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RESOLUTIONS

ON

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

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INDEX

S L . NO.	SUBJECT	PAGE NO.
1.	Resolution No. 1/43-PAL on the Cause of Palestine	2
2.	Resolution No. 2/43-PAL on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif	9
3.	Resolution No.3/43-PAL on the Occupied Syrian Golan	15
4.	Resolution No.4/43-PAL on Solidarity with Lebanon	19
5.	Resolution No.5/43-PAL on the Current Situation of the Peace Process in the Middle East	23
6.	Resolution No.6/43-PAL on Financial Support Mechanisms for the Palestinian People	26

RESOLUTION NO. 1/43-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE

The Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Education and Enlightenment: Path to Peace and Creativity), held in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, on 17-18 Muharram 1438 H. (corresponding to 18-19 October 2016);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-43/2016/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 and by OIC Council of Foreign Minister (CFM) on the Cause of Palestine, the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict,

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, on the illegal Israeli practices in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling also the Advisory Opinion rendered on 9 July 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 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 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 Jerusalem, 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,

Supporting the decision of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), at its meeting on 4 May 2016, to limit political, economic and security relations with Israel, the occupying power, owing to its disavowal of signed international conventions and undermining of the option of a two-state solution,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004 on the Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, affirming the need to preserve the

territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of the entire Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, 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,

Reiterating that the illegal and colonial policies and practices of Israel and its expansionist plans in the occupied State of Palestine, endanger and threaten international peace and security and threaten the prospects for attaining a peaceful solution to the conflict,

Condemning the repeated barbaric Israeli attacks on and ongoing siege of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip; and calling on the international community 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 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 East Jerusalem, which constitute, under the international law, a breach, war crime, and a major obstacle to peace,

Deploring the continued illegal detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children and women and elected members of Palestine Legislative Council, by Israel, the occupying Power, and expressing grave concern about the inhumane conditions faced by Palestinian prisoners in detention centers and the continued torture and denial of adequate health care,

Expressing Concern about continued attempts by some States to cancel Item VII of the United Nations Human Rights Council's agenda on the 'Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories', including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and reiterating that this item is commensurate with the scope of work of the Council, the unique nature of the prolonged Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine, and the continued Israeli violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law,

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 Jerusalem and the need to defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy places;

2. **Warns** of all measures taken by Israel, the occupying power, its colonial practices and activities, and other illegal measures 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; **holds** Israel responsible for the consequences of these growing practices taking place under the nose and protection of the Israeli occupation forces.
3. **Emphasizes** that the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al-Sharif is the primary cause that merits 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.
4. **Condemns** Israel's systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, including violations resulting from the use of force and military operations, which lead to the death and injury of Palestinian citizens, including children and women, non-violent peaceful protesters, the use of collective punishment, confiscation of Palestinian land, the wall, and the destruction of property.
5. **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.
6. **Welcomes** the holding of the international meeting in Paris on 3 June 2016, **commends** France's efforts and support all other efforts aimed to relaunch a credible political process and mobilize the international community's support within the framework of establishing a new collective international process to end the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine since 1976, within a specific and binding timeframe and under the internationally recognized parameters, including the Arab Peace Initiative, and implementation monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
7. **Affirms** that the Quartet's report issued on 1 Jul 2016 did not address the core of the conflict and the causes of its continuation, namely the persistent Israeli colonial occupation of the territory of the State of Palestine and its consolidation through the illegal practices of the occupation authorities, thereby undermining the opportunities to achieve peace. All other issues included in the report are a marginal mention of the practices of the Israeli occupation. It **stresses** in this regard that the solution lies in adhering to the terms of reference of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions, and the international law, in building on them to resolve the conflict instead of managing it, and in supporting the

convening of an international peace conference consistent with the French initiative with a view to ending the Israeli occupation within a specified time frame and according to an international multilateral mechanism to follow implementation.

