



*ORIGINAL: ENGLISH*

OIC/CFM-41/2014/PAL/RES/FINAL

**DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

**ON**

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

**ADOPTED BY THE**

**FORTY FIRST SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**SESSIONN OF EXPLORING AREAS OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION**

**JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

**18-19 JUNE 2014  
(20-21 SHABAN 1435H)**

**INDEX**

<b>SL. NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
<b>1.</b>	Resolution No. 1/41-PAL on the Cause of Palestine	<b>3</b>
<b>2.</b>	Resolution No. 2/41-PAL on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif	<b>10</b>
<b>3.</b>	Resolution No.3/41-PAL on the Occupied Syrian Golan	<b>16</b>
<b>4.</b>	Resolution No.4/41-PAL on Solidarity with Lebanon	<b>20</b>
<b>5.</b>	Resolution No.5/41-PAL on the current Situation of the Peace Process in the Middle East	<b>24</b>
<b>6.</b>	Resolution No.6/41-PAL on Financial Support Mechanisms for the Palestinian people	<b>27</b>

**RESOLUTION No. 1/41-PAL  
ON  
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

*The Forty First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 Shaban 1435 corresponding to 18-19 June 2014,*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-41/2014/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 ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic summit and by OIC Council of Foreign Minister on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict,

**Recalling** all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly Resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 681 (1990); 1073 (1996); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003), as well as UN General Assembly Resolution 194 on refugees and Resolution ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that constitutes the State of Palestine,

**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,

**Bearing in mind** all resolutions 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,

**Reiterating** the decisions of the Executive Committee in its Expanded Extraordinary Meetings of 6 June 2010 on Israeli aggressions against the Freedom Flotilla, of 1 November 2009 on Israeli aggressions against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, of 3 January 2009 on Israeli aggression on Gaza, and of 3 February 2008 on the new developments in Palestine,

**Recalling** General Assembly resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004 on the Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and affirming the need to preserve the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of the entire Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

**Welcoming** the adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/19, on 29 November 2012, granting non-member observer State status to Palestine at the United Nations, and the overwhelming reaffirmation of the international community's commitment to the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders and relevant United Nations resolutions, ,

**Reiterating** that Israeli illegal policies and practices and expansionist plans in the Occupied State of Palestine, endanger international peace and security and threaten the prospects for attaining a peaceful solution to the conflict,

**Condemning** the continued Israeli military aggression on the Gaza Strip, including extrajudicial assassinations, which causes Palestinian civilian casualties, including among children and women, and destruction of civilian property and infrastructure, and reiterate its call on the international community to hold Israel accountable for the crimes committed in the course of its aggression in November 2012,

**Condemning** Israel's ongoing and intensifying settlement activities in all manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law, presents a major obstacle to the resumption of a credible peace process, disintegrates the contiguity of the State of Palestine, and causes vast physical, economic and social devastation,

**Deploring** the continued illegal imprisonment and 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 critical conditions of hunger striking and unrelenting Israel's physical and psychological torture of Palestinian prisoners, including, inter alia, its use of administrative detention, solitary confinement, denial of family visits, access to education and access to proper medical care, denial of access to due process of law, and

**Expressing Concern** about attempts by some states to cancel the Item VII of the United Nations Human Rights Council's agenda related to dealing with the 'Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories', including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and reiterates that the presence of this section is in line with the nature of the Council's work and with the unique nature of the prolonged Israeli occupation of State of Palestine, and its continued Israeli violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law,

**Hailing** the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just and heroic struggle to realize their legitimate national aspirations and inalienable rights, including to self-determination 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. Reiterates** its strong condemnation of Israel, the occupying Power, for its continued and intensified aggression on Islamic and Christian holy places in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, for its destruction and confiscation of Palestinian homes in the City of Al Quds, particularly in the Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah districts, and for all its colonial practices, settlement activities, and wall construction 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 illegal and provocative raids into Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the excavations underneath Al Haram Al Sharif and Al Aqsa Mosque;

**3. Condemns** Israel's systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, including violations resulting from use of excessive force and military operations, which led 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 properties and infrastructure and all illegal other acts ;

**4. 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, and to confront any attempts by any state to cancel this item from the agenda of the Human Rights Council,

**5. Expresses** grave concern over the consequent deterioration of social and economic conditions and the worsening humanitarian crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory including East Jerusalem and particularly in the Gaza Strip due to continued Israeli aggression and blockade and other illegal measures and collective punishment against the Palestinian people, and *commits* to work with the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, to end all illegal practices and to abide by its obligations under international law ;

**6- 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.

**7. 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 favorably consider the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations;

**8. Stresses** that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the primary cause on which Member States must adopt a unified stand at the international fora, and requests OIC institutions to adopt appropriate measures to ensure support to the resolutions submitted by the OIC on this issue.

