

*OIC/CFM-35/2008/PAL/RES/FINAL*

**RESOLUTIONS**  
**ON**  
**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE,**  
**THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AND**  
**THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**  
**ADOPTED BY**  
**THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION**  
**OF**  
**THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**  
**(SESSION OF PROSPERITY AND DEVELOPMENT)**

**KAMPALA**  
**REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**  
**14-16 JUMADAL THANI 1429H**  
**(18-20 JUNE, 2008)**

*OIC/CFM-35/2008/PAL/RES/FINAL*

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**RESOLUTION No. 1/35-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND**  
**THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

*The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14 – 16 Jumadal Thani 1429, (18 -20 June, 2008);*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-35/2008/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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 issued by 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 Extraordinary Expanded Session of the Executive Committee on the massacre in Beit Hanoun on 18/11/2006, on the Israeli aggression against the Al Aqsa Mosque on 22/2/2007, and on the developments in Palestine on 3/2/2008;

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**Affirming** the commitment of Islamic States to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region;

**Reiterating** that Israeli policies and expansionist plans not only threaten the Arab world and the peace process, but it also threatens the Islamic states and exposes international peace and security to danger;

**Hailing** the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant struggle to regain their inalienable national rights;

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Muslim Ummah. It **affirms** 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 persistent aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, for its illegal excavations beneath Al-Haram Al-Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque, and for all such illegal and provocative measures carried out by Israel with the intention of changing the Holy City's legal status, demographic composition, and character, in particular its colonial practices, including homes, its settlement activities, its construction of the Wall, demolition and confiscation of Palestinians in and around the City of Al-Quds in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in order to judaize the city and change its Arab Islamic character. .
2. **Condemns** the ongoing and escalating Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people through which Israel, the occupying power, continues to commit grave human rights violations and war crimes, including the killing and injuring of Palestinian civilians, including children, women, and the elderly; through the use of excessive, indiscriminate, and lethal force, as well as the continued practice of extrajudicial executions, the wanton and widespread destruction and bulldozing of Palestinian homes, properties, infrastructure, agricultural lands, and other sources of livelihood, as well as the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians, including hundreds of women and children. **Expresses** grave concern over the most recent Israeli military incursions and assaults in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip, which have left in their wake hundreds of Palestinian victims and which constitute gross human rights violations exacerbating the already-dire humanitarian conditions. It

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**demands** that Israel cease forthwith all such violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, and abide by its legal obligations in this regard.

3. **Condemns** Israel's continued unlawful and inhumane collective punishment of the Palestinian people, including in particular by means of its imposition of severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods into and out of, as well as throughout, the Occupied Palestinian Territory via prolonged closures and hundreds of checkpoints and roadblocks. **Stresses** that such illegal Israeli practices continue to undermine and destroy the Palestinian economy and to cause socio-economic and humanitarian hardships for the Palestinian civilian population, thus dissociating areas in the West Bank, turning them into separate cantons that are geographically, socially and humanly disconnected.
4. In this regard, the Council **expresses** grave concern over the deteriorating socio-economic conditions and the intensification of the humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, in particular, due to Israel's continuing illegal closure, siege, and blockade including all crossings to the Gaza Strip, and other illegal measures against the Palestinian people there. The Conference **was alarmed** by the rising poverty, unemployment, and hunger, as well as by the declining state of health among the Palestinian civilian population, including widespread malnutrition and anemia among children, due to Israel's deliberate obstruction of access to adequate food, medical supplies, and health care, added to its reduction and complete cutting off of fuel and electricity supplies. **It considers** that such collective punishment of the civilian population by Israel as tantamount to a grave breach of international humanitarian law and that the occupying power should be held accountable for such war crimes. The Conference thus **called upon** Israel, the occupying power, to cease forthwith its siege, imprisonment, and collective punishment of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip by lifting the siege and opening all of Gaza's border crossings in order to allow the movement of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip, including unfettered access to humanitarian aid and personnel and movement of ill persons requiring medical treatment outside of Gaza.