8. **Calls upon** the Islamic Group in Geneva to continue working closely with all Member States to ensure wide participation in the discussion of Item VII in the Human Rights Council related to the ‘Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories’, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to counter any attempts by any State to cancel this item from the agenda of the Human Rights Council, and reiterates the obligation of Member States in international votes.
9. **Reaffirms** the sovereignty of the State of Palestine over all the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as its airspace, territorial waters, and borders with neighboring countries.
10. **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 Jerusalem 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.
11. **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 **supports** the request of the State of Palestine to join the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol).
12. Welcomes the State of Palestine’s joining of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and a number of international organisations and conventions which would hold Israel accountable for its crimes and protect the Palestinian people, their land and private and public property; and denounces all punitive measures taken by Israel, the occupying authority, or by any other State following this legitimate step, and invites the Prosecutor of the ICC to proceed ahead with an investigation into the Palestinian situation.
13. **Commends** the efforts of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to mark the year 2017 as “the international day to end the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem”, and **invites** Member States and the General Secretariat to work towards the adoption of this initiative by the United Nations.
14. **Deplores** the failure of the UN Security Council to uphold its responsibility, consistent with the UN Charter, to maintain international peace and security; stresses the need to continue efforts for the Council to uphold its responsibilities; invites the UNSC Member States, including OIC members, to support these efforts.

15. **Welcomes** the principled position of the Kingdom of Sweden which recognized the State of Palestine and the recommendations approved by the European Parliament and a number of national Parliaments in Europe to support recognition of the State of Palestine, and **calls on** EU Member States to follow the example of the Government of Sweden and recognize the State of Palestine.
16. **Strongly Condemns** the continued illegal blockade imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian People, and **calls on** the international community to compel Israel, the occupying authority, to lift its unjust blockade on Gaza and ensure free movement of goods and persons to and from the Gaza Strip; and to allow the UN personnel and the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories Occupied since 1967 to perform their missions under international norms.
17. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of the Israeli illegal colonial campaign in all its manifestations, including the construction of the wall and settlements, in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, and stresses that the construction of settlements and expansionist (annexation) wall constitutes a flagrant breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to the Rome Statute, and in total disregard of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of 9 July 2004 and UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004, undermines the contiguity, unity and viability 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.
18. **Expresses** astonishment and dismay at electing Israel, the occupying authority, chair of the United Nations Legal Committee (Sixth Committee), being an occupying State that violates and does not respect international law and international legitimacy resolutions; and **calls on** Member States not to support any Israeli candidature in international fora.
19. **Calls on** all States, including the European Union, to abide by their responsibilities under the international law and to exclude Israeli settlements located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, 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 on Business and Human Rights in relation to the territory of the occupied Palestinian State, including East Jerusalem.
20. **Calls on** Member States to take all possible measures to deter any individual, institution or company, including those on the list of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, involved in violation of United Nations resolutions and international law in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine, in particular those involved in settlement and annexation wall activities, prison construction and oversight, checkpoints related enterprise and any other activities that violates the rights of the Palestinian people.

21. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks of the armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens and 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.
22. **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.
23. **Strongly condemns** Israel's continued imprisonment and detention of thousands 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 its obligations under international law and to end illegal imprisonment, detention and other illegal practices against the Palestinian people.
24. **Calls on** Member States to exert all efforts to ensure the release of all Palestinian and Arab prisoners and their treatment in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law; and in this regard **expresses** support for the International Campaign for the freedom of Marwan Barghouti and all Palestinian prisoners, and calls on all member states to endorse the Robben Island Declaration, the founding text of this campaign.
25. **Denounces Israel's** attempts to usurp Palestinian heritage and falsify the history and facts of Palestinian religious sites, including the decision to include the Ibrahimi Mosque in al-Khalil and Bilal bin Rabah Mosque in Bethlehem in the list of Israeli heritage; and **calls** in this regard, on Member States to defend these sites and follow up the implementation of resolutions of the Executive Council of UNESCO on Palestinian historical and heritage sites to prevent Israel from destruction of the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic cultural heritage.
26. **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 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, abide by the provisions of that Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967.