**9. Strongly Condemns** the illegal blockade imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian People in the Gaza Strip and its failure to implement the recommendations of the report of the international fact-finding mission established by the UN Human Rights Council following Israel's heinous military attack on the international humanitarian aid convoy in international waters on 31 May 2010, , and **calls on** the international community to compel Israel to lift this blockade and ensure free movement of goods and persons to and from the Gaza Strip; and to allow the UN investigation team to perform its mission in accordance with the norms set by the Presidential Statement of the UN Security Council of 1 June 2010 ;

**10. Reiterates** its strong condemnation for Israeli's illegal colonial settlement campaign in all its manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, which constitutes a flagrant breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, 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;

**11. Stresses** that Israel's construction of settlements and the apartheid annexation wall constitutes a grave breach of international law, undermines the contiguity, unity and viability of the State of Palestine and jeopardizes the prospects for realization of the two-state solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders.

**12. Welcomes** the European Union's decision to exclude Israeli settlements from future agreements with any of the EU Member States, and to prohibit funding, cooperation or the issuing of scholarships to any Israeli individuals in the settlements located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and calls upon the EU to take further steps to prohibit entrance of illegal settlement products to their markets, and in this regard work towards ensuring that all states apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

**13. Calls on** Member States to adopt all possible measures in response to any individual, institution or company involved in violation of United Nations resolutions and international

law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 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;

**14. Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks of the armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens, properties, places of worship which have increased and is becoming more systematic and organized in recent times under the watch and protection of Israeli occupying forces; and calls on the United Nations, in particular, the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities in this regard by providing the necessary protection for the Palestinian people, and further calls on all states to hold the settlers and their leaders accountable for their crimes;

15- Invites Member States to commence an international campaign aimed at classifying the Jewish settlement movement called “Hilltop Youth” and the “Price Tag” groups as terrorist groups and organizations which must be included in terrorism lists of countries and international organizations.

16- Strongly condemns Israel’s continued illegal imprisonment and detention of thousands of Palestinians including women and children, 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 illegal imprisonment, detention and other illegal practices against the Palestinian people.

**17. Strongly condemns** Israel’s refusal to allow the UNESCO technical mission to conduct its mission in the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls, **denounces Israel’s** attempts to seize and judaize the Palestinian heritage and falsify its history, including the decision to include the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and Bilal bin Rabah Mosque in Bethlehem in the list of Israeli heritage; and **calls** in this regard, on UNESCO to implement the resolutions of the Executive Council of UNESCO adopted at its 186th session on Palestinian historical and heritage sites to prevent Israel from destruction of the Palestinian cultural heritage;

**18. Calls on Member States to exert all efforts to** ensure the release of all Palestinian and Arab prisoners in the Israeli jails, notably the elected members of the PLC, and for 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 Barghoughi and all Palestinian prisoners, and calls on all member states to endorse the Robben Island Declaration, the founding text of this campaign; **welcomes** in this regard the European Parliament fact finding mission of March 2014 on Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails; **condemns** Israel’s refusal to grant it access to Israeli prisons,

**19. 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 and as contained in the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on 9 June 2004, to exert all efforts to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, abide by the provisions of that Convention in the Palestinian Territory , including East Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and expresses its support to all initiatives taken by the High Contracting Parties , singularly or collectively, to ensure respect of this Convention;

**20. Calls upon** the international community, including the Security Council, and the Quartet, to take effective measures to compel Israel to implement the relevant resolutions on the cause of Palestine, to respect the agreements signed with the Palestine Liberation Organization, and implement fully the Roadmap with a view to ending the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that began in 1967, including East Jerusalem, 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;

**21. Reaffirms** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until all of its aspects are resolved.

**22. 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 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 Jerusalem, and from all other occupied Arab territories occupied since 1967; the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent and viable State of Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

