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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

RESOLUTIONS

ON

THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

ADOPTED TO THE

45th SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

**(SESSION OF ISLAMIC VALUES FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE,
SOLIDARITY AND DEVELOPMENT)**

DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/44-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-45/2018/PAL/SG.REP),

Recalling the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Reaffirming the Islamic resolutions adopted by the ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic summit, particularly the Extraordinary of the Islamic Summit on Al-Quds Al-Sharif held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 13 December 2017, and the resolutions of the OIC Council of Foreign Minister (CFM) on the Cause of Palestine, the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, **stresses** the centrality of the Arab Peace Initiative and all its provisions, as contained in Beirut Summit of 2002 and as reaffirmed in Riyadh Summit in 2007 and subsequent Summits, particularly the resolutions of the 3rd Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981, and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha in 2000 on taking concrete actions against states causing prejudice to the historical and legal status quo of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or contributing to the consolidation of Israeli occupation and colonization of the city;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, including resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 on the Status of Jerusalem, as well as the resolution of the UN Security Council, on the illegal Israeli practices in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, including East Al-Quds, and the Security Council resolution No. 2334 (2016),

Recalling also the Advisory Opinion rendered on 9 /7/ 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of the Wall on Occupied Palestinian Territory, **recalling further** United Nations General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 /7/ 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15/12/ 2006, on the implementation of the Advisory Opinion,

Bearing in mind all resolutions and recommendations of the reports of the Human Rights Council regarding the Israeli violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 as well as the resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union and the League of Arab States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/292 of 6 /5/ 2004 on the Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, affirming the need to preserve the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of the entire Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, and UNGA resolution 67/19, of 29 November 2012, granting observer State status to Palestine at the United Nations, in accordance with the internationally agreed solution of the two states and the pre-1967 borders,

Condemning the repeated barbaric Israeli attacks on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory and its continued siege of the Palestinian territory in the Gaza Strip; and emphasizing the international community's responsibility to hold Israel, the occupying Power, fully accountable for these criminal aggressions under the international law, the international humanitarian law, and the Fourth Geneva Convention; and to ensure that they are not repeated through the implementation of legal and international frameworks that provide protection to the Palestinian people and hold the occupation accountable for its crimes,

Denouncing the continued Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian State territory, and reiterating its call on the international community to hold Israel, the occupying Power, legally accountable for its crimes and the continued colonial occupation,

Condemning Israel's ongoing and intensifying colonial activities in all manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds, which constitute, under the international law, a breach, a war crime and a threat to the achievement of peace, and expressing its deep concern over the successive settlement related statements, made by Israel, the occupying Power, and over all other practices which jeopardize international peace and security;

Deploring the continued illegal detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women and elected members of Palestine Legislative Council, and the policy of administrative or arbitrary detention by Israel, the occupying Power, which violate an inherent human right, and **expressing** grave concern over the inhumane conditions faced by Palestinian prisoners, particularly children, in detention centers of the Israeli occupation and the continued torture, denial of adequate health care, and the degrading treatment by Israel, the occupying Power, of their relatives including denying them visits,

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just and heroic struggle to recover their inalienable national rights and freedom,

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Islamic Ummah, and **emphasizes** the Arab and Islamic character of Occupied East Al-Quds and the need to defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy places;
2. **Condemns** the US President's illegal announcement of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and the US's plan to relocate its embassy to the city; and **considers** it a grave attack on the historical, legal, and natural rights of the Palestinian people, an attack against their legitimate aspirations to attain their freedom and independence, against the Muslim Ummah and the rights of Muslims and Christians the world over; and undermines deliberately all peace efforts, fuels extremism and perpetuates the racist colonial measures of the Israeli occupation on the occupied Palestinian land, therefore threatening international peace and security.
3. **Considers** that this dangerous declaration, which aims to change the legal status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is null and void, has no legal value and lacks any legitimacy, being a serious violation of the international law, the signed agreements and the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy and the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council resolutions No. 252 (1968); 267 (1969); 465, 476, and 478 (1980); and 2334 (2016), and defiance of the international will and unanimity.
4. **Holds** the US Administration fully liable for all the consequences of not retreating from this illegal declaration; and regards it as a declaration of the US Administration's withdrawal from the role it used to play in the past decades as sponsor of peace, and a reward to Israel, the occupying Power,

for denying agreements and defying international legitimacy as well as an encouragement to continue its policy of colonialism, settlement, apartheid and the ethnic cleansing practiced in the occupied Palestinian territory.

5. **Calls on** all states of the world, particularly the United States, their legislative bodies, and all international institutions and bodies, to abide by international resolutions on Al-Quds City, which is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and refrain from taking any step that would include any form of implicit or explicit recognition of an illegal annexation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Al-Quds city.
6. **Condemns** the announcement made by the President of Guatemala of his intent to relocate the embassy of his country to Al-Quds, in violation of international law and relevant UN resolutions, and **calls on** all states to counter such steps, resist being duped by the unfortunate US decision, and activate the resolutions adopted by Summit and CFM conferences to respond to this provocative step.
7. **Holds** Israel, the occupying Power, responsible for the consequences of its illegal practices aimed at changing the legal status of the City of Al Quds, its demographic composition, its Arab and Islamic character; as well as its repeated and provocative raids into Al-Haram Al-Sharif, encroaching on its inviolability, and the illegal and provocative excavations in Al Haram Al Sharif and Al Aqsa Mosque which threaten its foundations; and **holds** Israel, the occupying power, responsible for the consequences of these growing practices taking place under the nose and protection of its forces.
8. **Condemns in the strongest terms** Israel , the occupying Power, for enacting legislations that allow it to annex Palestinian land by force in favor of the expansion of illegal settlement, which is a flagrant violation of international law and UN resolutions the latest of which was Security Council resolution 2334 (2016), and a consecration of the colonial policy; and **calls upon** the international community and all human rights institutions to denounce these illegitimate legislations which run counter all international agreements and covenants;
9. **Emphasizes** that the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al-Sharif is the primary cause that requires a unified position from Member States at international fora, and **requests** the General Secretariat and OIC affiliated and specialized institutions and subsidiary organs, including the IDB, to take necessary measures to ensure support for the resolutions backed by the OIC on the Palestinian questions.
10. **Calls on** the OIC Executive Committee and the Ministerial Contact Group on Al-Quds to hold an immediate meeting and develop a plan of action to protect the Palestinian cause and the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to communicate with the governments of the world countries and international organizations to inform them of the serious situation on the Palestinian territory, especially after the last announcement by the US Administration on Al-Quds and its clear alignment with the Israeli occupier.
11. **Condemns** the continued systematic and massive violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people, committed by Israel, the occupying Power, **and calls on** all states to assume their responsibilities under their obligations pursuant to the International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights law, and to hold the occupying Power accountable for all the crimes. It also calls on them to refrain from providing any support that may contribute to the continuation of such crimes;
12. **Expresses** grave concern over the consequent deterioration of social and economic conditions in the territory of the State of Palestine due to the illegal practices of the Israeli occupation authority,

the continued aggression and blockade, and punitive measures, particularly in the Gaza Strip, and *commits* to work with the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to end all illegal practices and abide by its obligations, as an occupying Power, under international law and international humanitarian law.

