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**REPORT OF THE  
MEETING OF THE OIC COMMITTEE OF SIX ON PALESTINE  
SUBMITTED TO THE  
ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF  
OIC MEMBER STATES**

**UNITED NATIONS GENERAL SECRETARIAT, NEW YORK  
26 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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- I. On Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> September 2018, the OIC Six-Member Committee on Palestine met at the United Nations Headquarters under the chairmanship of His Excellency, Yousef A. Al-Othaimeen, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.
- II. The meeting was attended by Their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers of the following Member States of the Committee:
  - Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
  - Republic of Senegal.
  - Republic of Guinea.
  - State of Palestine.
  - Malaysia
- III. The Secretary General opened the meeting with a statement affirming the OIC's unwavering position on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and called for mobilizing all political and legal efforts to capitalize the current international unanimity on the two-state solution vision in order to launch an international peace process with multilateral international sponsorship, and in accordance with a specific timetable and based on the relevant international legitimacy resolution and the Arab Peace Initiative. He emphasized the need to continue to exert pressure on the UN Security Council to take practical steps to put an end to Israel's colonial settlement policies, approve Palestine's permanent membership at the UN, and call for the necessary international protection for the Palestinian people.
- IV. The Palestinian Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered a statement which gave an account of the grave situation in the Palestinian territories, particularly in East Jerusalem, as a result of the on-going construction of the segregation wall, the settlement activities and the illegal Israeli measures and practices aimed at Judaizing the Holy City. He also provided a briefing on Palestinian moves to gain international recognition for an independent and free Palestine along the 4 June 1967 border.
- V. The committee members delivered statements affirming their States' support for the Palestinian rights and the unwavering Palestinian position. They demanded that the international community

assume responsibility in compelling Israel to end its violations of the international law and aggressions against the Palestinian people. They also demanded that pressure be brought to bear on Israel to end its blockade of the Gaza Strip, cease all settlement activities and violations in the city of Al Quds, resume the peace process in line with the foundations on which it has been established, and implement the international resolutions on Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

**VI.** The Committee submitted the following recommendations to the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States:

1. The meeting **confirmed** all the resolutions on the question of Palestine, Al Quds and the Arab-Israeli conflict adopted by the Islamic Summits, CFMs and Al Quds Committee.
2. The meeting **reaffirmed** the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the Islamic Ummah, and the need to preserve its Arab-Islamic character and to defend the inviolability of the sacred Islamic and Christian sites. It **reiterated** its condemnation of the Israeli illegal and illegitimate measures aimed at altering the city's status, demographic structure and Arab-Islamic character, particularly through illegal colonial practices, including the settlement activities and the construction of the Apartheid wall within and around the city in order to isolate it from its Palestinian environs.
3. The meeting **reaffirmed** its principled support for the Palestinian people's right to national independence and the exercise of their sovereignty within their Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It called on the states of the world to support the right of Palestine to gain United Nations recognition for the State of Palestine along the 4 June 1967 borders.
4. The Meeting **emphasized** its continued strong support for Palestine's efforts to internationalize the question of Palestine and to go ahead with the efforts to obtain a Security Council resolution setting a time limit for ending Israeli occupation and providing international mechanisms for the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions. It **welcomed** the accession by the State of Palestine to many international conventions. The Meeting strongly **supported** efforts of the State of Palestine to conclude its accession to more international organizations, covenants and treaties.
5. It **reaffirmed** once again the rights of Palestinian refugees by virtue of the international law and UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (III) adopted on 11 December 1948.
6. The meeting **affirmed** the illegality of the Israeli measures in occupied East Jerusalem aimed at annexing and Judaizing it as well as altering its demographic and geographic character. The meeting **warned** against the dangerous excavation works carried out by Israel underneath the blessed Mosque of Al Aqsa. It **demande**d the international community, particularly the UN Security Council and UNESCO, to assume their responsibilities in compelling Israel to respect international law and to cease its illegal and illegitimate practices in occupied East Jerusalem.
7. The meeting also **strongly condemned** Israel's illegal settlement policy and practices inside the Palestinian territories and the construction of the expansionist wall that has caused the

confiscation of Palestinians' lands and properties and the isolation of scores of Palestinian villages, towns and cities.