27. **Reaffirm** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects.
28. **Calls upon** the international community, including the Security Council, to take effective measures to compel Israel to implement the relevant resolutions on the cause of Palestine, to abide by the international unanimity and adopt serious steps to end the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that began in 1967, and thus realizing the two-State solution, based on relevant United Nations resolutions and the terms of reference and principles of the Middle East peace process and the Arab Peace Initiative;
29. **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 243 (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 Jerusalem, 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
30. **Stresses** the need to find a just solution to the plight 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; and **calls upon** Member States to provide the Agency with generous support in order to cover its budget and enable it to continue to render its essential services; and calls on the states of the world to honor their financial commitments to the UNRWA, including their pledges made at the International Conference on the Reconstruction of Gaza held in Cairo on 12 October 2014 upon invitation from Norway and Egypt.
31. **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 Jerusalem.
32. **Calls for** commitment to the unity of the Palestinian decision and representation in the framework of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), and for respect of Palestinian national legitimacy under the leadership of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas; **commends** his efforts in achieving national reconciliation; and underscores the need to respect the legitimate institutions of the State of Palestine.
33. **Welcomes** the formation of the Palestinian National Unity Government on 2 June 2014, consistent with the Palestinian national reconciliation agreement signed in Gaza on 23 April 2014, **expresses** full support for this Government, and calls for complementing the

reconciliation efforts sponsored by the Arab Republic of Egypt over the past years, and in implementation of the Cairo and Makkah agreements and the Doha Declaration.

34. **Expresses** deep concern over the situation of the Palestinian refugees in Syria and the violations meted on their lives and property, 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.
35. **Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Forty Fourth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/43-PAL
ON
THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Education and Enlightenment: Path to Peace and Creativity), held in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, on 17-18 Muharram 1438 H. (corresponding to 18-19 October 2016);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-43/2016/PAL/SG-REP),

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

Based on the Islamic resolutions 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 all relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 243 (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 July 1997, (on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory);

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;

Reaffirming all relevant international resolutions, all the resolutions of the UN Security Council resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on 9 July 2004 and the conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the applicability of the Convention to the State of Palestine and Al-Quds and the protection of Civilian persons in Time of War.

Strongly denouncing the illegal measures and practices in East Jerusalem, which are contrary to all international resolutions and laws, undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, including forced expulsion of Palestinian inhabitants and the alteration of the City's historical and civilisational landmarks, 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 Judaise the Holy City, change its historical landmarks, Arab and Islamic identity and demographic composition.

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 13 March 2010,

1. **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, 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. **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.
4. **Invites** the Ministerial Contact Group on Palestine and Al Quds to report on the outcome of its visits.
5. **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.
6. **Urges** the Security Council to address the question of illegal Israeli settlements undermining the two-state solution in order to enthrone peace and provide international protection to the Palestinian people; and **calls on** OIC Member States currently sitting in the Security Council to continue their efforts in this regard.
7. **Warns** of the Israeli occupations' continued aggressions against Islamic and Christian holy sites; particularly the continued incursions of Israeli settlers and officials into the 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.
8. **Affirms** non-recognition of any laws or decisions by the Israeli occupation to confiscate properties owned by Jerusalemites who were expelled from the City; and stresses that all these measures are illegal and constitute a blatant violation of Geneva Convention, International Law and International legitimacy resolutions.

9. **Warns** Israel, the occupying Power, of the consequences of its continuous provocation of the sensitivities of Muslims around the world through the serious escalation of its policies and illegal steps to Judaize and divide the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, allowing Jews to pray therein, and considers all these measures, laws and policies illegal, null and void.

