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OIC/CFM-46/2019/PAL/RES/FINAL

RESOLUTIONS
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AND THE
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT
ADOPTED BY THE
46th SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF 50 YEARS OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION: ROADMAP
FOR PROSPERITY AND DEVELOPMENT)

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/46-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Recalling the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Affirming the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit in its ordinary and extraordinary sessions, particularly the seventh extraordinary session held in Istanbul, Turkey, on 18 May 2018, in response to the latest developments in the State of Palestine, along with the sixth extraordinary Islamic Summit session and the emergency session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which took place in Istanbul, Turkey, on 13 December 2017, and the resolutions of the CFM on the Cause of Palestine, the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, the latest of which adopted at the 45th CFM meeting in Dhaka,

Recalling the final communiqué adopted at the OIC Executive Committee Meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers held at the margins of the 73rd Session of the UN General Assembly in New York, on 26 September 2018.

Commending the efforts of the State of Kuwait, as non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, in supporting the Palestinian cause and making a number of initiatives within the UN Security Council on the protection of Palestinian civilians; and welcoming the resolutions of the 29th Arab League Summit (Al-Quds Summit), held in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on 15 April 2018, on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, stressing the centrality of the Arab Peace Initiative and all its provisions, as contained without change in Beirut Summit of 2002 and as reaffirmed in Riyadh Summit in 2007 and subsequent Summits, particularly the resolutions of the 3rd Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981, and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha in 2000 on taking concrete actions against states causing prejudice to the historical and legal status quo of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or contributing to the consolidation of Israeli occupation and colonization of the city;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, including resolution A/ES-10/L.22 on the Status of Jerusalem, at the Tenth Emergency Special Session, known as the “Uniting for Peace” session, on 21 December 2017, as well as the resolutions of the UN Security Council, including the Security Council resolution No. 2334 (2016);

Welcoming the adoption by the UN General Assembly of resolution on the Protection of Palestinian Civil Population, at the resumed Tenth Emergency Special Session, on 13 June 2018;

Welcomes the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution on the protection of the Palestinian civilian population (ES-10/20), which was submitted by Turkey as the Term Chair of the OIC Summit and Algeria, as the Term Chair of the Arab League, at the 10th extraordinary emergency session of the UN General Assembly held on 13 June 2018.

Recalling also the Advisory Opinion rendered on 9 /7/ 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of the Wall on Occupied Palestinian Territory, along with the UNGA resolutions on follow-up to the implementation of the Advisory Opinion;

Bearing in mind all resolutions and recommendations of the reports of the Human Rights Council regarding the Israeli violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 as well as the resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union and the League of Arab States,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/292 of 6 /5/ 2004 on the Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, affirming the need to preserve the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of the entire Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, and UNGA resolution 67/19, of 29 November 2012, granting observer State status to Palestine at the United Nations, in accordance with the internationally agreed solution of the two states and the pre-1967 borders,

Condemning the repeated barbaric Israeli attacks on the unarmed Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and its continued siege of the Palestinian territory in the Gaza Strip; and emphasizing the international community's responsibility to hold Israel, the occupying Power, fully accountable for these criminal aggressions under the international law, the international humanitarian law, and the Fourth Geneva Convention; and to ensure that they are not repeated through the implementation of legal and international frameworks that provide protection to the Palestinian people and hold the occupation accountable for its crimes,

Denouncing the continued Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian State territory, and reiterating its call on the international community and international organizations to put an end to this colonial occupation;

Condemning Israel's ongoing and intensifying colonial activities in all manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds, which activities constitute, under the international law, a gross violation, war crimes, crimes against humanity and a threat to the achievement of peace;

Expressing its deep concern over the successive settlement related statements, made by Israel, the occupying Power, and over all other practices which jeopardize international peace and security;

Deploring the continued illegal detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women and elected Palestinian officials, and the policy of administrative or arbitrary detention by Israel, the occupying Power, which violate an inherent human right, and **expressing** grave concern over the inhumane conditions faced by Palestinian prisoners, particularly children, in Israeli detention facilities and the continued torture, denial of adequate health care, and the degrading treatment by Israel, the occupying Power, of their relatives including denying them visits;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just and heroic struggle to defend their sanctities and to recover their freedom and inalienable national rights;

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Islamic Ummah, and **emphasizes** the Arab and Islamic character of Occupied East Al-Quds and the need to defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy places.
2. **Condemns** the relocation of the US and Guatemalan embassies to Al-Quds – Al-Sharif, along with the illegal recognition of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital of Israel, the Occupying Power, and **considers** it a grave attack on the historical, legal, and natural rights of the Palestinian people, an attack against their legitimate aspirations to attain their freedom and independence, against the Muslim Ummah and the rights of Muslims and Christians the world over.
3. **Considers** that this dangerous step, which aims to change the legal status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is invalid and illegitimate, being a serious violation of the international law, the signed agreements and the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy and the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council resolutions No. 252 (1968); 267 (1969); 465, 476, and 478 (1980); and 2334 (2016), and defiance of the international will and unanimity, hence the need to rescind and reverse it immediately.
4. **Holds** the US Administration fully liable for all the consequences of not retreating from this illegal step; and regards it as a declaration of the US Administration's withdrawal from the role it used to play in the past decades as sponsor of peace, and a reward to Israel, the occupying Power, for denying agreements and defying international legitimacy as well as an encouragement to continue its policy of colonialism, settlement, apartheid and the ethnic cleansing practiced in the occupied Palestinian territory.
5. **Supports** the State of Palestine's move to initiate legal proceedings against the United States of America with the International Court of Justice; and calls on all Member States to provide political, legal and financial support to ensure the success of this endeavor.
6. **Calls on** all states of the world, their legislative bodies, and all international institutions and bodies, to abide by international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its legal and historical status, which city is considered an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, and to refrain from taking any step that would include any form of implicit or explicit recognition of an illegal annexation by Israel, the Occupying Power, of Al-Quds city.

