the International Media Plan and the integrated action plan prepared by the General Secretariat in this regard;

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15- *Calls on* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions No. 476 and No. 478 of (1980) and United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 (2017), which emphasized that any decisions or actions aimed at changing the character of the city Al-Quds Al-Sharif, its center, or its demographic composition have no legal effect and are null and void, and to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, stressing that the issue of Al-Quds is one of the final status issues that must be resolved through negotiations in accordance with Security Council resolutions related to;

16- *Endorses and supports* the decisions and actions of the State of Palestine against any state that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying state and violates international agreements and laws in a way that affects the legal status of the city of Jerusalem; *and commits to* cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the goal of those decisions at all levels;

17- *Calls on* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop the policy of home detention that they practice widely and systematically against the children of the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of instilling fear and psychological illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian child to destroy their future; *condemns* the arbitrary Israeli measures to arrest and impose house arrest on Palestinian legal persons in the city of Jerusalem, and the continued closure of national institutions operating in Jerusalem; *and demands* their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce, to enable them to provide services to Jerusalemite citizens and protect the Palestinian presence in the Holy City;

18- *Calls for* the follow up and implementation of the provisions of the final statement and the results issued by the high-level Jerusalem conference, which was held under the slogan “Resilience and Development,” at the headquarters of the League of Arab States on 2/12/2023;

19- *Emphasizes* the collective Arab and Islamic responsibility towards Jerusalem and calling on all countries, Arab and Islamic organizations and funds, and civil society organizations to translate Arab support for the city of Jerusalem into practical interventions that include providing the necessary support and funding in the fields of development and investment, to implement the projects included within the framework of the 2023 development intervention plan 2025, which the State of Palestine presented to the high-level Jerusalem Conference, in



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accordance with its sectoral development plan that aims to save the Holy City, protect its sanctities, and strengthen the steadfastness of its people and institutions, in the face of Israeli plans and practices to Judaize the city and displace its people;

20- *Requests* the General Secretariat, in coordination with the State of Palestine, to establish a voluntary coordination mechanism within the framework of the League of Arab States from official charitable bodies and institutions, investment funds, and private sector companies designated by Member States, and Jerusalem institutions, with the aim of supporting small and medium development projects aimed at strengthening the resilience of the people of Palestine, Jerusalem, based on the Jeddah Summit Resolution 817, Paragraph 22, adopted during the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session;

21- *Calls on* Member States to put in place the necessary mechanisms to implement Paragraph 7 of Resolution 2350 of the 110th Session of the Economic and Social Council, regarding enhancing the steadfastness of the city of Jerusalem by donating the value of the smallest local currency added to the fixed and mobile phone bill for service subscribers in Arab States, and authorizing the Islamic Development Bank to manage these donations with the same mechanism as the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds;

22- *Appreciates* the Jordanian role in caring, protecting, and preserving the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem within the framework of the Hashemite custodianship of His Majesty King Abdullah II, Ibn Al-Hussein the Great, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; *supports* the role of the Al-Quds Committee, headed by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, King of the Kingdom of Morocco; *values* the efforts made by its affiliated Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency; *appreciates* the efforts made by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, headed by His Excellency President Abdelmadjid Tebboune, in support of the Palestinian cause through political positions, historical and continuous financial support for the budget of the State of Palestine, and providing educational scholarships to Palestinian students; *appreciates* the role of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz, and the support it provides to the Islamic Endowments in the city of Jerusalem; *appreciates* the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt, headed by His Excellency President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, for its historical support of the Palestinian cause; and

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*appreciates* all Arab efforts aimed at preserving the city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, its Arab Islamic and Christian identity, sanctities, and cultural and human heritage, and supporting its institutions in the face of systematic Israeli settlement, Judaization, and counterfeiting policies;

23- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, in order not to obstruct the Palestinian general elections in the city of occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territory;

24- *Calls for* supporting and visiting Jerusalem and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places; *stresses* the importance of visiting Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif as a means to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to travel to the Mosque to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups;

25- *Calls on* countries, organizations, bodies, and religious authorities, including Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, to hold conferences and organize events aimed at preserving awareness, belonging, and the Arab, Islamic, and human memory of the city of Jerusalem and its holy sites, and directing peoples to carry out their duties towards them;

26- *Calls on* Arab capitals once again to endorse twinning projects with the city of Jerusalem; *and urges* governmental and non-governmental educational, cultural, economic, social, and health institutions to implement twinning projects with similar Jerusalemite institutions in support of the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the steadfastness of its people and institutions;

27- *Values* the efforts of the Arab Parliament to support the Palestinian cause and protect the legal, spiritual, and historical status of the occupied city of Jerusalem; *and urges* Arab parliaments to take similar actions with parliaments around the world;

28- *Emphasizes* the importance of the media's role in supporting and protecting the occupied city of Jerusalem in the face of systematic Israeli policies and violations that aim to Judaize the city and its sanctities and distort its identity and demographic composition; *calls on* the

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ministries and institutions concerned with media in Member States to shed light on the Arab-Palestinian narrative about the holy city, its culture, identity, and practices, the Israeli aggression against it, and the implementation of the international media plan regarding Jerusalem, which was approved by the League Council at the Ministerial Level in its Resolution 8228 during the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session, as well as the implementation of the decisions of the Council of Arab Information Ministers regarding the Palestinian cause, the latest of which was Resolution (508) issued by the 52<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session, which resulted in the assignment of a high-level, open-ended group to study the media plan about the city of Jerusalem;

29- *Mandates* the Arab group in New York to continue acting to expose the seriousness of the dangerous Israeli Judaization measures and practices that the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is being subjected to, with dire repercussions on international peace and security;

30- *Assigns* the Arab Group in UNESCO, in coordination with the Arab Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization, in implementation of the decision to appoint a permanent representative of the Director-General of UNESCO in the Old City of Jerusalem to monitor all procedures that fall within the organization's competencies, and sending an interactive monitoring mission from the organization to Jerusalem to monitor all Israeli violations in Jerusalem;

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

**(R. 855 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

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- The delegation of the **People's Democratic Republic of Algeria** expresses reservations on the reference to the role of the Al-Quds Committee in Paragraph 22.
  
- The **Kingdom of Morocco** registers its reservations regarding the reference in Paragraph 22 to any role or initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria related to supporting the Palestinian cause.

The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having considered,*

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

- *Noting* the convening of the second ministerial meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama, as well as its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions and statements regarding the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict; at the Summit Level, the most recent of which are the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit, during the 32nd Ordinary Session in 2023, and at the level of foreign ministers, the most recent of which are the resolutions of the 161st session in March 2024, and the Council's resolutions at the level of permanent delegates,

**I. Settlement**

1- *Strongly condemns* the illegal expansionist Israeli colonial settlement policy in its various manifestations, on the entire territory of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Syrian Golan; *and emphasizes* that the Israeli settlements are null and void and will not constitute an acceptable fait accompli, and represent a violation of international law and resolutions, the United Nations, and the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a

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war crime according to the Rome Statute, and in defiance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on 7/9/2004, and aims to divide the Palestinian land and undermine its geographical contiguity;

2- *Warns* against the systematic and illegal plans of the Israeli occupation government to increase the number of Israeli colonial settlers to one million colonial settlers, with the aim of creating a complex fait accompli that undermines the foundations of peace and the two-state solution, and stabilizes the apartheid regime imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian people;

3- *Calls on* the international community, including the Security Council and relevant international bodies and organizations, to effectively implement Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016), which affirmed that Israeli settlement constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle to peace, and called on Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and stressed that the international community will not recognize any changes to the 6/4/1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than the changes agreed upon by the two parties through negotiations; *and emphasizes* the implementation of other relevant international resolutions declaring the illegality and illegality of Israeli settlement in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan, including Security Council Resolutions No. 465 (1980) and No. 497 (1981);

4- *Strongly condemns* the settlers' ongoing terrorist crimes against defenseless Palestinians, their property, and places of worship, including the crimes of killing civilians and burning and destroying homes, farms, and property, under the protection of the Israeli occupation government, and holding it fully responsible for these crimes and attacks; *calling on* the international community to confront these racist crimes that constitute a violation of international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions, and other international treaties and conventions that guarantee the peace and security of peoples under occupation; *and calls for* the inclusion of settler groups and gangs that commit these crimes, and those responsible for them, on terrorist lists, and for legal measures to be taken against them;

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5- *Strongly condemns* the decision of Israel, the occupying Power, on February 12, 2023, to legalize settlement outposts and plan to build and expand thousands of illegal settlement units in the occupied Palestinian territory, which reflects a clear disregard by the extremist Israeli occupation government for international law, and a flagrant violation of international resolutions, relevant international legitimacy, and a gross disregard for the will of the international community;

6- *Condemns and rejects* any decision by any country that considers the Israeli colonial settlement in the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 as not violating international law, and considering such a decision a clear violation of the Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 2004, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998, and other relevant principles of international law;

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

8- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, companies, and individuals to stop all forms of dealing with and boycotting the Israeli settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, including prohibiting the import of their products or investing in them, directly or indirectly, for their violation of international law, including prohibiting the entrance of illegal Israeli settlers to States;

9- *Denounces* the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site and landfills of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; *and calls upon* the World Environment Organization to investigate the health and environmental impacts on the Palestinian territories and people;

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10- *Deplores* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to take control of large parts of Hebron and to deprive the Palestinian population from access to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; *and calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to seek effective means for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron.

### **II. The Apartheid Wall**

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

12- *Requests* Member States to continue supporting the work of the United Nations Committee concerned with recording the damage resulting from the construction of the Apartheid Wall in the occupied Palestinian territory, and to contribute to paying the financial deficit that the committee suffers from, due to the importance of continuing its work in documenting the damage resulting from the construction of the Wall;

13- *Calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities in confronting any process of displacement of the Palestinian people as a result of Israeli practices, and to assume its responsibilities in activating the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding the establishment of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court in preparation for listing it among war crimes in violation of international law;

### **III. The Intifada**



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14- *Pays tribute to* the heroic role and resilience of the Palestinian people on their land and supports their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense for their holy places and inalienable rights;

15- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people's peaceful resistance; *and emphasizes* the mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab resources;

16- *Condemns* the widespread, systematic Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people in various Palestinian cities, villages, and camps, which are classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity, under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and which target the lives of the Palestinian people and their civil and economic infrastructure, *and condemns* the brutal attacks of the Israeli occupation army and the terrorism practiced by Israeli settler gangs against safe Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied Palestinian territory;

17- *Condemns* the Israeli occupation forces' field executions and arrests of Palestinian children, girls, and youth, and calling on the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and refer their perpetrators to trial; and condemns the occupation authorities' policy of detaining the bodies of Palestinian martyrs and demolishing the homes of their families;

18- *Calls on* the international community to implement resolutions related to the protection of Palestinian civilians, especially Security Council Resolutions No. 904 (1994) and No. 605 (1987), and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians; *urges* countries and institutions of the international community to participate in protecting Palestinian civilians and to form a practical and effective mechanism to implement the provisions of the General Assembly resolution and the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which included viable options for protecting Palestinian civilians; *and calls on* the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to assume their responsibilities and ensure respect and enforcement of the Convention in the territory of the occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, by

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stopping Israeli crimes and violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;

19- *Condemns* the Israeli assaults on Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif in the occupied city of Hebron, manifested in its continued division, undermining freedom of access thereto and making the call for Muslim prayer, successive incursions by settlers and extremist Israeli officials, and attempts to separate it from its Palestinian environs to establish its Judaization projects in the occupied city of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation government fully responsible for these serious attacks, crimes and provocations, which violate human rights, freedom of worship and relevant United Nations resolutions, including those of UNESCO; *and calls on* the international community to defend its decisions related to the occupied city of Hebron and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and to take the necessary measures to protect the holy site and restore its historical and legal status, which has been distorted by the occupation authorities and forces;

20- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue following up on the recommendations and outcomes of the international conference on the suffering of Palestinian children in light of Israel's (occupying power) violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was held in the State of Kuwait on November 12-13, 2017, especially in light of the continuing exposure of Palestinian children to grave violations that contravene the International Children's Convention;

### **IV. The Prisoners:**

21- *Commends* the Palestinian and Arab heroes' struggle in Israeli occupation jails; *and deplores* the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, elderly and sick persons, political leaders and members of parliament;

22- *Condemns* the arrest, brutal torture and forced disappearance of thousands of Palestinians by Israel, the occupying Power, at the checkpoints it has established between the occupied Palestinian territories, during the genocidal war it has been waging since October 7, 2023, and the occupation's refusal to provide human rights institutions, including competent international

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and Palestinian organizations with any data on the fate and places of detention, including those of the martyrs who have died, in flagrant violation of international conventions and norms, and constitutes crime of forced disappearance of the population as a crime against humanity under Article 7 (1) (i) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

23- *Strongly condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities' unprecedented racist policies and measures targeting Palestinian prisoners, including the persistent adoption of void racist legislation to deprive prisoners of their rights under the Fourth Geneva Convention and impose the death penalty against some prisoners, and other racist measures approved by the extremist occupation Government, including denying prisoners appropriate medical care and limiting their use of water and appropriate food, increasing inspection campaigns, solitary confinement, continuous transfers of the captive movement leaders, and deportation after being released from prison;

24- *Condemns* the occupation authorities' systematic policy of disregard for the lives of Palestinian prisoners and the field executions, torture, and deliberate medical neglect of their health, which claimed the lives of hundreds of prisoners and detainees, the last of whom was the captive martyr Walid Daqqa; *calls on* the international community, the World Health Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to monitor the measures of the occupation authorities regarding the spread of diseases among prisoners, and to pressure them to stop their grave violations and release Palestinian prisoners from Israeli prisons, especially the sick and the elderly, to protect them from the spread of the virus, and to hold the authorities of the Israeli occupation accountable for any consequences related to the lives and health of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons;

25- *Condemns* the illegal policy of arbitrary administrative detention practiced by Israel against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners; *and expresses solidarity and support* for the struggle of the prisoners on hunger strike to claim their freedom;

26- *Calls on* concerned parties, institutions, international bodies, and human rights bodies to assume their responsibilities by intervening immediately and urgently to oblige the Israeli government to implement all international laws and resolutions related to the treatment of

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prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons, including international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

27- *Calls on* the international community and international human rights bodies to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately release all prisoners and detainees, especially veterans, the sick, children, the elderly, MPs, administrative detainees, and the bodies of martyrs held in Israeli morgue refrigerators and Cemeteries of Numbers, and to force it to abandon the policy of collective and individual punishment that is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; *and calls for* an inquiry commission to Israeli jails to monitor the violations perpetrated against prisoners;

28- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel (the occupying Power) of the funds of the Palestinian people, through the application of the Israeli racist law that was ratified by the Israeli Knesset on 2/7/2018 and which allows the occupation government to steal the allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation government, which is considered illegal blackmail and explicit legislation to steal the money and capabilities of the Palestinian people, a violation of the agreements signed between the two sides, and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Israel to return these funds immediately, and to support the measures taken by the State of Palestine to confront this public piracy;

29- *Calls on* Arab and Islamic States, institutions, and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoner Support, which is supervised by the League of Arab States, according to Paragraph (19) of Resolution 574 adopted by the 24<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Doha Summit on March 26, 2013;

## **V. The Refugees**

30- *Emphasizes that* the question of Palestinian refugees is the core of the Palestinian cause; *underlines* adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees'

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generations and descendants to return to their homes from which they had been displaced, in accordance with relevant international resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; *and highlights* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel, the occupying Power, for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees crisis;

31- *Condemns* the widespread Israeli crimes against Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including the systematic destruction of these camps and their infrastructure with the intention of re-displacing the refugees and obliterating their cause;

32- *Emphasizes* the Nakba's designation as a tragedy and a historical human catastrophe that occurred in the context of a colonial plan that began with the Balfour Declaration in 1917, and involved systematic Jewish immigration to Palestine, and the crimes of ethnic cleansing and forced displacement committed by Zionist gangs and their allies since 1947 against the Palestinian Arab people and their land, through a systematic and widespread aggression, during which dozens of horrific massacres were committed with the aim of terrorizing the Palestinian Arab people, expelling them from their land, erasing their Arab identity, and stealing their property, narrative, and cultural heritage, and resulted in the displacement of nearly a million Palestinian Arabs and turning them into refugees, and the destruction of hundreds of Palestinian towns and villages, nonetheless, the Nakba continues with Israel's ongoing racist colonial occupation, aggression against the Palestinian people and denial of their legitimate rights, including their right to return and self-determination;