10. **Cautions** that Israeli colonial schemes to control and Judaize the City of Al Quds would lead to an outbreak of religious conflict in the region for which Israeli bears full responsibility, and calls on the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately stop these serious violations which –if they persist- will pose a serious threat to peace and security in the region and the world.
11. **Requests** that the international community assumes its responsibility by acting responsibly and effectively to compel Israel, the occupying power, to rescind its illegal decision to annex East Jerusalem; recalls the Islamic position calling for mobilizing all resources to counter this decision and a political and economic boycott of States that approve of this decision; **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.
12. **Calls upon** the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to take the necessary steps in order to preserve the historical heritage of Al-Quds, including the implementation of the resolutions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, in this regard *strongly condemns* Israel’s refusal to allow the technical mission of UNESCO from carrying its monitoring mission in the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls; and **calls on** Member States to renew the mandate of the mission and support all the resolutions of the Organisation on Al Quds.
13. **Stresses** the need to continue work and coordination with international and regional organizations, especially UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee, for the implementation of international resolutions and decisions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and in this context **requests** the General Secretariat to organize international events and symposia on the preservation of the Islamic historical and cultural character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the means of confronting the persistent attempts of the Israeli occupying forces to alter the historical, cultural, and religious landmarks and demographic composition of the Holy City, in coordination with the international and regional organizations concerned.

14. **Calls on** all States, international institutions and organisations to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, which is an integral part of the Palestinian Territory occupied in 1967, and not to take part in any meeting or activity serving Israel's objectives to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City, and decides to act in accordance with its obligations under international law in response to violations of the said obligations.
15. **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 **requests** 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.
16. **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 and expansionist 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;
17. **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 this year, all the practices and attacks perpetrated by the hordes of settlers under the watchful eye of the occupation forces, and all other illegal colonial practices and actions including continued closures of the Palestinian institutions ; and holds Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for policies of systematic ethnic cleansing of Palestinians; and for endangering the foundations of Al Haram Al Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque through illegal excavations around and beneath them.
18. **Affirms** its rejection of all illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which may alter the authenticity or jeopardize the safety of Islamic and Christian sites, in accordance with the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and the provisions relevant to the protection of cultural heritage included in the Hague Convention of 1954; and calls for the implementation of UNESCO's resolutions in this regard.
19. **Calls** once again on the 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.

20. **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.
21. **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 Ash-Sharif, which concludes that the Islamic ruling on visiting Al-Quds is that the visit is recommended and desirable, but the discussion was about the benefits and harms of the visit. The IIFA considers that weighing these benefits and harms is up to the competent rulers and politicians in Muslim countries. It is necessary to remind all Muslims that the cause of Al-Quds is indeed the core issue of the entire Muslim Ummah, and that all Muslims should support Al-Quds, its people and the people of Palestine. Al-Quds Ash-Sharif does not belong the Palestinians alone, but rather to all Muslims, and preserving the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is part of Muslims' belief and responsibilities".
22. **Reiterates** 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.
23. **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; **welcomes** the outcomes of the 20th session of Al-Quds Committee held under the effective chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohammed VI on 17-18 January 2014 in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco; and calls for urgent implementation of the recommendations of its final declaration; **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.
24. **Commends** the efforts of the Custodian of The Holy Mosques King Salman Ibn Abdulaziz in defending Islamic holy sites in the City of Al-Quds through generous and continuous support the institutions and peoples of the holy city.

25. 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.

26. **Welcomes** Turkey's inclusion in the Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which was approved by the 13th Islamic Summit, held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 15 April 2016.

27. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 44th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/43-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Education and Enlightenment: Path to Peace and Creativity), held in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, on 17-18 Muharram 1438 H. (corresponding to 18-19 October 2016);

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;

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 44th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/43-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

The Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Education and Enlightenment: Path to Peace and Creativity), held in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, on 17-18 Muharram 1438 H. (corresponding to 18-19 October 2016);

The CFM decides to:

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; and reaffirm 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 further emphasize the importance of and need to draw a distinction between terrorism and the legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation; a right provided for by international covenants and the principles of international law, and not to consider resistance a terrorist act.
2. **Supports** the position of Lebanon demanding the international community to implement Resolution 1701 based on the resolutions 435 and 436 by putting an end to Israel's ongoing violations and continuous threats to Lebanon, its civil installations and infrastructures.
3. **Welcomes** and reaffirm support to the outcomes of the consecutive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, the last of which being the meeting held in Berlin on 28/10/2014.
4. **Commends** the patriotic role performed by the Lebanese Army and security forces in preserving stability and civil peace; **supports** the efforts exerted to extend the sovereignty of the Lebanese State till the internationally-recognized borders; **commends** the sacrifices of the Lebanese army in combating terrorism and countering terrorist and takfirist organizations such as "ISIS" (*Daesh*), *Jabhat Al-Nusra*, and others; **condemns** the heinous aggressions against many Lebanese regions and **welcomes** the aids extended by sisterly and friendly states to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which donated US\$ 4 billion; urge all States to follow the example of this initiative in order 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; to denounce the abduction of Lebanese soldiers by Daesh and Jabhat Al-Nusra since August 2014, and to **call for** their release so as to thwart the plans of those wishing to sow internal and regional dissention.

5. **Condemns** all criminal acts, armed moves and terrorist attacks which targeted a number of Lebanese regions and claimed the lives of many innocent civilians; to reject all attempts to sow dissension, undermine the foundations of coexistence and national unity, and undermine security and stability, and the need to fight extremism, intolerance, accusation of apostasy, and full cooperation and coordination to counter and combat terrorism and dry up its sources of financing, cooperate on sharing information and experiences, build capacities, hold accountable the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity, and the instigators of violence and vandalism which jeopardize peace and security, and impose stricter sanctions on them, and take preemptive measures in this regard.
6. **Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness and resistance against the continued Israeli aggression, particularly July 2006 aggression; prays for the souls of Lebanese martyrs, and regards the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the aggression as a safeguard for Lebanon's future, its security and its stability; classify Israeli crimes as war crimes requiring the trial their perpetrators and holding Israel fully accountable for its aggressions and forcing to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and Lebanese citizens; **welcomes** the UNGA resolution 69/212 adopted in December 2014 on the "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" which provides for Israel's payment of financial compensation for the damage sustained by Lebanon because of Israel's bombardment of Jiyeh Power Station in the July 2006 war.
7. **Condemns** Israel's breaches and violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, including:
 - Israeli infiltration of Lebanese society through spies and spying networks.
 - 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.
 - Electronic was 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 such as “*Daesh*” and “*Jabhat Al-Nusra*” 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 Muslim and Christian Arabs.
- **Supports** the policy of the Lebanese Government in promoting Lebanon's visibility at the Arab and international levels and disseminate its civilizational message and cultural diversity, particularly in facing Israel, preserve minorities as basic original components in the social fabric of the region, and the need to preserve their rights, prevent their targeting by terrorist groups and describing crimes against these minorities as crimes against humanity.
- **Supports** the Lebanese Government's 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; and 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.
- **Supports** the efforts of the Lebanese Government in pursuing the issue of the forced disappearance of His Eminence Imam Mousa Al-Sadr and his two companions, Sheikh Mohammad Ya'qub and journalist Abbas Badruddine, to uncover their destiny and liberate them and hold the officials of the former Libyan regime in order to put an end to this crime.

9. The CFM **Welcomes**:

- The efforts exerted by the Government and people of Lebanon as regards the issue of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Syria who came to Lebanon in order to host them despite its limited potentials; and emphasize on 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 displaced; insist that their stay be temporary given the threat this situation poses on Lebanon's entity and existence; endeavor by all possible means to ensure their return to their country as soon as possible; commend the dedicated attempts of the Lebanese Government to reduce the number of Syrian displaced persons in 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.

