

OIC/CFM-38/2011/PAL/RESOLUTION/FINAL

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

ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE
COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(*SESSION OF PEACE, COOPERATION
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**RESOLUTION No. 1/38-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-38/2011/PAL/SG.REP);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the 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 territories, in addition to UN General Assembly Resolution No. ES-10/15 on the apartheid wall which Israel is building on Palestinian land;

Referring to the 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;

Reiterating that Israeli policies and expansionist plans threaten not only the Arab world and the peace process, but also the Islamic States, 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 structure 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 Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip and its attendant war crimes, massive violations of human rights and international law, and places on Israel the legal, moral and political responsibilities for the crimes committed during its aggression of the Gaza Strip; and **requests** the United Nations and its institutions concerned to implement Goldstone Report and to prosecute Israeli war criminals;
3. **Expresses** grave concern over the deteriorating social and economic conditions and the worsening humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, caused by the aggression, continued Israeli blockade and other illegal measures against the Palestinian people in the Strip, and **calls** on the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to immediately end its blockade and collective punishment of the Palestinian people in Gaza;
4. **Strongly** denounces Israel's non-implementation, so far, of the recommendations of the Report of the "International Fact Finding Mission" established by the UN Human Rights Council, following the heinous Israeli military attack against the international humanitarian aid convoy in International waters on 31 May 2010, which resulted in the killing of 9 innocent civilians and the wounding of many more. It reiterates that the illegal Israeli blockade on the Gaza Strip continues to be the principal motive in organizing international humanitarian aid convoys and calls on the international community to pressure Israel to lift its blockade and to ensure the unimpeded movement of goods and people to and from the Gaza Strip. It expects that the UN Panel of inquiry functions within parameters stipulated by the UN Security Council Presidential Statement and reaffirms that no country is above law;
5. **Requests** the 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, and renews its call to 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;
6. **Hails** the Egyptian decision to amend the Rafah crossing procedures, and welcomes the facilitations provided by the Egyptian authorities to alleviate

the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip, including the passage of medical aids to the Strip through Rafah crossing;

7. **Reiterates** its support for the efforts of the State of Palestine to mobilize international support for the inalienable Palestinian national rights, to expand international recognition for the State of Palestine on the 4th June 1967 border at all levels, including the United Nations. **Welcomes** the important decision made recently by numerous States to recognize the State of Palestine on the basis of the 4th of June 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, **urges** the States that have not yet done so to recognize the State of Palestine as soon as possible in support of the efforts being made so that Palestine obtains full membership of the United Nations **and mandates** the Secretary General to approach those States to that end;
8. **Denounces** Israel's endeavors to take hold of the Palestinian heritage and its attempts to Judaize Palestine's mosques and disfigure its history; **strongly condemns** Israel's 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 context on the Director General of UNESCO to work assiduously for the implementation of the resolutions of the Executive Council of UNESCO adopted at its 185th session on Palestinian historical and heritage sites and to ensure their implementation to prevent Israel from stealing the Palestinian heritage;
9. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of Israel's continued, illegal, intensified settler colonialism campaign, including confiscation of Palestinian land as well as building and expansion of settlements. The Conference also **reiterates** its condemnation of Israel's continuing 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 disrespect 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. In this connection, the Conference **expresses concern** over the vastly detrimental impact of such unlawful actions on the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, carried out by Israel by isolating the city from the rest of the Palestinian Territory through the settlements and the Apartheid Wall built in and around the city and through the severe restrictions obstructing the movement and access of Palestinians to the city, including for worship at holy sites, and whose Palestinian residents continue to suffer from home demolitions, revocation of residency rights, and deteriorating socio-economic conditions;
10. **Stresses** that Israel's illegal settlements and apartheid wall represent a grave violation of the international law, tear out 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,

namely the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, constitute one geopolitical unit; and **demands** 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 immediately, as demanded by relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and by the ICJ's Advisory Opinion. **Also condemns** the attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinian citizens which have increased in recent times under the protection of Israeli occupation forces;