33- *Condemns* the denial of the Nakba in all of its forms, including challenging the existence and history of the Palestinian Arab people on their land; disregarding the crimes against humanity committed by the Zionist gangs, that resulted in the forced displacement of these people from their homeland; and absolving the Zionist gangs and their allies of responsibility for these crimes;

34- *Calls for* the adoption of 15 May of each year as an Arab and international day of remembrance of the Nakba, and for taking measures at the level of states and international and regional organizations to commemorate this painful memory, as a basis that paves the way for

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putting an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people and enabling refugees to exercise their right to return and compensation in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;

35- *Calls upon* the United Nations, its Secretary-General and all parties of the international community to exert every effort to implement General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948), which provides for the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees; *condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party to forfeit the right of return, to distort the question of Palestinian refugees, through resettlement attempts, liquidation and stopping the finance of UNRWA, or the so-called redefinition of the legal status of the Palestinian refugee to deprive the Palestine refugees' generations and descendants from their right to return; *and calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat to continue to intensify their efforts at the international level and in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;

36- *Emphasizes* keeping the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria free of weapons and militants, reconstructing them and returning their residents to them, and providing all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees there; *and calls on* the UNRWA to assume its responsibilities in this regard and within the scope of its operations in the five regions;

37- *Calls for* the provision of the material necessary for Palestinian refugees' steadfastness, a decent life, and mobility, while preserving their status as Palestinian refugees until they exercise their right to return and for compensation; *and appreciates* the efforts of Member States hosting Palestinian refugees, especially Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria;

## **VI. The UNRWA**

38- *Condemns* the Israeli aggression against UNRWA schools, institutions, headquarters, and employees in the Gaza Strip, which led to the killing of 188 martyrs of the Agency's employees and the wounding of hundreds of them, and the destruction of 169 UNRWA facilities, including those housing thousands of Palestinian civilians who were forcibly displaced by the Israeli occupation army from their homes and residential neighborhoods;

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39- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including blatant incitement against it, accusing its employees of terrorism without investigation or scrutiny, and imposing Israeli administrative and financial sanctions against it, with the intention of continuing the series of Israeli attacks on the agency to undermine it and terminate its role;

40- *Welcomes* the results of the independent review of UNRWA's work, which revealed the falsity of the Israeli allegations against it, and affirmed the neutrality and professionalism of the agency, and that it cannot be dispensed with or replaced; *appreciates* the pivotal and unique role played by UNRWA for humanitarian support operations in the Gaza Strip;

41- *Calls for* providing adequate and sustainable support to UNRWA and protecting it from Israeli plots targeting its liquidation, on the basis that supporting and protecting the Agency is an international responsibility that must be fulfilled; *welcomes* most countries' resumption of their contributions to the agency; *calls on* all countries that froze their funding to the agency based on false Israeli allegations against its employees to resume funding for the Agency; *and warns* that halting the Agency's operations will deprive approximately 6 million Palestinian refugees of the services necessary for the continuation of life;

42- *Affirms* the mandate granted to UNRWA in accordance with its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949); *rejects* any change to the Agency's mandate and powers or any diminution or substitution of its services provided to Palestinian refugees; *emphasizes* that providing these services is the exclusive responsibility of the Agency in accordance with its UN mandate, and that its powers and responsibility are not subject to delegation; *and emphasizes* the necessity of UNRWA continuing to bear its responsibilities in providing services to Palestinian refugees inside and outside the camps in all five areas of its operations, including occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is resolved in a just manner in accordance with United Nations Resolution 194 of 1948;

43- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including imposing restrictions on its work and seeking to close all of the Agency's centers and schools in the occupied city of Jerusalem and replacing them with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects* any decision to stop or reduce funding for UNRWA; *and warns* that this shall lead to

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the deprivation of generations of Palestinian refugees from health and educational services, and is an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, being an integral part of the final status issues;

44- *Welcomes and lauds* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/77/122 (December 2022), renewing the mandate of UNRWA for a period of three years (2023-2026), in accordance with its founding Resolution 302 in 1949; and *expresses gratitude* to all the countries that supported this resolution and voted in its favor;

45- *Expresses concern* over the large deficit in UNRWA's budget this year as a result of the United States freezing its contribution to the Agency's budget; *calls on* the international community to secure the resources and financial contributions necessary to adequately and sustainably support the Agency's budget and activities to enable it to continue carrying out its mandate and role; *calls on* the General Secretariat, its missions abroad, and the Arab ambassadorial councils to continue contact with donor countries, to urge them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency; and *emphasizes* that this demand does not mean relieving Israel, the occupying Power, from bearing its responsibilities under international law towards the plight of the Palestinian people, including the Palestinian refugees, until the Palestinian issue is justly and permanently resolved and the right of return and compensation is guaranteed for the Palestinian refugees;

46- *Urges* Member States to pay their assessed contributions at a rate of 7.8% of the general budget of UNRWA, in implementation of successive decisions of the League Council at the Ministerial Level since 1987; and *encourages* Member States to contribute exceptionally to the funding of the Agency and conclude multi-year bilateral support and funding agreements with UNRWA;

47- *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to continue coordination with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize financial support for the Agency's budget, including by sending letters and making joint visits for this purpose;



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48- *Calls on* UNRWA to allocate the adequate means to expand the base of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the needs of the Agency without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding resolution, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programs in the five fields of its operations pursuant to the policies of these states, and to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programs and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees in the five fields of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;

49- *Calls on* States and donors to fulfill their financial commitments made at international conferences to support UNRWA, to enable it to perform its humanitarian tasks and political mandate towards Palestinian refugees; *expresses gratitude to* the brotherly and friendly countries that provide support to UNRWA, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the State of Qatar, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Djibouti, and the Sultanate of Oman;

50- *Appreciates* the continued efforts made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in coordination with the State of Palestine and in partnership with the international community, to ensure the continued flow of support that the Agency needs, and working to develop policies and strategies that will ensure the sustainability of funding the Agency's work programs to enable it to provide its vital services to Palestinian refugees in the five fields of their operations;

51- *Holds* the Israeli occupation government responsible for the burdens incurred by UNRWA as a result of the closure and siege measures, the destruction of its headquarters, and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need and demands Israel to compensate for these losses;

**VII. Development:**

52- *Condemns* the systematic Israeli measures aimed at continuing to undermine the Palestinian economy and deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development; *and calls*

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on the international community to work to enable the Palestinian people to control all of their resources and exercise their right to development throughout their entire land occupied in 1967 and its territorial waters;

53- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, procedures, and laws aimed at depleting, bulldozing, wasting, or threatening Palestinian natural resources in the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, including those on land and at sea;

54- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to give the necessary guarantees and remove obstacles to the efforts of the State of Palestine to exploit its natural resources, including extracting natural gas from the Gaza Marine field located off the coast of the Gaza Strip, which was discovered more than 20 years ago;

55- *Reiterates* the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions in its successive sessions, particularly the resolutions that request from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted reports to the United Nations General Assembly documenting those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentation process;

56- *Adopts, sponsors, and supports* draft resolutions on Palestine in specialized international organizations, including a draft resolution to provide assistance and support to Palestine to rebuild its communications sector presented before the next session of the International Telecommunication Union on the impact of the Israeli aggression on communications infrastructure;

57- *Calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities and continue its commitment to providing assistance to strengthen and enable the building of the institutions of the State of Palestine, and to implement its pledges to support the development plans and programs prepared by the State of Palestine;

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58- *Calls on* Arab States to continue supporting the Palestinian economy in accordance with bilateral arrangements with the State of Palestine, and to open their markets to the free flow of products of Palestinian origin, by exempting them from customs duties, in implementation of previous decisions issued in this regard;

59- *Calls on* Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions regarding ending the Israeli siege and rebuilding the Gaza Strip, and to transfer the funds they pledged at the Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation during the repeated aggression against the Strip;

60- *Calls on* private sector institutions in Arab States to participate in investing in Palestine and supporting the Palestinian private sector;

**Relief:**

61- *Takes note* of the emergency response plan prepared by the State of Palestine, to address the repercussions of the Israeli aggression against the State of Palestine and the crime of genocide committed by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip; *and calls* on States, organizations, development agencies, and relevant national and international funds to contribute to financing and implementing this plan in coordination with the State of Palestine;

62- *Requests* the General Secretariat to coordinate with international and national organizations and institutions to provide relief to tens of thousands of Palestinian children whose parents were killed and whose limbs were amputated as a result of the brutal Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, including holding events and collecting donations in appropriate ways for urgent relief for these children; *and calls for special attention to installing prosthetic limbs for child amputees in the nearest future;*

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

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having considered,*

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

- *Noting* the convening of the second ministerial meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama, as well as its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- *Emphasizes* the importance of committing to pay the contributions due from Member States in supporting the budget of the State of Palestine in accordance with the decisions of successive Arab summits since the Beirut Summit (2002), the Jerusalem Summit in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2018), the Resolve and Solidarity Summit in Tunisia (2019), and the Reunification Summit in Algeria (2022), and the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Condemns* the continuation of Israel (the occupying Power) in taking punitive economic and financial measures against the State of Palestine, including withholding tax funds to which it is entitled, in a manner inconsistent with international laws and conventions and agreements signed between the two sides, and causing pressures and financial crises that increase the suffering of the brotherly Palestinian people; *and urges* States willing to provide the necessary support to the State of Palestine to confront these challenges and provide support to the brotherly Palestinian people;

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2- *Expresses thanks* to the Arab States that fulfill their obligations to support the budget of the State of Palestine, in particular the sisterly People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, which recently paid 52.8 million USD as part of its contributions to support the budget of the State of Palestine, and the Arab Republic of Egypt, which pays part of its contributions to the budget of the State of Palestine by treating Palestinians in Egyptian hospitals; *calls* on Arab States to fulfill their obligations and the arrears they owe as quickly as possible; *and stresses* the importance of Arab States continuing to support the budget of the State of Palestine, and activating a transparent financial safety network according to agreed-upon mechanisms;

3- *Calls on* Member States to complete the implementation of Amman Summit Resolution 677 of the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session dated 3/29/2017, regarding increasing the capital of the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds by 500 million USD; *expresses thanks to* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Sultanate of Oman, and the Member States that paid parts of their contributions to this increase, and the Member States that fulfilled their previous obligations to support the resources of the two funds in accordance with the relevant Arab summit resolutions; *and emphasizes* the importance of supporting the two funds;

4- *Calls on* the Arab Parliament, parliaments, civil society organizations, and Arab communities to exert every effort to strengthen the resources of the Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds, in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

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The Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan**

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

*- Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by the 133<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on March 3, 2010, Resolution 7230 by the 134<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 16, 2010, Resolution 7306 by the 135<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 2, 2011, Resolution 7381 by the 136<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 13, 2011, Resolution 7457 by the 137<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 10, 2012, Resolution 7521 by the 138<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 5, 2012, Resolution 7593 by the 139<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 6, 2013, Resolution 7665 by the 140<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 1, 2013, Resolution 7735 by the 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on March 9, 2014, Resolution 7802 by the 142<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on September 7, 2014, Resolution 7862 by the 143<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on March 9, 2015, Resolution 7928 by the 144<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 13, 2015, Resolution 7999 by the 145<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 11, 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on April 21, 2016, Resolution 8057 by the 146<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 8, 2016, Resolution 8116 by the 147<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 7, 2017, Resolution 8170 by the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 12, 2017, Resolution 8236 by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 7, 2018, Resolution 8289 by the 150<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 11, 2018, Resolution 8351 by the 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on March 6, 2019, Resolution 8406 by the 152<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on September 10, 2019, Resolution 8468 by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on March 4, 2020, Resolution 8535 by the 154<sup>th</sup>

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Ordinary Session on September 9, 2020, Resolution 8606 by the 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 3, 2021, Resolution 8672 by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 9, 2021, Resolution 8736 by the 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 9, 2022, Resolution 8794 by the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 6, 2022, Resolution 8861 by the 159<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 8, 2023, Resolution 8926 by the 160<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on September 6, 2023, and Resolution 9001 by the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on March 6, 2024,

- *Recalling* the resolutions of Arab summits, the most recent of which was Jeddah Summit Resolution 820 by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on May 19, 2023,

- *Noting* the convening of the second ministerial meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on May 14, 2024 in Manama, as well as its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- 1- *Reaffirms* the League of Arab States Council's Resolution 4126 on 13 February 1982, and its successive decisions at its multiple levels, the last of which was the League Council's Resolution 820 at the Summit Level (Jeddah Summit), the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on May 19, 2023, and Resolution 9001 of the League Council at the Ministerial Level by the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session (161) on March 6, 2024, all of which stipulated the rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to change the legal, natural, and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and considered General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 on December 5, 2008, which underlined that Israel's, the occupying Power, decision of December 14, 1981 to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void with no legal effect and constitutes a serious violation of Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and General Assembly Resolutions 21/64 on December 2, 2009, 18/65 on November 30, 2010, 106/65 on December 10, 2010 and 19/66 on November 30, 2011, the most recent of which are the United Nations General Assembly resolutions in its 78th session, No. 78/11 of November 28, 2023, on "the occupied Syrian Golan", No. 78/78 of December 7, 2023, on "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan" and No. 170/78 of December 19, 2023 on the "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in

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the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources";

2- *Expresses support* for the just demand of the Syrian Arab Republic and its right to restore the entire occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of June 4, 1967, based on the foundations of the peace process based on Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1974), and 497 (1981) and the principle of land for peace, and the outcomes of the Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;

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

4- *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources, namely oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interest, the depletion of natural resources through water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for settlers' interest, and deprivation of Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and livestock, considering these resources exclusive property for the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and authoritative international resolutions;

5- *Emphasizes* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic to confront the continuous Israeli attacks and threats, considering any attack against them as an attack on the Arab nation;



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6- *Rejects and condemns* the American decision issued on March 25, 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan, and considering it null and void, in form and content, and does not alter anything in the legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan as land occupied by Israel in 1967, and represents a serious violation of the United Nations Charter, which does not sanction the seizure of lands of others by force, and the unanimously adopted resolutions of the Security Council, particularly Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1974 and Resolution 497 of 1981, all of which unequivocally express non-recognition of Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and calls once again on* the current American administration to abandon its predecessor's decision to illegally recognize Israeli sovereignty over the Golan and demand its retraction, as it is null and void in form and substance, contradicts the responsibility of the United States as a permanent member of the Security Council to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the Council's resolutions, represents a serious setback in the American stance and a fundamental violation of the principles of international law, and undermines efforts to achieve comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East and end the occupation on the basis of land for peace;

7- *Condemns* the continuing Israeli violations and its repeated attempts to impose a coercive fait accompli policy on the land of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and its confiscation of thousands of dunams of agricultural land owned by the people of the Golan to establish the destructive settlement project "Wind Turbine Generators", which is located close to the Arab villages in the Golan and constitutes a serious health and environmental threat to them, destroys large areas of their agricultural lands, suffocates their villages and limits their natural urban expansion; *condemns* the repeated Israeli attacks on the people of the Golan and suppresses their peaceful demonstrations expressing their rejection of the settlement project with excessive brutality; *and calls on* the international community to condemn the violence practiced by the Israeli occupation authorities and pressure them to stop these illegal practices;

8- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to halt its violations against the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to adhere to the recommendations of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization in its report No. A76/15 dated 5/25/2023, in its 76th session regarding "Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian Territory," including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, and the need to

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commit to providing health services, improving conditions in Israeli prisons, and ensuring non-discriminatory, affordable, and equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines for protected inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, in accordance with international law;

9- *Reaffirms support* for the steadfastness of the Arab citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and standing by their side in their confrontation with the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices; *commends* their insistence on adhering to their land and Syrian Arab identity; *and affirms* the application of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to stop imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and to immediately commit to stopping its repressive measures against them and all other practices that hinder their attainment of their basic rights and their civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights;

10- *Condemns* all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities, including imposing local elections in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, with the aim of trying to Israelize it, considering this as targeting the people of the Golan and an attempt to take away their Syrian Arab identity and force them to abandon their inheritance, history, and homeland, which is considered a blatant act of aggression that violates the rules of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions; *and warns* Israel (the occupying Power) of the consequences of such steps that would inflame the conflict and abort all international projects and efforts aimed at bringing peace and security to the region;

11- *Calls on* 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 and Political Rights, and to facilitate occupied Syrian Arab Golan residents' visits to their families and relatives in the motherland of Syria through the Qunaytirah Crossing under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

12- *Calls on* the international community, international bodies, and human rights organizations to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately release Syrian prisoners from Israeli

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prisons and detention centers, and to treat them in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law, and to expose and condemn Israeli violations of the rights of Syrian prisoners in the Golan, to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to allow delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit Syrian Arab prisoners in Israeli detention centers, accompanied by specialized doctors, to determine their physical and mental health conditions and protect their lives, and to consider their continued detention as a blatant violation of United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law, and the most basic human rights rules;

13- *Reaffirms* all international legitimacy resolutions regarding the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, including successive resolutions of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including its recent resolution 33/52 of April 4, 2023 entitled Human Rights in the Occupied Syrian Golan, ”and Resolution 35/52 of April 4, 2023 regarding “Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, ”in which it emphasized the necessity of Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with international legitimacy resolutions; *expresses dissatisfaction with* the continuation of settlement policies and practices in the occupied Syrian Golan, including the plans announced at the end of 2021 to establish illegal settlements and expand them to double the number of settlers in the coming years; *urges* Israel to immediately cease all plans and activities related to settlement in the occupied Syrian Golan, stop its violations and repressive measures against Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and immediately release Syrian detainees in Israeli prisons;

14- *Condemns* the policy of the Israeli occupation government that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; *and calls on* the international community to force Israel (the occupying Power) to implement the United Nations resolutions related to completing Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and all occupied Arab territories, to the line of June 4, 1967.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Solidarity with Lebanon**

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

*- Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Resolution 8927 of the League Council at the Ministerial Level during the 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on March 9, 2014 regarding the negative and dangerous repercussions resulting from the Syrian refugee crisis on Lebanon,
- The resolutions of the League Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which is Resolution 9002 during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on March 6, 2024,
- The note of the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic No. 190/C/4 dated March 3, 2024.

