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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

RESOLUTIONS

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

ADOPTED BY

**THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

(SESSION OF SOLIDARITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)

DJIBOUTI, REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

**1-3 MUHARRAM 1434H
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INDEX

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1.	Resolution No. 1/39-PAL on the Cause of Palestine	1
2.	Resolution No. 1/39-PAL on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif	6
3.	Resolution No.3/39-PAL on the Occupied Syrian Golan	11
4.	Resolution No.4/39-PAL on Solidarity with Lebanon	14
5.	Resolution No.5/39-PAL on the current Situation of the Peace Process in the Middle East	19
6.	Resolution No.6/39-PAL on Financial Support Mechanisms for the Palestinian people	21

RESOLUTION No. 1/39-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE

The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development), held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti on 01- 03 Muharram 1434H) (15-17 November 2012),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-39/2012/PAL/SG.REP),

Proceeding from 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,

Referring to the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on 9 July 2004 on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall on Occupied Palestinian Land, **also referring** to United Nations General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Referring also to all resolutions of the Human Rights Council regarding the violations of human rights in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and the resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union and the Arab League,

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,

Reiterating that Israeli policies and expansionist plans threaten the peace process and expose international peace and security to danger,

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and its valiant struggle to regain its inalienable national rights,

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Muslim 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. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of Israel, the occupying power, for its continued aggression against 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 Salwan and Sheikh Jarrah districts, and for all its colonial practices, settlement activities, and provocative illegal measures aimed at changing the legal status of the City of Al Quds, its demographic composition as well as its Arab and Islamic character; **also condemns** Israel for carrying out illegal excavations underneath the Al Haram Al Shareef and the Al Aqsa Mosque, and building the apartheid wall in and around the City in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;
2. **Condemns** the persistence of Israel, the occupying authority, in 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 and those engaged in non-violent and peaceful protests, use of collective punishment, closure of provinces, confiscation of territories, building and expansion of settlements, building a wall of occupied Palestinian territories outside the 1949 line of truce, 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 territories, including East Jerusalem;
3. **Expresses**, in this regard, grave concern over the deteriorating social and economic conditions and the worsening humanitarian crisis in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and particularly in the Gaza Strip due to continued aggression and Israeli blockade and other illegal measures against the Palestinian people in the Strip, and commits to work with the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to end all illegal practices, including its blockade and collective punishment of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip;
4. **Affirms** its 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 to the establishment of their independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital; and calls on Member States to support Palestine in its efforts to expand international recognition for the State of Palestine at all levels, including the United Nations, on the border of June 1967, and in this regard, welcomes Palestine's accession to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);
5. **Strongly Condemns** the failure of Israel, the occupying authority, 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. It **calls on** the international to put pressure on Israel to compel it 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 perform its mission in accordance with the norms set by the Presidential Statement of the UNSC, and **states again** that there is no State above the law.

6. **Reiterates** the need for Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and private financial institutions to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in order to alleviate their suffering; and **requests** international institutions to abide by the agreements of Sharm El Sheikh Conference on the reconstruction of Gaza and to expeditiously redeem their commitments and pledges for the reconstruction to commence;
7. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation for the continuation by Israel, the occupying power, of illegal, intensified colonialist settlement campaign, including confiscation of Palestinian lands, forced expulsion, destruction of homes, bulldozing of farmlands and exploitation of natural resources, construction of the Apartheid Wall throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, in 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; **stresses** that the building of Israeli settlements and of the apartheid wall and Israeli settlements represents a grave violation of international law, break the continuity of Palestinian territories and jeopardize the establishment of a sovereign, viable, and independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. In this regard, the CFM **reaffirms** that the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, constitute one geopolitical unit; and **demand**s that Israel, the occupying power, cease forthwith its illegal construction of settlements and the Apartheid Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and that it dismantle them, as demanded by relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and by the ICJ's Advisory Opinion;
8. **Strongly condemns** the attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinian citizens, properties, Islamic and Christian places of worship which have increased in recent times with the support and protection of Israeli occupation forces; and calls on the United Nations, in particular, the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities in this regard by providing international protection for the Palestinian people;
9. **Denounces** Israel's endeavors to take hold of the Palestinian heritage and its attempts to Judaize Palestine's mosques 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 its heritage; and **calls** in this regard, on UNESCO Director General to endeavor to reactivate and implement the resolutions of the Executive Council of UNESCO adopted

at its 186th session on Palestinian historical and heritage sites to prevent Israel from stealing the Palestinian heritage;