7. **Calls on** all Member States to activate the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and other conference sessions in relation to any state that recognizes the occupied city of al-Quds as so-called capital of Israel, the occupying power, or relocates its embassy therein, by restricting cultural, economic and commercial relations and visits until it abides by the relevant UNSC resolutions; and request that Member States deliver OIC's reaction and firm message regarding Al-Quds Al-Sharif in their political contacts with that country.
8. **Notes** with concern that there are countries that seek to be in the US administration's good graces and are swayed and driven behind the US in its illegal decision of relocating its embassy to Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and calls upon the Member States to make diplomatic moves to deter these countries from making such a move which will hold them to account for violating international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
9. **Commends** the kind letter His Highness Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait, addressed to Brazil's Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasizing rejection of Brazil transferring its Embassy to Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in affirmation of the Arab-Islamic stance (Letter is annexed under Ref. No.: OIC/CFM-46/2019/PAL/LETTER).
10. **Deplores** the closure by the US administration of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's office in Washington, which decision has prevented PLO personnel from undertaking their normal duties, thus impacting adversely on the lives of Palestinian nationals in the US.
11. **Denounces** the US policy of cutting aids to UNRWA and hospitals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls upon the world countries, including the OIC Member States, to increase support and stand by the Palestinian people who refuse to succumb to American blackmail.
12. **Expresses** appreciation, in this regard, of the generous donations made by all states in support of UNRWA, and **reiterates** its appeal to the international community as well as regional and international financial institutions and NGOs to raise their financial contributions to address UNRWA's funding shortfall, thus enabling it to perform its crucial and invaluable role in protecting Palestinian refugees, pending a just and lasting solution to end their ordeal, in line with relevant UN resolutions.
13. **Views with concern** the US seeking to play down the refugee problem, change the definition of Palestinian refugee status, falsify the number of Palestinian refugees settling it at 40 000, in an attempt to reject the right to return for Palestinian refugees; and calls upon all the world states, including the OIC Member States, to protect this fundamental right and face these illegal moves.
14. **Condemns** strongly and rejects categorically the unprecedented Israeli racist law (Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People) approved by the Knesset, which aims to obliterate and scrap the Palestinian people's historical and political rights, including the right of return for refugees and the right of self-determination, in an act of racial discrimination in brazen violation of international law and relevant international conventions; **calls upon** the international community and its institutions to reject and

incriminate this racial approach, and bring Israel, the occupying power, to repeal this approach; and **hails** the Palestinians of 1948 and **supports them** in their steadfastness against racial discrimination as enshrined in this Israeli law.

15. **Condemns** the systematic, massive crimes by the Israeli occupation against unarmed Palestinian civilians, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and which include brutal crackdown on Palestinian protesters during their peaceful Great Return March demonstrations in all the occupied Palestinian territories, especially near the besieged Gaza border, which left 200 martyrs cold-bloodedly executed and 24 000 unarmed civilians wounded; and **stresses the need** to hold to account the Israeli perpetrators of these crimes, ensure that impunity for such crimes is not allowed and bring justice to victims.
16. **Holds** Israel, the occupying power, responsible for the consequences of its illegal practices aimed at changing the historical and legal status of the City of Al-Quds, its demographic composition, its Arab and Islamic character; as well as its repeated and provocative raids into Al-Haram Al-Sharif, encroaching on its inviolability, and the illegal and provocative excavations in Al Haram Al Sharif and Al Aqsa Mosque which threaten its foundations; and **holds** Israel, the occupying power, responsible for the consequences of these growing practices taking place under the nose and protection of its forces.
17. **Condemns in the strongest terms** Israel, the occupying power, for enacting colonial and racial legislation allowing it to annex Palestinian land by force in favor of the expansion of illegal settlement, which is a flagrant violation of international law, a war crime under the Rome Statute and Geneva Conventions, and a blatant breach of UN resolutions the latest of which is Security Council resolution 2334 (2016); and **calls upon** the international community and all human rights institutions to denounce Israeli illegal legislation which run counter to all international agreements and covenants.
18. **Emphasizes** that the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al-Sharif is the primary cause that requires a unified position from Member States at international fora; and **requests** the General Secretariat and OIC affiliated and specialized institutions and subsidiary organs, including the IDB, to take necessary measures to ensure support for the resolutions backed by the OIC on the Palestinian questions.
19. **Invites** the Executive Committee and the Ministerial Contact Group on Al-Quds to elaborate a plan of action to defend the Palestinian cause and protect the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in light of the developments and escalation against the Palestinian people and their cause; and requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the resolution.
20. **Expresses** grave concern over the consequent deterioration of social and economic conditions in the territory of the State of Palestine due to the illegal practices of the Israeli occupation authority, the continued aggression and blockade, and punitive measures, particularly in the Gaza Strip, and **commits** to work with the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to end all illegal practices and abide by its obligations, as an occupying authority, under international law and international humanitarian law.

