



*ORIGINAL: ENGLISH*

OIC/CFM-40/2013/PAL/RES/FINAL

**RESOLUTIONS**

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

**ADOPTED BY THE**

**FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

***(SESSION OF DIALOGUE OF CIVILIZATIONS, FACTOR FOR  
PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)***

**CONAKRY, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA**

**06 – 08 SAFAR 1435H  
(09-11 DECEMBER 2013)**

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**RESOLUTION No. 1/40-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 –08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-40/2013/PAL/SG-REP),

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

**Based on** 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 No. 242 (1967); No. 252 (1968); No. 338 (1973); No. 425 (1978); No. 465 (1980); No. 476 (1980); No. 478 (1980); No. 681 (1990); No. 1073 (1996); No. 1397 (2002); No. 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003), as well as UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194 on refugees and Resolution No. ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territory,

**Recalling also** the Advisory Opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a 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, and stressing the significance of this achievement in the just struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their rights and achieve the independence of their State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital,

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

**Condemning** the November 2012 Israeli military aggression on Gaza Strip, which caused hundreds of Palestinian civilian casualties, including among children and women, and destruction of civilian property and infrastructure,

**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, are the major obstacle to the resumption of a credible peace process, are denigrating the contiguity the State of Palestine, and are causing vast physical, economic and social devastation,

**Deploring** the continued imprisonment and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children and women, by Israel, the occupying Power, and expressing grave concern about Israel's physical and psychological mistreatment of Palestinian prisoners, including, inter alia, its use of solitary confinement, denial of family visits, access to education and access to proper medical care, denial of access to due process of law, and about the critical condition of hunger-striking,

**Hailing** the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just and valiant struggle to realize their legitimate national aspirations and inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom,

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of 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 aggression on Islamic and Christian holy places in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, for its destruction and occupation 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 measures aimed at changing the legal status of the City of Al Quds, its demographic composition as well as its Arab and Islamic character; as well as its illegal and provocative excavations underneath Al Haram Al Sharif and the 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, , construction of settlements and the wall, , and the destruction of properties and infrastructure and all other acts aimed at changing the legal status, geographical character and demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;
4. **Condemns** attempts by Israel, the occupying power, to undermine the validity of Section VII of the United Nations Human Rights Council's agenda 'Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories', including Al-Quds Al-shareef. Reiterates that the presence of this section is in line with the nature of the Commission's work and with the unique nature of Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory which require the keeping of this section, which continues to provide a viable platform for highlighting the continued Israeli violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Shareef. Requests the Islamic Group in Geneva to work within the Council to thwart these unjust attempts and prejudice against human rights, in general, and the Palestinian human rights under Israeli occupation, in particular.

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** 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;
7. **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. **Strongly Condemns** the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to implement the recommendations included in 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, which claimed the lives of 9 innocent civilians and injured scores of others; **reiterates** that the illegal blockade imposed by Israel on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip still constitutes the major incentive for the organization of international humanitarian aid convoys, reiterates its **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 hopes that the UN's investigation team would be permitted access to perform its mission in accordance with the norms set by the Presidential Statement of the UN Security Council of 1 June 2010, and **states again** that there is no State above the law;
9. **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 No. ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004;

10. **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.
11. **Welcomes** the recent decision of the European Union 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.
12. **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;
13. **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;
14. Strongly condemns Israel's refusal to allow the UNESCO technical mission to investigate attacks on holy places 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;

14. **Condemns** the continued imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians, including children and women, and members of the Palestinian Legislative Council, in Israeli jails and detention centers in harsh conditions detrimental to their health, including, inter alia, solitary confinement, torture, non-provision of adequate healthcare, prevention of family visits and denial of trial in accordance with legal principles, and **calls on** Member States to exert all efforts to ensure the release of all prisoners and for their treatment in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law; ((Annex 1))
15. **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 all initiatives taken by the High Contracting Parties, singularly or collectively, to ensure respect of this Convention;
16. **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;
17. **Reaffirms** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until all of its aspects are resolved.
18. **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;

19. **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;
20. **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;
21. **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;
22. **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.