13. **Calls upon** the international actors to engage in sponsoring a multilateral political course with a view to launching a credible peace process under international sponsorship aimed at achieving peace based on the two-state solution and ending the Israeli colonial occupation that began in 1967 as stipulated in the rules of international law and UN resolutions as well as the terms of reference of the peace process, the 2002 Arab peace initiative, and the principle of land for peace, which would promote calm and revive hope in reaching a peaceful solution that would allow the Palestinian people to live in freedom and dignity in their Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
14. **Expresses** support for the peace plan presented by President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine at the Security Council on 20/02/2018 calling for convening an international peace conference, which would result in a multilateral international mechanism under the UN umbrella to launch a credible political process according to a specific time frame and provide guarantees thereto, based on international legitimacy resolutions, peace process terms of reference, the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative and the principle of the two-state solution according to the borders of 4 June 1967. Appreciates, in this regard, the continued efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait in its position as Chair of the UN Security Council for the month of February, to hold a special session on Palestine, and to contribute to a meeting of informal consultations under the Arria Formula on the prospects for the Two-state Solution for Peace.
15. **Stresses** that the solution to the Palestinian issue is in the establishment of an independent Palestinian State that is geographically and demographically coherent, politically and economically viable, where security and peace prevail in a formula for justice and durable peace.
16. **Affirms** in this regard that normalization of relations with Israel, the occupying power, is dependent on its ending of its occupation of the State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its full halting of its colonial project therein.
17. **Demands** the Islamic Group in Geneva to support resolutions on Palestine at the UN Human Rights Council, and to actively participate in the debate under the item on the 'Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories', including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to counter any attempts by any State to undermine this item, and **calls on** Member States to vote for resolution on human rights in Palestine as approved by the OIC.
18. **Condemns** the full and unjustified bias of the US Congress in favor of the colonialist and racist policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and the crimes it commits, including the crime of ethnic cleansing, that encourages it to continue these crimes, deny the conventions signed, and challenge international legitimacy; **condemns** its resolutions against the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative; and **calls for** addressing this blind bias, including boycotting members of Congress who adopt this trend;
19. **Reaffirms** the sovereignty of the State of Palestine over all the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Al-Quds, as well as its airspace, territorial waters, and borders with neighboring countries, and countering any steps that may undermine it; and affirms in this regard

that the two-state solution based on the withdrawal of Israel for the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, is the only acceptable and realistic solution to end enmity.

20. **Reaffirms** its strong support for the efforts of the State of Palestine to mobilize international support for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, notably their rights to self-determination and the independence of their State with East Al-Quds as its capital; and in this regard **reiterates** its call on the Security Council to make a positive recommendation on application submitted by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations, and invites the states which have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so soon, especially OIC member states.
21. **Reaffirms** support for the State of Palestine's accession to international organizations, conventions and covenants, as an inherent right of the State of Palestine; and **thanks** the states which voted in favor of the request of the State of Palestine to join the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).
22. **Welcomes** the principled positions of states that support the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as stipulated by international law and resolutions.
23. **Reaffirms** the UN's constant responsibility towards the cause of Palestine until all its aspect are settled; **welcomes** the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the resolution on the "Status of Jerusalem", which was submitted by Turkey as the Term Chair of the OIC Summit and Yemen, as the Term Chair of the Arab League, at the 10th extraordinary emergency session of the UN General Assembly held on 21 December 2017; **Commends** the Support of the OIC and regrets the rejection of one member state of the said resolution; and **calls on** member states to endeavor to implement the provisions of the resolution and all other resolutions relating to the Palestinian cause; denounces the United States' use of the veto to prevent the adoption of a UN resolution in this regard at the UN Security Council.; expresses its condemnation of all the positions taken by international bodies against the draft United Nations resolution, including the position of member states; and **stresses** that such positions are inconsistent with the international law and consensus and requirements for achieving peace and that they involve these entities in the conflict as parties supportive of the illegal policies practiced by the occupation authorities.
24. **Expresses its condemnation** of all the positions taken by international bodies against the draft United Nations resolution, including the position of member states; and **stresses** that such positions are inconsistent with the international law and consensus and requirements for achieving peace and that they involve these entities in the conflict as parties supportive of the illegal policies practiced by the occupation authorities.
25. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of the Israeli illegal colonial campaign in all its manifestations, including the construction of colonies and the wall inside the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, and **stresses** that Israel's colonial project, including the annexation of Palestinian land, constitutes a flagrant breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to the Rome Statute, and a defiance of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of 9 /7/ 2004, undermines the contiguity of the territory of the State of Palestine and destroys the prospects for realization of the two-state solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, and the prospects of peace in the region;
26. **Stresses** that Israel, the occupying Power, is not qualified to take up positions in the UN and other international organizations; as it is an occupying Power that violates and disregards the international law, the international humanitarian law and international legitimacy resolutions; and

calls on Member States not to support any candidacy for Israel, the occupying Power, in the international fora, especially its plans to obtain a non-permanent seat at the UN Security Council whose resolutions Israel refuses to implement, the last of which is resolution no. 2334 (2016).

27. **Calls on** all States to abide by their responsibilities under the international law and to exclude Israeli settlements located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, from any funding, cooperation, grants or investment, and **calls upon** them to take all necessary steps to prohibit access of illegal settlement products to their markets, and to work to ensure that all states apply the United Nations Guiding Principles of the Human Rights Council on Business and Human Rights in relation to the territory of the occupied Palestinian State, including East Al-Quds;
28. **Calls on** Member States to take all possible measures, including legal actions, to deter any individual, institution or company, found to be involved in any colonial actions or activities, including those on the list of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which violate United Nations resolutions and international law in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
29. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks of the Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens and their properties, which have recently exacerbated and become more systematic and organized, under the protection of Israeli occupying forces; **calls for** punishing settlers for their crimes against Palestinian people and property; **calls on** Member States to work at all levels, including at the United Nations, in particular, the Security Council, to uphold its responsibilities through providing necessary protection for the Palestinian people and to hold the Israeli leaders and settlers accountable for their crimes;
30. **Reiterates** its appeal to Member States to designate Jewish settler movements as terrorist groups and organizations, which must be listed as such by countries and international organizations, and invites the General Secretary to prepare and circulate to Member States a list of these groups;
31. **Pays tribute** to Palestinian women for their central role in the fight against the Israeli occupation and the colonization system; condemns strongly all Israeli illegal practices and policies and continued systematic and large-scale violations against Palestinian women, including summary executions, arbitrary detention, torture, forced displacement and the other acts of violence they are subjected to, in violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law; and calls on member states and the international community to take necessary legal action and reach out to UN organizations and other justice mechanisms to provide international protection for Palestinian women and hold Israel, the occupying power, accountable for the crimes it perpetrates against Palestinian women, children and girls.
32. **Strongly condemns** Israel, the occupying power, for its continued policy of arbitrary detention and imprisonment of Palestinians including women, children and members of parliament, and the practice of solitary confinement in the Israeli military detention system, which violate international law, and calls on member states to work with the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by the its obligations under international law and to end imprisonment, detention and other practices against the Palestinian people.
33. **Denounces** the intention of Israel, the occupying power, to enact the death penalty against the Palestinian prisoners, and **calls on** all international parties to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to release all prisoners in Israeli jails.
34. **Expresses** its deep concern over what the Palestinian prisoners inside the Israeli occupation jails are enduring in terms of the violation of their internationally guaranteed rights, **calls upon** the OIC

Member States to make every effort in the defense of these prisoners and in the protection of their dignity and the ultimate achievement of their freedom, including the children, women, and elected deputies, in all the relevant international fora as well as at the bilateral and multilateral levels, **salutes** the steadfast resilience of the Palestinian and Arab prisoners; and **calls on** member states to implement the resolution on solidarity with the Palestinian prisoners adopted at the 39th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Djibouti in 2012..