- 21. Condemns** the systematic, restrictive and destructive measures imposed by Israel, the occupying power, that deprive the Palestinian people of their right to development, inflict heavy costs on the Palestinian economy, distort its development, and undermine the viability of the economy of the State of Palestine; and Calls upon Member States to provide the required financial and political support to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for establishing an analytical framework within the United Nations system for an accurate, comprehensive, inclusive, evidence-based annual assessment and reporting on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian people..
- 22. Calls upon** the international actors to engage in sponsoring a multilateral political course with a view to launching a credible peace process under international sponsorship aimed at achieving peace based on the two-state solution and ending the Israeli colonial occupation that began in 1967 as stipulated in the rules of international law and UN resolutions as well as the terms of reference of the peace process, the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, and the principle of land for peace, which would promote calm and revive hope in reaching a peaceful solution that would allow the Palestinian people to live in freedom and dignity in their Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
- 23. Asserts** the right of the State of Palestine to sovereignty over all its territories occupied since 1967, including eastern Al-Quds, along with the country's airspace and maritime areas, territorial waters and its borders with neighboring countries; reaffirms firm commitment to the two-state solution, based on ending the Israeli occupation and ensuring Palestinians have their right to self-determination, it being the only internationally recognized solution, and also based on international law and UN resolutions, conforming with the terms of reference of the Peace Process and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 (endorsed by the Extraordinary Islamic Summit of Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 2005); and supports in this regard the Palestinian political initiative Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas presented before the UN Security Council, on 20 February 2018, consisting in establishing a multilateral international mechanism aimed at relaunching a meaningful political process with a clear calendar.
- 24. Condemns any form of** normalization with Israel, the occupying power, stressing that normalization of relations with Israel comes in exchange of ending the Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and putting a final end to the Israeli colonial project therein, and that it is inadmissible and rejected before there is a solution to the Palestinian issue.
- 25. Demands** the Islamic Group in New York and in Geneva to support resolutions on Palestine, including at the UN Human Rights Council, and to actively participate in the debate under the items relative to Palestine and under the item on the 'Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories', including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to counter any attempts by any State to undermine this and the items on Palestine; and **calls upon** the Member States to vote in favour of resolutions on Palestine as approved by the OIC.

- 26. Welcomes** the UNHRC Inquiry Commission's report of 28 February 2019 on protests in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Eastern Al-Aqsa, which report features Israel's systematic crimes against Palestinian civilians, stressing the importance of holding Israel accountable for them; and calls for the UNHRC Inquiry Commission's recommendations to be implemented.
- 27. Condemns** the US Congress full and unjustified bias in favor of the colonialist and racist policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and the crimes it commits, including the crime of ethnic cleansing, that encourages it to continue these crimes, deny the conventions signed, and challenge international legitimacy; **condemns** its resolutions against the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative; and **calls for** addressing this blind bias, including boycotting members of Congress who adopt this trend.
- 28. Welcomes** all principled positions in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people; **calls upon** the international community to scale up its efforts to ensure that the Palestinian people have their inalienable rights and achieve just, comprehensive and lasting peace on the basis of international law and relevant UN resolutions; and **reiterates** in this connection its call on the UN Security Council to issue a positive recommendation regarding the State of Palestine's bid for full membership of the United Nations.
- 29. Affirms** its strong support for the State of Palestine's efforts to mobilize international support for the Palestinian people to enjoy their rights guaranteed by the international law and to have their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; **asserts it** support for the State of Palestine's accession to international organizations, conventions and covenants, as an inherent right of the State of Palestine; and **calls upon** the Member States to counter all attempts to hamper the Palestinian membership of international fora.
- 30. Invites** the states, including the OIC Member States, that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so as soon as possible.
- 31. Rejects** any fragmentation of the Palestinian land, stressing the need to counter Israeli plans aiming to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the Palestinian territories, warning against attempts to dilute the Palestinian cause, by considering only humanitarian and economic solutions to the exclusion of a just political solution, and against identifying with these plans; and refuses any project for an independent Palestinian State with provisional borders.
- 32. Condemns** the systematic policy by Israel, the occupying power, involving the forced displacement of Palestinian Bedouins from their villages and community centres, as is the case with Khan al-Ahmar, in continuation of the Israeli policy of annexation and colonial expansion; and calls upon the Member States to expose the Israeli occupation practices and to consider them as war crimes.
- 33. Stresses** that Israel, the occupying power, is not qualified to take up positions in the UN and other international organizations; as it is an occupying Power that violates and disregards the international law, the international humanitarian law and international

legitimacy resolutions; and **calls on** Member States not to support any candidacy for Israel, the occupying power, in international fora.