*- Emphasizing* the resolutions of Arab summits, including the Tunis Summit Resolution 751 at the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on March 31, 2019 and the Kuwait Summit Resolution 599 at the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit on March 26, 2014 on support for the Lebanese army,

*- Affirming* Arab summit resolutions, including the Arab Summit in Saudi Arabia during the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on May 19, 2023,

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- *Recalling* the latest internal, regional and international developments related to Lebanon, based on relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,

- *Emphasizing* all previous League of Arab States Council resolutions of solidarity with Lebanon issued at various levels; summit, ministerial and permanent representatives, with all of their provisions,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the second meeting of the body to follow up on the implementation of decisions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolution of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Urges* the Lebanese authorities to continue their efforts to elect a President of the Republic and form a government as soon as possible, out of concern for the regular functioning of constitutional institutions and stability, and for the necessity of carrying out structural economic reforms to emerge from the stifling economic and financial crisis;

2- *Emphasizes* the importance of full solidarity with Lebanon, in light of the most severe political, economic, and social crisis it has been experiencing in decades, and supporting its government and all its constitutional institutions in a way that preserves Lebanese national unity, the security and stability of Lebanon and its sovereignty over its entire territory; *affirms* the right of the Lebanese to liberate or restore the Shebaa Farms, Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the town of Al-Mari, and their right to resist any attack by legitimate means; *and stresses* the importance and necessity of distinguishing between terrorism and resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a right recognized by international conventions and principles of international law;

3- *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Lebanese authorities to accelerate the start of oil and gas exploration and Lebanon's exercise of its sovereign right to invest its natural resources in its exclusive economic zone and territorial waters;

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4- *Supports* Lebanon's position in its demand from the international community to create sustainable stability in the south through the full and comprehensive implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 by putting a final end to Israel's permanent land, sea, and air violations and its use of Lebanese airspace to bomb Syrian territory, and its continuous and ongoing attacks and violations, which have reached about 30,000 violations since the issuance of this resolution in 2006; *supports* Lebanon in its resistance against Israel and in exercising its legitimate right to self-defense, and its response to Israeli attacks by all legitimate means, especially its political and diplomatic movement aimed at ending the Israeli occupation of the Shebaa Farms and the Kafr Shuba Hills; and *emphasizes* Lebanon's right to the points it reserved, which are 13 points where the Blue Line differs from the international borders drawn under an agreement between Great Britain and France in 1923, and which were confirmed by the General Armistice Agreement between Lebanon and Israel under the supervision and auspices of the United Nations in 1949, in light of Israel's persistent policy of annexing Lebanese lands, as is the case in the annexation of the town of al-Mari (the urban expansion of the village of Ghajar) and the annexation of the towns of Al-Adisa and Naqoura, where Israel built cement walls in July 2023, at points on the Blue Line that Lebanon has reservations about and considers them occupied Lebanese lands;

5- *Supports* Lebanon in its demands to implement the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly regarding the oil spill off the Lebanese coast, which obliges Israel to pay financial compensation for the damage it caused as a result of its bombing of the Jiyeh power plant in the July 2006 war;

6- *Condemns and rejects* Israel's targeting of the capital, Beirut, in January 2024 and its use of internationally banned weapons, including white phosphorus, against civilians in southern Lebanon, which resulted in a catastrophic impact on civilians and the environment, and led to the burning of agricultural land over hundreds of square kilometers and the loss of about 40,000 olive trees, in addition to targeting press reporters in repeated attacks since October 7, 2023, during which a number of journalists were killed or wounded, in addition to targeting civilians and children in flagrant violation of international humanitarian law during periods of war; *and rejects* Israel's repeated targeting of the Lebanese army, through indiscriminate bombing of its positions;

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7- *Emphasizes* the necessity of preserving the unique Lebanese pluralistic formula based on parity between Muslims and Christians, as well as its civilizational message and cultural diversity based on coexistence;

8- *Commends* the national role played by the Lebanese Army and security forces in maintaining stability and civil peace and supporting efforts to extend the sovereignty of the Lebanese state up to internationally recognized borders;

9- *Lauds* Lebanon's efforts despite its dire economic and social conditions to ensure good hosting of displaced Syrians; *welcomes* the Arab positions that are consistent with Lebanon's position, which call for intensifying and accelerating efforts to return displaced Syrians to their country after conditions became more suitable for a safe and dignified return in light of Lebanon's emphasis that their existence should be provisional, and its rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into Lebanon, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence; *and supports* Lebanon's demand for the Arab States and the international community to formulate a clear and concrete road map for the return of all displaced Syrians to their country;

10- *Supports* Lebanon's rejection of the resettlement of Palestinian refugees and the threat it poses to its stability and unity, upholding their right of return to their homes, based on UN General Assembly Resolution 1948/1948 and relevant resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002; *emphasizes* the need for States to fund UNRWA and safeguard its role, mandate and authority as a reflection of the international community's commitment and recognition of the refugee issue, *and rejects* Israel's attempts to undermine its mandate and role in supporting refugees and preserving their right to return within a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause, and attempts to deprive refugees of any hope for a better life and future, through Israel's continuous incitement of States to stop funding and supporting this Agency, which constitutes a threat to regional and national security of host and donor countries;

11- *Supports* the efforts of the Lebanese state in reconstructing the port of Beirut, which was subjected to a devastating explosion that led to thousands of casualties, including dead and

*Unofficial Translation*

wounded, based on its pivotal and historical role as a vital link for the exchange of commodities between the world and Arab States; *and emphasizes support for* the ongoing investigations to uncover the circumstances of the explosion and hold those responsible accountable;

12- *Emphasizes support for* the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *commends* the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through the convention of this Group's meeting, the CEDRE and Rome Conferences to support Lebanon's economy and army;

13- *Emphasizes:*

- The keenness of the Lebanese authorities to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to do justice concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or vengeance attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,

- Support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to follow up on the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and the journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and hold officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.

14- *Welcomes:*

- The positive results of the Kuwaiti initiative, which has gained the support of brotherly Arab States and friendly foreign countries, as well as Lebanon's openness, response and interaction thereof, and its desire to complete its path to achieve its goals, based on its solid Arab identity and its keenness on its active role within the Arab community and the joint Arab action with all its elements,



*Unofficial Translation*

- The Arab aid that Lebanon receives to alleviate the suffocating impact of its economic, social, and financial crisis on the Lebanese and to support its various institutions and vital sectors, particularly its security and military institutions, as well as the electricity sector,
- Continued Iraqi support to Lebanon in terms of providing it with the sufficient quantities of oil necessary to operate power plants; *and salutes* the Republic of Iraq for its continued assistance to Lebanon in overcoming the crisis of the energy and electricity sector,
- The desire of all Lebanese for the best relations with their Arab brothers, as well as Lebanon's adoption of an independent foreign policy based on the disassociation policy at the Arab level, mutual respect for sovereignty and interests, broadening the base of common interests, and respect for the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof, in order to preserve Lebanon's higher interests.

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- The **State of Libya** considers that the Paragraph concerning the absence of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two of his companions represents an attempt to pre-empt the results of investigations and prejudging the conclusions of the Libyan-Lebanese judicial committees in this regard. Therefore, Libya has registered its reservation to this Paragraph, which is the second part of the Paragraph 13 of the resolution.

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Developments in the Syrian Arab Republic**

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

*- Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Communiqué issued by the First Meeting of the Ministerial Liaison Committee formed pursuant to the League of Arab States Council Resolution 8914 on May 7, 2023 at the Ministerial Level, which was held in Cairo on August 15, 2023,
- The convening of the second meeting of the body to follow up on the implementation of decisions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on May 14, 2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),
- Based on Resolution 822 adopted by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level in Jeddah on May 19, 2023, and Resolution 8928 by the 160<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023,
- Based on the Member States' concern for the Syrian Arab Republic's security and stability, as well as its Arab identity, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, seeking to find a solution for the Syrian crisis that alleviates the suffering of the brotherly Syrian people, achieves their legitimate aspirations for the future, puts an end to the country's protracted crisis and the external interference in its affairs, and addresses its cumulative and growing repercussions of terrorism, displacement, refugee crisis, and others,

## Unofficial Translation

- *Expressing full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic in the challenges to its security and stability its endurance of serious violations that threaten its existence, the lives of innocent citizens, and its unity and territorial integrity,*

- *Commending efforts to activate the Arab leadership role in resolving the Syrian crisis to address its humanitarian, security and political repercussions, with the development of the necessary mechanisms to that end,*

- *Following up on the developments of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,*

- 1- *Reaffirms the commitment to the Syrian Arab Republic's sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles; and emphasizes the importance of maintaining and expanding Arab efforts aimed at assisting Syria in resolving its crisis, based on the desire to end the suffering of the Syrian Arab Republic that has lasted for years, and in line with the common Arab interest and the fraternal ties that unite all Arab peoples, including the Syrian people with their historical contribution to Arab civilization and culture;*
- 2- *Emphasizes the necessity of taking practical and effective steps to gradually resolve the crisis based on the step-for-step approach, in a manner consistent with Security Council Resolution 2254 and in a way that safeguards the unity, cohesion and sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic, respects the aspirations of its people, eradicates terrorism, contributes to strengthening the appropriate conditions for the voluntary and safe return of refugees, and leads to the removal of all illegal foreign forces, in a way that achieves national reconciliation and restores the Syrian Arab Republic's security, stability and role, and continues the measures to allow the delivery of humanitarian aid to all those in need in the Syrian Arab Republic;*
- 3- *Emphasizes the importance of implementing the Cairo and Amman Statements issued by the Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Liaison Committee regarding the Syrian Arab Republic; and calls on the Committee to continue the dialogue with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to reach a comprehensive solution to the Syrian crisis that addresses all its consequences, and to continue informing the Council of the results of its proceedings;*

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- 4- *Commends* the Meeting of the Interior Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Lebanese Republic, and the Republic of Iraq, which was convened in the Jordanian capital, Amman, on February 17, 2024;
- 5- *Supports* the efforts to counter terrorism in the Syrian Arab Republic; *and calls for* intensifying cooperation between the Syrian Government, concerned countries and the United Nations, and for the international community to play an effective role in eliminating this threat in all its forms and manifestations, eradicating all its sources, and supporting the Syrian Arab Republic and its institutions in their legitimate efforts to preserve the sovereignty and security of the Syrian Arab Republic, including the withdrawal of all illegal foreign forces, in accordance with the provisions of international law, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, and preserving the security of the Syrian Arab Republic and the entire region;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing to provide humanitarian and relief assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic; *calls on* the international community to provide additional support to address the consequences of the earthquake disaster from a humanitarian perspective, far from any politicization; *welcomes* the resolution of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to extend the use of the “Bab al-Hawa ”border crossing until mid-July 2024, and to extend the opening of the two additional border crossings with Turkey, “Bab al-Salama ”and “Al-Rai, ”to facilitate relief efforts and the delivery of aid to the northwest of the Syrian Arab Republic until May 13, 2024; *and calls on* all Syrian parties to facilitate Arab and international relief efforts;
- 7- *Rejects* foreign interference in the Syrian Arab Republic and any illegal military presence on Syrian territory, which constitutes a threat to the territorial integrity of Syria, a violation of the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic over its entire territory, and a threat to security and stability in the region;
- 8- *Condemns* the repeated Israeli attacks on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic; *and supports* Syria in the exercise of its right to defend its territory and people;
- 9- *Urges* donor countries to expeditiously fulfill their pledges announced at successive donor conferences to support the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the Meeting held in Kuwait; *and emphasizes* the importance of supporting Arab States neighboring the Syrian Arab Republic and other Arab States hosting Syrian refugees and displaced persons, and the importance of providing resources allocated to support early recovery programs by

*Unofficial Translation*

international community, and to support national and international response plans to address the Syrian refugee crisis, in preparation for their voluntary, dignified and safe return to their country;

10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the provisions of this Resolution.

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- Note: **Lebanon** adheres to adopting the term “non-coercive return” instead of “voluntary return”.

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Supporting Peace and Development in the Republic of Sudan**

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

*- Having considered,*

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

*- Takes note* of the convening of the second meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on May 14, 2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolution of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

*- Recalls* the resolutions of the League Council convened at the summit and Ministerial Levels regarding supporting peace and development in the Republic of Sudan, *and having been briefed* by the head of the delegation of the Republic of Sudan,

*- In light of* Resolution 9010 adopted at the League Council meeting at the Ministerial Level during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/6/2024, and Communiqué 252 by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Permanent Representatives Level on April 16, 2023 regarding developments of the situation in the Republic of Sudan, Resolution 8913 by the resumed Session of the League of Arab States Council Meeting at the Permanent Representatives Level on May 1, 2023 and Resolution 8915 by the Council of the League of Arab States Meeting at the Ministerial Level on May 7, 2023,

*- Takes note* of the holding of the first meeting of the Arab Contact Group concerned with following up on developments in the Republic of Sudan,

*Unofficial Translation*

1- *Emphasizes* full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan in preserving its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and rejecting interference in its internal affairs, considering that the current crisis is an internal matter; *and emphasizes* the preservation of the Sudanese state institutions, at the forefront of which are the Armed Forces, preventing their collapse and averting any external interference in Sudan's internal affairs;

2- *Welcomes* the Jeddah Humanitarian Declaration, which was reached through Saudi-American efforts in cooperation with international and regional initiatives on May 11, 2023, and signed by the Sudanese Armed Forces and the rebel Rapid Support Forces, regarding renewing commitments to international humanitarian law that applies to this armed conflict; urges the full implementation of the Declaration, including the adoption of steps to facilitate the increase in humanitarian aid and the exit of the Rapid Support Forces from civilian areas, housing, and service facilities, and implementing confidence-building measures in preparation for reaching a permanent cessation of hostilities; *and urges* the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces to commit to these measures to alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese people;

3- *Commends* Cairo's efforts through its use of a number of initiatives aimed at finding solutions to the Sudanese crisis, including Cairo's hosting of the summit of neighboring countries on July 13, 2023, which set a comprehensive path for the Sudanese crisis focusing on the areas of ceasefire, facilitating humanitarian efforts, and establishing a comprehensive dialogue between the Sudanese parties, and the subsequent meetings at the Level of Foreign Ministers in N'Djamena and New York, which contributed to the foreign ministers' agreement to translate the agreed upon conditions at the summit of neighboring countries by agreeing on an action plan for the three areas referred to above, in a way that helps put an end to this crisis and supports efforts to launch a Sudanese-led dialogue that respects Sudanese sovereignty;

4- *Emphasizes* that any external support – political, financial, arms supply, or recruits – provided to irregular rebel militias that operate in parallel to the regular forces in Sudan is considered, in line with the League of Arab States' resolutions on combating terrorism, as support for terrorism that must be halted immediately;

*Unofficial Translation*

5- *Welcomes* the holding of the first meeting of the Arab Contact Group concerned with following up on developments in the Republic of Sudan, with the participation of the Foreign Ministers of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States; *emphasizes* the pivotal role of the Contact Group in efforts to reach an urgent settlement of the current crisis and an immediate and sustainable ceasefire in order to preserve the capabilities of the Sudanese people; *and emphasizes* the importance of the Contact Group continuing its efforts and good offices with the Sudanese parties to give priority to the voice of wisdom, uphold the highest interests of Sudan, and reach solutions that lead to meeting the ambitions and aspirations of the Sudanese people towards security, stability, and development;