10. **Condemns** the continued arrest of thousands of Palestinians, many of whom are children and women in Israeli prisons and detention centers in harsh conditions detrimental to their health, including, inter alia, living in unhealthy conditions, solitary confinement, torture, non-provision of adequate healthcare, prevention of family visits and denial of trial in accordance with legal principles, and **calls** for the immediate release of all prisoners and for their treatment in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law; (Annex 1)
11. **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 authority, respects the provisions of that Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and supports all initiatives taken by the contracting parties, singularly or collectively, to ensure respect of this Convention:
12. **Calls** again on the International Quartet and the international community, including the Security Council, to assume their responsibilities by compelling Israel to implement international legitimacy resolutions on the cause of Palestine, to respect the agreements signed with the Palestinian side, and implement fully the road map with a view to ending the occupation of Palestinian territories that were occupied since 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;
13. **Reaffirms** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until all of its aspects are resolved. **Calls** upon the United Nations 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 No. 242 (1967), No. 338 (1973), No. 1397 (2002), and No. 1515 (2003), and the agreed principles, which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian Territories, 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;
14. **Condemns** the Israeli occupying authority's prevention of some members of the Palestinian ministerial committee in the Non-Aligned Movement from reaching Ramallah, which led to the cancellation of extraordinary meeting of the Committee which was scheduled for 5 and 6 August 2012;

15. **Stresses** the need to find a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees 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 UNRWA in this regard; and **calls upon** Member States to provide the Agency with more support in order to cover its budget and enable it to continue to render its services;
16. **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;
17. **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 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;
18. **Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 2/39-PAL
ON
THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development), held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti on 01-03 Muharram 1434H) (15-17 November 2012)

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-39/2011/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 Nos. 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 in 2002, namely Resolution No. ES 2/10 dated 24/4/1997 and No. ES 3/10 dated 15/7/1997, on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the other 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 No. 681 dated 20/12/1990 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 authority, 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 Palestinian 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 No. 242 (1967);
3. **Affirms** its support of the stand of the State of Palestine based on the determination to regain sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Christian and Muslim holy places, which are part of the Palestinian territory occupied since June 1967. Also **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. **Requests** the international community to assume its responsibility by acting effectively and putting necessary pressure to make Israel to rescind its decision to annex East Jerusalem; to affirm its Arab and Islamic character and rejects its annexation and Judaization in accordance with relevant international legitimacy resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 and 478, and to do everything to implement these two resolutions;
5. **Reaffirms** that all settlement and colonial measures and practices taken by Israel, the occupying authority, to impose its laws and administrative mandate on the City of Al Quds and other occupied Palestinian territories are illegal and thus null and void, and lacking any legitimacy whatsoever, in line with resolutions of the United Nations, which consider all Israeli legislative, administrative, and colonial settlement procedures and measures aimed at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural, and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of international legitimacy and international covenants and conventions, and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. **Requests** the UN Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent and Prohibit Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with its Resolution No. 446;
6. **Requests** all states and international institutions and bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, which is considered an integral part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories 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;
7. **Calls on** the international community, especially the UN Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, in order to prevent it from effecting any geographic or demographic

alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to compel it to stop the building of the apartheid 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, withdrawal of identity cards of Palestinian citizens, and the process of purging the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals;

8. **Condemns** Israel for destroying Palestinians' homes in the City of Al Quds Al-Shareef, in particular in Salwan District; occupying the homes of Palestinians and their land properties in the occupied city of Al Quds, in particular in Sheikh Jarrah district; implementing policies of ethnic cleansing against Palestinians; for carrying out excavations around and beneath Al-Aqsa Mosque; for seeking to build synagogues around it. It **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;
9. **Affirms** its rejection of any unilateral or other measures taken by Israel, the occupying power, which may alter the authenticity or jeopardize the safety of Islamic and Christian sites, consistent 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 **commends** UNESCO's Executive Bureau for adopting its special resolutions on East Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territory in its 185th Session and **calls** for the implementation of these resolutions;
10. **Welcomes** the resolution 35 COM 7A.22 adopted at the 35th Session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which expanded the scope of the UNESCO reinforced monitoring mechanism provided for in previous resolutions, to include the entire old city of Al-Quds; and requested Israel, the occupying authority, to facilitate the implementation of the World Heritage Committee's decision to dispatch a joint delegation of the World Heritage Center and UNESCO's consultative technical organs in order to control and monitor Israel's excavations inside and around the old city of Al-Quds and its walls, and to keep the old city of Al-Quds and its walls on the list of endangered heritage;
11. **Strongly condemns** Israel's continued attempts to control the Holy Haram of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It also **condemns** Israel's plans aimed at imposing a *fait accompli* and allowing extremist Jewish groups to desecrate the precincts of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque, to pray therein, and to occupy the adjoining buildings; and **considers** these acts deliberate and provocative and as an avenue to allow extremist Jewish organizations to continue their repeated desecration of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque; establish their presence on its precincts; and continue their piracy acts against religious, historical, and cultural relics in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian territories;

12. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli authorities for their continued closures of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and **considers** such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the accords signed between the PLO and Israel within the framework of the peace process, the Road Map, and international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid;
13. **Calls again** on the Member States and their funding institutions to support Al-Quds, in accordance with Palestinian sectoral plan on Al-Quds, as a framework for determining the priorities of Islamic support to the city of Al-Quds;
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 occupation 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 UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 1967, demanding Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, and other relevant United Nations resolutions;
16. **Strongly condemns** Israel's occupying power, for its continued aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places, especially the threats to storm and damage the holy Aqsa Mosque, and **holds** Israel, the occupying power, fully responsible for the consequences of these assaults, which are being carried out under the watch and protection of the Israeli occupation forces;
17. **Reiterates** the resolutions of previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al Shareef 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;
18. **Mandates** the Islamic Group in New York to request the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to stop Israeli

measures in Al Quds which are in conflict with rules of international law and Israel's obstruction of the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions and to evaluate the possibility of adoption of a UN General Assembly resolution requesting the International Court of Justice to look into Israeli measures in Al Quds;

19. **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;
20. **Commends** the continued efforts of His Majesty King Mohamed V, President of the Al-Quds Committee, to protect Islamic holy sites in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and counter the actions of the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at judizating the holy city, and calls for convening a meeting of the Al-Quds Committee at the earliest convenient time. It also applauds the efforts of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Ibn Abdelaziz to defend the Islamic holy sites in the city of Al-Quds through his continuous and generous support to the institutions and people of the holy city. It lauds the continued efforts of King Abdullah II for his role in preserving the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif against Israeli attempts to stamp out the Arab, Islamic and Christian landmarks of the city and expel its Palestinian inhabitants, and his efforts to reconstruct the holy sites. **The Council expresses** its appreciation of the efforts exerted by the other member states in the OIC to safeguard the Arab Islamic identity of Al-Quds.
21. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 3/39-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development), held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti on 01- 03 Muharram 1434H) (15-17 November 2012)

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 reneging 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 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.4/39-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development), held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti on 01- 03 Muharram 1434H) (15-17 November 2012)

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,

Concerned with Israel's continued violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and the targeting of unarmed civilians inside Lebanese territories as was the case in Maroun al-Ras on 15/5/2011;

1. **Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness and brave resistance against the oppressive Israeli aggression to which it was subjected 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 assurance for Lebanon's future, its security and its stability;
2. **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;
3. **Commends** the nationalistic role performed by the Lebanese Army in the South and in all Lebanese regions; **supports** the task of this army to extend the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory and to preserve civil peace; It 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 brotherly and friendly States for their contribution in strengthening UNIFIL Forces; **salutes** the souls of 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 perform their national duties;
4. **Supports** the position of the Government of Lebanon which calls on the international community for the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701(2006) and to put an end to the ongoing Israeli violations to this

resolution and to the continuous threats and acts of espionage it is exercising against Lebanon; and which reiterates Lebanon's demand, based on this resolution, for a permanent cease-fire and to adhere to the Truce Agreement, as provided for in the Taef Agreement, also **demand**s Israel to compensate Lebanon for the damage it has inflicted as a result of its obsessive aggression upon it, and to release the prisoners and return the bodies of the martyrs;

5. **Condemns** the Israeli breaches and violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land which reached since the adoption of resolution 1701 to this date over 7817 violations, and which constitute a flagrant violation of the aforementioned resolution and all relevant United Nations resolutions, notably resolution 425 of March 1978; **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 territorial waters in accordance with international law facing the Israeli ambitions; and **demand**s Israel to compensate for the damages that have and still affect the Lebanese waters as a result of the Israeli occupation and aggression against Lebanon;
6. **Condemns** also Israel's violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and its targeting of unarmed civilians inside the territories of Lebanon in Maroun al-Ras on 15/5/2011, which killed and injured over 100 civilians; and **holds** Israel responsible for this provocative breach of Lebanon's borders and sovereignty and for the killing of unarmed civilians.
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; **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 last Israeli aggression against Lebanon; and **notes** in this regard the United Nation General Assembly's Resolutions No. 194/61 adopted on 20th December 2006, No. 188/62 adopted on 19th December 2007 and No. 211/63 adopted on 19/12/2008 on environmental pollution caused by the July 2006 aggression, and **holds** Israel responsible for the resulting damages and ask Israel to immediately and adequately compensate Lebanon and Syria which were affected by this pollution.
8. Affirms Lebanon's right, particularly after the adoption of the law on offshore oil resources, to its oil and natural gas wealth, especially that within its exclusive economic zoned defined and demarcated from south to south west, in accordance

with the maps deposited by the Government of Lebanon with the UN General Secretariat on 9/7/2012 and 11/10/2010.