- 34. Calls on** all States to abide by their responsibilities under the international law and to exclude Israeli settlements located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, from any funding, cooperation, grants or investment; and **calls upon** them to take all necessary steps to prohibit access of illegal settlement products to their markets, and to work to ensure that all states apply the United Nations Guiding Principles of the Human Rights Council on Business and Human Rights in relation to the territory of the occupied Palestinian State, including East Al-Quds;
- 35. Calls on** Member States to take all possible measures, including legal actions, to deter any individual, institution or company, found to be involved in any colonial actions or activities. including those on the list of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which violate United Nations resolutions and international law in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- 36. Denounces** the Israeli occupation authorities' refusal to extend the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), in a blatant violation of its international obligations and the Security Council Resolution 904 (1994), and **calls on** the international community to assume its responsibilities and provide international protection to the Palestinian People, consistent with the aforementioned Security Council Resolution, and in accordance with the propositions made in the relevant reports of the Secretary General.
- 37. Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks of the Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens and their properties, which have recently exacerbated and become more systematic and organized, under the protection of Israeli occupying forces; **calls for** punishing settlers for their crimes against Palestinian people and property; **calls on** Member States to work at all levels, including at the United Nations, in particular, the Security Council, to uphold its responsibilities through providing necessary protection for the Palestinian people and to hold the Israeli leaders and settlers accountable for their crimes;
- 38. Reiterates** its appeal to the Member States to designate Jewish settler movements as terrorist groups and organizations that must be placed on global terrorist lists; and **invites** the General Secretary to prepare and circulate to Member States a list of these groups;
- 39. Pays tribute** to Palestinian women for their central role in the fight against the Israeli occupation and the colonization system; condemns strongly all Israeli illegal practices and policies and continued systematic and large-scale violations against Palestinian women, including summary executions, arbitrary detention, torture, forced displacement and the other acts of violence they are subjected to, in violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law; and calls on member states and the international community to take necessary legal action and reach out to UN organizations and other justice mechanisms to provide international protection for Palestinian women and hold Israel, the occupying power, accountable for the crimes it perpetrates against Palestinian women, children and girls.

- 40. Denounces** the intention of Israel, the occupying power, to enact the death penalty against the Palestinian prisoners, considering it a public incitement to killing that runs counter to international laws and instruments; and **calls on** all international parties to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to release all prisoners in Israeli jails.
- 41. Condemns** strongly the continuous arbitrary arrest and detention policy which Israel, the occupying power, exercises against thousands of Palestinians; **expresses** its deep concern over what the Palestinian prisoners inside the Israeli occupation jails are enduring in terms of the violation of their internationally guaranteed rights in Israeli prisons.
- 42. Calls upon** the OIC Member States to make every effort in the defense of these prisoners and in the protection of their dignity and the ultimate achievement of their freedom, including the children, women, and elected officials, in all the relevant international fora as well as at the bilateral and multilateral levels; **salutes** the steadfast resilience of the Palestinian and Arab prisoners; and **calls upon** member states to implement the resolution on solidarity with the Palestinian prisoners adopted at the 39th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Djibouti in 2012. **Calls upon** the international community, most notably the UN Security Council, to ensure Palestinian civilians, especially children, are really protected, in compliance with UNGA resolution and previous relevant UNSC resolutions on protection of Palestinian civilians, more specifically Security Council resolutions 904 (1994) and 605 (1987), which affirm the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the territories occupied by Israel and the need to guarantee international protection to the unarmed Palestinian people; invites the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to uphold their responsibilities to ensure respect for and full compliance with the Geneva Convention on the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, through putting an end to the Israeli violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, peremptory international law norms, on top of which the Palestinian people's inalienable rights and their right to self-determination.
- 43. Calls upon** the Member States to convene an international conference to promote the rights of Palestinian children and the aggression they suffer under occupation.
- 44. Denounces Israel's** attempts to usurp Palestinian heritage and falsify the history of Palestinian religious sites; and **invites** in this regard the Member States to defend historical sites through UNESCO in particular, and to seek the implementation of UNESCO Executive Board resolutions on Palestinian historical and heritage sites, to prevent Israel from destroying the Palestinian, Arab and Islamic cultural heritage.
- 45. Affirms** the responsibility of the international community for promoting and ensuring respect of international law; and **calls upon** all High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, to continue, in accordance with Article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on 9 June 2004 and the successive declarations of the Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, to exert all efforts, individually and collectively, to ensure that Israel,

the occupying Power, is held accountable under the provisions of that Convention in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Al-Quds, occupied by Israel since 1967;