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**RESOLUTION No. 2/40-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 – 08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-40/2013/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 worshippers' 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. **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. **Warns Israel**, the occupying authority, about the consequences of its continuous provocation of the sensitivities of Muslims around the world through dangerous escalation of its policies and wrong-headed steps aimed at Judaizing and dividing the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and allowing Jews to pray in its compound. Condemns attempts to codify these dangerous acts through the passing of void law and racial regulations. **Warns** that such schemes are indications of a precarious situation in the region and of an outbreak of religious conflict for which Israeli bears full responsibility. **Calls on** the international community to rein in Israel, the occupying power, and compel it to stop these dangerous violations and disdain for peace and security in the region.
5. **Requests** that the international community assumes its responsibility by acting effectively and applying pressure on Israel to rescind its decision to annex East Jerusalem; and to affirm its Arab and Islamic character and rejects its annexation and Judaization in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 and 478;

6. **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;
7. **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;
8. Recalls resolution 1/3/-P(I.S.) adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah from 25 – 28 January 1981, which emphasized in its operative paragraph 2 on the Cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif 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 from 12-13 November 2000, which, in its operative paragraph 5 on Al-Quds Al-Shareef “urges all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds, and which “calls for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.”
9. **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;
10. **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 Al-Quds Al-Sharif; lift the

siege off the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and put an end to the demolition of homes, confiscation of identity cards of Palestinian citizens, and the process of evicting the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Palestinian citizens;

11. **Reiterates its condemnation** of the destruction and occupation of Palestinian homes in the City of Al Quds Al-Sharif by Israel, the occupying Power, in particular in Silwan 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; ;
12. **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;
13. **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 ;
14. **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;
15. **Invites** the Vatican, the Eastern Churches, and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaization of the City of Al-Quds Al-

Sharif, out of respect for the spiritual dimension of all religions, as a safeguard for peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of international law in this regard;

16. **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 invitation extended by His Majesty for the convening of the 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Al-Quds Committee on 09-10 January, 2014; **appreciates** the tangible role played by the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency established by the Al-Quds Committee through the accomplishment of developmental projects and activities for the inhabitants of the Holy City and in supporting of their resilience, and **calls** on Member States to increase support for the Agency to enable the Agency to continue its work. 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 Mahmoud 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. It expresses its appreciation of the efforts exerted by other Member States in the OIC to safeguard the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds.
17. **Strongly condemns** Israel, the occupying power, for its continued aggressions against Islamic and Christian holy sites, particularly the threats to storm and imperil the blessed 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.
18. **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;

19. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION No. 3/40-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 – 08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**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 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 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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*ORIGINAL: ENGLISH*

**RESOLUTION No.4/40-PAL  
ON  
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 – 08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**Renewing** its commendation of Lebanon's steadfastness and valiant resistance to tyrannical Israeli aggression to which it was subjected in the summer of 2006,

**Noting** Israel's continued occupation of Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills, and the Lebanese part of Ghajar village, the non-completion of its withdrawal from all Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006), and its continued violation of Lebanon's sovereignty,

**Affirming** the right of Lebanon to compensation over human victims and enormous material damage and economic losses suffered due to Israeli aggression against citizens and infrastructure and the ensuing harm and considerable losses of lives and property,

**Observing** with grave concern Israel's continued violation of Lebanon's sovereignty, provocative breach of borders by land, sea and air, and targeting and kidnapping of unarmed civilians inside Lebanese territories;

1. **Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness and brave resistance against the oppressive Israeli aggression endured in the summer of 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;
2. **Appreciates** the efforts made to maintain stability; **understands** the government of Lebanon's policy, as determined in the Declaration of Baabda, adopted through the negotiating table, which is based on neutralizing Lebanon from the policy of axes, regional and international conflicts, and to spare it the negative repercussions of regional tensions and crises, in order to safeguard Lebanon's supreme interests, national unity and civil peace, without prejudice to compliance with resolutions of international legitimacy, Arab consensus and the just Palestinian cause.