**23. 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;

**24. Reiterates** the need for follow-up to ensure that Israeli credentials to the United Nations do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem;



**25. Requests** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with United Nations resolutions, in particular, resolution 487 of 1981, to accede to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty and to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear installations to the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards system, emphasizes the necessity for Israel to declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and to submit to the UN Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps toward making the Middle East a WMD-free area, particularly of nuclear weapons, which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region;

26- Welcomes the Palestinian national reconciliation agreement signed by the two delegations of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Hamas Movement in Gaza on 23 April 2014, and expresses full support for this achievement which comes as a culmination of 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; and calls for accelerated implementation of the provisions of the agreement.

27. **Welcomes** the United Nations resolution A/RES/68/12 adopted on 26 November 2013 concerning UN decision to proclaim the year 2014, the International year of solidarity with the Palestinian people, and **calls on** all Member States to form national committees that implement activities of solidarity with the Palestinian people in the course of the year 2014;

28- **Calls for** respecting the Palestinian national legitimacy, under the leadership of President Mahoud Abbas; **appreciates** his efforts to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation; and **stresses** the need to respect the legitimate institutions of the State of Palestine, and to commit to the unity of the Palestinian representation and decision-making.

29- **Condemns** and criminalizes the party responsible for the assassination of the late Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and **calls for** setting up of a UN impartial and independent commission to probe the circumstances of the assassination.

30- **Calls on** all parties to the conflict in Syria to stop assaults on Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, lift the siege on the Yarmouk refugee camp, and abstain from dragging the Palestinian refugees into the running conflict there.

**31. Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

-----

**RESOLUTION No. 2/41-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

*The Forty First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 SHABAN 1435 corresponding to (18-19 JUNE 2014),*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-41/2014/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 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476, and 478 (1980), and 1073 (1996), on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

**Affirming** the two 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 UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20 December 1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

**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 Judaize 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. **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region unless Israel withdraws from all the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of UN Security Council resolution 242 (1967);
3. **Affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and, in this regard, **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to undermine Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif; .
4. **Welcomes** the formation of the OIC Ministerial Contact Group on Al-Quds, in implementation of the Council of Foreign Ministers' Resolution No. 7/40-CFM-PAL; and **requests** the ministerial group to speed up the implementation of the thirteen recommendations contained in the Action Plan to protect the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque.
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;
6. **Strongly condemns** Israel, the occupying Power, for its continued aggressions against Islamic and Christian holy sites, particularly the threats to storm and imperil the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, and holds Israel full responsible for the consequences of the recently growing aggressions which are taking place under the watch and protection of the Israeli occupying forces.

7. **Condemns** Israel, the occupying power, for resuming the application of the so-called Absentees' Property Law, which aims to confiscate properties owned by Jerusalemites whose residency rights were revoked; and Confirms that this constitutes a clear violation of Geneva Convention, International Law and International legitimacy resolutions.
8. **Warns** Israel, the occupying Power, about the consequences of its continuous provocation of the sensitivities of Muslims around the world through dangerous escalation of its policies and illegal steps aimed at Judaizing and dividing the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, and allowing Jews to pray in its compound, and considers in this regard any regulations, aimed at confirming such illegal acts, as null and void, and warns that such schemes would only 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 dangerous violations and sees its threats to peace and security in the region.
9. **Requests that** the international community assumes its responsibility by acting responsibly and effectively to compel Israel to rescind its decision to annex East Jerusalem; and calls on them to respect all the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 and 478;
10. **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 resolution 35 COM 7A.22 adopted at the 35th Session 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;
11. **Recalls** resolution 1/3/-P(I.S.) adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981, which emphasized the "commitment of Muslim States (Member States) to utilize all their potentialities to oppose the Israeli decision to annex Al Quds, endorsement of the decision to impose a political and economic boycott on these States that recognize the Israeli decision, contribute to its implementation or set up embassies in AL QUDS AL SHARIF." Recalls also resolution 2/9-P (I.S.) adopted by the 9<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit held in Doha in 2000 , which, "urges all States to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and calls on all Member States to sever relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Israel's annexation of the holy city.
12. **Calls on** all States, international institutions and corporations 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;