46. **Stresses** the need to find a just and comprehensive solution to the issue of Palestinian refugees and guarantees their right of return in accordance with internationally recognized resolutions, including in particular UN General Assembly resolution 194 of 11 December 1948; **reaffirms** the United Nations' responsibility toward the issue of Palestinian refugees and the continuous role of United Nations Relief and Work Agency in the Near East (UNRWA) in this regard; **denounces** in this regard the US administration cutting funds to UNRWA; and **calls upon** Member States to provide the Agency with support in order to enable it to continue to render its essential services.
47. **Commends** UNRWA's role in providing services to some 5.5 million Palestinian refugees; and calls upon the Member States to adopt the Draft Developmental Waqf Fund to ensure sustainable funding for the Agency.
48. **Affirms** the need for follow-up to ensure that Israeli credentials to the United Nations and to other international organizations do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Al-Quds.
49. **Underlines** commitment to the unity of the Palestinian decision and representation in the framework of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO); **welcomes** the decisions of the Central Council of the PLO at its 29th session; and **commends** the efforts of the Palestinian leadership in achieving national reconciliation; and underscores the need to respect the legitimate institutions of the State of Palestine.
50. **Commends** the Arab Republic of Egypt's role and unstinting effort to take moves to achieve national Palestinian reconciliation; and calls upon all the Member States to back up these efforts.
51. **Pays tribute** to the State of Kuwait for its political and financial support to the State of Palestine, either through such international fora as the UN and the Inter-Parliamentary Union or by contributing grants to support the Palestinian State's budget.
52. **Expresses** deep concern over the situation of the Palestinian refugees in Syria, stressing the need to lend necessary support and assistance to alleviate their suffering; **calls upon** international institutions to assist in rebuilding refugee camps to enable UNRWA to resume its services there.
53. **Decides** that the State of Palestine shall benefit the same means, facilities and support provided to Member States with the status of Least Developed Countries, for their effective representation, participation and contribution to OIC activities, events and meetings;
54. **Mandates** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 4^{7th} session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

(Annex1)

OIC/CFM-46/PAL/Letter

**Sabah Khaled AL Hamad AL Sabah
Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs
State of Kuwait**



**صباح خالد الحمد الصباح
نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء وزير الخارجية
دولة الكويت**

08/01/2019

**H.E. Mr. ErrestoArajo
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Of the Federal Republic of Brazil**

Please accept, Excellency, the expression of my high esteem and best regards along with my sincere and fraternal congratulations on your assumption of your new office post, wishing you continued success.

As you well know, Excellency, the cause of Palestine, is the foremost and central issue for the entire Arab and Islamic nations, and this, we feel, makes it incumbent upon us to address this letter to you in the keen anticipation that it will be met with a positive response against the disconcerting news which we dare hope are inaccurate, relevant to a transfer of your brotherly country's embassy to the city of AlQuds/Jerusalem at the turn of the coming year.

Such unilateral steps Excellency, bear the risk of causing serious prejudice to the cause of Palestine and of impacting the time-honored friendly and strong relations between the Federal Republic of Brazil and all the Arab and Islamic countries, in addition to the fact that they do not cohere with your esteemed country's customary firm and principled stand in terms of support for Palestine and standing by the Palestinian people, a stand that has imprinted such an admirable image of Brazil in the minds of the Arab World public opinion.

The legal status of the City of AlQuds/Jerusalem is anchored on a bedrock of international laws and UN resolutions, including the relevant UN Security Council resolutions that emphasize the distinct status of AlQuds/Jerusalem and invalidates any steps taken in its regard with the intent to alter its character in the absence of an agreement within the framework of a comprehensive settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A significant but not exclusive illustration, of relevance here, would be the resolutions issued by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, which detailed the issue of AlQuds/Jerusalem unanimously as follows:

- I. UN Security Council Resolution No. 476 (1980) affirmed under its operative paragraph (3) that juridical and administrative measures or procedures taken by Israel, the occupation force, which seek to alter the character of the City of AlQuds/Jerusalem have no legal validity and constitute a glaring violation of the Geneva IV Agreement on the protection of civilians in times of war. Also, the said resolution underlines under its operative para (4) that the measures that sought to effect any geographical, demographic or historical alteration in the City of AlQuds are null and void according to the relevant UN Security Council Solutions.

- II. Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) reaffirms, that all juridical and administrative measures and steps taken by Israel that seek to alter the character of the City of AlQuds/Jerusalem are null and void against the background of “The basic law that was then issued by Israel, the occupation force”.
- III. Resolution 2334 (2016) which reiterated in a clear and unmitigated manner the legal principles carried in the above-mentioned resolutions, notwithstanding the passage of over thirty years since their adoption, thus validating once again our position in rejecting and condemning any unilateral steps targeting AlQuds/Jerusalem, and considering them as illegitimate, illegal and in clear violation of international law and UN resolutions.
- IV. Resolution 19/10-ES which was adopted by the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming majority at its tenth emergency session, resumed on 21 December 2017, which reaffirmed the well-founded international stand on AlQuds/Jerusalem, and which, among other things, urged all states to comply with the UN Security Council resolutions relevant to the City of AlQuds/Jerusalem.