3. **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;
4. **Commends** the patriotic role performed by the Lebanese Army in the South and in all Lebanese territories; **supports** the mission of this army to extend the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory and to preserve civil peace; also **supports** close cooperation between the Lebanese security forces and UNIFIL, with a view to enhancing security and stability in the South of Lebanon in accordance with resolution 1701 (2006), **extends** thanks to fellow countries for their contribution to strengthening UNIFIL Forces; **salutes** the martyrs of the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese security forces who lost their lives defending Lebanon's unity and sovereignty; and **calls** for the reinforcement of the capacities of the army and of the Lebanese security forces to enable them to discharge their national duties;
5. **Supports** the position of the Government of Lebanon which calls for demanding the international community to implement Resolution 1701 and to put an end to Israel's ongoing violations of this resolution and continuous threats and acts of espionage; and which **continues** to demand a permanent and constant cease-fire and adherence to the Truce Agreement, as provided for in the Taef Agreement; It also **demand**s Israel to compensate Lebanon for the damage it has inflicted on it by its obsessive aggression, and to release the prisoners;
6. **Condemns** Israel's breaches and violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, which constitute a flagrant violation of resolution 1701 all relevant United Nations' resolutions, **holds** Israel responsible for such violations, and **calls** on the Security Council to assume its responsibilities to compel Israel to comply with the full implementation of Resolution 1701, and to halt its violations of Lebanese sovereignty by land, sea and air, including the deployment of Israeli spy networks; also **condemns** the Israeli threats to Lebanon and its civilian infrastructure which continue to be voiced by senior Israeli officials; and **emphasizes** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with international law in the face of Israeli greed; and **demand**s Israel to compensate for the damages inflicted on the Lebanese waters as a result of the Israeli occupation and aggression;
7. **Holds** Israel fully responsible for the aggression against Lebanon during the Summer of 2006 and its consequences, and for the deliberate targeting of civilians

and infrastructure, which constitutes a flagrant and dangerous violation of international law, in particular, international humanitarian law, and the 1949 Geneva Conventions; **holds** Israel responsible for compensating the Republic of Lebanon and the Lebanese citizens for the direct and indirect heavy losses suffered by the Lebanese people and economy as a result of the Israeli aggression; **considers** Israel's acts, during its aggression against Lebanon, as war crimes whose perpetrators should be tried before specialized international bodies; **demands** the United Nations and International community to put pressure on Israel to pay immediate compensation, proportionate to the magnitude of the disaster, as not to compel Israel to pay such compensation would constitute impunity for Israel and encourage it to commit further crimes and atrocities; **welcomes** the unanimously adopted resolution of the Human Rights Council on 8 December 2006, commending the report and recommendations of the Investigation Committee established by the Council on 11 August 2006, which condemned the Israeli violation of human rights during the Israeli aggression against Lebanon; and **notes** in this regard the United Nations General Assembly's Resolutions No. 194/61 dated 20<sup>th</sup> December 2006, No. 188/62 dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 2007 and No. 211/63 dated 19/12/2008 on environmental pollution caused by the July 2006 aggression, and **holds** Israel responsible for the ensuing damages and requests Israel to immediately and adequately compensate Lebanon which was affected by this pollution.

8. **Emphasizes** the need to have Israel withdraw from all Lebanese territories including Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar village up until behind the blue line, in compliance with relevant international resolutions and in particular resolution 1701; and **supports** the right of Lebanon, its people, army and resistance, to liberate or retrieve the Shebaa Farms and Kfarchouba hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar village, and to defend Lebanon against any aggression by all legitimate means available, and further emphasizes Lebanon's commitment to Security Council Resolution 1701;
9. **Reiterates** its condemnation of international terrorism, which the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation effectively take part in combating, and the need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against Israeli occupation, which is a right underlined by international instruments and the principles of international law, and not to consider resistance as an act of terrorism, and therefore rejects the inclusion of resistance members and movements on the lists of terrorism;