13. **Condemns** all positions affecting the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territory, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and, in this regard, condemns the orientation of the Australian government not to describe the city as "occupied." **Reiterates** that this orientation contradicts international law including the Fourth Geneva Convention and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly resolutions of the Security Council. **Calls** on the Government of Australia to respect its commitments under international law in this regard, and **requests** Member States to condemn such illegal positions and take necessary measures to respond to them;
14. **Calls on** the international community, especially the UN Security Council, to take effective measures to compel Israel to abide by the United Nations resolutions, in order to prevent it from effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to stop the building of the Apartheid Annexation Wall; remove the parts thereof being built around the city of ; lift the siege off the City and put an end to the demolition of homes, confiscation of identity cards of Palestinian citizens, and the process of evicting the City of its Palestinian citizens;
15. **Reiterates its condemnation** of the destruction and occupation of Palestinian homes in the City by Israel, the occupying Power, in particular in Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah districts; and all other illegal colonial practices and actions including continued closures of the Palestinian institutions ; and holds Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for these policies of ethnic cleansing of Palestinians; and for carrying out illegal excavations around and beneath Al Haram Al Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque;
16. **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;
17. **Stresses** the urgency of implementing the Baku Declaration on the donor conference in support of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif adopted on 11 June 2013, and **calls** once again on the Member States and their funding institutions 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 emergency requirements of the City, in this regard expresses gratitude to Members States that have contributed to the plan ;

18. **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;
19. **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 likely to affect the political and legal status of the Holy City.
20. **Mandates** the General Secretariat to convene an open-ended meeting of Member States in which scholars, intellectuals and specialized bodies, from within Member States and outside, would participate to discuss the issue of visit by Muslims to the Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque in the city of Al-Quds Al-Shareef.
21. **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 20<sup>th</sup> 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. Also **commends** the ongoing efforts of the Custodian of The Holy Mosques King Abdullah 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. Also **commends** the ongoing efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in preserving the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and supporting the steadfastness of its Palestinian Arab population on their land in the face of Israeli violations and measures to alter the Arab, Islamic and Christian identity of the City of Al-Quds and evict its Palestinian population. It reaffirmed its appreciation for the great efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein aimed at safeguarding, maintaining and protecting the Islamic and Christian holy places in Al-Quds, particularly the reconstruction of the Salah Al-Deen historic Pulpit, maintaining the Dome of the Rock, restoring the Islamic

Museum, and preserving the Islamic and Christian endowments in Al-Quds Al-Sharif. In this regard, it welcomed the Agreement reached between His Majesty King Abdullah II and His Excellency President Abbas in Amman on 31/3/2013, and recognized the importance of this agreement in helping Jordan and Palestine exert all efforts to protect Jerusalem and its Holy sites.

22. **Commends** the Government of the Republic of Turkey for hosting a special meeting of the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in cooperation with the OIC, in Ankara on 12-13 May 2014, as part of the UN International Year of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.
23. **Takes note** of Turkey's request to join Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
24. **Reiterates** the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al Sharif and strengthening the steadfastness of its people. **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;
25. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

-----

**RESOLUTION No. 3/41-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

*The Forty First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 SHABAN 1435 corresponding to (18-19 JUNE 2014),*

**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. 242 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. 242 and No. 338 and the "land-for-peace" formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far;
12. **Demands anew** 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 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

-----

**ORIGINAL: ENGLISH**

**RESOLUTION No.4/41-PAL  
ON  
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

*The Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 SHABAN 1435 corresponding to (18-19 JUNE 2014),*

1. **Reiterates** total solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support to the Lebanese Government in order to preserve Lebanon's national unity, security, stability and sovereignty over all its territory;
2. **Supports** the position of the Government of Lebanon demanding the international community to implement Resolution 1701 based on Resolutions 425 and 426 by putting a final end to Israel's violations and continuous threats to the country, its civilian facilities and infrastructure, welcomes and reiterates its support for the conclusions of the International Support Group on Lebanon's meeting held in New York on 25 September 2013 and subsequently adopted by the Security Council on 26 November 2013 and those of the Group's meeting issued in France on 6 March 2014;
3. **Commends** the patriotic role performed by the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese security forces in maintaining national stability and peace; **supports** the efforts to extend Lebanon's sovereignty to internationally recognized borders; **welcomes** the extraordinary US\$ 3 billion worth of assistance to the Lebanese army by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and **urges** Member States to emulate this initiative to boost the capacity of the Lebanese army and security forces to enable them carry out the national mission placed on their shoulders;
4. **Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness and brave resistance against the oppressive Israeli aggression, specifically in 2006; **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;
5. **Condemns** Israel's breaches and violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land and **calls** for their immediate cessation because they constitute a flagrant violation of resolution 1701, also condemns the Israeli breach of the Lebanese society through the planting of agents and deployment of Israeli spy networks and its conduct of terrorist acts which is a violation of its sovereignty, a flagrant infringement and a threat to Lebanese national security and the safety of its citizens, all of which contradict international law and norms and the resolutions of the United Nations;
6. The Council also emphasizes:
  - The need for Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territories including Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar village, in compliance with relevant international resolutions and in particular resolution 1701;