It is worth recalling here the various Arab stands in this regard, foremost of which the resolution adopted by the League of Arab States at its 29th ordinary summit conference which was tagged the “AlQuds Summit” and which was held in Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15 April 2018. and which stressed the full rejection and condemnation of any resolution recognizing AlQuds/Jerusalem as a capital for Israel and of the transfer of certain countries’ embassies there, considering it as null and void and a serious violation of international law and relevant Security Council and UN General Assembly resolutions, as well as an infraction against the legal ruling of the International Court of Justice, as to the issue of the Separation Wall, and that this decisions has no legal effect and represents a step that undermines the peace efforts, escalates tension, ignites anger and threatens to push the region towards further violence, chaos and instability.

Also, the Extraordinary Summit Conference of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) which was convened in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 13 December 2017, called on all States to keep their commitment to the full implementation of Security Council resolution No. 478 (1980), and urged all states, through its resolutions, to refrain from supporting the United States’ decision to recognize AlQuds as an alleged capital for Israel, and not to transfer their diplomatic measures to AlQuds/Jerusalem.

In concluding, we dare hope, Excellency, that you will review and reconsider any decision relevant to the Palestinian issue that may have been oblivious of the various considerations and the possible attending cost. I remain confident that your friendly country is keenly interested in taking into account the Arab viewpoint regarding this vital issue.

Please accept, once again Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration and esteem.

Sabah Khaled Al Hamad Al Sabah
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION NO. 2/46-PAL
ON
THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF PALESTINEAL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Based on the resolutions of the Islamic Summit, particularly at the Seventh Extraordinary Session (Istanbul, 18 May 2018) held in response to the latest developments in the State of Palestine, and in conformity with CFM resolutions relative to Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif which were approved by the 29th Arab League Summit (Dhahran, 15 April 2018), 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 unless occupation is ended and without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine,

Recalling the OIC Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference and Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Foreign Minister hosted by the Republic of Turkey in Istanbul on 13 December 2017 in the wake of U.S. Administration's illegal recognition of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the so-called capital of Israel, the occupying power, and transfer of the U.S. Embassy of Al-Quds,

Reaffirming the commitment to all provisions of the Final Communiqué and Resolution adopted at the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference and Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers respectively and Istanbul Declaration on "Freedom for Al-Quds",

Recalling also the OIC Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of Foreign Ministers, hosted by the Republic of Turkey in Istanbul on 1 August 2017 regarding Al-Haram Al-Sharif,

Paying tribute to the Al-Azhar International Conference in Support of Al-Quds (Cairo, 17-18 January 2018), and calling for the Conference's recommendations and declaration to be given effect, as well as for preserving the legal and historical status quo of Al-Quds and its holy sites, supporting its steadfast population in all forms, and endorsing the Conference's proposal to make 2018 a Year of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling all relevant UN resolutions, particularly resolutions 242(1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476, and 478 (1980), and 1073 (1996); and the resolutions adopted by the 10th Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, namely resolution ES 2/10 dated 24 April 1997 and ES 3/10 dated 15 /7/1997, (on illegal Israeli practices in occupied

East Al-Quds and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory);especially the recent resolution no. A/RES/ES-10/19 on the “Status of Jerusalem” adopted under the item “United for Peace” and the UN Security Council resolution 2334 (2016).

Reaffirming all relevant international resolutions and UN Security Council resolutions, legal advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on. 9 July 2004 and the Conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 on the applicability of the provisions of the Convention on the land of Palestine, and Al-Quds, and the protection of civilians in time of war,

Strongly condemning the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and the desecration of sacred places and enacting legislations to that effect;

Strongly denouncing the illegal measures and policies in Al-Quds Al-Sharif city, which are contrary to all international resolutions and laws, undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, including forced expulsion of Palestinian inhabitants, the building of settlements and wall to separate it from its Palestinian surrounding and the denial of Christian and Muslim worshippers’ access to their places of worship, designed to Judaize the Holy City, change its historical landmarks, Arab and Islamic identity and demographic composition and considering all such measures as null and void,

1. **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences and extraordinary meetings, particularly the Extraordinary of the Islamic Summit on Al-Quds Al-Sharif(Istanbul, 13 December 2017) and the Seventh Extraordinary Islamic Summit convened in Istanbul on 18 May 2018 in response to latest developments in the State of Palestine along with the decisions of the previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee.
2. **Affirms** the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and the full Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
3. **Condemns** the transfer by the USA and Guatemala of their respective embassies to Al-Quds and their illegal recognition of the city as the capital of Israel, the occupying power,; and **considers** this a blatant attack on the historical, legal and natural rights of the Palestinian people, an aggression on their legitimate aspiration for freedom and independence, and an assault on the Muslim Ummah and on the rights of Christians and Muslims throughout the world, which threatens to undermine world peace and security.
4. **Considers** as null and void this dangerous move, which aims to change the legal status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, dismissing it as without any legal value and lacking any legitimacy, a serious violation of the international law, the signed conventions and the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy and the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council resolutions 252 (1968); 267 (1969);

465, 476, and 478 (1980); and 2334 (2016), and a defiance of the international will and unanimity and should therefore be cancelled immediately.