- 10. Renews** its support to Lebanon in demanding Israel to remove hundreds of thousands of mines left behind by Israeli occupation, the responsibility for their planting and for the ensuing death and injury is held by Israel; and **emphasizes** that Israel must provide the United Nations with all the correct information and maps related to the sites of unexploded munitions, including land mines and cluster bombs fired indiscriminately on populated civilian areas during and after its aggression against Lebanon in the summer of 2006, demanding the delivery of information concerning the date of dropping the cluster bombs used during the Israeli raids and their quantity and types, and considering the continued slow cooperation by Israel in this regard a continuation of war crimes ; 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;
- 11. Supports** the Lebanese Government's position mandated by Constitutional law as to the rejection of settlement and to uphold the right of return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland; **commends** and **supports** the unequivocal and firm position of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian Authority rejecting the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the host countries, especially in Lebanon, according to paragraph 4 of the Arab Peace Initiative which “[a]ssures the rejection of all forms of Palestinian repatriation which conflict with the special circumstances of the Arab host countries”, and **warns** that the non-resolution of the question of Palestinian refugees on the basis of their return to their homeland, in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy and the principles of international law, or any attempt to repatriate them, undermines security and stability and hampers the achievement of just peace in the region; **welcomes** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to promote the Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue in order to address all the daily social and economic issues of Palestinian refugees inside the camps in cooperation with the UNRWA, and resolve pending security issues in accordance with the decisions of the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference, in particular those concerning the issues of Palestinian weapons in Lebanon; **commends** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to rebuild Nahr al-Bared refugee camp and **renews** its call on States and organizations to honor their commitments pledged at the Vienna Conference on the rebuilding of Nahr al-Bared refugee camp and to offer assistance in order to achieve this issue;
- 12. Commends** Lebanon’s reception and hosting of displaced Syrians, whose number has yet exceeded 1,200,000 people, and appreciates the enormous efforts and sacrifices made by the government and people of Lebanon in this humanitarian

respect; and demands the UN Secretary General and international community to rapidly consider and decide favorably on the increase and continuation of the aid provided to alleviate the consequential economic and social burdens.

- 13. Reiterates** Lebanon's right, particularly after the adoption of the law on offshore oil resources, to its oil and natural gas wealth, especially that which is located within its exclusive economic zone defined and demarcated from south to south west, in accordance with international norms and conventions and the maps deposited by the Government of Lebanon with the UN General Secretariat on 9/7/2010 and 11/10/2010.
- 14. Takes note** of the Lebanese Government's commitment to cooperate with the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, established by virtue of the Security Council resolution 1757 to unveil the truth about the assassination of martyr Prime Minister Martyr Rafiq Al Hariri and his companions, in a way that brings about justice and strengthens the security of the Lebanese people, and to emphasize the importance of not politicizing the work of the Court;
- 15. Supports** the efforts of the Lebanese Government in pursuing the issue of the forced disappearance of Imam Mousa Al-Sadr and his two companions, Sheikh Mohammad Ya'qub and journalist Abbas Badruddine;
- 16. Supports** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to implement and develop the economic reform policy submitted by Lebanon to the Paris III Conference, with a view to renewing the structure of its national economy, preserving its stability and improving its growth prospects, as well as helping in the release of the rest of the grants and loans pledged for Lebanon by donor countries and institutions, and implementing a number of infrastructure projects;
- 17. Welcomes** again the Putrajaya Declaration on the situation in Lebanon, adopted by the special meeting of the OIC Ministerial Expanded Executive Committee held on 03/06/2008, and the efforts of the Chairs of the Islamic Summit, the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the OIC General Secretariat, in holding this meeting to support Lebanon;
- 18. Commends** the important role played by H.E. General Michel Suleiman, President of the Republic of Lebanon, and encourages all parties to continue and complete the national dialogue sessions, comply with the provisions of the Baabda Declaration,

and to support the efforts of the Lebanese State to spare Lebanon all that undermines its security and stability.

**19. Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION No. 5/40-PAL****ON  
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE  
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 – 08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-40/2013/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. **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;

6. **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 , ;

7. **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 ;

8. **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 severe

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.

**9. Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 6/40-CFM-PAL**  
**ON**  
**FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE**  
**PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 – 08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**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. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 41<sup>st</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 7/40-CFM-PAL**  
**ON**  
**DEVISING AN ISLAMIC ACTION PLAN TO PROTECT THE CITY OF**  
**AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AND THE AL-AQSA MOSQUE**

*The Fortieth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development), held in Conakry, Republic of Guinea on 06 – 08 Safar 1435H (09-11 December 2013),*

**Having considered** the Concept Paper submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on devising an Islamic Action Plan to protect the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Al-Aqsa Mosque, decided to:

- 1- **Adopt** all recommendations stated in the Concept Paper on devising an Action Plan to protect the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque.
  
