

OIC/ICFM-34/2007/PAL/IBO/RES/FINAL

RESOLUTIONS
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE,
AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, THE ARAB-ISRAELI
CONFLICT, AND THE ISLAMIC BOYCOTT
OF ISRAEL

ADOPTED BY THE

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS

(Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony)

ISLAMABAD
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
28-30 RABIUL THANI 1428H
(15-17 MAY 2007)

OIC/ICFM-34/2007/PAL/IBO/RES-INDEX

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RESOLUTION N. 1/34-PAL
ON THE
CAUSE OF PALESTINE AND
THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF.

The Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 28 to 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/ICFM-34/2007/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, the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 681 (1990); 1073 (1996); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003) and UN General Assembly resolution 194 on refugees, as well as resolution ES-10-10 adopted by the 10th Extraordinary Emergency Session of the General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in the occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territories, as well as the UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/L15 on the apartheid wall which Israel is building on Palestinian land;

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the UN Human Rights Council relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the African Union (AU), and the League of Arab States;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the OIC Executive Committee at its Expanded Extraordinary Meeting of 18 November 2006 on the Beit Hanoun Massacre and of 22 February 2007 on the Israeli Aggressions on Al-Aqsa Mosque;

Affirming the Islamic States' commitment to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region;

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;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant “*Intifada*” (uprising) aimed at recovering their inalienable national rights, as stipulated in all Arab and International resolutions.

1. **Reaffirms** all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and Al-Quds Committee concerning the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. **Affirms** the necessity of reaching a just solution to the Palestinian cause in all its aspects on the basis of international law and legitimacy and the terms of reference agreed upon, embodied in the relevant UN resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the inadmissibility of acquisition of others’ territory by force, the Arab peace initiative and the Roadmap, such as to enable the Palestinian people to achieve their national independence and exercise their sovereignty in their Palestinian State and its capital Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
3. **Affirms** the necessity of ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan and the other occupied Lebanese territories.
4. **Affirms** the illegality of the Israeli laws and practices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, aimed at annexing, judaizing, and altering the demographic composition and geographic structure of the city. **Demands** States and international institutions and bodies to abide by international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds as an integral part of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967; and **calls on** them also to not participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel’s objectives in establishing its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
5. **Reaffirms** the necessity of finding a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN General Assembly resolution 194 (1948), and **reiterates** its rejection of all forms of settlement, and emphasizes the United Nations’ responsibility towards the Palestinian cause and the continued role of the UNRWA in this respect.
6. **Reaffirms** its support of the Palestinian National Unity Government and **undertakes** to provide it with assistance. It **commends** the Mecca Agreement on Palestinian National Reconciliation which was reached under the patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and **expresses its deep appreciation** of the efforts made by the Member States and the OIC Secretary-General in order to reach this Agreement.
7. **Reaffirms** the Resolution of the OIC Executive Committee at its Expanded Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting on 18 November 2006 to break the unjust siege imposed on the Palestinian people and start

initiatives with the international community in order to end the siege and compel Israel to release the tax revenues due to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). It **calls on** countries and international institutions to immediately lift this unjust siege, resume the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people; to support, recognize, and deal with the Palestinian Unity Government without discrimination. It **decides** to make the necessary contacts on this issue with the international parties concerned.