5. **Holds** the US administration fully liable for all the consequences of not retreating from this illegal move; and **regards** it as a declaration of the US Administration's withdrawal from the role it used to play in the past decades as sponsor of peace and as a reward to Israel, the occupying Power, for denying agreements and defying international legitimacy as well as an encouragement to continue its policy of colonialism, settlement, apartheid and the ethnic cleansing practiced in the occupied Palestinian territory.
6. **Rejects** Australia's decision to recognize Western Al-Quds as capital of Israel, the occupying power, which implicitly accepts illegal seizure of Eastern Al-Quds, violates UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds and undermines the internationally-recognized rights of the Palestinian people in the city; and calls on it to withdraw this wrong and provocative position.
7. **Denounces** the Republic of Hungary Foreign Ministry's intention to open a foreign trade office in Al-Quds, stressing that the move is in violation of the UN Charter, UN resolutions and international law, which does not recognize any sovereignty of Israel, the occupying power, over the holy city of Al-Quds; **calls on** the Hungarian government to abandon its decision; **and requests** the General Secretariat to approach it on the matter on behalf of the Member States.
8. **Emphasizes** that achieving peace and security in the Middle East starts with the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the territory of the State of Palestine, foremost among which is the occupied city of Al Quds Al-Sharif, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, in implementation of relevant international resolutions.
9. **Reaffirms its non-recognition of any laws, resolutions or measures** that taken by Israel, the occupying power, regarding Al-Quds, including confiscation of real estates of Palestinians and forcibly displacing Palestinian owners, demolishing their homes, evicting them and denying them residence in the city, and imposing exorbitant taxes on the Palestinians, in consecration of the Israeli illegitimate and illegal collective punishment policy, committed in total breach of Geneva Conventions and the UN resolutions.
10. **Calls on** the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities under the UN Charter, to take necessary measures to stop all violations committed by Israel, the occupying Power, particularly its colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially in Al-Quds, and to endeavor to expeditiously implement its latest resolution on No. 2334 (2016) in this regard; **and calls upon** the OIC Member States currently represented in the UN Security Council to continue their efforts in this regard.

11. **Cautions against** the Israeli occupations' continued aggressions against Islamic and Christian holy sites; particularly the continued incursions of occupation troops, Israeli settlers and officials into Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque; and **holds** Israel responsible for the consequences of the recently growing aggressions which are taking place under the watch and protection of the Israeli occupying forces;
12. **Pays** tribute to the courageous stand of the Palestinians in Al-Quds, commending their refusal that the Israeli colonial occupation authorities close down Bab Al-Rahmah (Mercy Gate), standing up with their bodies against the Israeli oppression, with their resolve affirmed to reopen Bab Al-Rahmah building to worshippers; and **hails** the creditable position both of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of the Department of Endowments in Al-Quds for defying the Israeli authorities' decision and showing strong determination to keep open to worshippers the Bab Al-Rahmah area, which is part and parcel of Al-Aqsa mosque compound.
13. **Warns** Israel, the occupying authority, of the consequences of its persistence in provoking the sensitivities of Muslims around the world through the serious escalation of its policies and illegal steps to Judaize and divide Al-Aqsa holy Mosque, allowing Jews to pray therein fueling religious bias; **considers** all these measures, laws and policies illegal, null and void; and stresses that it will work on all international levels to counter and bring to a cessation these violations.
14. **Reiterates** its caution against the continued destruction and occupation of Palestinian homes in the City by the Occupying Power, the exacerbation of this serious phenomenon in recent years, all the practices and attacks perpetrated by the hordes of settlers under the watchful eye of the occupation forces, and all other illegal colonial measures including the continued closures of Palestinian institutions, and **holds** Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for policies of systematic ethnic cleansing against Palestinians; and for endangering the foundations of Al Haram Al Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque through illegal excavations around and beneath them;
15. **Warns** that the Israeli colonial plans, designed to control the city of Al-Quds and Judaizing it and its continued endeavors to spark religious conflict in the region; **affirms** that Israel, the occupying authority, bears the entire responsibility for the outcomes of these actions, and calls on the international community to stay away from all statements or attitudes that might promote these irresponsible schemes and trends, and to endeavor to counter such grave violations, which, if continued, will constitute a serious menace to the peace and security in the region and the world;
16. **Calls on** all states of the world, along with all international institutions and bodies, to abide by international resolutions on Al-Quds City, which is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967; **also invites** them not to participate in any meeting or activity that serves Israel's goals of consecrating its colonial occupation and annexation of the Holy City, including the transfer of their diplomatic missions to the city; and **urges them to refrain** from taking any step that would include any form

of implicit or explicit recognition of an illegal annexation by Israel, the occupying Power, of Al-Quds city.