- 35. Denounces Israel's** attempts to usurp Palestinian heritage and falsify the history of Palestinian religious sites, including Bilal bin Rabah Mosque in Bethlehem in the list of Israeli heritage; and **calls** in this regard, on Member States to defend these sites at UNESCO in particular, and to seek the implementation of its resolutions on Palestinian historical and heritage sites to prevent Israel from destruction of the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic cultural heritage;
- 36. Thanks** the states which voted for the recent UNESCO resolution to register the old town of the city of Hebron, including the blessed Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, on the list of endangered world heritage, as a historical Palestinian legacy.
- 37. Affirms** the responsibility of the international community for promoting and ensuring respect of international law and **calls** on all High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, to continue, in accordance with Article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on 9 June 2004 and the successive declarations of the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, to exert all efforts, individually and collectively, to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, is held accountable under the provisions of that Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, occupied by Israel since 1967;
- 38. Calls** upon the international community to increase its efforts towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on international law and relevant United Nations resolutions in this regard, including UN Security Council resolutions, 2334 (2016) 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002), and 1515 (2003), and the agreed principles, which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, and from all other occupied Arab territories occupied since 1967; to enable the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in an independent State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;
- 39. Stresses** the need to find a just and comprehensive solution to the issue of Palestinian refugees and guarantees their right of return in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions, including in particular UN General Assembly resolution 194 of 11 December 1948; **reaffirms** the United Nations' responsibility toward the issue of Palestinian refugees and the continuous role of United Nations Relief and Work Agency in the Near East (UNRWA) in this regard; **denounces** in this regard the US Administration's plan to freeze assistance provided to the UNRWA and **calls upon** Member States to provide the Agency with support in order to enable it to continue to render its essential services;
- 40. Welcomes** the outcomes of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference entitled "Preserving Dignity and Sharing Responsibility – Mobilizing Collective Action for UNRWA" held on 15 March 2018, in Rome, and convened by the foreign ministers of Jordan, Sweden and Egypt as co-chairs, where the participants expressed powerful political support for UNRWA, its mandate and its critical services to the Palestinian refugees, in addition, pledges by numerous participants were made as additional funding for UNRWA of approximately US\$ 100 million to help addressing the Agency's unprecedented funding shortfall, and to sustain its "vital" services.

41. **Strongly urges** the international community, regional and international financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations to urgently address the chronic funding shortfalls faced by UNRWA through increasing their contributions to the Agency and supporting UNRWA's necessary and valuable role in the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestinian refugees, until a just and lasting solution is found to their plight, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.
42. **Reiterates** the need for follow-up to ensure that Israeli credentials to the United Nations and to other international organizations do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Al-Quds;
43. **Underlines** commitment to the unity of the Palestinian decision and representation in the framework of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), **welcomes** the decisions of the Central Council of the PLO at its 28th session and **commends** the efforts of the Palestinian leadership in achieving national reconciliation; and underscores the need to respect the legitimate institutions of the State of Palestine;
44. **Expresses** deep concern over the situation of the Palestinian refugees in Syria and the violations, and reiterates the need to lend necessary support and assistance to alleviate their suffering; **Calls on** all parties to the conflict in Syria to stop assaults on Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, to evacuate the intruding armed people from Yarmouk camp, to lift the siege on the Yarmouk refugee camp, and abstain from dragging the Palestinian refugees into the running conflict there, and calls upon Member States to provide the needed support for their relief and protection;
45. **Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Forty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/45-PAL
ON
THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF PALESTINE AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC),

Based on the resolutions of the Islamic Summits, particularly the Extraordinary of the Islamic Summit on Al-Quds Al-Sharif held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 13 December 2017, affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause, which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict; and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine,

Recalling the OIC Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference and Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Foreign Minister hosted by the Republic of Turkey in Istanbul on 13 December 2017 in the wake of U.S. Administration's recognition of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the so-called capital of Israel, the occupying power, and transfer of the U.S. Embassy of Al-Quds,

Reaffirming the commitment to all provisions of the Final Communiqué and Resolution adopted at the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference and Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers respectively and Istanbul Declaration on "Freedom for Al-Quds",

Recalling also the OIC Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of Foreign Ministers, hosted by the Republic of Turkey in Istanbul on 1 August 2017 regarding Al-Haram Al-Sharif,

Paying tribute to the Al-Azhar International Conference in Support of Al-Quds (Cairo, 17-18 January 2018), and calling for the Conference's recommendations and declaration to be given effect, as well as for preserving the legal and historical status quo of Al-Quds and its holy sites, supporting its steadfast population in all forms, and endorsing the Conference's proposal to make 2018 a Year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling all relevant UN resolutions, particularly resolutions 242(1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476, and 478 (1980), and 1073 (1996); and the resolutions adopted by the 10th Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, namely resolution ES 2/10 dated 24 April 1997 and ES 3/10 dated 15 /7/1997, (on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Al-Quds and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory); especially the recent resolution no. A/RES/ES-10/19 on the "Status of Jerusalem" adopted under the item "United for Peace" and the UN Security Council resolution 2334 (2016).