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5. **Reiterates** the call upon the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Chairs of the Summit and of the Foreign Ministers Conference and Palestine, to take the necessary steps to contact influential stakeholders and the United Nations with a view to lifting the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip and resolving the ensuing humanitarian crisis. In this regard, **calls upon** the parties to resume the application of internationally-agreed arrangements to ensure the reopening of the crossings, including the Rafah crossing, and ease the humanitarian suffering of the civilian population.
6. **Expresses** its deep disappointment at the failure of the UN Security Council to assume its responsibility to address the humanitarian plight of the Palestinian people in Gaza; **calls once again upon** the international community to rapidly act to provide protection to the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; and, in this regard, **calls upon** the OIC Group at the United Nations to pursue the necessary steps to secure adequate United Nations action to address this crisis. Further, the Conference **reiterates** the call upon Member States, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and private financial institutions to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in order to alleviate their hardships. It also **calls upon** the international community to provide immediate assistance.
7. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation regarding Israel's continuing, intensive, and illegal campaign of settler colonialism, including vast land confiscations and the construction and expansion of settlements, and denying Palestinian citizens access to large areas with a view to their confiscation, as was the case in Al Aghwar. 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 grave concern** over the vastly detrimental impact of such unlawful actions on the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which is being isolated 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 declining socio-economic conditions.

8. **Stresses** that Israel's illegal settlements and **Apartheid Wall** are destroying the territorial contiguity and integrity of the Palestinian Territory and jeopardizing the establishment of a sovereign, viable, and independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. In this regard, the Conference **reaffirms** that the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, namely the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, 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 forthwith, as demanded by relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and by the ICJ Advisory Opinion.
9. **Calls** once again for urgent efforts by the Quartet and the entire international community, including the Security Council, to end the current political and humanitarian crisis. It also **calls** for efforts to support the peace process, the resumption of the bilateral negotiations between the two sides, and building on the momentum of the negotiations which were resumed at the Annapolis meeting and agreements reached thereon and the full implementation of the Road Map towards ending the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and thus realizing the two-State solution, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and the terms of reference and principles of the Middle East peace process. The Conference **welcomes** the revival of the peace process; **takes note** of the recent convening of two important international conferences, held respectively in Annapolis in November 2007 and Paris in December 2007; and **calls** for serious efforts to be exerted by all concerned parties in order to advance the process towards the achievement of a just, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and to the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole. In this regard, it also **reaffirms** the importance of the decisions of the Arab Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in March 2007, especially the reinvigoration of the Arab Peace Initiative adopted in Beirut, Lebanon, in March 2002.
10. **Expresses** concern over the continuing divisions between the Palestinian political factions. It **reiterates** the demand that the situation on the ground in the Gaza Strip be restituted to that which existed prior to the events of June 2007, to allow for the restoration of the legitimate authority's role in the Gaza Strip and for the maintenance and preservation of the unity of the Palestinian people

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and land. In this connection, the Conference **stresses** the need for national dialogue among Palestinians to achieve national reconciliation and restore unity in order to serve the Palestinian people's higher national interests. It **reaffirms** its full support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian Authority, under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas; and **reaffirms** its support for all democratically-elected Palestinian institutions.

11. **Reaffirms** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all of its aspects. It **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—including UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242 (1967), No. 338 (1973), No. 1397 (2002), and No. 1515 (2003)—as well as agreed principles, which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Palestinian Territory, 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; and a just resolution to the plight of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.
12. **Stresses** the need to find a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, including in particular UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948; **reaffirms** the United Nations' responsibility toward the Palestinian cause and the continuous role of UNRWA in this regard; and **calls upon** States to provide the Agency with more support in order to cover its budget and enable it to continue to render its services.
13. **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.
14. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 36<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION No. 2/35-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

*The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14 – 16 Jumadal Thani 1429, (18 -20 June, 2008);*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-35/2008/PAL/SG.REP);

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

**Pursuant to** 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 No. 242 (1967); No. 252 (1968); No. 338 (1973); No. 465, No. 476, and No. 478 (1980), and No. 1073 (1996), pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

**Affirming** the two resolutions adopted by the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 the UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including Resolution No. 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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's efforts to isolate the City of Al-Quds 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,

1. **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee, particularly the 19<sup>th</sup> Session.
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. **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 the resolutions and decisions of international legality, 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 legality 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.

