

RESOLUTIONS ON PALESTINE AFFAIRS

ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION OF SOLIDARITY AND DIALOGUE)
KHARTOUM, REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN
14-16 RABI-UL-THANI, 1423H (25-27 JUNE, 2002)

RESOLUTION NO. 1/29-PAL

ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PAL/D.1);

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 Case of Palestinian and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1322 (2000); 1397 (2002); 1402 (2002); 1403 (2002); 1405 (2002) and General Assembly resolution no.194 on refugees as well as resolution No. ES-10/17; resolution No. A/ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied Palestinian territories as well as the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on 19 October 2000, and the resolutions of the 57th Session of the Human Rights Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, adopted on 11 April 2001, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States particularly the resolution of the 14th Arab Summit, held in Beirut on 28 March 2002 concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes and massacres as well as repressive and terrorist practices against the Palestinian people, committing aggression against their holy places and national institutions and continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and other Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violating the sanctity of holy places and desecrating both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries at large and jeopardize international peace and security;

Holding Israel fully responsible for the undermining of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its reneging on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

Hailing the resolutions of the regular session of the League of Arab States Summit held in Beirut on 27-28 March 2002 which adopted the Arab Peace Plan based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab occupied territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the 4th of June 1967 borders;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant "Intifada" (uprising) to recover their inalienable national rights;

Resolving to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

- 1 - **Reiterates** all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly resolutions of the 19th Session of Al-Quds Committee in connection with the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- 2 - **Stresses** the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital and the imperative implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and those relating to the issue of Al-Quds, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) 1397 (2002), 1402 (2002), 1403 (2002) and 1405 (2002) as well as U.N. General Assembly resolution 223/51 of 1997 and resolution 194 (1949) adopted by the same body on the right of return to the Palestinian refugees, considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the region.
- 3 - **Backs** the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which are part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967; **emphasizes** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and **vehemently rejects** any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 4- **Hails** with great pride the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their heroic "Intifada" against the Israeli occupation in order to achieve their legitimate rights. **Emphasizes** the continuation of providing its political material and moral support to enable the Palestinian people to confront occupation while stressing that the Israeli occupation is the main reason behind the deterioration and gravity of the situation in the region.

- 5- **Adopts** the Arab peace initiative for settling the issue of Palestine and the Middle-East, which was adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; **decides to act** by all means and ways to promote this initiative, state its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.
- 6 - **Affirms** the support of Member States to the peace process according to the foundations defined by the Madrid Peace Conference, which are based on the United Nations Charter, resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the "land for peace" principle, all of which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967 line and from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders.
- 7 - **Underlines** that Israel's flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based, and its renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination, prevarication and dodging insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process; **holds** the Israeli Government fully responsible for this situation.
- 8- **Requests** the International Community and the United Nations, particularly the United States, the Russian Federation and the European Union to interfere immediately so as to put an end to the Israeli aggression and to prevent the government of Israel from pursuing its aggressive plans aimed at undermining the Palestinian National Authority, creating instability and reoccupying the liberated areas of the Palestinian territories with a view to undermining the agreements and sabotaging the very foundations of the Peace Process.
- 9 - **Reaffirms** the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its aspects that would ensure ending the occupation, and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
- 10 - **Also reaffirms** the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237 on the return of the Palestinian displaced persons and the General Assembly resolution 194 (1949) on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property and on compensating them, as a cornerstone of the final, just and comprehensive settlement.
- 11 - **Calls on** the states of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil, and extend to it all kinds of support and assistance to consolidate its sovereignty over the Palestinian land, occupied since June 4th, 1967, in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of the "international legitimacy," and **exhorts** the states of the world also to back the State of Palestine in obtaining full-fledged United Nations membership.
- 12 - **Calls for action** at the United Nations and other international institutions and forums to compel Israel to put an end to its massacres and aggression against the civilian Palestinians and to free the Arab and Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli jails, return the deportees, end the practice of collective sanctions, lift the siege and

closure imposed on Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps, stop the confiscation of lands and the demolition of houses and abstain forthwith from undertaking any action that imperils life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