- The rights of the Lebanese citizens to resist Israeli occupation, repel its aggression and retrieve occupied territories, based on the state's responsibility and its role in preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and unity and the safety of its citizens, while underscoring the state's duty and effort to liberate the Shebaa Farms and Kfarchouba hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar village by all legitimate means;
  - The demand to Israel to provide all the correct information and maps related to the sites of all unexploded munitions, including cluster bombs fired indiscriminately on populated civilian areas during and its aggression against Lebanon in the summer of 2006, and to deliver information concerning the date of dropping the cluster bombs used during the Israeli raids; and **calls** upon the international community and the United Nations to continue to provide financial and technical support to Lebanon to remove the cluster bombs and mines planted by Israel during its occupation of the Lebanese territories;
7. **Condemns** the infinite-dimensional electronic warfare waged by Israel on the Republic of Lebanon through marked increase in Israeli towers, masts, and other devices for monitoring, espionage and surveillance that have been installed along the Lebanese border with occupied Palestine and directed towards Lebanese territory. The competent Lebanese agencies, having monitored and analyzed the activities of the devices, confirmed that Israel uses them hacking and spying various Lebanese information and communication networks, such as the mobile telephone, landline, the Internet and various radio networks, especially those of the Lebanese army and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the communications and emails of public and private Lebanese establishments, financial companies, commercial banks, foreign embassies in Lebanon, and social networks, which is a direct and imminent threat to the sovereignty, and national and economic security of the Republic of Lebanon and its friendly State partners, and constitutes:
- A continuous and persistent violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Lebanon, international laws and norms and the UN Charter;
  - A flagrant and steady violation of the UNSC Resolution 1701 (2006) and a threat to international peace and security;
  - A violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and contradiction of the resolution on the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age adopted unanimously by the UNGA on 18/12/2013;
  - A violation of the Statute of the International Telecommunication Union.
8. **Holds** Israel fully responsible for its aggressions, violations and threats to Lebanon and for its intentional targeting of civilians and infrastructures which is a flagrant and serious violation of the international humanitarian law and the 1949 Geneva Conventions; also **holds** Israel responsible for compensating the Republic of Lebanon and its citizens for the heavy direct and indirect losses incurred by the Lebanese people and economy because of the Israeli aggressions; **considers** the Israeli aggressions on Lebanon war crimes whose perpetrators should be prosecuted before the competent international bodies; and **reiterates** the UNGA resolutions 194/61 of 20/12/2006,

188/62 of 19/12/2007, and 211/63 of 19/12/2008 on the environmental pollution caused by the Israeli aggression of July 2006 that hold Israel responsible for the resulting damages and call upon it to pay immediate and enough compensations to Lebanon and other countries affected by that pollution.