6- *Welcomes* all humanitarian aid provided by all sisterly Arab States to confront the repercussions of the humanitarian situation, including the Arab Republic of Egypt hosting large numbers of displaced Sudanese, and requesting the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to redouble efforts to provide more aid;

7- *Requests* Member States to support efforts to integrate Sudan into international financing institutions to benefit from international initiatives to exempt the debts of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), as well as to resume international development aid to Sudan, lift any restrictions on Sudan in international and regional organizations, and enhance coordination between the government of the Republic of Sudan and all Arab States and Arab national and national creditor funds in order to cancel Sudan's bilateral debts;

8- *Requests* the General Secretariat and Member States to support the Sudanese government in its efforts to consolidate peace and stability, promote the democratic transition in the next stage, achieve the goals and priorities of the transitional period; *and calls on* parties that have not joined the peace agreement to join the peace process;

9- *Emphasizes* the need to respond promptly to the ongoing crisis and provide emergency assistance in the fields of humanitarian assistance, health and educational aspects and provide the necessary facilities to Sudanese students and higher education institutions in Sudan;



**Unofficial Translation**

10- *Emphasizes* the necessity of activating the role of the joint mechanism consisting of the Government of Sudan and the League of Arab States in order to review the current humanitarian conditions and uphold previous commitments; *and underlines* the importance of the Arab States resuming their financial contributions to this mechanism through Sudan's account with the League of Arab States;

11- *Commends* the League of Arab States Secretary-General's call for holding an emergency session, via video conference, for the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs, chaired by the State of Qatar, as well as an emergency session for the Council of Arab Ministers of Health, chaired by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, simultaneously with the convention of the League of Arab States Council's session at the Level of Permanent Representatives for a comprehensive Arab response to the current crisis and its humanitarian and health consequences on the Sudanese people; *and supports* reconstruction efforts, rehabilitating war-damaged institutions, and providing development and economic assistance to Sudan and its people;

12- *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General of the Arab League and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development to support the agricultural sector in Sudan; *and urges* Member States, Arab, regional and international organizations and Arab financing institutions to mobilize support to implement the initiative;

13- *Expresses gratitude* for the Secretary-General's efforts to support the priorities of Sudan in the transitional period; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his coordination efforts at the Arab level, and to promote communication between the League of Arab States and international organizations and initiatives to address developments of the situation in Sudan and to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

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- The **United Arab Emirates** has expressed reservations about the resolution on "Supporting peace and development in the Republic of Sudan" due to the inclusion of new language that necessitates time for thorough study and scrutiny, given the complex and constantly evolving situation in Sudan.

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Developments in Libya**

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the General Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Successive Arab summit resolutions on developments in Libya,
- As a result of the deliberations regarding developments of the situation in Libya, *and emphasizing* full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority following up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on May 14, 2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Emphasizes* commitment to the unity of Libya, respect for its sovereignty and independence; *and rejects* all aspects of external interference in its affairs;

2- *Emphasizes* adherence to all previous Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the most recent of which are Resolution 824 by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session at Summit Level, and Resolution 9004 by the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level;

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- 3- *Emphasizes* the Libyan ownership of the political process and the need to abide by the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015, the Libyan Constitutional Declaration and its amendments, and the relevant Security Council resolutions in order to reach simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections as soon as possible;
- 4- *Appreciates* the efforts of the Supreme Financial Committee to monitor government spending, which was formed by the Presidential Council for its role in helping to manage the resources of the Libyan people in a transparent and equitable manner;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of comprehensive national reconciliation; *commends* in this regard the efforts of the Presidential Council to achieve this reconciliation with the support of the League of Arab States and the African Union;
- 6- Reaffirms support for the efforts of the Military Committee (5+5) and the necessity of the independence of its decision in order to consolidate the ceasefire and unify the military and security institutions under a unified executive authority capable of governing the rest of the Libyan territories and representing the Libyan people; *stresses* the need to comply with relevant Security Council resolutions on the withdrawal all foreign forces, mercenaries and foreign fighters within specific deadlines; *and calls* on the international community to provide all forms of support to this Committee, while praising the hosting of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the protection of Libya's capabilities, funds, and assets in banks and foreign countries in a way that allows for their development until the international measures imposed in this regard are lifted; *and reminds* the Security Council of its pledge and commitment to safeguard these funds and to guarantee inviolability of those funds by any party, in accordance with Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973; *and calls on* States that have these capabilities, assets and funds to abide by these resolutions;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the safety of oil installations and the continued flow of their exports in order to preserve and develop the wealth of the Libyan people and restore Libya to its positive and effective role in the energy sector;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 9- *Emphasizes* support for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, within the framework of its mandate under the relevant Security Council resolutions, in order to find a comprehensive political settlement based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015 and the relevant Security Council resolutions; *and commends* the efforts of the League of Arab States and Libya's neighboring Arab States for their endeavors to ensure the security and stability of Libya;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Council hereof and to also continue his consultations with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and the pertinent Libyan parties.

**(R. 862 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Developments in the Republic of Yemen**

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

*- Having considered,*

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

*- Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which is Resolution 9005 adopted by the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on March 6, 2024;

*- Taking note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on May 14, 2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Adheres to* the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;

- 2- *Emphasizes* its continued support for the legitimate Yemeni Government, under the leadership of the Presidential Leadership Council headed by H.E. President Rashad Muhammad Al-Alimi for his efforts to achieve security and stability, to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people, to restore the legitimate State and to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;

*Unofficial Translation*

- 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni Government's position in adhering to the three agreed terms of reference: Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015 and other relevant resolutions; *and commends* the positive response of the Yemeni Government towards the international proposals and initiatives that aim at ending the war and consolidating sustainable peace in Yemen;
- 4- *Supports* the Yemeni Government measures aimed at alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigating the devastating economic and social effects and consequences of the war, achieving security, stability, development, reconstruction, and economic recovery; *and calls on* Member States and the international community to mobilize Arab and international efforts to address the challenges of severe food and medicine shortages, as well as other major outbreaks in Yemen, and to take the necessary steps to combat famine, fulfill food needs, and mitigate the effects of the international food crisis;
- 5- *Expresses support for* the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg, to resume the political process and reach a comprehensive political settlement that leads to bringing the war to an end and establishing sustainable peace in Yemen;
- 6- *Welcomes* the announcement by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Yemen, Hans Grundberg, on Saturday, 12/23/2023, that the Yemeni parties had reached a commitment to a set of measures that include implementing a ceasefire across all of Yemen, measures to improve living conditions, and engaging in preparations to resume an inclusive political process under the auspices of the United Nations; *and appreciates* the active roles played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman in supporting the parties to reach the agreement outlined in that declaration;
- 7- *Condemns* the ongoing violations committed by the terrorist Houthi militias of international agreements and resolutions, their refusal to extend and expand the truce, and their rejection of international proposals to lift the unjust siege on the city of Taiz, where millions of citizens

*Unofficial Translation*

have suffered the bitterness of the siege for nine years, preventing the movement of citizens and goods between governorates and conducting continuous attacks on the city;

8- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias' targeting of economic and oil institutions in Yemen, considering this condemned act as a serious attack on the capabilities and economic resources of the Yemeni people, which was committed after the militia's threats against neighboring countries, oil companies and tanker companies operating in Yemen and the region, of all nationalities, by targeting their facilities, infrastructure and means of transportation; consequently these attacks and threats to target civilian and commercial facilities in the region not only represent a clear violation of international law, that undermine international efforts aimed at ending the war and achieving peace in Yemen, including the failure and abortion of efforts to extend and expand the truce, and the destruction of the economic infrastructure and capabilities of the Yemeni people, but also a blatant threat to the supply and stability of the energy market at the regional and international levels, which requires strict action to condemn and prevent the recurrence of this behavior and terrorist act;

9- *Calls* on the Security Council and the international community to reconsider their approach to dealing with the Houthi coup militias' continued violation of agreements and initiatives aimed at bringing peace to Yemen, exert pressure on them to engage in good faith in efforts for calm and peace, prevent exploitation of the current situation for military buildup and repositioning in different areas of Yemen in preparation for new cycles of escalation and violence, and redouble efforts to push these militias to fulfill their obligations, first and foremost the opening of main crossings and roads in Taiz and other cities, and the release of prisoners and detainees according to the all-for-all principle;

10- *Condemns* terrorist Houthi militias' attacks, military escalation, and bombardment with ballistic missiles and drones on civilian targets throughout Yemen, killing and displacing safe and peaceful residents, increasing the number of displaced persons, endangering their lives; *considers* these Houthi military actions as persisting acts of continued undermining of the peace efforts and initiatives in Yemen and continued violation of the truce; *and holds* these militias fully responsible for the consequences of their obstinacy and its consequences, namely to prolong and expand the war, to increase the suffering of the Yemeni people, to further



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deteriorate their humanitarian situation and to complicate the political and military situation in Yemen and the entire region;

11- *Condemns* the grave Houthi human rights violations that include acts of killings, abductions and forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention of women and sexual abuse, house bombings, targeting of hospitals and places of worship, use of civilian facilities, particularly schools and hospitals for military purposes, indiscriminate shelling of residential areas and attacks against defenseless civilians; *condemns* the Houthi militia's planting of mines; *and calls on* the international community and the United Nations to pressure the coup forces to stop the series of assassinations, arbitrary repressive measures and to release detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, journalists and activists;

12- *Warns of* the seriousness of the humanitarian and health situation in Yemen, as well as restrictions on humanitarian and health fields staff in Yemen by terrorist Houthi militias, which resulted in an exacerbation of disease and epidemic spread, as well as severe shortages of food, medicine, and medical services; *calls for* the increasing provision of humanitarian and medical aid and supporting the health sector in Yemen, providing it with the necessary supplies and equipment to counter the risk of exacerbating the spread of epidemics and diseases, and to support environmental sanitation efforts in various Yemeni governorates and to prevent the Houthis from hindering the flow of humanitarian assistance, imposing taxes on the humanitarian and relief aid, and to ensure the international intervention to facilitate their access to the needy; *and calls for* the mobilization of Arab and international efforts to counter the polio outbreak in the militia-controlled areas due to their systematic policy to hinder vaccine access;

13- *Calls on* the international community not to ignore the real reasons for the worsening humanitarian situation in Yemen and that this situation is primarily linked to the Houthi militia's coup against the legitimate Yemeni government, and its use of the humanitarian situation as a means to blackmail the international community and international organizations and to use international aid to finance the war machine and to strengthen its illegitimate authority in the regions subject to its control;

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14- *Condemns* the violations that the terrorist Houthi militias continue to commit against children, continuing to recruit them, placing them in military training camps and throwing them into military operations; *and condemns* the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, the danger of fueling sectarian tendencies and divisions, and spreading allegations that perpetuate the myth of superiority and the right to power and wealth belonging to a certain segment of Yemeni society, which takes Yemen back to the eras of backwardness;

15- *Supports* the Saudi initiative for peace in Yemen, announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on March 22, 2021, with the goal of advancing efforts to achieve a comprehensive political solution in Yemen under the auspices of the United Nations; *emphasizes* the need for the Houthi militias to stop their condemned practices that reject the Saudi initiative, to respect and uphold the higher interests of Yemen and to liberate themselves from dependence on the Iranian agenda in the region; *highlights* the importance of addressing the Saudi initiative as a single indivisible package; *commends* the Yemeni Government's positive response to the Saudi initiative; *emphasizes* the need for the international community and the Security Council to obligate the Houthi militias to fully implement the Stockholm Convention, including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Al-Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa, the implementation mechanism for enforcing the Prisoners' Exchange Agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *calls upon* the international community and Security Council to provide international guarantees to reduce the continued Houthi procrastination and hindering of the implementation of these agreements, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, their obstruction of the opening of humanitarian corridors and their continued hindrance of the United Nations work; *condemns* the Houthi use of the city of Al-Hudaydah and its ports to equip and plant naval mines, engage in weapon smuggling and piracy activities, and the use of gunboats to attack commercial ships, threatening international shipping, and forced detainment of commercial ships in international shipping corridors; *condemns* the Houthi restrictions and obstacles of the United Nations Mission to support Al-Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA); *and supports* the Yemeni Government's call to move the Mission's headquarters to another district not subject to Houthi control, allowing the Mission to carry out its mandate;

16- A. *Condemns* the terrorist attacks by the Houthi militia on commercial ships in the Red Sea, Bab al-Mandab, and the Gulf of Aden; *and expresses concern about* the continuation of these

*Unofficial Translation*

attacks and the serious threats they pose to lives and shipping lines in international waterways, regionally and internationally; *and emphasizes* that these terrorist attacks committed by the Houthi militias constitute a flagrant violation of the rules of international law and international humanitarian law, a real threat to global energy supplies, a threat to international commercial shipping lines, a serious direct threat to the stability of the global economy, undermine Arab national security, and harm international peace and security;

*B. Emphasizes* that the legitimate government has the sovereign right to enhance the security and safety of the Red Sea, and the subsequent stability of the region and the world; *and holds* the Houthi militia responsible for dragging Yemen and the region into an arena of military confrontation for purely propaganda purposes and with misleading claims that have nothing to do with supporting the Palestinian cause;

17- *Condemns* the Houthi militia's deliberate targeting of a cargo ship in the Gulf of Aden on February 18 with multiple naval missiles, resulting in its severe damage and subsequent sinking, triggering a widespread environmental catastrophe, posing a threat to the marine ecosystem and the livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of Yemenis reliant on its resources, in addition to effects on seawater desalination plants along the Yemeni coastline; *urges* all States, organizations and bodies committed to safeguarding the marine environment to promptly respond to the crisis of the vessel “Rubimar ”and to expeditiously support the emergency plan of the Yemeni Government aimed at confront a serious environmental crisis in Yemeni territorial waters and the Red Sea resulting from the catastrophic repercussions of the Houthi attack on the vessel;

18- *Welcomes* Security Council Resolution 2624 adopted on February 27, 2022, which designates the Houthi militia as a “terrorist group”, the Security Council's condemnation of the cross-border attacks launched by this group targeting civilians and civilian infrastructure, as well as the Houthi attacks on international shipping lines; *and urges* the halt of these attacks immediately; *calls upon* all States to sustain pressure to ensure that the Houthi militias adhere to international appeals to join the path of the peaceful political process, refrain from obstructing efforts to halt the war, put an end to the suffering endured by the Yemeni people and to foster sustainable peace in Yemen; *commends* Security Council Resolution 2675 at its

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meeting held on February 15, 2023, regarding the extension of the sanctions regime in Yemen, in response to the blatant violations and reprehensible attacks perpetrated by these militias in Yemen and beyond its borders, in a way that would curtail the military capabilities of this coup group, seeking to stop the Iranian support thereof, including arms smuggling that prolongs the war and exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Yemen; *considers* this Resolution a positive step to pressure the Houthi militias to abandon the option of war and return to the course of peace;

19- *Expresses gratitude* to all Arab States for the contributions and assistance provided in the humanitarian and relief fields, and providing support in all fields to the Yemeni people and their legitimate government; *values* the role of the Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government to address development and services challenges; *hails* the humanitarian role of King Salman Center for Relief in Yemen, the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen, the Emirates Red Crescent and the State of Kuwait for their support of relief and humanitarian aid programs, and infrastructure and services rehabilitation in the liberated areas; *appreciates* the ongoing efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Kuwait, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Sultanate of Oman, the Kingdom of Morocco, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to achieve security and stability and advance the political process, developing reconstruction programs and economic recovery in Yemen; *and calls on* the international community to offer the Yemeni people an opportunity to regain their abilities, use their own national expertise and wealth to rebuild their state and its modern civil and constitutional institutions on new foundations, to embark on their economic, cultural and social renaissance and lay the foundations for their free and dignified life;

20- *Commends* the ongoing endeavors of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people and supporting the Yemeni economy, as one of the most important donor countries to Yemen, as the total amount provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Yemen has exceeded 21 billion USD, the most recent of which was the support provided to cover the budget deficit of the legitimate Yemeni government in the amount of (1.2 billion USD), as well as the many efforts exerted by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, and the

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“Masam ”project which has played a pivotal role in clearing Yemen of more than 393,800 mines since mid-2018, as well as the announcement of a package of crucial development projects implemented by the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, comprising 17 development projects spanning across six sectors, totaling 400 million USD, in addition to 200 million USD allocated for the provision of oil derivatives to operate power electricity stations, and the Kingdom’s signing of a deposit agreement with the Central Bank of Yemen, amounting to 1 billion USD, on February 21, 2023, which was fully deposited into the Central Bank of Yemen's account, bolstering its reserve-building endeavors and reinforcing economic stability; *appreciates* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's transfer of the second instalment of the Yemeni government's budget deficit support grant to the Central Bank of Yemen in Aden on February 11, 2024, to the tune of 250 million USD, to support salaries, wages, operational expenses and food security in Yemen, and to contribute to achieving security, stability and development for the Yemeni people across all governorates;