8. **Welcomes** the Resolution of the 9th Session of the Arab Summit to activate the Arab Peace Initiative and reiterates its commitment to supporting the Arab Peace Initiative.
9. **Calls upon** the Quartet Committee to resume serious work in order to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Roadmap and the Arab peace initiative, to affirm the Palestinian territorial unity and integrity, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to **reject** any changes in the legal status of only a part of this territory, and to **exclude** the option of a State with temporary borders.
10. **Reiterates** its rejection of the Israeli fragmentary solutions and unilateral measures which Israel has adopted or intends to adopt in the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including Al-Quds/Jerusalem, through which Israel is trying to preempt the outcome of the negotiations around the issues of the final status, and, ultimately, to redraw the borders in such a way as to fulfill its expansionist designs and intentions, which thus undermines the chances of the emergence of an independent and sovereign Palestinian State.
11. **Invites** the UN Security Council to assume its responsibility in maintaining international peace and security by forcing Israel to put an end to its aggression and occupation of the Palestine and Arab territories and its illegal measures and practices illustrated in the killing and detentions of civilians, collective punishment, and siege and destruction of the Palestinian economy.
12. **Affirms** its condemnation of Israel's continued colonization of the Palestinian territories through all forms of colonial settlement activity, and requests the UN Security Council to see to their immediate ending and prohibition and to remove the existing Israeli settlements in accordance with UNSC resolution 465 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The Conference **calls** on the UN Security Council also to reinvigorate the International supervisory and Monitoring Committee in order to prevent settlement in al-Quds and the occupied Arab territories in accordance with UNSC Resolution 446.
13. **Strongly condemns** Israel, "the occupying power", for continuing to build the expansionist wall on Palestinian territories, including the so-called "Jerusalem Envelope" which is aimed dismembering Al-Quds and

isolating its population. It **stresses** the paramount importance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued in this connection and the UN General Assembly's decision providing for the need for Israel, the UN Member States, and the UN itself to abide by their legal obligations. It **invites** all States of the world to impose punitive measures against the bodies and companies contributing to the construction of the wall and against settlers, settlement products and all those making profit of any settlement activity on the occupied Palestinian territories, including al-Quds, in implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/15.

14. **Condemns** Israel for destroying Al-Maghariba Gate Hill, for carrying out the excavations around and beneath Al-Aqsa Mosque, 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. It **decides** to take the required steps and make the necessary contacts in order to prevent Israel from including Al-Quds in the Israeli preliminary list of world heritage on the grounds of being in contradiction with international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy.
15. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistent aggressions on Islamic and Christian holy places, including the building of a synagogue next to Al-Aqsa Mosque and a Jewish museum, in addition to a project to build a new railway to link the occupied Arab City of Al-Quds with the settlements as well as the continued settlement activities inside the city and the isolation of Al-Quds by the racist separation wall aimed at Judaizing the city. It reaffirms that the Israeli practices are aggressive, hostile, and illegal and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention and calls on the UN Security Council to intervene and take the necessary steps to protect Al-Aqsa Mosque and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy on Al-Quds, particularly Resolutions 253, 267, 271, 465, 476, 478, 6725; Resolution 1073; and UN General Assembly Resolution No. 223/51.
16. **Calls for** strengthened cooperation and coordination with international and regional organizations concerning the cause of al-Quds al-Sharif and Palestine, and **requests** the General Secretariat to organize joint activities with these organizations to support the Palestinian's rights.
17. **Expresses its support** for the continuous efforts and the regional and international contacts of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, to urge the international community to compel Israel to abide by all relevant UN resolutions.

18. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions of the Islamic conferences supporting the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and consolidating the steadfastness of its people, and **calls upon** the Member States to support *Bait Mal Al-Quds* and Al-Quds Fund in order to enable them to perform their missions in safeguarding the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and strengthening the steadfastness of its people in countering the continued Israeli measures aimed to Judaizing the Holy City.
19. **Calls on** the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants, and 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.
20. **Condemns** Israel for its detention of the Speaker and Members of the Palestinian Legislative Council and expresses deep concern over the appalling conditions in which Palestinian and Arab detainees are held in Israeli prisons and detention camps. It also **calls on** the international community—represented by international and human rights organizations—to expose the inhuman Israeli practices inside Israeli prisons and exercise pressure on Israel in order to ensure the immediate release of the detainees.
21. **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.
22. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

RESOLUTION No. 2/34-PAL
ON THE
OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 28 to 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

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 2/31-P of the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, and Resolution 3/10-P (IS) of the 10th Islamic Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17/12/1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the Fifty-ninth Session;

Noting that Israel, in violation 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 violates this Convention and destroys the peace process;

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

Condemning Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community 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 undermining of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula and the risks resulting from Israel's renegeing on the commitments and obligations reached,