9. **Emphasizes** the necessity 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 accordance with relevant international resolutions and in particular resolution 1701; and **supports** Lebanon's right, including its people, army and resistance, to liberate or regain 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;
10. **Renews** its support to Lebanon in its demand for the removal of hundreds of thousands of land mines left behind by Israeli occupation; and **holds** Israel responsible for their planting and for the death and injury of civilians they are causing; and **emphasizes** the necessity to have Israel provide the United Nations with the full correct information and maps related to the sites of unexploded munitions, including land mines and cluster bombs fired indiscriminately on populated civilian areas during its aggression against Lebanon in the summer of 2006, which resulted in killing and wounding more than 400 civilians including 47 martyrs and 353 injured and disabled people, and demand the delivery of information concerning the date of the dumping of the cluster bombs used during the Israeli raids and their quantity and types; and **calls** upon the international community and the United Nations to continue providing financial and technical support to Lebanon to remove the cluster bombs and mines planted by Israel during its occupation of the Lebanese territories, especially as the 2nd UN Conference on Cluster Bombs will be held in Beirut in September of the current year.
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 clear and steadfast 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 states that it "Assures 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 hamper 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 the settlement of pending security issues in accordance with the resolutions of the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference, especially those concerning the issues of Palestinian weapons in Lebanon; **commends** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to rebuild Al Bared river camp and **calls** on States and organizations to honor their commitments expressed at the Vienna Conference on the rebuilding of Al Bared river Camp and to offer assistance in order to achieve this issue;

- 12. Emphasizes** the condemnation of international terrorism, which the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation share in combating effectively, and the need to differentiate between terrorism and legitimate resistance against Israeli occupation which is a right underlined by international conventions and the principles of international law, and not to consider the act of resistance as an act of terrorism, and therefore **rejects** the inclusion of resistance fighters on the lists of terrorism;
- 13. Supports** the work of the Government of Lebanon aimed at strengthening Lebanon's Arab and international role, especially through its effective presence in the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, whereas Lebanon's membership puts upon it a great responsibility in defending its national rights and Arab issues and the issues of peace and justice in the world, and at the forefront the question of Palestine and the legitimate national rights of its people against Israel and its aggressive practices and its continued occupation of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian territories, and its violation of international law, including international humanitarian law;
- 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 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 Samahat Imam Mousa Al Sadr and his two companions Sheikh Mohamad Ya'qub and journalist Abbas Badruddine;
- 16. Supports** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to implement and develop the economic reform policy that Lebanon has submitted to Paris III Conference, aiming at renewing the structure of its national economy 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 the implementation of a number of infrastructure projects;
- 17. Welcomes** the strengthening and reinforcement of Lebanese-Syrian brotherly relations and the historical ties existing between the two countries;
- 18. Welcomes** again the Petrajaya Declaration on the situation in Lebanon, adopted by the special meeting of the OIC Ministerial Expanded Executive Committee held on 3rd of August 2006, 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;
- 19. Highly commends** the important role played by H.E. General Michel Suleiman, President of the Republic of Lebanon, in hosting and presiding over national dialogue sessions and the completion and implementation of its previous decisions, and **expresses** its readiness to provide the needed assistance in this domain, in support of Lebanon;

- 20. Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 5/39-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development), held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti on 01-03 Muharram 1434H) (15-17 November 2012)

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-39/2012/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,

- 1. Reaffirms** its unwavering full solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of their established and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of its independent state on its national territory 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. Invites** the Quartet to resume its diligent action for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of the peace process terms of reference, including the relevant UN resolutions and the two principles of 'land-for-peace' and the 'inadmissibility of the appropriation of others' land'

by the use of force, as well as on the basis of the Arab Peace Initiative and the Road Map;

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 policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process, through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and through the invalidation of the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and to evade the obligations, commitments and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, the legitimate and only representative of the Palestinian people and other Arab parties;
7. **Requests** the international community, in particular the Quartet, to compel Israel, the occupying authority, to strictly abide by its commitments under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to stop all its illegal unilateral measures in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, aimed at changing the nature, status and demographic composition of the Palestinian territory through, inter alia, confiscation and annexation of territory by *fait accompli*, thereby preempting the final outcomes of the peace negotiations, and in this regard, holds Israel, the occupying authority, responsible for the stoppage of the negotiations through its continued illegal practices, including settlement;
8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/39-CFM-PAL
ON
FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development), held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti from 1-3 Muharram1434H (15-17 November 2012),

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

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

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

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

1. **Invites** Member States that are yet to join the two 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,
2. **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 that are yet to announce their contributions to support the Al Aqsa and Al Quds Funds.