21- *Calls on* Member States and the international community to provide technical and financial support for the Republic of Yemen, within the framework of an integrated program that contributes to the reconstruction and recovery, development plans investment, achieving full health services coverage in Yemen, as well as supporting youth employment and empowerment programs, women support programs and rehabilitation of youth and children, who are recruited in the war, employment of productive families, persons with disabilities and the elderly; *calls on* Member States and the international community to support the Yemeni Government in developing and achieving an urgent action plan to support the education sector and the Government's programs to save the educational process and the human development programs from continued deterioration, to cooperate with the Yemeni Government to put an end to the impact of extremist organizations and institutions of all kinds on the curricula, the educational system and the community awareness in general in Yemen, to counter the serious destruction of the educational process by the Houthi militias in areas subject to their control, and to develop the necessary plans to counter the Houthi practices that aim at the systematic distortion of the educational institutions and curricula; *warns of* the catastrophic repercussions of the deteriorated educational system in Yemen on future generations, which pose serious future challenges, and whose negative impacts shall exacerbate to cause more damage to the social fabric; *and calls upon* Member States and the international community to effectively contribute

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to addressing the complete or partial damage to hundreds of schools, the lack of qualified staff in most schools where the basic means and equipment were destroyed by the war, without being replaced or restored, unless only on a very limited scale; in this regard, it is crucial to pay teachers' wages, especially with the current difficult circumstances compelling an increasing number of them to stop teaching;

22- *Mandates* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to prepare for an Arab-international conference in support of development in the Republic of Yemen, under the auspices of the League of Arab States in 2024, in cooperation and coordination with the Government of Yemen, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, donor countries and institutions, in which practical measures would be taken to implement the Yemeni Government's plan that includes tangible and vetted development, investment and service projects and provide employment opportunities for youth;

23- *Calls on* the countries and donors who attended and contributed to the Donors Conference for Yemen, hosted by the United Nations and the governments of Switzerland and Sweden in Geneva on February 27, 2023, to fulfill their pledges; *and urges* the international community to provide all the support needed for the humanitarian response plan during the current fiscal year 2024, to address the growing humanitarian needs, food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics and preventable diseases, and the threat of recurring natural disasters, within the framework of the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan;

24- *Calls on* the international community to support the Yemeni government in carrying out its plans to reform the Central Bank of Yemen, as well as its programs to address currency instability issues, such as the transfer of aid funds through the interim capital, Aden, with a greater focus on development and investment support; *and endorses* the actions taken by the Yemeni Government to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people and to mitigate the catastrophic economic and social impacts of war in the field of services, and to give greater attention to efforts made to save and improve electricity, water and road paving services and other vital areas that fulfill the basic needs of the Yemeni people, which was severely impacted by the war and instability;

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25- *Calls* on the international community to provide urgent assistance to resolve the tragedy of displaced Yemenis, stop the Houthi group's targeting and bombing of their camps; stresses the importance of increasing humanitarian aid in areas severely affected by the Houthi war, intensifying Arab and international efforts to meet the humanitarian needs of the displaced in Yemen and address the dangerous humanitarian situation resulting from increased displacement due to Houthi attacks on safe populations across Yemen;

26- *Welcomes* the Yemeni government's approval to operate flights to and from Sanaa Airport despite the many obstacles created by the Houthi militias; *welcomes* the Yemeni government's approval for oil derivatives ships to enter the port of Al-Hudaydah; *condemns* the Houthi militias' seizure of customs and tax duties for these derivatives, which are sufficient to cover the largest portion of the salaries of civil service employees and retirees in areas controlled by the Houthi militias and their continued collection and misuse of these revenues for war efforts and hostile operations against Yemenis, which prolongs the war and instability in Yemen;

27- *Expresses support for* the efforts of the Yemeni government to combat extremism and terrorism of all kinds; *emphasizes* the importance of concerted Yemeni, Arab, and international efforts to confront and address the causes for the spread of extremist thought and the increasing activity of extremist and terrorist organizations in Yemen, notably the Houthi militias that turned against the state and its legitimate institutions and that seek to implement a dangerous terrorist plan targeting the security and stability of Yemen, the regional environment, and Arab national security; *and highlights* the need for joint cooperation is essential to implement comprehensive strategies, plans, and programs aimed at eradicating extremism and terrorism in Yemen;

28- *Calls on* the international community, concerned Arab and international governments and institutions, the United Nations and its relevant agencies to take effective and practical measures to protect Yemeni cultural heritage; *stresses* the need to confront the various risks and threats it faces due to the current critical situation, which has led to systematic destruction, smuggling, and plundering; *and calls on* the international community to facilitate the safe return of looted antiquities and cultural property to the relevant institutions of the Yemeni government;

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29- *Calls on* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good neighborhood policy and to refrain from providing money and weapons to Houthi militias, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled into Yemen, and thus encouraging them to undermine political process efforts, hindering international efforts to end the war, violence and terrorism, converting Houthi-controlled areas into missile launch platforms, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab Al-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten Yemen's and neighboring countries' security and stability, jeopardize the regional and international security and constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council Resolution 2216; *urges* the international community to pressure Iran to stop interfering in Yemeni affairs, supporting Houthi coup militias, and violating international resolutions that prohibit arms exports to Houthi militias.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Supporting the Federal Republic of Somalia**

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Previous resolutions by the Council of the League of Arab States,
- Resolution 8988 of the Arab League Council in its Extraordinary Session on January 1, 2024,

- *Reaffirming* its previous resolutions in this regard,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on May 14, 2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- 1- *Emphasizes* support for the security, stability, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Somalia, and support for the Somali government in its efforts to preserve Somali sovereignty on land, sea, and air; *affirms* the right of the Federal Republic of Somalia to legitimately defend its lands in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and relevant articles of the League of Arab States Charter; *supports* any measures taken to confront attacks within the framework of international legitimacy; *rejects* any actions that disturb or violate Somalia's sovereignty or attempt to seize parts of Somali territory, threatening the unity of the Somali state;

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- 2- *Reaffirms* solidarity and full support with the position of the Somali state with all its agencies, which considers the “Memorandum of Understanding ”signed on January 1, 2024 between the Federal Republic of Ethiopia and the “Somaliland ”region null and void and unacceptable, and represents a blatant violation of the principles of international law, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia, good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence and stability in the region, and rejection of this Memorandum and any legal, political, commercial or military implications arising thereof;
- 3- *Rejects* attempts to benefit from the aforementioned “Memorandum of Understanding ”to create a new geopolitical reality in the Gulf of Aden and off the Somali coast and the Red Sea, considering a threatening step to Arab national security and navigation in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden;
- 4- *Welcomes* the efforts and communications made by the Secretary-General with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the African Union Commission; and *recognizes* the efforts of the Arab ambassadors' councils in New York and several international capitals in supporting Somalia's right to preserve the unity and integrity of its lands;
- 5- *Welcomes* the formation of a ministerial-level working group to implement Paragraph 10 of Resolution 8988 of the League Council at its Extraordinary Session on 1/17/2024, chaired by the Federal Republic of Somalia and includes the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and the Secretary-General with the purpose of following up on the implementation of the aforementioned resolution and engaging with international and regional partners on this matter; and *takes note of the outcomes of the two meetings of the Arab Ministerial Working Group to support the Federal Republic of Somalia in defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity*;
- 6- *Supports* Somali efforts in combating terrorism and extremism; *acknowledges* the sacrifices of the Somali National Army and the Somali people in the war against terrorism which have led to the recovery and liberation of regions from terrorist movements;

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7- *Welcomes* the United Nations Security Council's resolution on December 1, 2023, to lift the arms embargo imposed on Somalia since 1992; *expresses confidence* that this step will support peace and prosperity in Somalia and the region;

8- *Supports* the Somali government's ongoing efforts to combat terrorism and enhance security and stability throughout the country; *supports* Somalia's vision for proposed security arrangements after the withdrawal of the African Union Transitional Mission in Somalia; and urges the international community to provide the necessary funding for these arrangements and efforts to build the capabilities of the Somali army;

9- *Welcomes* the Federal Government of Somalia's success in obtaining relief for \$4.5 billion of its foreign debt under the Most Indebted Poor Countries Initiative;

10- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 826 adopted by the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level in Jeddah on May 19, 2023, which was also emphasized by Resolution 801 by the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of Algiers Summit on 2nd November 2022, and Resolution 756 of the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Tunisia Summit on March 31, 2019, and Resolution 718 by 29th Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on April 15, 2018 and Resolution 684 by the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Amman Summit on March 29, 2017 and Resolution 626 of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on March 29, 2015 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of 10 million USD for one year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat to support the Somali Government's budget to establish and manage active institutions and to implement security and stability programs, fight corruption and violence and provide important and essential services;

11- *Calls for* building on the results of the high-level conference to support and aid Somalia, which was held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat on December 6, 2022, on "Drought, food security, and enhancing the capacity to adapt to climate change in Somalia", which was headed by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Resident Representative in Somalia, and the envoy of the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia for drought and humanitarian affairs, with participation from high-level delegations

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from the Government of Somalia, delegates of Arab Member States, relevant United Nations organizations, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Center for Studies of Dry Zones and Dry Lands, the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization, the Arab Water Council, the Qatar Red Crescent, Qatar Charity, the Egyptian Red Crescent, the Kuwaiti Direct Aid Society, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, especially concerning the establishment of a permanent Arab international cooperation mechanism to address drought in Somalia and enhance the resilience of the Somali people is recommended, which would consist of the League of Arab States, the United Nations, the federal government of Somalia, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Center for Studies of Dry Zones and Dry Lands, the World Food Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Arab civil society organizations working in Somalia concerned with water, agriculture, and food security, Arab and international financing funds, and relevant international organizations;

12- *Reaffirms* the call on Arab States, specialized Arab organizations, ministerial councils, and Arab financial funds to develop comprehensive and integrated Arab policies and plans that include investment in Somali productive sectors (animal, fisheries, and agricultural resources), and to work to open Arab markets to Somali exports from these sectors to enable the government and people of Somalia to find sustainable solutions in the face of the food crisis and drought disaster;

13- *Commends* the efforts of the Royal Humanitarian Foundation of the Kingdom of Bahrain in supporting the Federal Republic of Somalia in the sectors of education, health, relief, and water including establishing the Kingdom of Bahrain Scientific Complex/Somalia National University, the Kingdom of Bahrain Specialized Hospital, performing vision restoration and correction operations for 4,200 patients, sending a relief shipment with a total of 200 tons of shelter, medical, and food materials, and digging 10 artesian water wells;

14- *Lauds* the efforts of the State of Kuwait to support and assist Somalia in confronting the drought disaster and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development's response to the discussions of the high-level conference to support and assist Somalia, held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat on December 6, 2022, on "Drought, Food Security, and Enhancing

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Adaptation Capacity to Climate Change in Somalia,” which includes allocating aid amounting to 200,000 Kuwaiti dinars (approximately 650,000 USD) to the Kuwaiti Direct Aid Society, which will manage and implement this aid to finance the drilling of artesian wells and equip them to provide water in several Somali villages affected by the drought disaster;

15- *Urges* Arab States to provide financial and technical support to the Somali National Water Resources Strategy (2021-2025) in a way that contributes to saving Somalia; *calls on* the General Secretariat to consult and coordinate with the government of Somalia and the relevant Arab parties to hold a conference to support this strategy and develop an international action map to combat drought and enhance water, agricultural, and food security in Somalia;

16- *Calls on* the General Secretariat to consult and coordinate with the Federal Government of Somalia and relevant Arab and international organizations to hold a comprehensive conference to support Somalia in various economic, development, and humanitarian fields;

17- *Encourages* the Somali government and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to reach a settlement of the financial situation to enable the Fund to resume its historic efforts towards Somalia; *and appreciates* the Fund’s willingness to provide appropriate support to Somalia’s development efforts;

18- *Calls on* Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali government to rebuild and rehabilitate its security and military institutions and strengthen efforts to enhance Somali security capabilities, which are especially crucial in light of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission in Somalia forces; *expresses appreciation* for ongoing Arab efforts and assistance at the bilateral level; *and emphasizes* the importance of providing the General Secretariat with information about these Arab efforts to help record, coordinate, and maximize their benefit;

19- *Expresses appreciation* for the important role played by the new African Union Transitional Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) in strengthening the security situation in cooperation with the Somali forces; *and condemns* the attacks and terrorist acts carried out by Al-Shabaab

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against the Somali people and their government, as well as against regional and international missions operating in Somalia;

20- *Commends* the States that contribute to the Somalia Support Account; *and calls on* Member States that have not yet paid their contributions to the Somalia Support Account to do so promptly in implementation of the resolutions of the League Council at the Summit Level;

21- *Urges* Arab States to help Somalia implement the priorities of the Somali National Development Plan, focusing on youth employment and support for the education, health, livestock, fisheries, and energy sectors in coordination with specialized Arab organizations and by leveraging the investment opportunities currently available in the Somali economy;

22- *Welcomes* the efforts of the General Secretariat in annually contributing to support the educational expenses of Somali students from the Somalia account with the General Secretariat; *requests* the General Secretariat, in coordination with the Somali government, to hold a technical workshop on university youth employment which should include relevant Somali government agencies, representatives of the Somali private sector, and relevant international bodies (World Bank, International Labor Organization, United Nations Development Program, African Development Bank) to develop a long-term program that maximizes Somalia's benefit from the experiences and capabilities of Somali youth educated in Arab States, particularly in specializations that are scarce due to the migration of Somali talent;

23- *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the General Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which resulted in the translation of the Somali Constitution into Arabic and the printing of 50,000 copies; *calls on* Arab Member States and the General Secretariat to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the relevant Somali authorities to complete the Arabization of Somali laws project;

24- *Requests* Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief institutions and bodies to provide all possible forms of support to the Somali government to confront the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic; *and thanks* the Arab States that have provided relief and

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humanitarian support to the Somali people, including urgent medical aid to support efforts to combat the Covid-19 pandemic;

25- *Welcomes* the initiative of the State of Kuwait to host a conference to support the Somali education sector, which was postponed due to the circumstances of the Covid-19 pandemic; *requests* Arab States to participate in this conference, especially from the ministries concerned with education affairs, to support the Somali educational process and spread the Arabic language in Somali schools and curricula; *and requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the General Secretariat in this regard;

26- *Calls* on Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils, and the General Secretariat to provide various forms of support to the Somali government in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields; *and expresses appreciation* for the efforts made by the League of Arab States Office in Mogadishu to supervise Arab projects, including hospitals, schools, and others, with the appreciated support of the specialized Arabic ministerial councils;

27- *Welcomes* the establishment of a joint committee concerned with Somalia from the Arab Council of Ministers of Social Affairs and Health to support the social and health aspects of the Somali development plan, help build Somali capabilities in these two fields, and work to achieve greater benefit from Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve Somali society;

28- *Supports* the Somali government in efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the burying of toxic waste on the Somali coast, which are two crimes that threaten the health of the Somali citizen, deprive the Somali people of their natural wealth, and affect the safety of the coasts of a number of Arab States bordering the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea;

29- *Condemns* the piracy operations committed off the Somali shores and the Gulf of Aden; *calls for* strengthening Arab cooperation to combat it and the importance of the League of Arab States' participation in the ongoing international efforts to combat piracy and illegal fishing; *and welcomes* the ongoing Arab efforts to enhance cooperation in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into account the responsibility of the riparian Arab States on the Red Sea to secure its coasts;

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30- *Requests* Member States to contribute to bearing the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to them; *and calls on* Arab States that do not have embassies in Mogadishu to open their missions in Somalia;

31- *Urges* the Secretariat, in cooperation and coordination with the concerned Somali authorities, to contribute to providing the needs of health sector, firefighting and environment sanitation in Somalia, and funding the transfer of physicians thereto, purchase of two fire-fighting vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiology laboratory equipment, expenses of which to be deducted from “Support for Somalia ”bank account at the League of Arab States;

32- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards affirming the Arab contribution in achieving national reconciliation, providing development and relief assistance and addressing the Somali external debts issue; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report to the Council of the League of Arab States at its next session.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Support for the Union of the Comoros**

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- The report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the United Republic of the Comoros,

- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,

- *Takes* note of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

- 1- *Emphasizes* absolute commitment to the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;
- 2- *Reaffirms* the Comorian identity of the Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island; its unrecognition of the results of the referendum conducted in France on March 29, 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, converting it into a French province; *and considers* the measures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and shall not entail any rights nor obligations;