1. **Affirms** its determined support and backing for the Syrian Arab Republic's demand and right to restore the totality of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, on the basis of the peace process and the resolutions of international legitimacy, building on what has been accomplished in post-1991 Madrid Conference negotiations. It **reaffirms** the previous Islamic resolutions which reject all the actions taken by the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at changing the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, considering these actions null and void and a violation to international agreements and to UN Charter and resolutions.
2. **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.
3. **Emphasizes** that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in the region and the world, and strongly condemns the Israeli practices of building and expanding settlements. It urges the international community to hold to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and renews its support and backing for the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in countering occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to hold fast to their land and Syrian Arab identity.
4. **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 null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter and relevant 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.
5. **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.

6. **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.
7. **Condemns** the repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.
8. **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.
9. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Golan.
10. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to begin demarcating that line.
11. **Also demands** Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid, consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 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 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 legitimacy 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.
14. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.

15. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

RESOLUTION No. 3/34-PAL
ON
CONTINUED ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANON
TERRITORIES AND DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ISRAELI
PRISONS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 28 to 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

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

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Islamic solidarity with Lebanon to end Israeli occupation of its territories in the South and the Western Bekaa;

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), its continued aggression against Lebanese territories, its violation of Lebanon's territorial airspace and its stealing of Lebanese water and land;

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;

Noting with deep concern and perplexity the Israeli Supreme Court's decision that the Israeli authorities can continue to hold Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons as "hostages, bargaining cards and detained without trial;

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 reparations over victims and enormous material damage and economic losses suffered due to Israeli aggression against citizens and infrastructure and the attendant harm and massive losses of lives and property:

1. **Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness and valiant resistance against the tyrannical 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 guarantee for Lebanon's future security and stability.
2. **Reiterates** total solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political, 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 played by the Lebanese army in the South and in all Lebanese regions on the basis of Lebanese government's decisions and support for 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. **Emphasizes** the need to achieve a firm and lasting ceasefire, **condemns** Israeli violation 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 a full ceasefire and to stop its violation of Lebanese sovereignty by land, by sea and by air, and **emphasizes** Lebanon's right against Israeli ambitions to its waters, in accordance with international law.
5. **Welcomes** the seven-point plan submitted by the Lebanese government, and calls on the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council to take into consideration the Lebanese government's proposal on the Sheba farms region contained in this plan when the UN Secretary General presents, his report to the Security Council, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and 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.
6. **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 the international humanitarian law and the 1949 Geneva Convention, also imposes on Israel the responsibility of compensating the Republic of Lebanon and Lebanese citizens for the direct and indirect heavy losses suffered by the Lebanese economy and people due to the Israeli aggression.

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7. **Regards** Israeli actions during its aggression against Lebanon as war crimes whose perpetrators should be tried before specialised international authorities, welcomes the unanimously adopted resolution of the Human Rights Council on 18 December 2006 to commend 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.
8. **Extends gratitude** to Member 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.
9. **Commends** the international conference to assist Lebanon (Paris 3) gratefully convened by the French government, the important outcomes of the conference as well as the reform and socio-economic advancement programme paper presented by the Lebanese government in order to modernise and grow the Lebanese economy, boost sustainable growth rate and improve the living conditions of all Lebanese citizens.
10. **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 in holding this meeting to support Lebanon.
11. **Reiterates 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 of sovereignty and independence, national interests, good neighbourliness, equality and liberality.
 - b) In its demand for the release of Lebanese prisoners and detainees held hostage 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 the request to the international community to apply pressure on Israel to release them, and to allow the delegations of 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 mines left behind by Israeli occupation the planting of which Israel is responsible, causing the death and injury of civilians, on Israel to provide the United Nations with maps of the remaining landmines in the Lebanese territory and the map of cluster bombs network used against Lebanon in 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.