Reaffirming all relevant international resolutions and UN Security Council resolutions, legal advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on. 9/7/ 2004 and the Conferences of the High Contracting

Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 on the applicability of the provisions of the Convention on the land of Palestine, and Al-Quds, and the protection of civilians in time of war,

Strongly condemning the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and the desecration of sacred places and enacting legislations to that effect;

Strongly denouncing the illegal measures and policies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif city. which are contrary to all international resolutions and laws, undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, including forced expulsion of Palestinian inhabitants, the building of settlements and wall to separate it from its Palestinian surrounding and the denial of Christian and Muslim worshipers' access to their places of worship, designed to Judaize the Holy City, change its historical landmarks, Arab and Islamic identity and demographic composition and considering all such measures as null and void,

Referring to the recommendations of the meeting of the Technical Committee in charge of examining the current situation of vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds on 13March 2010,

1. **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and extraordinary meetings, particularly the Extraordinary of the Islamic Summit on Al-Quds Al-Sharif held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 13 December 2017, including those of previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee;
2. **Stresses** the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and the full Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
3. **Condemns** the declaration of the President of the United States of America to recognize Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and the US intention to relocate its embassy to Al-Quds; and **considers** this a blatant attack on the historical, legal and natural rights of the Palestinian people, the pursuit of their legitimate aspirations for freedom and independence, the Muslim Ummah, and the rights of Christians and Muslims throughout the world, that deliberately undermines the efforts to achieve peace, promotes extremism and consecrates continuing racist and colonial actions of the Israeli occupation in the occupied Palestinian territory, which threatens international peace and security.
4. **Considers** that this dangerous declaration, which aims to change the legal status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is null and void, has no legal value and lacks any legitimacy, as being a serious violation of the international law, the signed agreements and the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy and the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council resolutions No. 252 (1968); 267 (1969); 465, 476, and 478 (1980); and 2334 (2016), and defiance of the international will and unanimity and should therefore be cancelled immediately.
5. **Holds** the US Administration fully liable for all the consequences of not retreating from this illegal declaration; and **regards** it as a declaration of the US Administration's withdrawal from the role it used to play in the past decades as sponsor of peace and as a reward to Israel, the occupying Power, for denying agreements and defying international legitimacy as well as an encouragement to continue its policy of colonialism, settlement, apartheid and the ethnic cleansing practiced in the occupied Palestinian territory;
6. **Condemns** the announcement made by the President of Guatemala of his intent to relocate the embassy of his country to Al-Quds, in violation of international law and particularly relevant UN resolutions, and **calls on** all states to counter such steps.

7. **Emphasizes** that achieving peace and security in the Middle East starts with the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the territory of the State of Palestine, foremost among which is the occupied city of Al Quds Al-Sharif, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in implementation of relevant international resolutions;
8. **Reaffirms** that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws and administrative measures on the City of Al -Quds are illegal and thus null and void, and have no legitimacy whatsoever, in line with United Nations resolutions; and **calls on** all states, institutions, organisations and companies, subject to liability, to abstain from dealing with these measures in any way;
9. **Demands** the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities under the UN Charter, to take necessary measures to stop all violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, particularly its colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially in Al-Quds , and to endeavor to expeditiously implement its latest resolution on No. 2334 (2016) in this regard; and calls on OIC member state currently represented at the UN Security Council to continue their efforts in this regard.
10. **Demands** the UN Security Council to follow up the implementation of resolution 2334 (2016) demanding that Israel immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory; and calls for intensifying efforts to compel Israel to cease the construction of settlements that undermine the chances for achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause.
11. **Cautions against** the Israeli occupations' continued aggressions against Islamic and Christian holy sites; particularly the continued incursions of occupation troops, Israeli settlers and officials into Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque; and **holds** Israel responsible for the consequences of the recently growing aggressions which are taking place under the watch and protection of the Israeli occupying forces;
12. **Affirms** non-recognition of any laws or decisions by the Israeli occupation to confiscate properties owned by citizens expelled by force from the City, demolish houses, deny Palestinians residence in the City, impose exorbitant taxes and to engage in collective punishment; **and stresses** that all these measures are illegal and constitute a blatant violation of Geneva Convention, International Law and International resolutions;
13. **Warns** Israel, the occupying Power, of the consequences of its persistence in provoking the sensitivities of Muslims around the world through the serious escalation of its policies and illegal steps to Judaize and divide Al-Aqsa holy Mosque, allowing Jews to pray therein fueling religious bias , and **considers** all these measures, laws and policies illegal, null and void;
14. **Reiterates** its caution against the continued destruction and occupation of Palestinian homes in the City by the Occupying Power, the exacerbation of this serious phenomenon in recent years, all the practices and attacks perpetrated by the hordes of settlers under the watchful eye of the occupation forces, and all other illegal colonial measures including the continued closures of Palestinian institutions, and **holds** Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for policies of systematic ethnic cleansing against Palestinians; and for endangering the foundations of Al Haram Al Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque through illegal excavations around and beneath them;
15. **Warns** that the Israeli colonial plans, designed to control the city of Al-Quds and Judaizing it and its continued endeavors to spark religious conflict in the region; **affirms** that Israel bears

the entire responsibility for the outcomes of these actions, and calls on the international community to stay away from all statements or attitudes that might promote these irresponsible schemes and trends, and to endeavor to counter such grave violations, which, if continued, will constitute a serious menace to the peace and security in the region and the world;

16. **Calls on** all states of the world, particularly the United States, and their legislative bodies, and all international institutions and bodies, to abide by international resolutions on Al-Quds City, which is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967; **also invites** them not to participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel's goals of consecrating its colonial occupation and annexation of the Holy City, including the transfer of their diplomatic missions to the city, and **to refrain** from taking any step that would include any form of implicit or explicit recognition of an illegal annexation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Al-Quds city.
17. **Demands** the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to rescind its illegal decision to annex the Eastern part of Al-Quds, and **recalls** the Islamic position calling for mobilizing all resources to counter this decision and to apply a political and economic boycott against States and international officials who sympathize with this resolution. Furthermore, it **calls on** them to respect all the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 and 478; and **calls on** all Member States to sever relations with any official or unofficial party that recognize Israel's annexation of the holy city;
18. **Condemns** all positions affecting the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territory, including official meetings with Israeli officials in the city of Al-Quds; **reiterates** that these positions contradict international law; and **demands** Member States to condemn such illegal positions, to protest to the Governments that conduct such meetings, and to take necessary measures to respond to them;
19. **Calls upon** the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to take the necessary steps in order to preserve and maintain the historical heritage of Al-Quds and its walls, including the cessation of all illegal Israeli acts of excavations and practices in the city as well as the latest construction work (concrete watchtowers) started in front of the Damascus Gate, and to seek the implementation the decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of Palestine, and to condemn Israel's refusal to allow the UNESCO proactive monitoring mission (exploratory) and UNESCO experts access to the Old City and its walls, and calls on Member States to support all decisions concerning the city of Jerusalem in the organization, particularly those of the Executive Council;
20. **Stresses** the need to continue work and coordination with international and regional organizations, especially UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee for implementing international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and in this context **requests** the General Secretariat to continue to organize, in coordination with the international and regional organizations concerned, international events on the preservation of the Islamic historical and cultural character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and means to counter the continued practices by the Israeli occupying forces to alter the historical, cultural, and religious landmarks and demographic composition of the Holy City;
21. **Affirms** its rejection of all illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, unilaterally or otherwise, which may alter the authenticity or jeopardize the integrity of Islamic and Christian sites, in accordance with the provisions relevant to the protection of cultural heritage included in the Hague Convention of 1954; and calls for the implementation of the relevant UNESCO's resolutions;