Annex – I

**The Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers
(Session of Solidarity for Sustainable Development),
Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti
5-17 November 2012**

Solidarity with the Palestine Political Prisoners

1. The Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation expressed grave concern regarding the deteriorating situation of Palestinian political prisoners in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. They condemned the continued imprisonment and detention of thousands of Palestinian civilians by Israel, the occupying Power, including at least 300 children as well as women and elected officials, and condemned the deplorable conditions under which they are being unlawfully held in jails and detentions centers in both the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in Israel.

2. The Ministers expressed serious concern about the life of Palestinian prisoners, who have been on hunger strike for more than two months, in protest of the occupying Power's illegal practice of administrative detention, by which hundreds of Palestinians are being held without charge or trial, and in protest of the other inhumane, oppressive measures violating their most basic human rights. They expressed solidarity with all Palestinian prisoners and stressed that Israel, the occupying Power, must be held fully accountable for the well-being of all Palestinian prisoners, including the prisoners partaking in the peaceful, non-violent hunger strike protesting Israel's extreme abuses. The Ministers called on the international community, particularly the Security Council, to act urgently to address this critical situation in line with obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, specifically Article 76 of the 4th Geneva Convention, which defines the rights of protected persons faced with detention by an occupying Power.

3. The Ministers deplored Israel's continuing campaign of arrest and detention of Palestinian civilians and deplored the violent military raids, forced interrogations, intimidation, and all other brutal, dehumanizing measures used by the occupying Power in this regard. They condemned the extremely unhygienic, humiliating and, in many cases, life-threatening conditions under which Palestinian prisoners are being held, including vulnerable groups such as children, women, and ill, disabled and paralyzed Palestinians. They condemned, inter alia, Israel's use of torture and all other forms of physical and psychological mistreatment and deprivation of Palestinian prisoners, including denial of family visits, denial of access to education and adequate medical care, and the inhumane use of solitary confinement. They also condemned Israel's withholding of the bodies of Palestinian prisoners who were killed or died while in Israeli captivity and their burial in military graveyards.

4. The Ministers stressed that under Article 147 of the 4th Geneva Convention, which is fully applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

including East Jerusalem, Israel's policies and practices regarding the imprisonment and detention of Palestinian civilians constitute serious violations, in many cases amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity which, pursuant to Article 146, should be subject to international criminal prosecution, in accordance with universal jurisdiction, and recalled relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC. They demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, fully comply with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions and all other applicable international Conventions and Treaties and adhere to international standards for due process.

5. The Ministers reiterated the demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately release all Palestinian prisoners, and stressed the need for the return of the prisoners to their families and their speedy reintegration into their communities. They demanded that Israel cease forthwith the arbitrary arrest and detention of Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

6. The Ministers expressed deep regret about the devastating impact of Israel's illegal practices on Palestinian prisoners and their families and the Palestinian society as a whole. In this regard, they commended the valuable work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and called upon the occupying Power to grant it the necessary access. They also commended the valuable efforts of civil society to provide assistance, including legal and humanitarian support, to Palestinian prisoners and their families.

7. The Ministers called on Member States and funds to provide assistance for the integration and rehabilitation of the prisoners and to their families and to look into establishing a standing fund for that purpose.

8. The Ministers commended ongoing efforts to raise awareness on the critical issue of Palestinian political prisoners being held by Israel, the occupying Power. They urged mobilization of support for the efforts of the Palestinian people and their leadership to address this crisis, particularly the deteriorating situation of hunger striking prisoners. They reiterated the call for international action in line with legal obligations, stressing that the plight of these prisoners should be addressed by, inter alia, the UN General Assembly, Security Council, Human Rights Council and the International Court of Justice on the legal status of Palestinian prisoners and detainees held by Israel, the occupying Power, and the legal responsibilities of the occupying Power and third parties under international law. Moreover, in accordance with common Article 1 of the Geneva Conventions, they urged the High Contracting Parties to the 4th Geneva Convention to uphold their obligations in this regard, and called for convening of a Conference of High Contracting Parties as a first step towards addressing this serious issue.