5. **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.
6. **Calls on** the international community, especially the UN Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality, 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.
7. **Condemns** Israel for destroying Al-Maghariba Gate Hill; for carrying out the excavations around and beneath Al-Aqsa Mosque; for seeking to build a synagogue in its place; and for the deliberate destruction of the archeological and heritage sites in the cities of Al-Quds, Nabuls, and Al-Khalil. 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.
8. **Strongly condemns** Israel's continued aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places and its attempts to control the Holy Haram of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its repeated attempts to interfere in the management of Islamic Waqfs. It also **condemns** Israel's plans aimed at imposing a fait accompli by using force and allowing extremist Jewish groups to desecrate the precincts of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque, to pray therein, and to occupy the adjoining buildings; and

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**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.

9. **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 4<sup>th</sup> Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
10. **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. In this connection, **it expresses support** for the Arab League's decision to consider Al-Quds as capital of Arab Culture for the year 2009.
11. **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 22/11/1967, demanding Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the other relevant United Nations resolutions. Also **calls** for extending support to the population of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in their resistance of Judaization measures and of their displacement from their city.

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12. **Reiterates** the resolutions of previous Islamic conferences which affirm support for the City of Al-Quds Al Shareef and the strengthening of the steadfastness of its people. Calls on Member States to provide support to the Bayt Mal Al-Quds and the Al-Quds Foundation to enable them discharge their duties of preserving the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of the City and to boost the resilience of its people in the face of continued Israeli attempts to Judaize the holy city.
13. **Commends** the efforts of the Al Quds Al Shareef Bayt-Al Mal Agency for providing assistance to Palestinians and Palestinian institutions in the city of Al Quds in the areas of housing, education and health. In this regard, it **welcomes** the agreement concluded on 10 December 2007 between the Agency and the Palestinian Housing Council to execute a 156 unit housing project for the low income earners in Al Quds at the cost of 20 million dollars.
14. **Affirms** its support for the efforts of His majesty King Muhammad VI, Chairman of the Al Quds Committee, in supporting the City of Al Quds Al Shareef, in preserving its Arab and Islamic identity and in supporting the steadfastness of its in confronting the Judaization attempt they are faced with. Israel for its persistent assaults on Islamic and Christian holy places, particularly the threats to storm and damage the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, and **holds** Israel, the occupying power, fully **responsible** for the consequences of these assaults, which are being carried out in the sight and hearing, and under the protection of the Israeli occupation forces.
15. **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.
16. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 36<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Ministers.

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**RAFT RESOLUTION No. 3/35-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

*The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14 – 16 Jumadal Thani 1429, (18 -20 June, 2008);*

**Having** discussed the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14/12/1981 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 Israeli identity;

**Recalling** the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution No. 2/30-P of the 30<sup>th</sup> Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Resolution No. 3/9-P (IS) of the 9<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha; Resolutions No. 2/34-P of the 34<sup>th</sup> Session of the ICFM held in Islamabad; and Resolution No. 3/10-P (IS) and 3/11 (IS) of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit Conferences held respectively in PutrajayaP (Malaysia) and Dakar (Senegal);

**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 60<sup>th</sup> 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 its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions 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 setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area violates this Convention and destroys the peace process;

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**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 which was 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.

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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 Israeli 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 of it 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 Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, 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 4<sup>th</sup> of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to begin demarcating that line.

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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 36<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION No. 4/35-PAL**  
**ON**  
**SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

*The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumadal Thani 1429, (18 -20 June, 2008);*

**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 Lebanese territories and locations on the Lebanese borders, the non-completion of its withdrawal from all Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006), and its continued violation of Lebanon's sovereignty.

**Deeply concerned** about Israel's continued arbitrary arrest of Lebanese Citizens in its prisons and detention camps, constituting a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War and the 1907 Hague Treaty;

**Recalling** the resolutions of the Human Rights Council in Geneva on the Travails of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons suffering from difficult health conditions leading to the death of some of them;

**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 massive loss of lives and property;

**1. Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness against the oppressive Israeli aggression to which it was subjected in the summer of 2006; **Prays** for the soul of Lebanese martyrs, and **regards** the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese in confronting the aggression as assurance for Lebanon's future security and stability.