9. **Reiterates** the right of Lebanon in its oil and gas resources within its maritime territory and exclusive economic zone (EEZ) as per the maps deposited by the Lebanese government with the UN General Secretariat on 9/7/2010 and 11/10/2010 and that were issued pursuant to decree No. 6433 dated 1/10/2011 in accordance with Law No. 163 dated 18/8/2011 on the Declaration of the Maritime Zones of the Republic of Lebanon.
10. **Reiterates** also Lebanon's rejection of the geographical coordinates deposited by the Israeli mission to the United Nations on the northern part of the regional waters and the EEZ that Israel claims to be its own; Israel clearly infringes and violates the political and economic rights of Lebanon in its regional waters and EEZ and cuts an area of more than 860 km<sup>2</sup> of it.
11. **Supports** the action of the Lebanese government aimed at promoting Lebanon's Arab and international role, especially through active presence at the UN, to defend its national rights, the Arab rights and the causes of justice and peace in the world, notably the Cause of Palestine and the national legitimate rights of its people in confronting Israel and its aggressive practices, continued occupation of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian territories and its violation of international law, including international humanitarian law;
12. **Supports** the position of the Lebanese government to abide by the provisions of the Constitution which rejects settlement and asserts the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes, **commends** the clear and steadfast position of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting settlement of the Palestinian refugees in the host countries, in particular Lebanon, as stipulated in the fourth operative paragraph of the Arab Peace Initiative rejecting all forms of Palestinian settlement which contravenes the special circumstances of the Arab host countries; **warns** that failure to resolve their issue on the basis of the right to return to their homes in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy and the principles of international law, or an attempt to settle them, would destabilize the entire region and undermine just peace therein; **welcomes** the efforts of the Lebanese government in consolidating the Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue to address all existential, social and economic issues of the Palestinian refugees at the camps in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and in addressing outstanding security issues in accordance with the resolutions of the Lebanese national dialogue conference on Palestinian weapons in Lebanon; **commends** the efforts of the Lebanese government in the reconstruction of Nahr Al-Bared Camp; and **invites** the countries and organizations to fulfill the commitments undertaken at the Vienna Conference on the Reconstruction of Nahr Al-Bared Camp and provide required assistance to accomplish this;
13. **Emphasizes** the keenness of the Lebanese government to respect the resolutions of international legitimacy and reveal the truth behind the assassination of the late martyr Prime Minister Rafic Al-Hariri and his colleagues without any politicization or retaliation to avoid any negative repercussions on the satiability, unity, and domestic peace of Lebanon, and that the government is following with

keen interest the proceedings of the special court for Lebanon which started its deliberations in The Hague on 16/1/2014;

14. **Supports** the Lebanese efforts in following the issue of the missing Imam Mousa Al Sadr, his Comrade Sheikh Mohamad Yakoub and the journalist Abbas Badruddin, in order to assure their release and to prosecute the officials of the former Lybian regime to put an end to this crime, and to welcome the efforts exerted by the Lybia State in this regard and invite it to keep up its investigation and cooperation with the relevant Lebanese authorities at all levels in preparation for the unveiling of the particulars of this national issue and the liberation of His Eminence the Imam and his comrade;
15. **Supports** the diligent efforts exerted by Lebanon, its government and people in terms of the issue of the Syrian exiles and the Palestinian refugees in Syria with a view to hosting them and provide them with the required care and medical and everyday life necessities, and to extend whatever possible necessary humanitarian relief despite Lebanon's limited resources. Also to reiterate the need to extend support to Lebanon and its governmental institutions in this respect, to share the burdens and the inflowing numbers with it, to act for putting an end to those using burdens and numbers of exiles, and to stress that their presence is meant to be only temporary, in view of the risks it poses for Lebanon's entity and existence, and also in view of the attendant economic, social and demographic effects, and to put in every possible means to enable their earliest return to their country. Here there is also a need to welcome the findings of the International Support Group for Lebanon convened in New York on 25/9/2013 and which were adopted by the UN Security Council later, as well as the findings of the same Group in its Paris meeting on 6/3/2014;
16. **Supports** the efforts of the Lebanese government aimed at proceeding with the implementation and development of the economic reform policy with a view to updating its national economy's infrastructure, preserving its stability, and promoting its developmental potential, in addition to releasing the other remaining donations and loans formerly pledged by the donor countries institutions in favour of Lebanon, and implementing a number of infrastructural projects;
17. **Reiterates** its condemnation of international terrorism and the importance and actual need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, as a right fully acknowledged under the international covenants and the principles of international law, and not to consider resistance acts as acts of terrorism;
18. **Strongly condemns** armed acts and maneuvers and terrorist explosions in all their forms, including those that targeted Lebanon recently in multiple regions in Tripoli as well as Beka and Beirut and its suburbs, also targeting certain diplomatic missions accredited to the republic of Lebanon claiming the lives of many innocent Lebanese citizens and putting in jeopardy the national, internal land regional security and stability;
19. **Commends** the decisions of the national dialogue issued by the Lebanese parliament and the National Dialogue Authority, recently held at the Babada presidential palace.