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- 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination and cooperation efforts with regional and international organizations to support the demands and positions of the Union of the Comoros concerning the Island of Mayotte;
- 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat to continue exerting further efforts with relevant authorities in the Union of the Comoros to achieve renaissance and development goals, which the country seeks to achieve by 2030;
- 5- *Calls on* the Secretariat to cooperate and coordinate with the concerned Comoros bodies to build on the outcome of the International Donors' Conference in Support of Development and Investment in the Comoros Union, which was held in Paris in December 2019;
- 6- *Requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the ministries of education in the Arab States and relevant joint Arab institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to support the development of the nascent National University in Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination efforts with ALECSO concerning this matter;
- 7- *Calls upon* the Member States, specialized Arab councils and the Secretariat to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and to provide it with the necessary support, particularly in light of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 8- *Requests* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to deal with the issue of foreign debts of the Union of the Comoros in contribution to the establishment of peace and development in the country;
- 9- *Thanks* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through the Secretariat's "Support for Comoros" banking account; *and calls upon* other States to settle their contributions to assist the Secretariat in supporting the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
- 10- *Calls on* the Arab ambassadors' councils in capitals that host international and regional organizations to contribute as they deem appropriate to cover the expenses of their diplomatic missions in the Comoros; *and thanks* the Member States that support the Comoros' diplomatic missions;

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- 11- *Expresses appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support of the national accord, stability and development in the Union of the Comoros, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report hereof to be submitted to the next Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.*

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Peaceful Resolution of Djibouti-Eritrea Border Dispute**

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

- *Having considered,*

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

- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,

- *Takes note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Reaffirms* the necessity of respecting the sovereignty of the Republic of Djibouti, the unity and integrity of its territory, and rejecting attacks on Djiboutian lands;

2- *Emphasizes* the necessity of implementing Security Council Resolution 2444 of November 14, 2018, which in Paragraph 7 urged the Djiboutian and Eritrean parties to continue efforts to settle their dispute by peaceful means, consistent with international law, through conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or any other means of settling disputes they agree upon, and supporting the efforts made to demarcate the borders between the two neighboring countries, leading to the complete normalization of relations between them.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

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

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

- *Having considered,*

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

- *Guided by* the resolutions of previous summits, the most recent of which was Jeddah Summit Resolution 829 in its 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session (32) on May 19, 2023,

- *Emphasizing* the statements of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level and its previous resolutions, the latest of which is Resolution 9006 adopted during the 161st Ordinary Session on March 6, 2024;

- *Takes note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Affirms* the full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa; *and supports* all peaceful measures and means taken by the United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over its occupied islands;

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2- *Denounces* the Iranian government's continued occupation of the three islands and its violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, which destabilizes security and stability in the region and threatens international peace and security;

3- *Denounces* the Iranian government's construction of population facilities to settle Iranians on the three UAE islands occupied by Iran, and the escalatory measures taken by the Iranian authorities recently, including statements issued by the Commander of the Naval Forces of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard, Ali Reza Tangsiri, on 29/4/2023, with Iran's intention to prepare and build illegal settlements and infrastructure and provide job opportunities on the three occupied Emirati islands, and the provocative activities carried out by Iran on the three occupied Emirati islands, including holding marathon competitions on the occupied Abu Musa Island on 30/4/2023;

4- *Condemns* the Iranian military maneuvers that include the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa, and the territorial waters, air territory, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone of the three islands, being an integral part of the territory of the United Arab Emirates, the most recent of which were naval maneuvers by the Iranian military that carried out combat exercises on the three occupied UAE islands on 8/1/2023; *and requests* Iran to stop such violations and provocative actions that constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent, sovereign state, do not help build confidence, and threaten security and stability in the region, putting the security and safety of regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf at risk;

5- *Denounces* Iran for opening two offices on Abu Musa Island of the United Arab Emirates and establishing illegal settlements and settlement projects on the three islands; *and demands* that Iran remove these illegal facilities and respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its lands;

6- *Expresses denunciation and condemnation* of the repeated visits made by senior Iranian officials to the three occupied Emirati islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa, the most recent of which was the visit of the Iranian Minister of Interior, Ahmed Vahidi, to Abu Musa Island and Greater Tunb Island on 12/27/2023; *and condemns* all hostile Iranian

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steps, considering this a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territory, not in line with the efforts and attempts being made to find a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to stop taking such provocative and escalatory steps;

7- *Considers* that all of these escalatory measures and the provocative Iranian claims to justify its occupation of the three Emirati islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa, contradict the declared desire to reduce escalation in the region, the positive trends in the relationship of the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the general trend in the region seeking to avoid escalation, striving to strengthen bridges of communication, and seeking to resolve differences through dialogue, respect for the sovereignty of states, and joint work for the sake of stability and prosperity for the region and its peoples; *considers* that the escalatory measures and Iranian claims do not change the nature of the existing conflict on these islands, do not give any legitimacy to the Iranian occupation, and do not establish any Iranian rights in these islands; *and calls on* Iran to adhere to the principles and rules of international law and the United Nations Charter related to the peaceful settlement of disputes between countries;

8- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to find a peaceful and just settlement to resolve the issue of the three occupied islands (Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa) with the Islamic Republic of Iran;

9- *Calls on* the Iranian government once again to end its occupation of the three Emirati islands, stop imposing a fait accompli by force, cease establishing any facilities there with the aim of changing their population and demographic composition, cancel all measures and remove all facilities that Iran had previously implemented unilaterally in the Arab islands, considering that these procedures and allegations are invalid and have no legal effect and do not detract from the established right of the United Arab Emirates to its three islands, and are considered acts contrary to the provisions of international law and the Geneva Convention of 1949; *and demands* that Iran follow peaceful means to resolve the dispute over them in accordance with the principles and rules of international law, including accepting to refer the case to the International Court of Justice;

**Unofficial Translation**

10- *Expresses hope* that the Islamic Republic of Iran will reconsider its position of refusing to find a peaceful solution to the issue of the three occupied islands of the United Arab Emirates, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;

11- *Demands* that Iran translate its declared desire to improve relations with the Arab States, and to engage in dialogue and remove tension, into practical and tangible steps, in word and deed, by sincerely responding to the serious and sincere calls issued by the United Arab Emirates, the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, the Arab League, international groups, friendly countries, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations; *and calls for* resolving the dispute over the three occupied islands by peaceful means, in accordance with customs, charters, and rules of international law, through serious direct negotiations or resorting to the International Court of Justice;

12- *Requests the commitment of* all Arab States, in their contacts with Iran, to raise the issue of Iran's occupation of the three islands to emphasize the necessity of ending it, based on the fact that the three islands are occupied Arab lands;

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

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

**(R. 867 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**



Arab Affairs and National Security

**Establishing an Arab Ministerial Committee to Follow up on Foreign Interference in Arab States' Affairs**

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

- *Having considered,*

- Ministerial Council Resolution 7988 during the Extraordinary Session on 10/1/2016 regarding the establishment of the Quartet Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with following up on developments in the crisis with Iran and the means to confront its interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, and Resolution 8454 during the Extraordinary Session on 10/12/2019 regarding the establishment of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with following up on Turkish interference in the internal affairs of Arab States,
- *In light of* the consultations conducted by the Foreign Ministers during the consultative meeting on 5/14/2024;

1- *Forms* an Arab ministerial committee to follow up on foreign interventions in the affairs of Arab States, with membership consisting of the same committees referred to in the preamble, which will submit its recommendations to the League Council at the Ministerial Level periodically;

2- *Cancels* the decisions pursuant to which the two ministerial committees referred to in the preamble to this decision were formed.

**(R. 868 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

Arab Affairs and National Security

**Adopting a Unified Arab Position on Turkish Forces’  
Violation of Iraqi Sovereignty**

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

*- Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat;
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Note 03/C/1049/04 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on February 28, 2021,

*- Emphasizes* all the resolutions of the League Council at the Summit Level, the latest of which is Jeddah Summit Resolution 831, adopted during the 32<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 5/19/2023, and the Council’s resolutions at the Ministerial Level, the latest of which is Resolution 9008, during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/6/2024,

*-Takes note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit, (2023),

1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on December 24, 2015 concerning its condemnation of the Turkish forces’ incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;

**Unofficial Translation**

2- *Denounces* the repeated Turkish attacks on Iraqi territory recently, which led to the martyrdom and injury of a number of Iraqi officers, soldiers, and civilians, as well as damage to villages and civilian facilities in the region; *considers* these actions a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and security, the Charter of the United Nations, and the principles of international law and good neighborliness; *and emphasizes* the support for the Republic of Iraq in all the measures it takes in this regard to preserve its security and sovereignty;

3- *Calls on* the Member States of the League to request the Turkish side (in accordance with bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territory in implementation of League Council Resolution 7987 adopted during its Extraordinary Session on 12/24/2015; *and calls upon* Member States to raise these issues in their communications with the Turkish side;

4- *Calls on* Member States to request the Turkish government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and halt these provocative actions that would undermine the building of confidence and threaten the security and stability of the region;

5- *Reaffirms* support for the Iraqi government in the measures it is taking in accordance with the relevant rules of international law that aim for the Turkish government to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territory to consolidate the sovereignty of the Iraqi government over all of its territory;

6- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue following up on the implementation of League Council Resolution 7987 during its Extraordinary Session on 12/24/2015, and to submit a detailed report on his efforts in this regard to the League Council in its next Ordinary Session;

7- *Reaffirms* the ongoing follow-up by the Arab member of the Security Council of the demand including the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Iraqi territory and taking all necessary measures until the complete withdrawal of these forces is achieved;

**(R. 869 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

*Unofficial Translation*

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The **State of Qatar** expresses its reservations about this resolution.

Arab Affairs and National Security

**The Ethiopian Dam**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
  - Note No. 952 of the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Sudan on dated 5/12/2024,
  
- *Recalling* the relevant Resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council, the most recent of which was the Resolution by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 15, 2021 and the Resolution by the Extraordinary Session of Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, which was convened on June 23, 2020, Resolution by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on March 4, 2020, Resolution by the 159<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level and the Resolution by the 160<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on September 6, 2023, and the Resolution issued by the 16<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on June 3, 2024;
  
- *Emphasizing* relevant Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, the most recent of which are Resolutions 785 and 786 by the 31<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session of the Algiers Summit held on November 1-2, 2022, and Resolution 833 by the Jeddah Summit, which was held on May 19, 2023,

*Unofficial Translation*

- *Taking note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Emphasizes* that water security for both the Republic of Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt is an integral part of Arab national security; *and rejects* any action or procedure that affects their rights to Nile water;

2- *Expresses serious concern* about the continuation of unilateral measures to fill and operate the Ethiopian Dam, which violate the applicable rules of international law, especially the Declaration of Principles Agreement concluded between Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia in Khartoum on March 23, 2015;

3- *Expresses deep concern* about Ethiopia's intransigence, which led to the end of all negotiating paths on the Ethiopian Dam without reaching a fair, balanced, and legally binding agreement on the rules for filling and operating the Ethiopian Dam that achieves the common interests of the three countries and preserves the water rights of Egypt and Sudan, as a result of the strict Ethiopian positions that ignore the water interests of the downstream countries, Sudan and Egypt, and the rules of international law;

4- *Demands* that Ethiopia refrain from taking any unilateral measures that would harm the water interests of Egypt and Sudan;

5- *Emphasizes* the need for the three countries to adhere to the principles of international law, most notably the rule of not causing significant harm to the water uses of countries riparian to transboundary rivers, the principle of fair and reasonable use of international watercourses, the principle of cooperation, and the principle of prior notification and consultation;

6- *Continues* to mandate the Arab member of the Security Council and the committee formed pursuant to the resolution issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States, which was held on June 23, 2020, to follow up on developments in the file and

**Unofficial Translation**

coordinate with the Security Council in this regard, to intensify their efforts and continue close coordination with the Republic of Sudan and the Arab Republic of Egypt on future steps in this file; *and calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities regarding this issue that threatens regional and international security and peace;

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

**(R. 870 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

International Political Affairs

**The Second Arab-China Summit**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The outcomes of the first Arab-China Summit hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 12/9/2022,

1- *Emphasizes* the Arab States' keenness to strengthen their relations with the People's Republic of China in various fields, valuing China's positions in support of Arab issues, most notably the Palestinian cause; *and reaffirms* the Arab States' support for the One China principle;

2- *Welcomes* the convention of the Second Arab-China Summit in 2026 in the People's Republic of China;

3- *Mandates* the General Secretariat to continue its efforts in coordination with the concerned Arab and Chinese parties regarding the agreement on the date of this summit and the good preparation for its work;

4- *Welcomes* the State of Kuwait's desire to host the third Arab-China Summit in 2030;

5- *Mandates* the General Secretariat to follow up on the issue and present a report to the League Council at its next session.

**(R. 871 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**



International Political Affairs

**Establishing a Partnership Forum Between the  
League of Arab States and the ASEAN**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat;
  - The initiative of the Kingdom of Bahrain regarding the establishment of a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
  - Resolution 9030 of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level adopted during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session, dated 3/6/2024, in this regard,

1- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Bahrain's initiative to establish a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and the ASEAN;

2- *Mandates* the General Secretariat to continue its efforts in coordination with the relevant authorities to prepare a draft memorandum of understanding regarding establishing a partnership forum between the League of Arab States and the ASEAN; *and authorizing* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to sign it with the Secretary-General of the ASEAN;

3- *Mandates* the General Secretariat to follow up on the issue and present a report to the Council of the League of Arab States at its next session.

**(R. 872 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

International Political Affairs

**Endorsing the nomination of Egypt's Dr. Khaled Al-Anani  
for the position of UNESCO Director-General**

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

- *Having considered,*
  - The note of the Secretariat,
  - The note of the Permanent Delegate of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the League of Arab States;
  - The Resolution of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level in the 160th Ordinary Session on 6/9/2023 to support the nomination of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr. Khaled Al-Anani, for the position of Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for 2025-2029,
- *Acknowledging* that Arab States have not yet been able to occupy this important international position despite the great contributions of Arab culture to the path of human civilizations, and the role of Arab States in advancing dialogue between civilizations and enhancing interaction between cultures,

1- *Supports* the nomination of Dr. Khaled Al-Anani for the position of Director-General of the UNESCO;

2- *Considers* Dr. Khaled Al-Anani the only official candidate for the Arab States;

3- *Emphasizes* the importance of working to elect the Arab candidate to this position;

**Unofficial Translation**

4- *Expresses appreciation* to the African Union for adopting the nomination of Dr. Khaled El-Anani for the position of Director-General of the UNESCO, as well as all the States that supported his nomination;

5- *Mandates* the Arab group in UNESCO and the ambassadors of Arab States accredited to Member States of the Executive Council of UNESCO and other countries to intensify their contacts to mobilize the greatest amount of international support for the Arab candidate for the position of Director-General of the UNESCO;

6- *Urges* Member States to make all possible efforts in their contacts with friendly countries to support this nomination;

7- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this issue.

**(R. 873 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

International Political Affairs

**Endorsing the Candidacy of the Federal Republic of Somalia for a Non-Permanent Seat in the Security Council (2025-2026) on Behalf of the East African Community**

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

- *Having considered,*
- The note of the Secretariat,
- Note No. 3/10/154/24 of the Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Somalia to the League of Arab States on 4/24/2024,
- The Resolution of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level adopted during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/6/2024 to support the candidacy of the Federal Republic of Somalia for a non-permanent seat in the Security Council for the period (2025-2026) on behalf of the East African Community,

1- *Supports* the candidacy of the Federal Republic of Somalia for a non-permanent seat in the Security Council for the period (2025-2026) on behalf of the East African Community;

2- *Urges* Member States to make all possible efforts in their contacts in friendly countries to support this nomination;

3- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this issue.

**(R. 874 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

International Political Affairs

**Nomination for the Presidency of the African  
Union Commission**

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,

- *Taking note* of the candidacy of His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Ali Youssef, candidate of the Republic of Djibouti, for the position of Chairman of the African Union Commission,

- *Taking note* of the nomination of Representative Fawzia Yusuf Adam, candidate for the Federal Republic of Somalia,

1- *Calls on* the two States to continue consultations with the aim of reaching a unified Arab nomination;

2- *Emphasizes* that support for nominations is primarily due to the Arab Member States of the African Union in accordance with the regulations and resolutions of this organization.