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**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, on the basis of Lebanon government's decisions; and **supports** the task of this army, as decided by the Lebanese cabinet, to extend the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory, and extends thanks to brotherly and friendly States for their contribution in strengthening UNIFIL Forces as provided for by Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

**4. Affirms** its support to the Lebanese Government in confronting terrorist groups particularly in the course of, the Lebanese army's battle against « Fateh el Islam » group in Naher el Bared refugee camp, **salutes** the souls of the Lebanese Army's martyrs which lost their lives defending Lebanon's unity and sovereignty ; strongly condemns the terrorist and criminal acts committed by the terrorist group called : “ Fateh el Islam” against the Lebanese Army and security forces and innocent civilians, which target Lebanon in its security and stability, and **fully supports** the endeavors undertaken by the Lebanese government and Army to eradicate this terrorist group ; and commends the efforts of the Lebanese Government to rebuild the Naher el Bared camp, and **calls** for all States to provide support for the reconstruction of the camp and return of displaced people to it, while confirming full support for Lebanon in refusing any form of resettlement.

**5. Emphasizes** the need to achieve a firm and lasting ceasefire, and **condemns** Israeli violations and breaches of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), **holds** Israel responsible for these violations, **calls** on the Security Council to assume its responsibility of compelling Israel to abide by complete cease-fire and stop its violations for Lebanese sovereignty by air, land and sea, and **emphasizes** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with international law, against Israel ambitions.

**6. Welcomes** the seven-point plan submitted by the Lebanese government particularly concerning the Sheba farms region, and calls on the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council to take on the Lebanese government's proposal on the Sheba farms region contained in this plan ; **Calls** on all parties concerned to cooperate with the United Nations to find a solution to this problem in a way that will guarantee Lebanon's rights and sovereignty over its territories.

**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.

**8. Considers** Israel 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 18 December 2006 commending the report and recommendation 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.

**9. Extends gratitude** to Members States for expeditiously assisting Lebanon in the areas of relief to victims and reconstruction, and for the support they announced during the international conference to assist Lebanon (Paris 3), held on 25 January, 2007.

**10. Commends** the international conference to assist Lebanon (Paris 3) appreciatively convened by the French government, and the important outcomes of the conference as well as the reform and socio-economic advancement program paper presented by the Lebanese government in order to modernize and enhance the Lebanese economy, boost sustainable growth rate and improve the living conditions of all Lebanese citizens.

**11. Welcomes** the Putrajaya Declaration on the Situation in Lebanon adopted by the special meeting of the OIC Ministerial Expanded Executive Committee held on 3 August 2006 and, the efforts of the Chairs of the Islamic Summit and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the Secretariat of the Conference, in holding this meeting to support Lebanon.

**12. Extends support** for Lebanon:

a) In its sovereign right to exercise its political choices within Constitutional principles and institutions, taking into account its right to establish relations with brotherly and friendly states on the basis of mutual respect, sovereignty, independence, its national interests, good neighborliness, equality and parity.

b) In its demand for the release of Lebanon prisoners and detainees held as hostages in Israeli prisons, in contravention of provisions of International Law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention, the 1907 Hague Treaty, and requests the international community to apply pressure on Israel to release them, and allow delegations from the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit all Lebanese detainees on a continuous basis to take stock of their situation and provide them with health care.

c) In its demand for the removal 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 in requesting Israel to provide the United Nations with the remaining maps of landmines it has planted in the Lebanese territory and the exact locations of cluster munitions network used by Israel against Lebanon in the July 2006 War.

d) In its request to the international community as well as judicial and political bodies to put pressure on Israel to pay reparations to Lebanon for the damages and losses resulting from its occupation and repeated aggressions against the Lebanese territory, and notes in this regard the United Nation General Assembly's Resolution N:62/188 adopted on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2007 related to holding Israel responsible for the damages resulting from environmental pollution during the 2006 aggression and requesting Israel to immediately and adequately compensate the Government of Lebanon and other damaged Countries.