22. **Decides** to continue work at all levels with the international community in the UN Security Council to take effective measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by international law and the United Nations resolutions, in order to prevent it from effecting any alteration in the demographic composition and aspect of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to stop the building of and remove the Annexation Wall being built around the city; lift the siege off the City and put an end to the demolition of homes, expulsion of Palestinian citizens, and the process of ridding the City of its Palestinian citizens;
23. **Calls** once again on Member States and their funding institutions and funds to support Al Quds, in accordance with the Palestinian strategic plan for the development of the vital sectors in the city of Al Quds Al-Sharif, which sets out the priorities and urgent needs of the City, in this regard **expresses** gratitude to Members States that have contributed to the plan;
24. **Calls** upon all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from any kind of cooperation or coordination with Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the signing of agreements that would affect the political and legal status of the Holy City, and **calls** for rejecting Israel's accreditation to International Organizations, which includes any part of the Palestinian territories, particularly the Eastern part of Al-Quds;
25. **Reaffirms** resolution 216 (12/22) of the 22nd Session of the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA) held in the State of Kuwait on. 22-25 March 2015 on visiting Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which concludes that the Islamic ruling on visiting Al-Quds and the need to champion this cause and support the Palestinians, considering that Al-Quds Al-Sharif belongs to all Muslims, and preserving the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is part of Muslims' belief and responsibilities;
26. **Reiterates** the need to implement the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al Sharif and strengthening the steadfastness of its people; and **calls on** Member States to provide support to the Al-Quds Fund and the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency of the Al-Quds Committee to enable them to discharge their duties of implementing development projects, preserving the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of the City, boosting the resilience of its people in the face of continued Israeli attempts to Judaize the holy city.
27. **Thanks** the Islamic Conference Youth Forum for Dialogue and Cooperation for choosing the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the 2018 capital of Muslim Youth, and **invites** all participating states to emphasize the importance that those capable visit Al-Aqsa Mosque.
28. **Commends** the continuous efforts of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, in protecting Islamic holy sites in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in confronting the measures taken by the Israeli authorities to Judaize the holy city; **appreciates** the tangible role played by the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency established by the Al-Quds Committee through the developmental projects and activities accomplished for the inhabitants of the Holy City and support for their resilience, and **calls** on Member States to increase support for the Agency to enable it continue its work and implement the new Five Year Plan for the period 2014-2018;
29. **Commends** the efforts of the Custodian of The Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud in defending Islamic holy sites in the City of Al-Quds through generous and continuous support the institutions and peoples of the holy city;

30. **Also commends** the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in protecting the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and backing up its Palestinian Arab citizens' steadfastness on their territories in the face of Israeli violations and infractions aimed at disfiguring the Arabo-Islamo-Christian identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and at evicting its Palestinian inhabitants; welcomes in this respect the significant agreement signed between His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the custodian of the holy sites of Al-Quds and H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine in Amman on 31st March 2013, to defend Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Muslim and Christian holy sites in Al-Quds and to protect them legally by all possible means; commends the Jordanian role in patronizing and ensuring the protection and maintenance of the Muslim and Christian holy sites in Al-Quds within the framework of the historical Hashemite custodianship and guardianship over the Muslim and Christian holy sites in the city of Al-Quds as reaffirmed by the said agreement; reiterates thanks, appreciation and support to the intense efforts exerted by His Majesty King Abdullah II, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the framework of the Hashemite custodianship and guardianship over the Muslim and Christian holy sites in Al-Quds, which his Majesty assumes to end all Israeli gross violations and recurrent aggressions, and pays tribute to His Majesty for his efforts which have resulted in compelling the Israeli occupants to stop denying worshippers of all ages the right to perform their Friday prayers in the precincts of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque without any constraints, after having for many years past imposed an age-ceiling for the exercise of this rights. The conference reaffirms its rejection of all of Israel's attempts to detract from the Hashemite custodianship and guardianship and commends UNESCO's resolution which favours the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs' right to undertake the restoration work of Bab Al-Maghariba;
31. **Express** profound appreciation and gratitude to H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the president of the Republic of Turkey, the Chair of the Islamic Summit for his leadership and initiative in convening and chairing the Extraordinary Islamic Summit (Istanbul, 13 December 2017) on defending the historical and legal status of al-Quds al-Sharif". Further expresses sincere appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty Hashemite King Abdullah II of Jordan as the custodian of Holly Places in Al-Quds as well as H.E. Mahmoud Abbas, president of Palestine for their commendable support, cooperation and participation in the Extraordinary Islamic Summit.
32. **Calls on** the OIC Executive Committee and its Bureau and the Ministerial Contact Group on Al-Quds to hold an immediate meeting and develop a plan of action to protect the Palestinian cause and the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to communicate with the governments of the world countries and international organizations to inform them of the serious situation on the Palestinian territory, especially after the US Administration's recent declaration.
33. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/45-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Having discussed the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the oppressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept the Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution No. 3/30-POL of the 30th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Resolution No. 3/9-POL (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha; Resolutions No. 2/34-POL of the 34th Session of the ICFM held in Islamabad; the resolution adopted by the 35th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister in Kampala; resolution 3/36-POL adopted by the 36th Session of the Council Foreign Ministers; and Resolution No. 3/10-P (IS) and 3/11 (IS) of the 10th and 11th Islamic Summit Conferences held in Putrajaya (Malaysia) and Dakar (Senegal) respectively,

Recalling also UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) dated 17 December 1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the 62nd Session,

Noting that Israel, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the resolutions of the UN Security Council, in particular Resolution No. 497 (1981), which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan,

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the will of the international community and continuing to reaffirm annexation decisions which are considered null and void and illegal by the international community,

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that the building of settlements and the bringing of settlers to the Syrian Occupied Golan is a violation of this agreement and an undermining of the peace process,

Affirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force,

Condemning Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community in failing to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan, which it occupies since 1967, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly, as well as international law,

Expressing concern over Israel's undermining of the Peace Process launched in Madrid on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions No. 243 and No. 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula, and the risks resulting from Israel's renegeing on the commitments and obligations reached,

Reminding the world actors, including P-5, of their moral responsibility to exert their leverage, on Israel to accept the UN Security Council Resolution No.494 (1981) which rejects and nullifies Israel's annexation of Golan Heights.

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to undermine their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this steadfastness;
2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its failure to comply with UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter, relevant UN resolutions, and the OIC Charter and resolutions, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, dated 12 August 1949, the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the rules of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force;
3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition, and institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices, particularly confiscating lands; appropriating water resources; building and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto; exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them; imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population; and prohibiting their exportation, **it condemns**, in particular, the recent permission of the Israeli occupation forces to the so-called "Settlers Council in the Golan" to invite Israeli settlers to settle in the occupied Syrian Golan with financial facilities under the slogan "Come to Golan";
4. **Strongly condemns also** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies;
5. **Condemns** the repeated Israeli threats against Syria aimed at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region;
6. **Strongly condemns** Israel's hostile breach of Syrian airspace on 6 July 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. It **commends** the balanced Syrian position *vis-à-vis* Israel's escalationist policies designed to undermine the

genuine and comprehensive peace process in the region. It holds Israel responsible for this blatant breach of Syrian sovereignty and **expresses** its solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic;

7. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region;
8. **Reaffirms** the need to compel Israel to comply forthwith with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on war prisoners, dated 12 August 1949, and to apply them to the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan, who have been held for over 20 years now in Israeli occupation prisons in inhuman conditions that have led to the deterioration of their physical and psychological health and put their lives at risk, in a blatant contravention of all international and humanitarian conventions;
9. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Golan;
10. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to begin demarcating that line;
11. **Also demands** Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid, consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions No. 243 and No. 338 and the "land-for-peace" formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far;
12. **Demands** a new all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological, or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy;
13. **Urges** the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for the total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to start to demarcate this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
14. **Declares** its support for Syria's firm position in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
15. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/45-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Welcoming the announcement by Republic of Lebanon that parliamentary elections would be held in May 2018 on the basis of proportional representation.