8. The meeting welcomed the resolution adopted by the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) on 18 May, which provided for dispatching an independent, international commission of inquiry to investigate all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly the Gaza Strip.
9. The meeting welcomed the resolution passed by the Emergency Meeting of the UN General Assembly on providing international protection for the Palestinian people, which was called for by the Arab and Islamic groups on 13 June 2018, and called for continued action within the framework of the United Nations to provide international protection for the Palestinian people.
10. The Meeting **expressed** its deep concern over escalating acts of violence, provocation, incitement and terrorism perpetrated by extremist Israeli settlers against the Palestinian civilian population and their properties.
11. The meeting **called upon** Member States to take the necessary measures to ban any products of Israeli settlements from entering their markets in fulfilment of the obligations contained in international treaties, to prevent Israeli settlers from entering their territories, and to impose sanctions on the companies and bodies contributing to the construction of the wall and to the other illegal Israeli acts in the occupied Palestinian territory.
12. The meeting **called upon** the international community to shoulder its responsibility in putting pressure on Israel to lift the blockade and end the closure of the Gaza Strip, and to remove the roadblocks that tear apart the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and restrict the movement of Palestinian citizens.
13. The meeting **condemned** Israel's defiance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on 9 July 2004 and its non-compliance with the UN General Assembly Resolution ES-15/10 of 20 July 2004, as well as its persistence in constructing the wall in the Palestinian occupied territories, within and around East Jerusalem. Therefore, the meeting **renewed** its call for the respect of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the implementation of Resolution ES-15/10, and **called upon** all States to impose punitive sanctions on the entities and companies contributing to the construction of the wall.
14. The meeting **stressed** the need to implement the relevant international resolutions on Palestine and to abide by the principles and resolutions of the international law, including the law on the protection of human beings, particularly the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War adopted on 12 August 1949.
15. The meeting **reaffirmed** its support for comprehensive peace based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003), as well as the agreed principles which call upon Israel to withdraw

fully from the Palestinian occupied territories, including East Jerusalem and the other Arab occupied territories.

16. The meeting **called upon** the international community and the Quartet to exert the necessary efforts to compel Israel to return to negotiations in line with the terms of reference of Madrid Peace Conference and to desist from unilateral measures, including settlement building, which could undermine the peace process. The meeting **expressed** its categorical rejection of the positions and measures that contradict the rules of international legitimacy and the terms of reference of the peace process. It **demanded** all States and international organisations not to recognize or deal with any assurances or promises undermining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.
17. The meeting **expressed** grave concern at the tragic conditions of the Palestinian and Arab detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centres. It **demanded** the international community, represented by the international humanitarian and human rights organisations to expose Israel's inhumane practices in its prisons and to exert pressure on Israel to release all Palestinian prisoners detained in its prisons.
18. The meeting **reaffirmed** the continued unwavering responsibility of the United Nations toward the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution is reached that guarantees ending the Israeli occupation and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil with East Jerusalem as its capital.
19. The Meeting reaffirmed rejection of the illegal decision of the President of the United States to recognize Al-Quds as the so-called capital of Israel, considering it a null and void decision and violation of international legitimacy resolutions. It reaffirmed the OIC's position that Al-Quds will remain the eternal capital of the State of Palestine and that this decision will not change the legal status of the occupied city, nor will it give any legitimacy to its illegal annexation to Israel, the occupying power.
20. The meeting Called upon all States to continue to implement Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and appealed in this regard to all States to refrain from supporting the US decision to recognize Al-Quds as the alleged capital of Israel and from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Shareef.
21. The meeting affirmed that Israel, the occupying power, is not eligible for positions at the UN and at other international organizations as it is a state which violates and disregards international law, international humanitarian law and international legitimacy resolutions, and called on member states to abstain from supporting any candidature of Israel, the occupying power, at international fora, especially its endeavour to obtain a non-permanent seat at the UNSC whose resolutions it refuses to implement, the latest of which being resolution 2334 (2016).

22. The meeting **emphasized** the need to continue to ascertain that the Israeli credentials presented to the United Nations do not include the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem.
23. The meeting **renewed** its demand to States and international institutions and bodies to abide by the international resolutions on East Jerusalem as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and also **called on** them not to participate at any meeting or activity that serves Israel's objectives of consolidating its occupation and annexing the Holy City.
24. The meeting **condemned** Israel's attempt to forcefully change the structural and historical character of East Jerusalem, and changing the names of streets under its occupation, and **requested** the international community not to give in to the Israeli attempts aimed at altering the geography and demography of the occupied areas in flagrant violation of international law.
25. The meeting **affirmed** the need to implement the UN Security Council Resolution 237 on the return of the displaced Palestinians, and UN General Assembly Resolution 194 on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and properties as two fundamental foundations of a just and comprehensive settlement.
26. The meeting **affirmed** the continued responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in performing its duties toward all Palestinian refugees, by virtue of the relevant UN General Assembly resolution. It **called on** the Member States of the OIC to support the UNRWA in order to enable it to continue to render its services to the Palestinian refugees.
27. The meeting **renewed** its demand to the Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict while voting at the United Nations and in international fora.
28. The meeting **decided** to mandate the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to intensify contacts and coordination on the cause of Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict between the OIC, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union and the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and **expressed** appreciation for these institutions' positions of solidarity and their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

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