11. **Calls** again on the International Quartet and the international community, including the Security Council, to deploy immediate efforts to compel 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 in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and thus realizing the two-states solution, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and the terms of reference and principles of the Middle East peace process;
12. **Appreciates** the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its tireless endeavours in supporting all efforts aimed at achieving Palestinian reconciliation, unification of the Palestinian ranks, bridging of gaps and unity of their positions towards their cause, **commends** the proposal of the Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah to set up two funds for the support of the Palestinian people, one named *Al-Quds Intifada Fund*, and the other *Al-Aqsa Fund* whose capitals are in excess of US\$ 1 billion with the Kingdom paying more than a quarter of the amount as contribution to the Funds, in addition to the US\$ 1 billion donated by the Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques during the Kuwait Economic Summit to reconstruct Gaza following the brutal Israeli aggression;
13. **Welcomes** the signing by Palestinian factions of the Palestinian National Reconciliation Agreement in Cairo on 4/5/2011, and the Egyptian efforts which facilitated it; **reiterates** its full support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and only representative of the Palestinian people, to achieve Palestinian national unity and reconciliation, successful dialogue and respect for the legitimate Palestinian institutions created by the Palestine Liberation Organization, including the elected Palestinian Legislative Council, to commit to the unity of Palestinian decision, in the service of the higher national interests of the Palestinian people and in order to preserve the endangered rights and gains of the Palestinian people, and to affirm that Palestinian national reconciliation constitutes an important guarantee for strengthening the Palestinian people's struggle and resistance;
14. **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 achievement of 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, occupied since 1967, and from all other occupied Arab territories; 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;

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 Palestinian cause 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. **Recalls** UN General Assembly Resolution No. 85/292 of 6 May 2004, on the "Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory", including East Jerusalem, and **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 subjecting 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. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 2/38-PAL
ON
THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-38/2011/PAL/SG.REP);

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

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions 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 the 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), pertaining to 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 10/2 dated 24/4/1997 and No. ES 10/3 dated 15/7/1997, on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territories,

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 shrines,

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 Israel's illegal measures and practices, which are contrary to all international resolutions and laws, undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arab and Islamic landmarks,

Strongly condemning Israel for implementing ethnic cleansing policies in the City of Al-Quds with a view to depopulating it of its Palestinian inhabitants, changing its historical and civilizational landmarks, its Arab and Islamic identity, and to Judaize it and separate it from its Palestinian environs, and its erection of perimeter walls around the city, thus preventing Christian and Muslim worshippers' access to their places of worship in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Bethlehem,

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 Al-Quds Committee, including those adopted by the previous session 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 territories 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 act effectively and put 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 the Israeli colonial settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories are null and void, in line with resolutions of international legitimacy, as well as international covenants and conventions, 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 designs 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 at Sheikh Jarrah quarter; 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. **Emphasizes** that no unilateral or other measures shall be taken capable of changing the originality or endangering the safety of Islamic and Christian sites in accordance with the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and other relevant provisions on the protection of cultural heritage contained in The Hague Convention of 1954, **welcomes** the adoption by the 185th session of UNESCO of its resolutions on East Jerusalem and occupied Palestinian territories, and **calls** for the implementation of those resolutions.
10. **Welcomes** the resolution 35 COM 7A.22 adopted by the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO which expanded the scope of UNESCO's enhanced monitoring mechanism provided for in an earlier resolution to include the entire old city of Jerusalem after having been limited to the El-Maghariba Gate leading to the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and **calls** on Israel, the occupying power, to facilitate the implementation of the World Heritage Committee resolutions on dispatching a joint-mission of the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO's technical consultative bodies to monitor the Israeli excavations in and around the old city of

Jerusalem and its walls, and retaining the old city of Jerusalem and its walls on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

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 Palestinian territories;
12. **Reiterates** its condemnation of Israel's opening of "The Ruin" Synagogue - the biggest and tallest Jewish Synagogue built by Israel a few meters from the Western Wall of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque - at the expense of the Al-Umari Mosque and an Islamic waqf land in the Al-sharif quarters, an Islamic district in the Old City of Al-Quds occupied in 1967, and destroyed by Israel, which expelled its Palestinian inhabitants from their homes and converted the place into a settlement under the name "Jewish quarters". Also **condemns** the organization by Israel of an international day of the so-called Third Temple, interspersed by calls to storm the Al-Aqsa Mosque;
13. **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;
14. **Decides** to adopt the Palestinian sectoral plan on Al Quds as framework for setting the priorities of Islamic support for Al Quds, and **calls** on the Member States, the General Secretariat to support the needs of Al-Quds, its institutions and people in accordance with this plan;
15. **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 an international symposium 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.