Decides the following:

1. **Reiterates** total solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support to Lebanon and its Government in order to preserve Lebanon's national unity, security, stability and sovereignty over all its territory; **reaffirms** the right of the Lebanese to liberate and recover Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar, as well as their right to resist any aggression by all legitimate means available; and **emphasizes** the importance of and need to draw a distinction between terrorism and the legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation; a right recognized by international covenants and the principles of international law, and not to consider resistance a terrorist act.
2. **Supports** the Lebanese position demanding the international community to implement the UN Security Council's Resolution 1701(2006) based on resolutions 425(1978) and 426 (1978) by putting an end to Israel's ongoing violations and continuous threats to Lebanon, its civil installations and infrastructures.
3. **Reaffirms** support to the outcomes of the consecutive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, and **Welcomes** the efforts of the international community to promote stability in Lebanon at its meeting held on 8/12/2017, and the ongoing preparations for holding conferences to support the Lebanese economy and army in Paris and Rome.
4. **Commends** the patriotic role performed by the Lebanese Army and security forces in preserving stability and civil peace; **supports** the efforts exerted to establish the sovereignty of the Lebanese State to the internationally-recognized borders; **salutes** the martyrs and the wounded and **commends** the sacrifices of the Lebanese army in combating terrorism and countering terrorist and takfirist organizations, especially those listed in Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014) and subsequent relevant resolutions and **commends** the victories of the Lebanese army over them, the most recent one being the victory achieved during the "*Fajr Al-Jorud*" operation and the high efficiency which led to this victory, thus sparing Lebanon the evil and barbarism of these organizations that pose a looming threat to the security and stability of most world countries and to noble international religious and human principles and values; **condemns** the heinous aggression you which the army was subjected in many Lebanese regions; **welcomes** the aids extended by sisterly and friendly states to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; **urges** all States to reinforce the capacities of the Lebanese army and enable it to perform its duties as a pillar that guarantees security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon;

5. **Condemns** all criminal acts, armed moves and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese regions and claimed the lives of many innocent civilians; **rejects** all attempts to sow dissension, undermine the foundations of coexistence, civil peace, national unity, security and stability; **stresses** the need to fight extremism, intolerance, accusation of apostasy (*takfeer*) and intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon, and to fully cooperate and coordinate to counter and combat terrorism and dry up its sources of financing, cooperate on sharing information and expertise, capacity-building, holding accountable the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity, and the instigators of violence and vandalism which jeopardize peace and security, imposing stricter sanctions on them, and taking preemptive measures in this regard.

6. **Supports** Lebanon's steadfastness and resistance against the continued Israeli aggression, particularly the July 2006 aggression; **prays for** the souls of Lebanese martyrs; **regards** the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the Israeli aggression as a safeguard for Lebanon's future, its security and its stability; qualify Israeli crimes as war crimes requiring the prosecution of their perpetrators and holding Israel fully accountable for its aggression and forcing it to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and Lebanese citizens; **welcomes** the UNGA resolutions on the "Oil slick on Lebanese shores", the most recent of which is resolution 72/209 adopted at the General Assembly's 72nd session on 20 December 2017 which provides for Israel's payment of financial compensation for the damage sustained by Lebanon because of Israel's bombardment of Jiyeh Power Plant in the July 2006 war.

7. **Condemns** Israel's breaches of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, including:
 - Israel measures on the ground to construct a concrete wall of separation on the western and eastern sectors of the Lebanese's borders with occupied Palestine, not only all along the Blue line, which Lebanon does not recognize as final boundaries but rather only a "withdrawal line", but also in the surrounding Lebanese areas, constituting thus a blatant aggression against Lebanese territories and sovereignty and a violation of Security Council resolution no 170, and a provocation aimed at altering landmarks and imposing a new reality, consequently threatening stability in southern Lebanon leading to dire consequences.
 - Israeli infiltration of Lebanese society through spies and spying networks and assassination attempts on the Lebanese territories.
 - Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and economic rights in its regional waters, its exclusive economic zone and its oil and gas resources available in its sea area, exceeding 11000 breaches over the last eleven years.
 - The all out electronic war waged by Israel on the Republic of Lebanon by a remarkable increase in the number of towers, dishes and monitoring, spying and control equipment used for piracy and espionage on all Lebanese communication and information networks.
 - Israel's refusal to provide full and correct information and maps of the sites of all unexploded munitions, including their quantity and the type of cluster bombs thrown by Israel arbitrarily on populated civil areas during its aggression of summer 2006.

8. **The CFM affirms:**
 - The need to preserve the unique and multilateralism feature of Lebanon based on equity between Muslims and Christians, religious coexistence and dialogue, tolerance,

acceptance of the other and condemnation of their blatant civilizational opposite represented by exclusionist terrorist organizations and the crimes they commit against humanity, which replicate Israel's exclusionist policies based on the Jewish nature of the State, as well as its aggressive practices against Muslims and Christians.

- Welcoming the initiative launched by Lebanon's President Michel Aoun at the 72nd UNGA session, calling for supporting Lebanon to host a permanent UN center for dialogue among civilizations and faiths
- Support for the Lebanese constitutional institutions in promoting Lebanon's visibility at the Arab and international levels and disseminate its civilizational message and cultural diversity, particularly in facing Israel, preserving minorities as basic original components in the social fabric of the region, and the need to safeguard their rights, prevent their targeting by terrorist groups and describing crimes against these minorities as crimes against humanity.
- **Support** for the Lebanese constitutional institutions' position mandated by provisions of the Constitution as to the rejection of settlement and to uphold the right of return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland; **commends** the unequivocal and firm position of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the host countries, especially in Lebanon; and **stresses** the need for States and international organizations to fully assume their responsibilities and contribute permanently and steadily in financing UNRWA, complete financing for the reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Refugee Camp, honour their financial obligations vis-à-vis the Lebanese State Treasury (electricity consumption and infrastructure) and settle the amounts due to the owners of private property on which makeshift camps over the Lebanese territories were built.
- The Lebanese Government's keen respect for the international legitimacy resolutions and determination to unveil the truth behind the assassination of martyr prime minister Rafik Hariri and his companions, without politicizing or retaliation, and in such a manner as to not adversely impact the stability, unity and civil peace of Lebanon.
- **Support** for the Lebanese Government's efforts in pursuing the issue of the forced disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr and his two companions Sheikh Mohammad Ya'qub and journalist Abbas Badruddine, to liberate them and hold the officials of the former Libyan regime accountable in order to put an end to this crime.