**(R. 875 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

Economic, Social, Media, and Legal Affairs

**Follow-up on Arab Interactions with Global Climate Change Issues**

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

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Resolution 9037 of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level adopted during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/6/2024,
- Note No. 323 of the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 2/12/2024,

- *Congratulating* the Arab Republic of Egypt for successfully hosting the 27<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention, *and praising* the important results it has achieved, especially activating the financial arrangements for losses and damages, including the Loss and Damage Fund, approving the just transition program, and calling for reform of the global ration system, which are issues establishing the concept of climate justice and strengthening the principles of shared responsibility with varying burdens between countries and fairness,

- *Congratulating* the United Arab Emirates on the success of the 28<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, *and praising* the achievements of the conference,

- *Emphasizing* that hosting this conference and other related events by Arab States is a major achievement for them and reflects their firm commitment to protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development,

*Unofficial Translation*

- *Affirming* that the outcomes of the COP 28 conference, which included the global inventory process, the global adaptation goal, the just transition, the mobilization of financing and financial contributions to the Loss and Damage Fund, in addition to the establishment of a global climate solutions fund, pledges related to a number of climate issues, and pledges related to a number of Relevant climate issues represent an important step towards achieving the Paris Climate Agreement and strengthening international efforts to combat this global phenomenon that threatens humanity,

- *Emphasizing* the importance of the activities held by the General Secretariat in cooperation and coordination with its partners from Arab and international organizations in crystallizing an Arab vision towards global climate change issues,

- *Commending* the success achieved by establishing a pavilion for the League of Arab States in the Blue Zone at the COP28 Conference of the Parties and the positive role it provided as a platform for holding seminars and side events, launching Arab initiatives and promoting climate action in the Arab States,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the second meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Congratulates* the United Arab Emirates on the successful substantive and logistical hosting of the activities of the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai from November 30 to December 13, 2023, as well as the Summit of Heads of State and Government on December 1-2, 2023, and the round tables held during the Summit;

2- *Praises* the outcomes and achievements of the conference, at all levels, including the presidential part, the substantive part, and the negotiating part, most notably:

*Unofficial Translation*

- a. A historic agreement was reached to activate a global climate fund and address its repercussions, and international pledges were made to finance it worth 792 million USD,
- b. 134 countries signed the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action, mobilizing more than 2.5 billion USD to support food security in the face of climate change,
- c. 30 countries joined the “Mangrove Climate Alliance”, which was launched in partnership between the UAE and the Republic of Indonesia at COP 27, with the aim of building global momentum to enhance climate action, bringing the total number of Member States in the alliance to 37 countries, which contain more than 60 percent of the world’s mangroves,
- d. Launching an ocean development initiative aimed at supporting marine life while reducing emissions,
- e. The UAE Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery, and Peace was approved by 78 countries and 40 organizations,
- f. Adoption of the COP 28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature, and People, with the support of 18 countries and 11 biodiversity partnerships,
- g. Announcing support for climate financing in the amount of 30 billion USD from the UAE.

3- Commends the positive outcome of the Kingdom of Morocco’s presidency of the United Nations General Environment Assembly UNEA-6 for the period 2022-2024;

4- Welcomes the outcomes of the annual meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, which were held in Marrakesh, the Kingdom of Morocco, on October 9-15, 2023, especially those related to financing climate activities and achieving sustainable development goals;



*Unofficial Translation*

5- *Congratulates* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the success of the second session of the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week, which was held in Riyadh during the period October 8-12, 2023, and *commends* its outcomes;

6- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the necessary support to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia within the framework of its hosting of the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (COP16), which is scheduled to be held in Riyadh on December 2-13, 2024, in addition to Arab preparation and coordination to ensure effective participation in this session;

7- *Welcomes* Egypt's hosting of the next session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Zone of the Mediterranean "Barcelona Convention"; *and expresses full support* for it to make this general conference a success for many Arab Member States of the League;

8- *Emphasizes* the importance of supporting the international climate action program in accordance with the relevant scientific recommendations and the rules agreed upon in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, and through a just transition to a sustainable economic and development pattern that takes into account the national circumstances of each country;

9- *Notes* the efforts made by the Arab Negotiating Group to unify the positions of the Arab States regarding the most important negotiating issues presented during the conferences of the parties; *and emphasizes* the importance of providing the necessary capabilities to support the work of the Arab Negotiating Group and ensure the participation of all Arab States in its work;

10- *Pushes* towards activating the negotiating role of the Arab Group in the fourth meeting of the governmental negotiating committee concerned with drafting a binding legal instrument to eliminate plastic pollution, scheduled in Ottawa on April 21-30, 2024; *and emphasizes* the importance of adopting a unified Arab position in order to increase the capacity of negotiations between the Arab group, in addition to coordination with other groups of common thought in order to achieve goals in accordance with our priorities and actual needs;

*Unofficial Translation*

11- *Welcomes* Egypt's selection to lead the African regional consultations for the World Water Forum scheduled to be held in May 2024 in Bali, Indonesia, which comes as an extension of Egypt's selection to jointly lead the Interactive Dialogue on Water and Climate for the 2023 United Nations Water Conference; *and welcomes* the positive and effective developments related to the Action on Water Adaptation and Resilience (AWARe), which was launched by the Arab Republic of Egypt during the Conference of the Parties to Climate Change COP27, and the establishment of a permanent secretariat for it at the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva, Switzerland;

12- *Thanks* the General Secretariat for its efforts in establishing a pavilion for the League of Arab States at the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties and the success in holding events to mobilize Arab consensus on climate action issues; *and mandates* it to continue preparing for the establishment of a pavilion for the League of Arab States in the upcoming sessions if the necessary financial resources are available for that, and submit a report thereon to the Council.

13- *Calls on* Arab States wishing to benefit from the presence of a pavilion of the League of Arab States in the upcoming sessions to contact the General Secretariat early on to determine the activities they wish to present within the activities of the pavilion;

14- *Calls on* specialized Arab organizations to provide the necessary support to the General Secretariat in its efforts to establish a pavilion in the upcoming sessions, and to participate positively in it with the aim of introducing the activities and projects related to dealing with climate issues within the activities of this pavilion and to contribute financially to the associated cost.

**(R. 876 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

Economic, Social, Media, and Legal Affairs

**Revised Arab Human Rights Strategy**

**(First Periodic Review 2024)**

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

*- Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- Resolution 766 of the League Council at the Summit Level adopted during the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/31/2019 regarding the Arab Strategy for Human Rights,
- Resolution 9035 of the League Council at the Ministerial Level adopted during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/6/2024 regarding the report and recommendations of the Permanent Arab Committee for Human Rights during its 53<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session held during the period 2/18-20/2024 in the State of Qatar,
- The amended Arab Human Rights Strategy,

*- Following deliberations,*

- Approves* the amended text of the Arab Human Rights Strategy in the form attached to Document S/33(24/05)/41-M(13494).

**(R. 877 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

Economic, Social, Media, and Legal Affairs

**Joint Arab Media Strategy to Combat Terrorism**

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

– *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- Resolution 530 of the Arab Information Ministers Council adopted during the 53<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 6/21/2023 in the Kingdom of Morocco,
- The Joint Arab Media Strategy to Combat Terrorism,
- League Council Resolution 9040 adopted during the 161<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 3/6/2024,

- *Having reviewed* the clarifications of the General Secretariat,

- *In light of* the discussions,

1- *Adopts* the Joint Arab Media Strategy to Combat Terrorism in the form attached to Document S/33(24/05)/41-M(13494);

2- *Calls on* the relevant authorities in Member States to cooperate with the General Secretariat in implementing the interim plan for the Joint Arab Media Strategy to Combat Terrorism.

**(R. 878 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

Economic, Social, Media, and Legal Affairs

<p><b>Maintaining Arab National Security, Combating Terrorism, and Developing the Arab System to Combat Terrorism</b></p>
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**The Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level,**

- *Having considered,*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The Report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
  - The Resolutions of the League Council at the Summit and Ministerial Levels regarding maintaining peace and security among Member States and preserving Arab national security,
  - *Reaffirming* its determination to strengthen Arab national security, combat terrorist organizations, defend the independence of the Arab States, protect their national sovereignty, and defend the unity of their national territory and the integrity of their territories against any aggression,
  - *Emphasizing* the inalienable right of Member States to repel any attack on their societies, citizens, or state institutions and government agencies, as well as their right to take all measures and use all means to prevent them from being exposed to any threats and attacks that pose a threat to their security and the safety of their societies, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States, the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law,
  - *Expressing condemnation* of all forms of terrorism and its various forms, practices and manifestations, and any tendency to link terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,

## Unofficial Translation

- *Reaffirming its vehement rejection* of any form of explicit or implicit support for terrorist or extremist organizations, *and its firm condemnation* of terrorist operations in all their forms and manifestations,

- *Calling for* intensifying efforts and enhancing coordination with the international community and its international and regional organizations in confronting terrorism, particularly in the areas of drying up the sources of terrorist financing, the phenomenon of foreign terrorist travel, working to limit their movement between countries and finding safe havens for them, and taking the necessary legal measures to prevent terrorists' use of information and communications technology,

- *Taking note* of the holding of the second ministerial meeting of the authority to follow up on the implementation of resolutions and commitments at the Ministerial Level on 5/14/2024 in Manama and its recommendations to follow up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Jeddah Summit (2023),

1- *Condemns* all forms of criminal operations launched by terrorist organizations in Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* all activities practiced by these extremist organizations that raise religious, sectarian, or ethnic slogans and work to incite strife, violence, and terrorism;

2- *Emphasizes* the tolerant values of the Islamic faith that preserve human dignity and reject discrimination on the basis of race, color, language, gender, or belief;

3- *Considers* combating terrorism a basic human right due to the devastating effects of terrorism on the ability of citizens to enjoy political, economic, and social rights; *and values* Arab efforts that led to the passing of the Resolution on the Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights in both the International Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;

4- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention to Combat Terrorism, the Arab Convention to Combat Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab

**Unofficial Translation**

Convention to Combat Information Technology Crimes to ratify them and deposit the ratification documents with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States;

5- *Calls on* the Arab States that have not ratified the international conventions and protocols related to combating terrorism to consider completing the procedures for ratifying them, in line with their national legal systems;

6- *Urges* Member States to boost their cooperation within the framework of the Arab Convention to Combat Information Technology Crimes, in order to work collectively to prevent terrorist organizations from using technology and social media to spread their propaganda that promotes hatred and sedition, and to enhance cooperation in the field of combating technological crimes used to finance terrorism;

7- *Continues to* update the database on foreign terrorist fighters and the unified Arab list of terrorist organizations and entities (the blacklist of those who carry out, plot, and finance terrorist acts); *and calls on* Arab States to feed it with the required data;

8- *Calls on* Member States to enact legislation and laws and take measures and procedures to criminalize extremist and takfiri thought due to its danger in fueling terrorism and inciting sectarian tendencies; *and requests* the General Secretariat to cement coordination with the relevant Arab authorities to combat terrorism and continue cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;

9- *Urges* Arab States to criminalize travel to join terrorist organizations located outside national borders and participate in hostilities, develop appropriate national legislation to prosecute them, and consider forging identity and travel documents and using them to move to conflict areas an aggravating circumstance in national laws;

10- *Calls on* countries to refrain from providing any form of explicit or implicit support to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including any militias or irregular armed groups, and to reject all forms of blackmail by terrorist groups, including threats or killing of hostages, or a request for ransom;

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11- *Emphasizes* that all measures used to combat terrorism must be consistent with the rules of international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law; *and calls on* Member States to raise awareness among the national authorities responsible for combating terrorism of the importance of these obligations;

12- *Continues to coordinate* Arab positions in international regional organizations and conferences in which Arab States participate regarding combating terrorism; *and continues to support* existing cooperation between the League of Arab States and regional and international organizations and specialized agencies concerned with combating terrorism;

13- *Welcomes the hosting by the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Tajikistan of a high-level international conference on combating terrorism in cooperation with the United Nations;*

14- *Emphasizes* the importance of uniting the efforts of the international community to reach a comprehensive agreement related to international terrorism to create an effective tool for confronting terrorism;

15- *Supports* the existing cooperation between the systems of the League of Arab States and the United Nations and implementing joint programs in legal and judicial cooperation in the field of combating terrorism in accordance with the outcomes of the periodic meeting between the two systems;

16- *Welcomes* the results of the sixth meeting of the Steering Committee and Follow-up of the Regional Program for Arab States to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in Line with International Human Rights Standards (2016-2022), during the period 13-15/12/2022 in Cairo;

17- *Calls on* Arab States to enhance cooperation with international organizations and agencies to benefit from available technical assistance programs to build national capabilities to confront the threat of terrorist possession of weapons of mass destruction and their components and to enhance the security of airports, ports, and borders;



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18- *Continues to* benefit from the capabilities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center established in New York at the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Global Center for Interfaith and Cultural Dialogue in Vienna, the International Center of Excellence for Combating Extremism in Abu Dhabi, and the African Center for Research and Studies in the field of combating terrorism in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies in Iraq, the Al-Nahda Forum for Cultural Communication in Sudan, the Mohammed bin Nayef Center for Advice and Care in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Mohammed VI Center for African Scholars, the Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams and Men and Men Guides in the Kingdom of Morocco, and the Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar, the Arab Office for Combating Extremism and Terrorism of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers, the International Discrimination Center for Combating Violent Extremism (Hidayah), the Sawab Center in the United Arab Emirates, the Al-Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism, the Dar al-Fatwa Observatory for Refuting Takfiri Fatwas, the Regional Center for Combating Terrorism for the Group of Sahel and Sahara Countries in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the King Hamad Global Center for Peaceful Coexistence in the Kingdom of Bahrain; *and welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism;

19- *Calls on* Member States to provide the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States with comprehensive reports on the national initiatives they undertake to confront terrorism, including the results of the conferences and seminars they organize on combating terrorism and extremist organizations;

20- *Calls on* Arab States to continue providing the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States with available photos, documentaries, and publications highlighting the tragedies and pain of victims of terrorist acts, to be presented during the activities of the Arab Day for Awareness of the Pains and Tragedies of Victims of Terrorist Acts in the Arab Region; *and calls on* Arab States and joint Arab action institutions to commemorate this day and inform the General Secretariat of the initiatives they undertake in this regard;

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21- *Takes note* of the report and recommendations of the Extraordinary meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Combating Terrorism, held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on December 3-4, 2023, on the Clause on “Protecting vital infrastructure from terrorist attacks”;

22- *Takes note* of the report and recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Arab Experts Group on documenting experiences in the field of combating terrorism, which was held on 2/21/2024 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States;

23- *Takes note* of the report and recommendations of the 34th meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Combating Terrorism, which was held on 2/21-22/2024 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States;

24- *Requests* the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to follow up on the implementation of this Resolution, prepare periodic reports on its implementation procedures, and submit them to the Council at its next session.

**(R. 879 - O.S. (33) - S 2 - 16/5/2024)**

S/33(24/05)/42-F(13556)



**The Communiqué of Arab Leaders at the Bahrain Summit on the Aggression Against the Gaza Strip**

**The Kingdom of Bahrain: 16 May 2024**

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We, the Arab leaders,

- 1- *Vehemently condemn* the ongoing brutal Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, the atrocities perpetrated against Palestinian civilians, and the flagrant violations of international law and humanitarian principles by Israel, including the deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure, the imposition of siege tactics resulting in starvation, forced displacement attempts, and the consequent loss of tens of thousands of innocent Palestinian lives and injuries;
- 2- *Denounce* the expansion of Israeli aggression into the Palestinian city of Rafah, which has become a sanctuary for over a million displaced individuals, leading to dire humanitarian repercussions; *and condemn* the Israeli occupation forces' control of the Palestinian side of the Rafah crossing, a move intended to further restrict civilian movement and exacerbate the siege, resulting in the halt of crossing operations and the obstruction of humanitarian aid flow;
- 3- *Demand* an immediate and enduring ceasefire in Gaza, cessation of all attempts at forced displacement, lifting of all forms of siege, ensuring unimpeded and

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sustainable access to humanitarian aid for the Strip, and the prompt withdrawal of Israeli forces from Rafah;

- 4- *Strongly condemn* the Israeli occupation forces' deliberate targeting of humanitarian and international organizations in the Gaza Strip, hindering their operations, and assaults on aid convoys destined for Gaza, including attacks by Israeli extremists on Jordanian aid missions; *and urge* for an urgent international investigation into these incidents;
- 5- *Reiterate unwavering support* for the Palestinian people in all capacities amidst this aggression; *implore* the international community and influential global powers to transcend political considerations and double standards in addressing international crises, and to fulfill their moral and legal obligations in confronting Israeli aggressions, unequivocally denouncing them as blatant violations of international law and humanitarian principles;
- 6- *Call for* the activation of relevant international mechanisms to conduct independent and impartial investigations, ensuring accountability for those responsible for the crimes committed against the Palestinian people since the onset of the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip.