- 13- **Appreciates** with great pride, the official and popular support extended by Member States to the Palestinian people and its National Authority, and **also urges** Member States to continue extending all kinds of support to the tragedy-stricken Palestinian People. **Also exhorts** all States and Authorities concerned to bolster the international programme of economic, social, and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, and to extend all necessary assistance aimed at helping the Palestinian People to build their national economy and support their national institutions with a view to enabling them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
- 14- **Condemns** the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Israeli occupation forces, and perpetrating heinous massacres and mass executions which claimed the lives of hundreds of martyrs in Jenin refugee camp and Nablus city, as well as bombing cities, villages, camps and Palestinian Authority Headquarters by using devastating weapons, including internationally banned arms against unarmed people; **holds** Israel fully responsibly for the consequences of its aggression and considers it a blatant violation of Palestinian human rights and all conventions, agreements and international law, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949; **strongly condemns** Israel for using all forms of force and warns it of the consequences of blackmailing and pursuing such dangerous policies against Palestinian people, their national institutions and legitimate leadership. **Invites** all Palestinian People to rally around their National Authority under the leadership of Yasser Arafat.
- 15- **Holds** Israeli fully responsible for the consequences of its aggression and practices against the Palestinian people, including the responsibility for paying compensation for the material and economic losses sustained by the infrastructure of towns, villages, refugee camps and Palestinian national economy.
- 16- **Condemns** Israel's violation of the International Red Cross Convention and its continuous attacks against medical personnel, ambulances belonging to the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent as well as the other relief organizations; and Israel's refusal to allow these bodies perform their task according to the International Humanitarian Law, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
- 17- **Condemns** Israel for attacking the holy Palestinian Islamic and Christian sites, laying siege, the storming and rocketing the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem, setting fire to a number of mosques and places of worship, denying worshipers access to the blessed Aqsa Mosque and the Church of the Nativity and the Church of the Resurrection; **further condemns** the Israeli occupation forces for robbing, removing and destroying official and private Palestinian institutions and confiscating their records and documents as well as violating personal properties and household.
- 18- **Condemns** Israel for willfully destroying cultural and heritage sites in Nablus and Al-Khaleel (Hebron) in addition to inflicting heavy damage on the Church of the Nativity which constitutes ancient religious, cultural, and historical values; **further condemns** Israel for plundering, removing and sabotaging cultural assets in numerous Palestinian cultural centers and museums; **requests** the international community and

the World Heritage Commission to take drastic sanctions against Israeli for the danger it constitutes to the treasures of universal heritage.

- 19- **Condemns** terrorism practiced by Israeli colonialist gangs against Palestinian civilians, such as laying explosive charges in schools, hospitals and public institutions; **holds** Israel fully responsible for the consequences of such aggression, especially that it is taking place before the very eyes and ears of the Israeli occupation forces and aided by an atmosphere of incitement against the Palestinian people and their institutions encouraged by the Israeli government.
- 20- **Requests** the U.N. Security Council, in its capacity as the only international organization responsible for safeguarding international peace and security, to shoulder its responsibility for halting immediately the Israeli aggression;
invites the Council to expeditiously dispatch international observers for ensuring necessary international protection to the Palestinian People and monitoring the restoration in accordance with the international resolutions, agreements and recommendations, agreed upon within the framework of the peace process.
- 21- **Condemns** Israel's expansionist colonialist settlement policy and **reiterates** the necessity of action to stop all colonialist settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices which are contrary to the resolutions of the international legitimacy which are also counter to the accords signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. **Requests** the U.N. Security Council to prevent such measures, remove the Israeli colonial settlements in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 465 and revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Settlement in Al-Quds and the Arab occupied territories in line with Security Council Resolution No. 446.
- 22- **Requests** the UN Security Council to form a special international criminal tribunal, in conformity with International Law to Prosecute Israeli war criminals who carried out or were behind the savage slaughters which were perpetrated by Israel, which claimed themselves of hundreds of martyrs and thousands of wounded people among Palestinians. **Invites** the U.N. Secretary General to dispatch a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the massacres and war crimes perpetrated by Israeli occupation forces in Jenin refugee camp, because the backing down by the Security Council on its decision to dispatch an international Commission of Enquiry is not, at all, in line with the responsibilities of Security Council, in its capacity as the only international organization responsible for safeguarding international peace and security, and constitutes a serious precedent that undermines the dignity and credibility of the Council.
- 23- **Requests** the Member States to abide by the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict during voting at the United Nations and other international forums.
- 24 - **Urges** the international community and all the states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America (USA) and the European Union as well as international donor institutions and funds to halt the assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonial settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.