- Lebanon's resorting to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to denounce the war crimes perpetrated by Israel in Gaza, and the terrorist crimes being perpetrated in Iraq.
- The efforts of the Lebanese Government aimed at applying and developing the economic reform policy and the promotion of sustainable economic growth with a view to modernizing the structure of the national economy, maintaining its stability and promoting its development opportunities through the ongoing dialogue among the Lebanese political to overcome differences, ease political tension and advance national concord and coexistence, and energize the work of the Government and constitutional institutions, with a view to preserving Lebanon's unity, security and stability.
- The ongoing dialogue among Lebanese political parties to overcome differences, reduce political tension, advance national harmony and coexistence, activate government work and constitutional institutions and create the necessary atmosphere for holding presidential elections out of respect for the constitution and in implementation of the principle of rotation of power required by the nature of the Lebanese democratic system.

10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 44th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/43-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Education and Enlightenment: Path to Peace and Creativity), held in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, on 17-18 Muharram 1438 H. (corresponding to 18-19 October 2016);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No.OIC/CFM-43/2016/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,

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. **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 21st Arab Summit Conference thereon.
3. **Emphasizes** the importance of role of the UNSC to advance peace efforts in the region and stand against the continued Israeli intransigence. In this regard, calls on Member States not undermine the role of the Council and its adoption of positions in line with its relevant resolutions, and stresses its support for any future effort to submit a draft resolution to the UNSC contributing to the end of occupation within a binding and specific timetable.
4. **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 East Jerusalem 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 resolutions of international legitimacy, 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.

5. **Welcomes** international and regional efforts, in coordination with Arab partners and with concerned States to peacefully and justly 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 ensure the commitment of Israel, the occupying power, to act responsibly and in compliance with international law and the UN resolutions which constitute the basis of the peace process, to ensure an enabling environment supportive of these goals.
6. **Welcomes** the holding of the Paris Conference on 3 June 2016, and emphasizes the need for joint international action and the development of necessary mechanisms within a specific timetable that would end the Israeli occupation of the territory of the State of Palestine and achieve the two-state solution, based on the UN relevant resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the Arab Peace Initiative.
7. **Reiterates** the Islamic stand rejecting partial solutions, Israeli unilateral measures and the policy of imposing a *fait accompli*, and **urges** 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.
8. **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.
9. **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.
10. **Holds** Israel, the occupying power, fully responsible for the interruption of negotiations because of its persistence in building and expanding colonial settlements, continuing aggressions against the Aqsa Holy Mosque, the judaization of the city of Al-Quds Al-Shareef, denial of the rights of the Palestinian people, its refusal to commit to the terms of reference of the peace process, and its failure to implement its undertakings to release the first group of old Palestinian prisoners
11. **Reaffirms** its support for the Palestinian position and **stresses** in this regard its categorical and unequivocal refusal of any illegitimate conditions or dictates imposed by Israel, the

occupying power, including a fait accompli policy or approving any amendment to the parameters of the peace process.

12. **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.
13. **Calls** on Member States that have established relations with Israel 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.
14. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 44th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/43-CFM-PAL
ON
FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Education and Enlightenment: Path to Peace and Creativity), held in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan, on 17-18 Muharram 1438 H. (corresponding to 18-19 October 2016);

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 and properties, the continuation of the policy of collective punishment perpetrated by Israel against Palestinian citizens 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,

Welcoming Baku declarations adopted on 11 June, 2013 and expresses gratitude to the people and government of Azerbaijan for hosting the conference,

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 Jerusalem, 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. **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;
5. **Calls on** the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants, and institutions and implement the resolution on the establishment of Islamic endowments (*waqf*) in their countries to this end; **urges** the Member States that have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to that end in reinforcement of the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people;
6. **Welcomes** the hosting by Morocco of the Forum of Twin Capitals and Cities with Al-Quds Al-Sharif in 2016;
7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 44th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