-----

**RESOLUTION No. 5/41-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE**  
**PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

*The Forty First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 Shaban 1435 corresponding to (18-19 JUNE 2014),*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-41/2014/PAL/SG-REP),

**Referring** to the resolutions of Islamic conferences,

**Having examined** 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 21st Arab Summit Conference thereon;

**3. Reaffirms also** 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 implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242, No. 338, and No. 425, the principle of "land-for-peace", and the Madrid Conference Terms of Reference, which guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territories still under occupation to the internationally-recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right of return to their homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and to establish their viable independent State on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and that no side, no matter which, has the right to amend any of the terms of reference on which the peace process is based in order to repudiate or renege on its commitments and the signed agreements;



4. **Welcomes** international and regional efforts, in coordination with Arab partners and with concerned states to peacefully and justly resolve the Israeli Palestinian conflict, including ending the Israeli occupation that began in 1967, and calls on all states to ensure that Israel, the occupying power, prove commitment by acting responsibly and in compliance with international law to ensure that the environment is compatible with and supportive of the goals of these efforts as well as to ensure respect of international law and United Nations resolutions that constitute the foundation of the peace process;

5-**Emphasizes** its absolute and unequivocal rejection to recognize Israel as a Jewish State, and rejects all pressures exerted on the Palestinian leadership in this regard.

6. **Reiterates** the Islamic stand rejecting partial solutions and Israeli unilateral measures; and the policy of imposing a *fait accompli*, and **urges** all States and international organizations not to recognize them or entertain any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and not to reward the Israeli occupation, which is trying to impose unilateral and segmented solutions through its persistence in expanding settlements and building the Apartheid Wall in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its surroundings, which runs against the rules of international law, the fundamental terms of reference and foundations underpinning the peace process;

7. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli Government's illegal policies and practices, including its continued aggression, colonization and collective punishment and oppression that deepens the occupation and the suffering of the Palestinian people, and which are in flagrant violation of international law and incompatible with attempts to revive the peace process and could bring it to an end ;

8. **Requests** the international community, in particular the Security Council, to uphold law and take all possible effective measures to redress the reality on the ground and compel Israel, the occupying power, to strictly abide by its commitments under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to halt all its illegal unilateral measures in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitute a major obstacle to peace, including inter alia, illegal settlement activities that entrench the occupation, diminish the viability of the two-State solution and obstruct a peace agreement, and in this regard, reiterates that the two-State solution and illegal settlement campaign are irreconcilable ;

9. **Holds** Israel, the occupying power, fully responsible for the interruption of negotiations because of its refusal to commit to the terms of reference of the peace process, its failure to implement its undertakings to release the first group of old Palestinian prisoners, its continuation of settlement building and expansion, its continued aggressions against the Aqsa Holy Mosque and the judaization of the city of Al-Quds Al-Shareef, and its denial of the rights of the Palestinian people to realize the sovereignty of their independent state on the entire Palestinian territories occupied in 1976, with Al-Quds Al-Shareef as its capital.

**10. Reaffirms** its support for the Palestinian position with regard to the negotiations resumed since July 2013 on the basis of a well-defined time schedule and in line with the terms of reference of the Peace Process, and welcomes the serious role of the United States of America, the sponsor of these negotiations, that will decide on all final status issues, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the State of Palestine, and **stresses** in this regard its absolute and unequivocal refusal of any illegitimate conditions that Israel places before negotiations.

**11. Welcomes** the State of Palestine accession to international treaties, and in this regard encourages further steps towards materializing the legal personality of the State of Palestine at the international level. And **Calls** on all Member States to adopt and support the endeavor of the State of Palestine to join the international organizations.

**12. 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.

**13. Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

-----

**RESOLUTION NO.6/41-CFM-PAL**  
**ON**  
**FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE**  
**PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

*The Forty First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 20-21 Shaban 1435 corresponding to (18-19 June 2014),*

**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,

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. **Calls on** Member States to implement the Baku declarations adopted on 11 June 2013 and 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 agreements of Sharm El Sheikh Conference on the reconstruction of Gaza;
2. **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;

3. **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;
4. **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 **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;
5. **Welcomes** the hosting by Morocco of the Forum of Twin Capitals and Cities with Al-Quds Al-Sharif in 2015;
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

-----