- 25- **Invites** friendly States and states of the European Union to impose sanctions against Israel for committing crimes against humanity, and war crimes against unarmed civilians in the occupied Palestinian territories; **hails** the boycott imposed by two Belgian provinces on Israeli commodities; **urges** Member States to reinforce such behaviour by granting commercial priority to those provinces and governments which apply sanctions against Israel.
- 26 - **Emphasizes** the pursuance of halting all political contacts with the Israeli government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions and **calls on** Member States which have established, and which had started to take steps to establish, relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to sever these relations, to close down any missions or offices, break all economic relations, and end all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until a durable and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
- 27 - **Calls** for commitment to implement the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel, for considering the legislations, rules and statutes governing the boycott action, "the general principles of the boycott, the Islamic law and the by-laws of the regional offices and their periodical meetings" as part of the national legislations in force, and **also calls** for the creation of the necessary offices and mechanisms for so doing and for coordination between the Islamic Boycott Office and the Arab Boycott Office.
- 28 - **Hails** the steadfastness of Lebanon – Government, People and Resistance – and what has been achieved in terms of the liberation of the Lebanese territories and the repelling of the Israeli occupation. **Supports** Lebanon in its efforts to liberate its entire territories to the internationally recognized borders. **Requests** the United Nations to force Israel to pay damages for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. **Supports** Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation; Israel is held responsible for laying and removing of these mines. **Supports** the inalienable rights of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law and **condemns** Israel's ambitions in these waters. **Holds** Israel responsible for any action of a nature as to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence and safety of its people and integrity of its territories.
- 29 - **Strongly condemns** Israel's policy of refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 of 1981 and of imposing its mandate, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of colonial settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israeli nationality upon Syrian citizens. **Considers** all such measures as null and void, and constituting a violation of the provisions and principles of International Law and the International Humanitarian Law, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. **Demands** Israel to completely withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan to the June 4th, 1967 lines.
- 30 - **Requests** the international community and the UN Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. decisions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non Proliferation Treaty, implement the decisions 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 renunciation of nuclear armament and 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 for the creation, in the Middle East, of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons – which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

31. **Affirms** on the constant responsibility of UNRWA for fulfilling its duties towards the Palestinian people wherever they may be in accordance with the UNGA resolution on the matter. **Calls on** the Member States to request the UN Secretary-General to advise the **Conciliation Committee**, in collaboration with UNRWA and relevant states, carry out a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their property and develop a global vision to solve their problems based on their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with UN resolution 194 (1949). **Calls on** states to extend further support to cover the budget of UNRWA and enable it to continue providing its services.
- 32 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the pursuance and enhancing of contacts and coordination on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Organization (UNO) and its specialized agencies, on the other. **Expresses** its appreciation for their show of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people's just struggle.
- 33 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/29-PAL

ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. ICFM/.29-2002/PAL/D.1);

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 Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Confirming resolutions 2/10 of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) tenth extraordinary emergency session dated 24 April 1997 and 3/10 dated 15 July 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the other Palestinian territories under its occupation;

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 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 all the illegal measures and practices, which are contrary to all international resolutions, decisions 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 Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts exerted by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and judaization schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