- 2- **Request** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution, develop a timetable to implement the said recommendations, and submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

OIC/CFM-40/2013-CONCEPT-AL-QUDS



**Concept Paper**

**Adopted by**

**The Special Session on Al-Quds Al-Sharif**

**Of the**

**Fortieth Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers**

***(Session of Dialogue of Civilizations, Factor for Peace and Sustainable Development)***

**Conakry, Republic of Guinea**

**6-8 Safar 1435 (9-11 September 2013)**

**Introduction:**

Given its religious, historical and cultural status, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is not only the capital of the State of Palestine, but also the central cause of the Muslim world. The establishment of the OIC in 1969 came as an expression of the collective will and commitment to defend Al-Quds, preserve its holy sites, and enable its Palestinian population to regain their land and recover their legitimate national rights.

Encountering the serious threats facing Al-Quds, its people and holy places cast upon us political, legal, religious and moral responsibilities. These responsibilities make it incumbent on us to take the necessary measures and urgent action that reflects the status of Al-Quds and are capable of putting an end to the Israeli violations.

Defending our Holy City and stopping its Judaization prompts us to increase our efforts to mobilize international support for the Palestinian legitimate rights in the city of Al-Quds. This should be done in conjunction with the implementation of a sustainable policy to provide the requirements for survival and steadfastness for the Palestinian citizens living therein. In addition, a common political and media-oriented discourse on the sanctity of al-Aqsa Mosque, as red line that must not be breached, should be set in motion. It should also be coupled with a sincere move on the international scene to affirm the Arab identity of the City, and the responsibility of the international community to put an end to the illegal Israeli occupation measures there.

**Israeli Occupation Policy for the Judaization of Al-Quds**

Israeli Judaization measures in Al-Quds can be summed up in the following areas:

- Announcement by Israel, the occupying power, of the annexation and unification of the occupied city of Al-Quds, and considering it as its political capital; enactment of null and void laws and legislations; hindering the growth of Palestinian vital sectors namely service, demographic, architectural, socio-economic, educational, health and infrastructure, with the aim of imposing the Israeli occupation system on Al-Quds.
- Attempt to obliterate the immortal Arab and cultural identity of the city ; making demographic and geographic changes through the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements in and around the city, implanting extremist settlers therein,

besieging and harassing the Palestinians, restricting their accommodation, confiscating their property, demolishing their homes, revoking their residency and displacing them in order to erode the Palestinian presence in the city in favour of a Jewish majority.

- Attack against the holy places: Israel has, since the third day of its occupation of Al-Quds in 1967, begun to demolish the Maghareba Quarter, dominate Al-Buraq neighborhood. It has, ever since, continued to dig tunnels under and in the vicinity of Al-Aqsa Mosque, build a number of synagogues in the Old City, attack worshipers and restrict freedom of worship, allow extremist settlers, whether individuals or groups, to violate the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque and perform their Talmudic rituals in its precincts. What is even more serious is the recent attempt to enact void laws dividing Al-Aqsa Mosque in time and place between Palestinians and Jews.
- Obliteration of the religious character of Al-Quds, both Islamic and Christian, and judaizing it by implementing a range of large-scale projects within the so-called Holy Basin. This includes building synagogues adjacent to the Haram al-Sharif, the City of David, the Biblical Garden, the Museum of Tolerance, the Suspension Bridge near the Mughrabi Gate and Al-Buraq Wall, the Teleferic (*Cable Car*) project between the Mount of Olives and the Buraq Square, the Metropolitan Jerusalem, Jerusalem Master Plan 2020, etc.
- Construction and expansion of settlements in and around the city of Al-Quds and confiscation of land. Israel has, between 1967-2013, illegally housed approximately 300,000 Israeli settlers in 16 settlements within and around the neighborhoods of the occupied city of Al-Quds, equivalent to the number of Palestinians in the Occupied City of Al-Quds.
- Construction of the 181 km Apartheid Separation Wall around Al-Quds to include a belt of Jewish settlements in Al-Quds boundaries, and double the number of settlers illegally residing within the boundaries of the old city of Al-Quds. The wall would also isolate approximately 100,000 Palestinian Jerusalemites, living in

22 Palestinian localities and separate them from the city, and eventually isolate the city of Al-Quds from the rest of the Palestinian environs.