12. **Emphasizes** that, within the framework of Lebanon's interior consensus with the establishment of a court of international character, unravelling of the truth about the terrorist assassination of Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and his entourage and other terrorist murders since the assassination attempt of Minister Marwam Hamada, the bringing of the accused person to trial at the said Court, in line with the statute to be adopted for it, within the framework of the approval of the Lebanese people of the statute of the court to be established pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1644 and 1664, upon the request by the Lebanese government, in accordance with the Lebanese constitutional principles and regulations so that they can receive their just punishment far from vengeance and politicisation, will contribute to the realization of justice and strengthen Lebanese citizens' belief in their country's freedom and their commitment to their democratic principles and also contribute to the entrenchment of security and stability in Lebanon and the region.

13. **Emphasises** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and property, and cautions that non-resolution of the question of those of them living in Lebanon on the basis of their return to their homes, in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy and principles of international law or attempt to settle them, will undermine security and stability in the region and hamper the achievement of just peace there; **welcomes** the decision of the Lebanese government to reopen the representative office of the PLO and the formation of a work group whose task is to hold talks with representatives of Palestinian side to address the life, social, economic, legal and security issues of the Palestinian refugees inside Lebanese borders in cooperation with the UNRWA.

14. **Considers** just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East as the way to achieve security and stability in the region, and in consequence, **calls** on the international community, in particular the parties to the peace process – the United States, Russian Federation, the European Union and the United Nations, to play a more effective role to ensure the success of the settlement process in accordance with the Madrid Conference and resolutions of international legitimacy, in particular resolutions 242,338 and 425.

15. Proceeding from the emphasis on unity among all sections of the Lebanese people, in order to safeguard the sovereignty, security and independence of Lebanon, to preserve national cohesion among all Lebanese people and out of desire for its stability, which is extremely important for the security and stability of the region, **invites** all Lebanese sections and political factions to a national dialogue on the basis of commonalities among the Lebanese and on the basis of national harmony that had been achieved, with a view to reaching solutions that will upstage all those wishing to undermine the security and national stability of Lebanon, **also calls on** all Lebanese people to deploy efforts to arrive at a solution to the current political crisis, confusions and divisions, in order to enable them ward off dangers and enforce the law and its sovereignty over all Lebanese territories, as well as commitment to the Lebanese constitution and the Taif Accord, so as to preserve the security, stability and unity as well as the higher interest of brotherly Lebanon, and **emphasises** the determination of all Muslim States to provide all forms of support and assistance possible to the brothers in Lebanon to achieve the foregoing in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/34-PAL
ON THE
CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 28 to 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

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 legitimacy and signed agreements,

1. **Reaffirms** its unwavering full solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of their established and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to 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 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; **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 resolution of the 9th Session of the Arab Summit on activating the Arab Peace Initiative.
4. **Reaffirms also** its commitment to a 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, the principle of "land for peace", and the Madrid Conference Terms of Reference, which guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territory still under occupation to the internationally recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution

194 and to establish their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. No party whatsoever has the right to make any amendment to any of the terms of reference which formed the basis of the peace process as a pretext to renege on their obligations and commitments under these agreements.

5. **Invites** the Quartet to resume its diligent action forth achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of the peace process references represented in 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 which rejects fragmentary solutions and the Israeli unilateral measures; and **urges** all States and international organizations not to recognize these fragmentary solutions and Israeli unilateral measures or entertain any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights or reward for the Israeli occupation which is trying to impose unilateral and segmented solutions through its persistent in expanding settlements and in erecting 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 references 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.
8. **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, until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

**RESOLUTION No. 5/34-PAL
ON THE
MECHANISM FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT
FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

The Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 28 to 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter,

Referring to the Islamic resolutions on the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly resolution No.9/1-P(IS) adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha and the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mukarramah which was held in December 2005;

Strongly denouncing the unjust siege imposed on the Palestinian people, which has exacerbated the humanitarian situation in Palestine;

Recalling the Resolution of the OIC Executive Committee at its Expanded Extraordinary Session at the Foreign Ministerial Level on 18 November 2006 to break the unjust siege imposed on the Palestinian people;