16. **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 the 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;
17. **Strongly condemns** Israel's continued aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places, especially the threats to invade and damage the Al 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;
18. **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 discharge their duties of executing 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. **Reaffirms** its appreciation and support for the efforts of the His Majesty King Mohamed VI Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee in preserving the legal status of the City of Al-Quds, maintaining its civilizational identity as well as its religious and cultural symbols and responding to the Israeli attempts to change its features. Lauds the role of the Al-Quds Bayt Al Mal Agency through projects and activities delivered in the holy city, in implementation of the directives of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, aimed at assisting the social sectors in the city and caring for the living conditions of the Al Quds inhabitants; and **requests** Member States to continue their support for the Agency;
20. **Reiterates** its support for the ongoing efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in preserving the City of Al-Quds Al-Shareef and supporting the steadfastness of its Arab inhabitants on their land in the face of Israeli attempts to Judaize the City of Al-Quds, change its Arab and Islamic features and evicting its Al-Quds Palestinian inhabitants; **also reiterates** its appreciation for the huge efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the directives of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein to reconstruct the Islamic and Christian holy places in Al Quds, in particular the Salah al-Deen historic pulpit, to maintain the Dome of the Rock, to restore the Islamic museum and preserve the Islamic and Christian endowments in al-Quds Al Shareef;
21. **Mandates** the Islamic Group in New York to request for 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 resolution and to evaluate the possibility of adopting a UN General Assembly resolution requesting the International Court of Justice to consider stopping Israeli measures in the Al Quds, and when that fails, to file a case directly at the International Court of Justice;

22. **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 its 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 affirmation of the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people;
23. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 3/38-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Having discussed the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 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 Ministers in Kampala; Resolution NO. 3/36-POL adopted by the 36th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic; 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 63rd 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 reaffirming that annexation decisions 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 by the Madrid Conference 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 escalation 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. **Affirms** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Syrian 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 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.4/38-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

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 victims and enormous material damage and economic losses suffered due to Israeli aggression against citizens and infrastructure and the attendant harm and considerable losses of lives and property;

Noting with concern Israel's continued violation of the sovereignty of Lebanon and its targeting of unarmed civilians inside Lebanese territories such as in Maroun Al-Ras on 15/05/2011:

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 for a permanent cease-fire and to adhere to the Truce Agreement, as provided for in the Taef Agreement, also **demands** 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 resolution 1701 and all relevant United Nations resolutions, notably resolution 425 of March 1978; and **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 demands 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 Lebanese territories in *Maroun Al-Ras* on 15/5/2011, which caused the death and injury of over 100 civilians, and holds Israel responsible for this provocative violation of the borders and sovereignty of Lebanon 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. 61/194 adopted on 20th December 2006 and No. 62/188 adopted on 19th December 2007 on environmental pollution during the July 2006 aggression, which hold Israel responsible for the resulting damages and ask Israel

to immediately and adequately compensate Lebanon and Syria which were affected by this pollution.

8. **Emphasizes** Lebanon's right, particularly after the adoption of the law on oil resources in maritime waters, to its oil and natural gas wealth, especially the resources existing within the defined borders its exclusive economic zone defined in the south and the south west in accordance with the maps deposited by the Government of Lebanon with the UN General Secretariat on 9/7/2010 and 11/10/2010.
9. **Emphasizes** the necessity to have Israel withdraw 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 return the Shebaa Farms and Kfarchouba hills and the Lebanese village of Al Ghajar, 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 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 wounded and disabled persons, and **requires** it to deliver 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 for Lebanon to remove the cluster bombs and mines planted by Israel during its occupation of the Lebanese territories, especially as the second UN Conference on Cluster Munitions will be held in Beirut in September 2011;
11. **Support** 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 patriation which conflict with the special circumstances of the Arab host countries", and warns that the non-resolution of the question of the 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 resettle them, will undermine security and stability and hamper the achievement of a just peace in the region; **welcomes** the decision 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 the Palestinian weapons in Lebanon; **commends** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to rebuild Al Bared camp and calls on States and organizations to honor their commitments expressed in the Vienna Conference on the rebuilding of Al Bared 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 Conference share in combating effectively, and the need to differentiate between terrorism and the legitimate resistance against Israeli occupation which is a right underlined by the 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 according to Security Council resolution 1757 to discover 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. Commends** the important role of H.E. General Michel Suleiman, President of the Republic of Lebanon, in hosting and presiding over the 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 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 5/38-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-38/2011/PAL/SG.REP);

Referring to resolutions of Islamic conferences;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace, and their persistent 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. **Reaffirms** the total solidarity of the Member States with Syria and Lebanon in their confrontation of continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and **invites** all the Member States to express this solidarity in a practical manner and by the use of all means, as well as to stand firm with Syria and Lebanon against any Israeli aggressions targeting them;
3. **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;
4. **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 territory 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;

5. **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;
6. **Reiterates** the Islamic stand rejecting partial solutions and Israeli unilateral measures; and the policy of imposing a *fait accompli*, and **urges** all States and international organizations not to recognize them or entertain any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and not to reward the Israeli occupation, which is trying to impose unilateral and segmented solutions through its persistence in expanding settlements and building the Apartheid Wall in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its surroundings, which runs against the rules of international law, the fundamental terms of reference and foundations underpinning the peace process;
7. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli Government's 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 and other Arab parties;
8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