- 1 - **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 19th Session.
- 2 - **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn 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 Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
- 3 - **Affirms** its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the 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. In this connection, **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

- 4 - **Reaffirms** that all the occupation-related 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 the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming 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 the "International Legitimacy," international covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. **Requests** the UN Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with its resolution 446.
- 5 - **Requests** all states of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which **calls on** them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. **Also invites** them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. **Expresses** condemnation and rejection of resolution adopted by the U.S. Congress and the American statements in favour of recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. **Calls** for severing relations with any State that moved its embassy to Al-Quds or recognized Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
- 6 - **Requests** all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, considered as an integral part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
- 7 - **Invites** the international community, especially the Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.
- 8 - **Strongly condemns** the decisions of the Israeli "Supreme Court" on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the decision dated 25 July 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the precincts of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated 23 September 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the "State of Israel"; considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its precincts and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories.
- 9 - **Strongly condemns** the Israeli authorities for giving orders to close Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif including Beit Al-Sharq (Orient House) whose documents, official papers, and contents were looted by Israel. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of

1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.

- 10 - **Condemns** the terrorist aggressions perpetrated by the colonialist Israeli gangs against Palestinians in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and their institutions by laying explosives in schools and hospitals, under the protection of Israeli troops and in an atmosphere of incitement nurtured by the policies and practices of the Israeli occupation government.
- 11- **Strongly condemns** the statements made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and **stresses** that such a step would form a blatant affront to the sentiments of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards an overall explosion and to further bloodshed.
12. **Appeals to** the international community and the United Nations to intervene quickly and shoulder their responsibility for the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.
- 13 - **Pays a glowing tribute** to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian citizens. **Expresses its thanks** to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, accorded the Agency, his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
- 14 - **Thanks** the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects; **calls upon** Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 15 - **Lays stress** on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.
- 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, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of 22 November 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:

- *No. 465 of 1 March 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;*
 - *No. 476 dated 30 June 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status "are null and void" and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;*
 - *No. 478 dated 20 August 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Basic Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the landworks and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the judaization measures and their uprooting from their own City.*
- 17 - **Reiterates** the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.
- 18 - **Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/29-PAL

ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive 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 3/28-P of the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Bamako, Mali, and Resolution 3/9-P (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit held in Doha, State of Qatar;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17 December 1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the Fifty-fifth Session;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the

Security Council, in particular resolution 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 illegitimate 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 constitutes a violation of this Convention and destruction of the peace process;

Affirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Condemns Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community by withdrawing from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly as well as international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's destruction of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the peace-for-land formula and the risks resulting from Israel's reneging on the commitments and obligations reached,

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the 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 Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter and its relevant resolutions and of 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 and 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, establishing and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.
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 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

5. **Condemns** repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.
6. **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.
7. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the Occupied Golan.
8. **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 immediately begin demarcating that line.
9. **Also demands** Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the "land for peace" formula and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far.
10. **Demands anew** all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.
11. **Requests** the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
12. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/29-PAL

ON

ISRAEL'S CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Commending anew the steadfastness of Lebanon and the valor of its national resistance in achieving victory over the Israeli occupation forces and liberating most of its territories in the South and Western Bekaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Islamic solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and West Bekaa;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories and positions along the Lebanese borders, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) and its continued invasion of Lebanese airspace and plundering of their waters and soil;

Deeply concerned at Israel's continued, arbitrary detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and camps in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

Noting with extreme concern and astonishment the ruling issued by the Israeli Supreme Court to allow the Israeli authorities to keep the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails as "hostages and a card for compromise, and also to detain them without trial";

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails who experience difficult health and humanitarian conditions resulting in the death of a number of them;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has sustained as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanese citizens and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property;