Condemning the crimes, terrorist practices and oppressive measures carried out by Israel, its insistence on expanding its settlement, its confiscation of land and property, its persistence in implementing collective punishment against the Palestinian people in all the occupied Arab territory, its siege of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and its violation of Islamic and Christians sanctities and values;

Paying tribute to the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Cairo in October 2000, calling for the establishment of a mechanism for supporting the Palestinian people, for the preservation of the identity of Al-Quds, the consolidation of the autonomous capabilities of the Palestinian economy; further **Recalling** the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summits in Beirut (March 2002), Sharm El-Sheikh (February 2003), Khartoum (March 2006), and Riyadh (March 2007) on expanding the resource base of Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds Funds and inviting OIC Member States to join and participate in these two funds;

Commending the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights, and expressing its determination to support this struggle by all possible means to enable the Palestinians to overcome their predicament and achieve all their objectives;

Urging donor States and financing institutions to provide financial support to boost the resilience of the Palestinian people, to support economic and social development programmes in Palestine, and to extend aid for building a national self-sufficient economy, and to strengthen national institutions.

Expressing its appreciation to those states that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people to help them overcome, their ordeal which has been further aggravated on account of Israel's continued withholding of the amounts due to the Palestinian national authority and the interruption of certain international parties' assistance.

1. **Decides** to break the unjust siege imposed on the Palestinian people and start initiatives with the international community in order to end the siege and compel Israel to release the tax revenues due to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). It **calls on** countries and international institutions to immediately lift this unjust siege, resume the provision of assistance to the Palestinian people; to support, recognize, and deal with the Palestinian Unity Government without discrimination. It also **decides** to make the necessary contacts on this issue with the international parties concerned.
2. **Condemns** the practices imposed by the Israel at the crossing points in the Gaza Strip and West Bank areas, in violation of the provision of the humanitarian international law and the crossing points agreement reached under the patronage of the Quartet. The Conference warns against the foolhardy continuation of imposing such abusive measures which affects the various aspects of the Palestinian people's daily life.
3. **Invites** Islamic financial and economic institutions to partake in the provision of their assistance in all possible forms, to the Palestinian people and to intensify their efforts and programmes to lend financial and technical support in order to enhance the economic capabilities of the Palestinian people's institutions.
4. **Invites** those states and institutions that have suspended their assistance to the Palestinian people following the Palestinian legislative elections, to reconsider their stand and not to penalize the Palestinian people for the results of its democratic elections, and **urges** them to reinstitute their assistance to the Palestinian people and to its national authority and to help them build their country's economy.
5. **In implementation of** the provisions of the Final Communiqué issued by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit, the Conference **invites** the Member States and the Muslim peoples to support the Al-Quds Fund through the contribution of one US Dollar by each Muslim, so as to assist the Palestinian people in the face of their ordeal and for the maintenance of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic holy places and for the preservation of the Arab-Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds.
6. **Calls on** the Member States to issue a Palestine stamp in pursuance of the relevant Islamic resolutions and to transfer the proceeds generated

from it to Al-Quds Waqf Fund in support of the steadfastness of the City of Al-Quds and its Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque.

7. **Commends** the efforts of the Supreme Council and the Administrative Committee of Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds funds and the Islamic Development Bank (DB), both with respect to the management of the Funds and with regard to the management of its own financial resources to activate the financial support mechanisms for the benefit of the Palestinian people, to finance the equipping and construction of health and educational facilities.
8. **Calls on** those Member States which have yet to accede to both Funds to do so and appeals to voluntary institutions and donors to use the technical capacity as well as contracting and payment mechanisms set up by the Islamic Development Bank to finance programmes and projects that would meet the vital needs of the Palestinian people and ensure the spending of these resources in accordance with the best professional standards and practices.
9. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank to hold urgent talks so as to seek financial support from those Member States which have yet to announce their intentions to contribute to the two funds.
10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).

RESOLUTION No. 6/34-IBO
ON
THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM), (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), meeting in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, from 28 to 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15-17 May 2007),

Proceeding from 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. 6/33-IBO issued by the 33rd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, on 23-25 Jumad Al-Awwal 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

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.
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 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM).