9. The CFM welcomes:

- His Excellency the President of the Republic's oath of office affirming the Lebanese people's united stance and attachment to its civil peace, which keeps the country away from the flames raging around in the region, and the adoption by Lebanon of an independent foreign policy based on Lebanon's higher interest and the respect for international law, and the provisions of Baabda Document 2017 (22/6/2017).
- The efforts exerted by the Government and people of Lebanon as regards the issue of Syrian refugees who came to Lebanon in order to host them despite its limited potentials; and **emphasizes** the need to stand by and support Lebanon in this regard, to share the burden and numbers with it, halt the increasing burdens and numbers of the refugees; insist that their stay be temporary amid Lebanon's refusal of all forms of integration or assimilation into the host countries and its determination that this matter be at the fore of proposals and solutions to the Syrian crisis, given the threat this situation poses on Lebanon's entity and existence; **endeavors** by all possible means to

ensure their safe return to their country as soon as possible as the only sustainable solution for the Syrian refugees in Lebanon; **commends** the Lebanese Government's dedicated attempts to reduce the number of Syrian refugees on Lebanese territories, to guarantee the security of the Lebanese and the Syrians and alleviate the burden on the people and economy of Lebanon as the country is on the verge of a social, economic and security explosion that threatens its existence.

- The Lebanese Government's efforts aimed at establishing macroeconomic stability and preserving monetary stability, along with its commitment to immediately address the enduring problems faced by all Lebanese.
- The vision of the Lebanese government linking economic growth to improvement and expansion of the social, health-related and educational safety network.
- The Lebanese Government's vision linking achievement of economic development and improvement and strengthening of the network for community, health and education safety and protection for all Lebanese.
- the Lebanese Government initiated measures for the launch of oil exploration and extraction licensing, Lebanon exercise of its sovereign right to invest its natural resources , rejecting the Israeli threats against Lebanon by attempting to prevent it from exercising its sovereignty over its regional waters and claiming that sector 9 of its regional waters belong to Israel which runs counter to the reality established by Lebanon though documents it deposited at the relevant international reference institutions, which prove that the said sector constitutes an integral part of the Lebanon' regional waters.
- The Lebanese Government's efforts to consolidate the rule of law and institutions, through the development of an overall national strategy to fight corruption, strengthen the independence of the judiciary; activate the role of oversight institutions, and through commitment to promoting women's role in political and public life.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/45-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-45/2018/PAL/SG-REP),

Referring to the resolutions of Islamic conferences,

Having considered the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace, and their failure to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy and signed agreements, seeking to consecrate its colonization of the occupied Palestinian territory;

Considering the US Administration's announcement to relocate its embassy to AL-Quds a violation of international legitimacy resolutions and isolates the USA from playing a role in the peace process;

Cognizant of the international community's attempts to peacefully and justly resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

- 1. Reaffirms** its unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people to realize their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of its independent state of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;
- 2. Reaffirms** its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and **emphasizes** that the peace process is an indivisible task based on Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan, to the line of 4 June 1976, and from the occupied Lebanese territory to the internationally recognized borders, consistent with relevant international resolutions, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 243, No. 338, and No. 435, the principle of "land-for-peace", and the Madrid Terms of Reference, as well as enabling the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights, including the right of return to their homes and properties in line with UNGA resolution 194, and to establish their independent State on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;
- 3. Reiterates** its adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative to resolve the issue of Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict, adopted by the 14th Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28 March 2002, and expresses its support of the resolutions of the 28th Arab Summit Conference thereon.
- 4. Emphasizes** the importance of role of the UNSC to advance peace efforts in the region **and calls on** it to follow up the implementation of its resolution 2334 (2016) which provides for not recognizing any changes to the 4 J/6/1967 lines, including with regard to Al-Quds Al-Sharif and countering continued Israeli intransigence . In this regard, it **calls on** Member States to continue its efforts in cooperation with the international community to implement the resolution, and **stresses**

the central role of the UNSC in the peace process and in implementing its relevant resolutions to end the colonial occupation of the territory of Palestine.

5. **Requests** the international community, in particular the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities in preserving international peace and security and take all possible effective measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to strictly abide by its commitments under international law, including international humanitarian law.
6. **Rejects** the decision of the US Administration on 6 December 2017 to recognize occupied Al Quds as the so-called capital of Israel, the occupying power, and its decision to relocate its Embassy to Al Quds, and regards it as a declaration of the US Administration's withdrawal from the role it played in the past decades as sponsor of peace and as a reward to Israel, the occupying Power, for denying agreements and defying international legitimacy as well as an encouragement to continue its policy of colonialism, settlement, apartheid and the ethnic cleansing practiced in the occupied Palestinian territory;
7. **Ask** member states to coordinate efforts to discourage countries who tend to follow suit of the US Administration on al-Quds al-Sharif.
8. **Call on** Member States to take preemptive measures in case Israel, the occupying power, tries to create new *fait accompli* in the region.
9. **Welcomes** international and regional efforts, in coordination with Member States and with concerned States, to end the Israeli occupation of the land of the State of Palestine, and **calls on** all states, including the States sponsoring the peace process, to take necessary action to ensure the commitment by Israel, the occupying Power, to stop its project of colonization of the territory of the State of Palestine, including by taking the necessary measures to counter the construction and expansion of settlements and to boycott them;
10. **Activate** OIC representations and Ambassadors in New York, Geneva, Brussels and other countries to mobilize multiple power forum/Group to spearhead the peace process.
11. **Empower** the Palestinian internally and internationally in the international organizations to make their voice bolder.
12. **Invites** all states to create a positive atmosphere that contributes to the promotion and protection of the chances of peace through establishing political and legal realities to protect the two-state solution, including the recognition of the State of Palestine, supporting the consecration of its position internationally and refrain from recognizing the occupation's illegal measures.
13. **Call upon** the international actors to engage in sponsoring a multilateral political course with a view to launching a credible peace process under international sponsorship aimed at achieving peace based on the two-state solution and ending the Israeli colonial occupation that began in 1967 as stipulated in the rules of international law and UN resolutions as well as the terms of reference of the peace process, the 2002 Arab peace initiative, and the principle of land for peace, which would promote calm and revive hope in reaching a peaceful solution that would allow the Palestinian people to live in freedom and dignity in their Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital
14. **Reiterates** the Islamic stand rejecting partial solutions, Israeli illegitimate measures and the policy of imposing a *fait accompli*, which undermine chances of reaching just and comprehensive peace. It **demand**s all States and international organizations not to recognize or approve of them, including entertaining any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights;

15. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli Government's illegal policies and practices, including its continued aggressions, colonial practices, collective punishment and oppression that seeks to deepen the occupation and prolong the suffering of the Palestinian people, which is incompatible with the rules of international law, the references and fundamentals of the peace process, and undermines peace prospects and attempts to revive the peace process;
16. **Welcomes** the State of Palestine accession to international treaties, encourages and supports all further steps towards reinforcing the legal personality of the State of Palestine at the international level and the legal tools of protection for the Palestinian people; and **Calls** on all Member States to adopt and support the endeavor of the State of Palestine to join international treaties and organizations;
17. **Calls** on Member States that have established relations with Israel, the occupying Power, and those that have commenced steps towards relations with Israel under the peace process to sever those relations, including closing missions and offices, cutting economic relations and stopping all forms of normalization with it until it strictly and sincerely implements the United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region;
18. **Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/45-CFM-PAL
ON
FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and from its resolutions calling for the support of the Palestinian people,

Condemning the settlement policies, the confiscation of lands properties, the continuation of the policy of collective punishment perpetrated by Israel against Palestinian citizen in occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, its blockade of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and violation of holy places and Islamic and Christian values,

Lauding the resolutions of the emergency Arab Summit in Cairo in October 2000 to set up a mechanism for supporting the Palestinian people, preserving the identity of Al-Quds and enhancing the capabilities of the Palestinian economy, and the resolutions of the Algerian Summit in 2005, the Khartoum Summit in 2006 and the Riyadh Summit in 2007 and the Sirte on expanding the resource bases of Al-Quds Fund and Al-Aqsa Fund and inviting OIC Member States to join the Funds,

Commending the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to reclaim their well-established national rights, and resolving to support them through all possible ways and means to enable them overcome their travail and achieve their full objectives,

1. **Condemns** the punitive measures imposed by Israeli occupation authorities, including the economic barriers against the occupied Palestinian territory, which causes suffering to Palestinian citizens, and the deterioration of living conditions and human security; and **reminds** Member States to implement the Baku declarations adopted on 11 June 2013 and the subsequent resolutions of Islamic Summits, and invites them to disburse early pledges to the Palestinian strategic plan for the development of the vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds Al Sharif, which sets out the priorities and emergency requirements of the City, in this regard **expresses** gratitude to members that have contributed to the plan, particularly in light of the grave situations in East Al-Quds, and **calls on** Member states to abide by the commitments made in of Sharm El Sheikh Conference in Cairo on the reconstruction of Gaza;
2. **Invites** Member States to implement the resolution adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference to support and expand the programme for the economic empowerment of the Palestinian people in the territory of the State of Palestine and the city of Al Quds, launched by Al-Aqsa Fund and managed by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and **calls on** Member States to mobilize additional resources to the programme through voluntary contributions by governments, the private sector, individuals and institutions, which would support and strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land;

3. **Invites** Member States that are yet to join Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa funds to do so and to provide economic support to boost the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, support the economic and social development programmes in Palestinian, and provide assistance to a self-sustaining national economy and support its national institutions;
4. **Calls upon** the Member States to consider whether more can be done collectively to provide sufficient, sustainable and predictable financial support to the UNWRA's core programmes, especially after the US decision to freeze its assistance to the Agency.
5. **Calls on** Member States to provide support and legal expertise to pursue any individual, institution or company, found to be implicated in any colonial acts or activities, including those to be mentioned on the list of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and those involved in violation of United Nations resolutions and international law within the occupied territory of the State of Palestine territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially those engaged in settlement and expansionist annexation wall activities, and other activities that violate the rights of the Palestinian people;
6. **Mandates** the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank to arrange for urgent consultation to set-up the necessary mechanisms to mobilize resources from Members States;
7. **Calls upon** the General Secretariat and OIC institutions along with the member states to support and assist in devising a mechanism so as to allow eligible and relevant Palestinian business persons and entrepreneurs to invest in OIC member states to generate gains for dedicated use as humanitarian and economic development assistance for the Palestinian people and refugees.
8. **Calls on** the General Secretariat to convene an international conference for the OIC States capitals and the province of Al-Quds, in implementation of para 5 of Resolution No.6/43-PAL relevant to the mechanisms for financial support to the Palestinian people with a view to offer assistance to the city of Al-Quds through practical steps in all areas as a reflection of the importance of the city and its standing for the Islamic world, and as an extension of the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution 7/45-PAL

on the preliminary study prepared by the Islamic Development Bank on “The Developmental Waqf in Support for the Palestinian Refugees”

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha’ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

Pursuant to its resolutions calling for support to the Palestinian people;

Recalling resolution 44/1, in particular paragraph 31, reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects;

Taking note of the proposal for the establishment of a fund in support of the Palestine refugees, with UNRWA designated as the implementing partner, as a means of enhancing the collective support of Member States for the Palestine refugees at this critical time;

Expressing appreciation for the study submitted by the Islamic Development Bank on 13 March 2018, entitled “Preliminary Study on a Developmental Waqf Fund to Support the Palestinian Refugees”, and considering the proposals presented therein pursuant to resolution 44/1 and the objective of enhancing and promoting joint support from the Islamic countries for the Palestine refugees;

Expressing grave concern, in this 70th year since the onset of the tragic Palestinian *Nakba*, over the protracted injustice and the further deterioration of the dire political, humanitarian and socio-economic situation being endured by the Palestinian people, particularly the Palestine refugees and the rising fragility, needs and vulnerability of the refugee community throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory on the one hand, and in the region in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, on the other;

Considering also the severe and growing financial crisis that continues to be faced by UNRWA and the risks posed to the vital humanitarian, developmental and protection assistance it provides;

Recognizing the indispensable role of UNRWA in providing assistance to the Palestine refugee community for nearly seven decades since its establishment by the United Nations General Assembly by resolution 301 (IV) in 1949, as well as its contribution to the refugees’ dignified resistance and steadfastness;

Stressing the need to mobilize more sufficient, sustained and predictable funding for the Agency to ensure its continuity and capacity to implement its mandate, pending a just solution for the plight of the Palestine refugees in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (II);

Responding to the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the General Assembly on the international community to support UNRWA and assume its responsibilities towards the Palestine refugees, who constitute the largest refugee population in the world and whose cause stands as the most protracted refugee crisis,

Bearing in mind the dedication of this 45th Session as the “*Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development*”,

Reaffirming its longstanding and unwavering support and solidarity to the Palestinian people and the just cause of Palestine,

1. **Takes note of** the IDB Study’s conclusions on supporting the Palestinian refugees and ensuring the UNRWA’s continued implementation of its operation and advancement of its mandate;
2. **Decides** to establish an open-ended inter-governmental Committee of Experts from Member States, with the participation of the IDB, to consider the IDB study and submit its recommendations to the CFM in its upcoming meeting.
3. **Appreciates** the generous contributions made by all Member States in support of the UNRWA, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Kuwait, and the State of Qatar.
4. **Reiterates** its call on the international community, regional and international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations to urgently address the chronic funding shortfalls experienced by the UNRWA by increasing their contributions to the Agency and supporting its necessary and valuable role in improving the standard of living of the Palestinian refugees and their protection and in support of their human development programs, until the achievement of a just and lasting solution to their plight in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.