**13. Calls**, pursuant to adoption by the Security Council of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, for the finalization of the necessary measures for its entry into force in order to unveil the truth behind the assassination of the late Prime Minister Rafic HARIRI and his companions, and calls for speeding its pace of activity away from vengeance and politicization, thus fulfilling justice and protecting the Lebanese people from aggressions and consolidating security in Lebanon

**14. Emphasizes** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland and properties, and warns that non-resolution of the question of those of them living in Lebanon on the basis of their return to their homeland, in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy and principles of international law or, attempting to settle them, will undermine security and stability in the region and hamper the achievement of a just peace in it; **welcomes** the

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decision of the Lebanese government to reopen the representative office of the PLO and the formation of a work group whose task is to address the humanitarian, social, economic, legal and security issues of the Palestinian refugees inside the camps in cooperation with the UNRWA, and welcomes the headquarter agreement concluded between the Lebanese Government and the PLO to establish a mission for the latter in Lebanon.

**15. Considers** that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the way to achieve security and stability in the region; consequently, **calls** on the international community, in particular the parties to the Quartet, to play a more effective role to ensure the success of the peace process in accordance with the Madrid principles and UN resolutions in particular resolutions 242, and 425.

**16. Appreciates** and hails the commendable efforts of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, who brought the Lebanese parties together in a national dialogue in Doha crowned by the “Doha Agreement” which provided a political solution of the crisis thanks to the efforts of the Arab League and the Arab Ministerial Committee chaired by H.E. Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al Thani, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the State of Qatar, and composed of his brothers Their Highnesses and Excellencies the Foreign Ministers.

17. **Extends** its congratulations and appreciation for the election of H.E. Michel Suleiman as President of the Republic of Lebanon, and **stresses** the need to finalize the implementation of the Doha Agreement by forming a national unity government headed by H.E. Fouad Seniora, passing the electoral law and launching national dialogue. **Expresses** hope that Lebanon and its brotherly people will enjoy security, stability and prosperity.

**18. Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of the present resolutions and to report thereon to the 36<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION No. 5/35-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE**  
**PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

*The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14 – 16 Jumadal Thani 1429, (18 -20 June, 2008);*

**Referring** to the Islamic Conference resolutions;

**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 legality 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 their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. **Reaffirms** the total solidarity of the Member States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the 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 adoption of the Arab Peace Initiative for settling the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which was adopted by the 14<sup>th</sup> Arab Summit held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28 March 2002 and by the Islamic Summit Conferences held in Putrajaya and Dakar; **decides** to act by all ways and means to promote this initiative, explain its dimensions, and gain international support for its implementation; and **welcomes** the resolutions of the 19<sup>th</sup> Session of the Arab Summit which was held in Riyadh in March 2007, and the 20<sup>th</sup> Session of the Arab Summit which was held in Damascus in March 2008, on affirming and implementing the Arab Peace Initiative.
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 legality, 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 to 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.

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 the Israeli unilateral measures; 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 or any reward for the Israeli occupation, which is trying to impose unilateral and segmented solutions through its persistence in expanding settlements and building the separation Wall in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its surroundings, in violation of the rules of international law and 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 and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the obligations, commitments and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

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8. **Urges** the international community and the UN Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty, implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for subjecting all Israeli nuclear installations to the Agency'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.
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 36<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION No.1/35-IBO**  
**ON**  
**THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL**

*The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jamadul Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June, 2008);*

**Inspired by** the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

**Based on** all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Res. No. 6/34-IBO adopted by the 34<sup>th</sup> Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which was held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 28-30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

**Mindful of** the existing cooperation between the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel at the OIC General Secretariat and the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, for the purpose of achieving optimal implementation of the principles and provisions of the Boycott of Israel,

**Having considered** the report of the Secretary General on the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel,

**Decides to:**

1. **Invite** the Member States to issue internal legislations to govern the Islamic boycott action against Israel.
2. **Invite** those Member States that have not set up regional Islamic boycott offices in their countries to do so as soon as possible, to designate directors for these offices, and to nominate liaison officers for them.
3. **Stress** the importance of upholding the Islamic boycott against Israel, as a legal means of pressure to compel Israel to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy. This demand shall remain in force until the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and the recovery of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

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- 4. Commend** the cooperation existing between the Arab and Islamic Offices for the Boycott of Israel, for the purpose of achieving maximum efficiency in the implementation of the Islamic States boycott of Israel.
- 5. Request** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 36<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM).

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