- Continuation by Israel of several cultural schemes in the occupied city of Al-Quds through the development of an advanced Israeli infrastructure such as universities, research centers, museums, cultural centers and theaters. In addition, Israel seeks to hold art and sport competitions and international conferences to internationalize the cultural activities in the occupied Al-Quds and present it as a common human heritage that does not belong to the Arabs or Muslims alone, and then project the city to the world as a Jewish historical heritage center.
- Undermining the Palestinian education sector in occupied Al-Quds and attempting to reassign its supervision and management to the "Israeli" education system by controlling more than 60% of the Arab schools in Al-Quds, and attempting to gradually impose the Israeli curriculum, which falsifies the facts of history, geography, identity and religion. This has led to pose serious challenge to the Palestinian education sector, including the scarcity of resources and poor schools' infrastructure, and the deprivation of more than ten thousand Palestinian students annually from access to school in occupied Al-Quds.

The question of Palestine and Al-Quds has remained a top priority and a central issue for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation during the past 45 years. Dozens of resolutions, statements and reports have been adopted in this regard. However, the OIC working method has not been able to save the Holy City of Al-Quds from the Israeli systematic judaization policies. Thus, we have to steer a new practical course of action, to make the desirable real positive difference in the current status of the city of Al-Quds.

Following is a summary of the recommendations that could form the basis for considering the development and adoption of a plan of action aimed at putting an end to the Israeli disregard of international laws and Israeli disrespect for the feelings of our Muslim Ummah as a whole:

1. Establish a member states' ministerial contact group to act urgently in the international arena, and to visit influential capitals of the world and relevant international organizations, to convey the OIC's Message to the International community that the continued Israeli Judaization of the city of Al-Quds will eventually lead to eliminating any chance to achieve peace and thus escalating the conflict in the region, and that the prejudice to Al-Aqsa Mosque is a red line the breach of which will neither be allowed nor tolerated by the Islamic Ummah, whatever the consequences.
2. Mandate the Islamic Group in New York to request that a special session of the United Nations Security Council be convened to discuss Israel's continued violations in occupied Al-Quds, especially the repeated Israeli aggression on Al-Aqsa Mosque, with the participation of Foreign Ministers of OIC States on the Security Council, and seek to present a draft resolution in this regard.
3. Call on the UNESCO Executive Board to convene an emergency session to discuss the Israeli aggression against the Al-Aqsa Mosque.
4. Welcomes the invitation extended by His Majesty King Mohamed VI, King of the Kingdom of Morocco and Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee to convene the 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Committee on 9 and 10 January 2014.
5. Consider the possibility of resorting to the International Criminal Court through an Islamic state that enjoys its membership, to file a complaint on behalf of all OIC member states against Israel for its violations of the international law in Al-Quds.
6. Request the ambassadors of the states participating in the Ministerial Committee to closely follow-up with the capitals of influential states, including action with Foreign Ministries in those capitals, media, civil society

organizations, and political parties, etc., order to mobilize political support for the cause of Al-Quds.

7. Request the ambassadors of the Islamic Group at the United Nations, the Human Rights Council, UNESCO, and the rest of the international organizations concerned, to follow closely the message (message of the OIC on Al-Quds Al-Sharif), to redouble efforts to seek the adoption of resolutions supporting the legitimate Palestinian rights in city of Al-Quds, condemning the policies of the Israeli occupation, and requesting the adoption of the necessary measures to compel Israel, the occupying power, to stop its violations of international law and international resolutions.
8. Request Member States to call the Ambassadors of the UN Security Council Member States, and other influential states, to inform them about the message of the Islamic world on Al-Quds.
9. Stress the importance of boycotting any country that recognizes Al-Quds as the capital of " Israel" , or move its Embassy to it.
10. Evoke the decision of the 10th ICFM Session, held in the Kingdom of Morocco in May 1979 , on observing August 21st of each year, as a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people , and invite member states to organize variety of events to denounce the practices of the Israeli occupation against the Al-Quds and the blessed Aqsa Mosque .
11. Expedite the provision of necessary and urgent financial support to fund the strategic plan for the development of vital sectors in the holy city of Al-Quds , in implementation of the decision of the 12th session of the Islamic Summit Conference , and resolutions of the 38th and 39th CFM sessions and to Baku

Donors' Conference, taking into account the flexibility to choose the right project.

12. Monitor international companies and institutions operating or investing in Israeli settlements, or dealing with the Israeli occupation in the holy city of Al-Quds, in particular, in order to boycott, and apply sanctions against these companies and institutions.
  
13. Take action at the level of regional and international media, to reveal facts about Israeli occupation policies in Al-Quds and highlight their risks and negative repercussions on the security and stability of the region and the world.

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