**(F S: no. 001-O S(33)-f s-16/5/2024)**

S/33(24/05)/07-D(13409)



## Bahrain Declaration

**The Kingdom of Bahrain**

May 16, 2024

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At the gracious invitation of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain, Their Majesties, Highnesses, and Excellencies, the leaders of the Arab States, convened the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level (the Bahrain Summit), under the presidency of His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of

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Bahrain, in reaffirmation of the enduring bonds of brotherhood, shared history, and collective destiny that bind the Arab nations together.

Recognizing the pivotal role of unified Arab action in maintaining the security and stability of Arab nations, and acknowledging the significance of collaboration and integration across all domains, and emphasizing the importance of addressing the challenges and imperatives of sustainable development through a cohesive strategic framework, aimed at advancing the welfare and prosperity of the Arab peoples;

Acknowledging the strategic significance of the Arab nation on the global stage, alongside its economic potential and abundant human resources, and the necessity of fostering conducive environments for strengthened cooperation, fostering economic alliances, and realizing comprehensive development grounded in shared interests and reciprocal advantages to fulfill the aspirations of our Arab peoples and attain growth and prosperity;

Believing in the values of tolerance and human coexistence, promoting human fraternity and mutual respect among the nations and peoples of the world, supporting dialogue and understanding among religions, cultures and civilizations, promoting world peace and stability, adhering to the principles of our Islamic religion and our authentic Arab values, and consolidating fraternity, harmony and cooperation among the States of the world for the good and interest of humanity;

Committing to the principles of good neighborliness, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect, peaceful resolution of disputes and directing efforts towards achieving peace, security and stability in the Middle East;

Keen to uphold solidarity, unity and synergy to deal collectively with current circumstances, and underlining the importance of communication, cooperation and integration to promote the collective progress of our States in all fields towards a secure, stable and prosperous region that meets the interests and aspirations of their peoples;

We, the leaders of the Arab countries collectively:

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1- Express our condolences to the State of Kuwait and its brotherly people on the death of the late Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, the late Amir of Kuwait, may God rest his soul, and we congratulate His Highness Sheikh Meshal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, on His Highness's assumption of the reins of power in the State of Kuwait, wishing His Highness success and the people of Kuwait development and prosperity.

2- Express appreciation for the fine efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during its presidency of the 32nd Arab Summit, and its generous endeavors to unify efforts, support joint Arab action, enhance regional security, and defend the interests of Arab countries and their peoples.

3- Reaffirm the importance of the continuation of the Arab-Islamic Joint Ministerial Committee in its efforts aimed at stopping the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, ending the humanitarian catastrophe afflicting over 2.3 million Palestinian citizens, and mobilizing an international position in support of the right of the brotherly Palestinian people to live in security, safety and freedom in their independent and sovereign State on their national soil. We thank the Committee for its efforts at the regional and international level, expressing appreciation for the efforts of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in preparing and arranging for the holding of the 33rd Summit.

4- Emphasize the need to immediately halt the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all areas of the Strip, the lifting of the siege imposed on it, the removal of all obstacles and the opening of all crossings for the entry of adequate humanitarian assistance throughout it, and enabling United Nations organizations, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to operate, and to provide them with financial support to carry out their responsibilities freely and securely. We reiterate our categorical rejection of any attempts to forcibly displace the Palestinian people from their land in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. We call for urgent action for an immediate and permanent ceasefire, an end to the aggression in the Gaza Strip, protection of civilians and the release of hostages and detainees.

In this context, we strongly condemn Israel's obstruction of ceasefire efforts in the Gaza Strip and its continued military escalation through the expansion of its aggression against the

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Palestinian city of Rafah, despite international warnings of catastrophic humanitarian consequences.

We also condemn the Israeli forces' control of the Palestinian side of the Rafah crossing with the aim of tightening the siege on civilians in the Strip. This has led to the suspension of the crossing's functioning and the cessation of the flow of humanitarian aid, and the loss of the main lifeline of the Palestinian population of Gaza, and in this regard we call on Israel to withdraw from Rafah, in order to ensure safe humanitarian access.

We reaffirm the firm and permanent Arab position in support of the Palestinian cause, which remains a central issue and the foundation upon which peace and stability in the region can be achieved, and our categorical rejection of all attempts to displace the Palestinian people inside or outside their land, as a clear violation of international law, which we will collectively confront. We reaffirm our strong condemnation of all illegal Israeli measures and practices that target the brotherly Palestinian people and deprive them of their right to freedom, statehood, life and human dignity, as are guaranteed by international laws.

We reiterate our firm position and call for a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Palestinian cause, and we support the call of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, to convene an international peace conference and to take irreversible steps to implement the two-state solution in accordance with the Arab Peace Initiative and resolutions of international legitimacy to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian state based on the borders of June 4, 1967 with East Jerusalem as its capital, and to accept its membership in the United Nations as an independent and fully sovereign state in common with other countries in the world, and to ensure the restoration of all legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in particular, the right to return and self-determination, empowerment and support.

We call on the international community to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions issued since the outbreak of the war on Gaza, including Resolution 2720, and urge the United Nations Senior Humanitarian Coordinator to expedite the establishment and activation of the UN mechanism stipulated in the resolution to be established inside the Gaza Strip to facilitate the entry of humanitarian aid, and to overcome all obstacles imposed by Israel to the entry of aid in sufficient quantities to respond to the humanitarian catastrophe in the Strip. We call for



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the coordination of a joint Arab effort to provide humanitarian assistance to the Gaza Strip urgently and immediately, in cooperation with the relevant United Nations organizations.

In this context, we call on the international community to fulfill its legal obligations and take decisive measures to end the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied in June 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon, and to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions.

We stress the need for Israel, the occupying power, to cease all its illegal actions that violate the rights of the Palestinian people and undermine the two-state solution and the prospects for a just and comprehensive peace in the region, including the construction and expansion of settlements, the confiscation of Palestinian land, and the displacement of Palestinians from their homes.

We stress the need to halt all Israeli military operations and settler terrorism against the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and to end all measures that impede the growth of the Palestinian economy, including the withholding of Palestinian funds, in violation of international law, international humanitarian law and resolutions of international legitimacy.

We stress the sanctity of the occupied city of Jerusalem and its place among the monotheistic religions. We reject and condemn all Israeli attempts aimed at the Judaization of Jerusalem, changing its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, or changing the historical and legal status quo in it and its holy sites, whilst also stressing the need to protect the holy places in Bethlehem and to not compromise its cultural identity and religious sanctity.

We affirm our support for the historic Hashemite Custodianship of Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, and its role in protecting its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, as well as its role in protecting the historical and legal status quo in Jerusalem and its holy sites, noting that the Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Sharif with its entire area of 144,000 square meters, is a place of worship exclusively for Muslims, emphasizing that the Jordanian Directorate of Jerusalem Endowments and the Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs is the exclusive legitimate body with jurisdiction to manage the affairs of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and to maintain it and regulate entry to it.

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We reaffirm our support for the role of the chairmanship of the Al-Quds Committee and the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, chaired by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco.

We express grave concern over the recent military escalation in the region and the seriousness of its repercussions for regional security and stability. We call on all parties to exercise restraint and spare the region and its peoples the dangers of war and the increase in tension, and we call on the United Nations Security Council to assume its responsibility towards the maintenance of international peace and security, and to work to implement its resolutions related to a permanent ceasefire in Gaza, and to prevent the escalation of the crisis and the expansion of conflict in the Middle East.

We call on the international community to assume its responsibilities to follow-up efforts to advance the peace process to achieve a just and comprehensive peace based on the two-state solution, which embodies an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital based on the borders of June 4, 1967, able to live in security and peace alongside Israel in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy and established references, including the Arab Peace Initiative.

We call for the deployment of United Nations international protection and peacekeeping forces in the occupied Palestinian territory until the two-state solution is implemented.

In this context, we stress the responsibility of the Security Council to take clear measures to implement the two-state solution, and we stress the need to set a time limit for the political process, and for a resolution to be issued by the Security Council under Chapter VII to establish an independent, sovereign, viable and contiguous Palestinian state on the lines of June 4, 1967 with East Jerusalem as its capital, and to end any occupation presence on its territory, while holding Israel responsible for the destruction of cities and civilian facilities in the Gaza Strip.

We welcome the decision of the United Nations General Assembly at its meeting on May 10, 2024 on the request of the State of Palestine to obtain full membership of the United Nations, supported by 143 countries, and we call on the United Nations Security Council to reconsider its resolution issued in this regard in its session on 18 April 2024. We ask the Council to be fair and supportive of the rights of the Palestinian people to life, freedom and human dignity, and to work to implement its resolutions related to the Palestinian cause and the occupied Arab

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territories. We value the positions of the countries which have recognized the State of Palestine, and those which have announced that they will recognize it.

We call on all Palestinian factions to join together under the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to agree on a comprehensive national project and a unified strategic vision to focus efforts towards achieving the aspirations of the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights and establish their independent national state on their national soil, on the basis of the two-state solution, and in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy and established references.

5- Express our full solidarity with the brotherly Republic of Sudan in preserving its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and preserving the institutions of the Sudanese state, foremost of which are the armed forces, and we call for commitment to the implementation of the Jeddah Declaration in order to reach a ceasefire that guarantees the opening of humanitarian relief channels and the protection of civilians. We also urge the Sudanese government and the Rapid Support Forces to engage seriously and effectively with initiatives aimed at settling the crisis, including through the Jeddah platform, neighboring countries and others, in order to end the ongoing conflict, restore security and stability in Sudan and end the plight of the brotherly Sudanese people.

6- Reaffirm the need to end the Syrian crisis, in line with Security Council Resolution 2254, in a way that preserves Syria's security, sovereignty and territorial integrity, achieves the aspirations of its people, rids it of terrorism, and provides an environment for the dignified, safe and voluntary return of refugees. We reject interference in Syria's internal affairs and any attempts to bring about demographic changes in it.

We stress the importance of the role of the Arab Liaison Committee and the Arab initiative to resolve the crisis and the need to implement the Amman Communiqué. We also support the efforts of the United Nations in this regard. We stress the need to find conditions to ensure the dignified, safe and voluntary return of Syrian refugees to their country, including the lifting of unilateral coercive measures imposed on Syria, and the need for the international community to continue to shoulder its responsibilities towards them and to support host countries until their dignified, safe and voluntary return to Syria is achieved, in accordance with international

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standards. We warn of the repercussions of declining international support for Syrian refugees and their host countries.

7- Renew our firm support for the Presidential Leadership Council of the Republic of Yemen headed by His Excellency Dr. Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi, and support the efforts of the Yemeni government in its endeavor to achieve national reconciliation among all components of the brotherly Yemeni people, as well as Yemeni unity to achieve security and stability in the country. We also support UN and regional efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive political solution to the Yemeni crisis in accordance with the internationally established references represented by the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanism, the outcomes of the Yemeni National Dialogue and Security Council Resolution No. 2216, in order to achieve our collective goal to achieve the legitimate aspirations of the brotherly Yemeni people for peace, stability, development, and prosperity.

8- Express our full support for the State of Libya, its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the cessation of interference in its internal affairs, and the withdrawal of all foreign forces and mercenaries from its territory within a specified period of time. We call on the Libyan House of Representatives and the High Consultative Council of the State to quickly agree on the issuance of electoral laws that meet the demands of the Libyan people to achieve simultaneous parliamentary and presidential elections and end the transitional periods. We affirm support for efforts to reach a political settlement in line with the terms of reference of the solution, leading to the simultaneous holding of presidential and parliamentary elections as soon as possible, holding elections and unifying state institutions, to achieve the aspirations of the Libyan people. We call on all parties in Libya to continue the political process and achieve national reconciliation in a way that preserves the supreme interests of the State of Libya and achieves for its people their aspirations for peace, stability and prosperity. We praise the efforts of Libya's neighboring countries, the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the African Union in bringing the views of the Libyan parties closer to restore Libyan unity and reach a political settlement to the Libyan crisis.

9- Affirm our support for the Lebanese Republic and its sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity, and urge all Lebanese parties to give priority to the election of the President of the Republic, and to strengthen the work of constitutional institutions, address political and security

challenges, implement the necessary economic reforms, and strengthen the capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces to maintain Lebanon's security and stability and protect its internationally recognized borders in the face of Israeli aggressions.

10- Reaffirm our unwavering support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of The Federal Republic of Somalia, and our solidarity with Somalia in protecting its sovereignty and confronting any measures that may detract from this. We support the efforts of the Somali government in combating terrorism, maintaining its security and stability, and advancing the process of sustainable development, and prosperity for the good and benefit of the brotherly Somali people.

11- Reaffirm the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands (Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa), and call on the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the initiative of the United Arab Emirates to find a peaceful solution to this issue through direct negotiations or recourse to the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, which will contribute to confidence-building and enhancing security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region.

12- Reaffirm that Arab water security is an integral part of Arab national security, especially for the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Sudan, and emphasize the rejection of any action or procedure that infringes their rights to the waters of the Nile, as well as in the case of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq in respect to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and express solidarity with them in taking necessary measures to protect their security and water interests, expressing deep concern about the continuation of unilateral measures that would harm their water interests.

13- Reiterate our total and firm rejection of any support for armed groups or militias that operate outside the sovereignty of states and pursue or implement foreign agendas that contradict the supreme interests of Arab states, while stressing solidarity with all Arab countries in defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity and protecting their national institutions against any external attempts to attack, impose influence, undermine sovereignty, or prejudice Arab interests.

14- Strongly reiterate our firm position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, categorically rejecting its motives and justifications, whilst working to dry up its sources of

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financing, supporting international efforts to combat extremist terrorist organizations, prevent their financing, and confront the serious repercussions of terrorism on the region and its threat to international peace and security.

15- Call for the adoption of deterrent measures, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States and the United Nations Security Council, to combat extremism, hate speech and incitement, and to condemn these acts wherever they may occur, given their negative impact on social peace and the sustainability of international peace and security, and how they encourage the spread, escalation and recurrence of conflicts around the world, and destabilizes security and stability. We also call on all States to promote the values of tolerance, peaceful coexistence and human fraternity, and to reject hatred, sectarianism, intolerance, discrimination and extremism in all its forms.

16- Reaffirm our adherence to the freedom of maritime navigation in international waters in accordance with the rules of international law and the conventions of the law of the sea, and to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, and strongly condemn the threats to commercial shipping which threaten freedom of navigation, international trade and the interests of the countries and peoples of the world.

17- Reiterate our call for a Middle East free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and support the right of States to possess peaceful nuclear energy. We urge them to fulfil their obligations and cooperate fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency and not to exceed the uranium enrichment rates required for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

18- Affirm our determination to continue efforts to strengthen partnerships, strategic dialogues and joint cooperation with international blocs and friendly countries at all political, security, economic and social levels, within the framework of the principles of mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries, constructive dialogue, understanding and joint coordination, to promote common interests, and advance development and prosperity, to face all current challenges.

19- Reaffirm our keenness to cooperate closely with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and to adhere to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law to maintain international peace and security, and support their efforts to address global

challenges, including achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030, climate change, environmental protection, human rights, poverty, water and food security, renewable energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

20. Express our appreciation to the Kingdom of Bahrain for hosting the 33rd Arab Summit and for its keenness and interest in developing prospects for joint Arab cooperation in various fields, and for the initiatives it has proposed aimed at creating a secure and stable environment for all peoples of the Middle East to start the phase of the recovery of the region, as follows:

I. Issuing a collective call to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to resolve the Palestinian cause based on the two-state solution, which ends the Israeli occupation of all occupied Arab territories, embodying an independent, sovereign and viable Palestinian state in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, to live in peace and security alongside Israel, as a way to achieve a just and comprehensive peace.

II. Directing the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab States to take immediate action to communicate with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the countries of the world to urge them to quickly recognize the State of Palestine, and for the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to consult on how to proceed, and to inform the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, in support of Arab efforts to obtain full membership of the State of Palestine in the United Nations as an independent and fully sovereign State, and to intensify Arab efforts with all members of the Security Council to achieve this recognition.

III. Providing educational services to those affected by conflicts in the region, who have been deprived of their right to formal education due to the security and political situation and the repercussions of displacement, asylum and migration, in cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Kingdom of Bahrain.

IV. Improving healthcare for those affected by conflicts in the region, developing the pharmaceutical and vaccine industry in Arab countries, and ensuring the availability of medicine and treatment, in cooperation and joint coordination between the League of Arab States, the World Health Organization and the Kingdom of Bahrain.

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V. Developing Arab cooperation in the field of financial technology, innovation and digital transformation, in order to provide an appropriate environment for the development of innovative financial products and services using modern technology.

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- The **Iraqi government** expresses reservations regarding certain paragraphs of the Bahrain Declaration for not aligning with national laws.