- 1. Expresses** anew its congratulations and appreciation to the Republic of Lebanon, its President, Government and People and **commends** the valiant Lebanese resistance as well as the admirable Lebanese steadfastness which has repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.
- 2. Strongly condemns** Israel for its continued aggression against the Lebanese territories and its daily violations of the Lebanese sovereignty on the sea, land and airspace.
- 3. Also strongly condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of positions on the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, and Lebanese territories, including the Shaba'a farms, in contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).
- 4. Reaffirms** its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and **supports** the position of the Lebanese government which insists on the necessity of ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories back to internationally recognized borders and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty. **Reaffirms** Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territories and to reserve the right to resist Israeli occupation by all legitimate means until the liberation of all its territories including the Shabaa farms and **supports** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with the International Law against Israeli avaricious designs.
- 5. Supports** the Lebanese position calling for maintaining the number of international forces working in Southern Lebanon without decreasing it or changing the nature of

their task, especially in the light of the continuing Israeli threats, aggressions, and violations of the sovereignty of the Lebanese territories, air space, and territorial waters and **mandates** the Islamic Group at the United Nations in New York to continue its efforts to mobilize support for the Lebanese position.

6. **Condemns** Israel for laying hundreds of thousands of mines in the Lebanese territories which it had occupied, and which caused, and continue to lead to the death to tens of victims as well as substantial material losses. **Requests** the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel to hand over all maps of mines in Lebanon and **commends** the initiative of the State of the United Arab Emirates to remove these mines in cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Government and the United Nations.
7. **Requests** the international community, judiciary and political bodies and Member States to condemn Israel and bring pressure to bear on it to give compensation to Lebanon for the damages caused by Israeli repeated aggressions against Lebanese territories since the establishment of the State of Israel.
8. **Also requests** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately release all Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained in Israeli prisons in implementation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907, and **urges** Member States and international organizations to exert pressure on Israel to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons on a regular basis, report on their conditions, and provide them with health and humanitarian care. **Requests** the adoption of a decision by international organizations, especially, the UN Human Rights Commission to conduct enquiries, provided for by in international conventions, into the death of Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails and detention camps, and force Israel to pay compensations to those affected according to prevailing international laws.
9. **Reaffirms** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and **warns** that settling these refugees in Lebanon and not settling their cause on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy undermines the security and stability of the region and impedes the achievement of a durable and comprehensive peace therein.
10. **Considers** that the achievement of a durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the appropriate way of achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason, it **calls upon** the international community, particularly the co-sponsors of the peace process – the United States and the Russian Federation – as well as the European Union to play a more effective role in ensuring the success of the settlement issue in accordance with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the decisions of international legality, particularly Resolutions 242, 338 and 425. **Considers also** that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon, and that it constitutes a part of the liberation of occupied Arab lands which will only be complete when the prompt and complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 borders, is realized and by ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return, rejecting their settlement outside their homeland, and establishing their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

11. **Mandates** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/29-PAL

ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Referring to the resolutions and decisions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments' hostile to peace,

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to 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 Islamic States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and **invites** all the Islamic 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- **Adopts** the Arab peace initiative for settling the issue of Palestine and the Middle-East, which was adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; **decides to act** by all means and ways to promote this initiative, state its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.
4. **Reaffirms also** its commitment to just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 guaranteeing 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 imprescriptible, national rights including the right to return to its homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly's Resolution 194 and to establish its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
5. **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 commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

6. **Invites** the OIC member states which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel meticulously and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
- 7 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/29-PAL

ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Pursuant to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. **Reaffirms** all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. **Expresses** its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

3. **Appeals** to the Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. **Commends** the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/29-PAL

ON BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

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

Recalling resolution no.7/9-C (IS) of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);

Recalling also the resolutions of successive Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the Fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-fourth (24th) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2001), both endorsing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and judaization designs:

- 1 - **Pays tribute** to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
- 2 - **Expresses**, in the same vein, its gratitude and thanks to His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith, and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;
- 3 - **Notes with satisfaction** the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its projects consistent with the statutes of Baitulmal;
- 4 - **Invites** the member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- 5 - **Invites also** Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- 6 - **Exhorts** firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of judaization and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
- 7 - **Invites** the Agency's Director General to pay working visits to the Member States and **calls upon** the latter to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it.