17. **Demands** the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to rescind its illegal decision to annex the Eastern part of Al-Quds; **recalls** the Islamic position calling for mobilizing all resources to counter this decision and to apply a political and economic boycott against States and international officials who sympathize with this resolution; **calls upon** them to respect all the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 and 478; and **calls upon** all Member States to sever relations with any official or unofficial party that recognize Israel's annexation of the holy city;
18. **Condemns** all positions affecting the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territory, including official meetings with Israeli officials in the city of Al-Quds; **reiterates** that these positions contradict international law; and **demand**s Member States to condemn such illegal positions, to protest to the Governments that conduct such meetings, and to take necessary measures to respond to them;
19. **Calls upon** UNESCO to take the necessary steps to preserve and maintain the historical heritage of Al-Quds and its walls, including the cessation of all illegal Israeli acts of excavations and practices in the city, and to seek the implementation the decisions of the World Heritage Committee on the state of Palestine, and to denounce the refusal by Israel, the occupying authority, to allow UNESCO Reactive Monitoring Mission (exploratory) and UNESCO experts access to the Old City and its walls , and calls on Member States to support all decisions concerning the city of Jerusalem in the organization, particularly those of the Executive Council;
20. **Stresses** the need to continue work and coordination with international and regional organizations, especially UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee for implementing international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and requests in this context the General Secretariat to continue to organize, in coordination with the international and regional organizations concerned, international events on the preservation of the Islamic historical and cultural character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and means to counter the continued practices by the Israeli occupying forces to alter the historical, cultural, and religious landmarks and demographic composition of the Holy City.
21. **Affirms** its rejection of all illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, unilaterally or otherwise, which may alter the authenticity or jeopardize the integrity of Islamic and Christian sites, in accordance with the provisions relevant to the protection of cultural heritage included in The Hague Convention of 1954; and **calls for** the implementation of the relevant UNESCO's resolutions.

22. **Decides** to continue work at all levels with the international community in the UN Security Council to take effective measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to abide by international law and the United Nations resolutions, in order to prevent it from effecting any alteration in the demographic composition and aspect of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to stop the building of and remove the Annexation Wall being built around the city; lift the siege off the City and put an end to the demolition of homes, expulsion of Palestinian citizens, and the process of ridding the City of its Palestinian citizens.
23. **Stresses** the need to implement the resolutions of previous Islamic conference meetings which affirm support for Al-Quds Al-Sharif and promotion of Palestinians steadfastness there; and calls upon the Member States to support Al-Quds Fund and Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency (a subsidiary body to Al-Quds Committee), to enable it to discharge its duties consisting in conducting developmental projects and preserving the city's Arab and Christian civilizational character and shoring up its people's steadfastness against the continuous Israeli attempts to Judaize the sacred city, pointing out that this should be done in accordance with the Palestinian strategic plan for the development of the vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which sets out the priorities and urgent needs of the City; and **expresses** gratitude in this regard to those Members States that have contributed to the plan.
24. **Calls** upon all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from any kind of cooperation or coordination with Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the signing of agreements that would affect the political and legal status of the Holy City; and **calls** for rejecting Israel's accreditation to International Organizations, which includes any part of the Palestinian territories, particularly the Eastern part of Al-Quds;
25. **Reaffirms** resolution 216 (12/22) of the 22nd Session of the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA) held in the State of Kuwait on 22-25 March 2015 on visiting Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which concludes that the Islamic ruling on visiting Al-Quds and the need to champion this cause and support the Palestinians, considering that Al-Quds Al-Sharif belongs to all Muslims, and preserving the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is part of Muslims' belief and responsibilities;
26. **Commends** the continuous efforts of His Majesty King Muhammad VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, to protect the Islamic sanctities in Al-Quds Ash-Sharif and stand against the procedures undertaken by the authorities of the Israeli occupation to Judaize the Holy City. **Also commends** the significant role of Bayt Mal Al-Quds Ash-Sharif Agency of Al-Quds Committee in completion of the development projects and activities in favor of the Jerusalemites to support their steadfastness and calls on Member States to step up their support for the Agency to enable it to continue its work;

27. **Commends** the efforts of the Custodian of The Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud in defending the Islamic holy sites in the city of Al-Quds, through generous and continuous support for the institutions and peoples of the holy city, especially the recent Arab Summit and its resolutions, and choosing “Al-Quds” as the main topic for the session.
28. **Also commends** the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the role of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, the Guardian of Islamic and Christian sacred sites in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in defending, protecting and preserving the city of Al-Quds and its Islamic and Christian sacred sites, and in backing up its Palestinian Arab citizens’ steadfastness on their territories in the face of illegal Israeli violations and measures aimed at disfiguring the Arabo-Islamo-Christian identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; renews rejection of all Israeli attempts to prejudice the Hashemite custody and guardianship reaffirmed by the important agreement signed between His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, in Amman on 31st March 2013; commends UNESCO’s resolutions to confirm the name “Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Sharif” as two words with a single meaning and affirms that Bab Al-Maghariba hill is an integral part of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and that it is the right of the Jordanian Department of Al-Quds Endowments and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs, as the only party responsible for the supervision of the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, to restore Bab Al-Maghariba,.
29. **Express** profound appreciation and gratitude to H.E. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, Chair of the Islamic Summit, for his leadership and initiative in convening and chairing the Extraordinary Islamic Summit (Istanbul, 18 May 2018), along with previous Islamic Summit meetings on defending the historical and legal status of al-Quds al-Sharif”.
30. **Calls on** the OIC Executive Committee and its Bureau and the Ministerial Contact Group on Al-Quds to hold an immediate meeting and develop a plan of action to protect the Palestinian cause and the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to communicate with the governments of the world countries and international organizations to inform them of the serious situation on the Palestinian territory, especially after the US administration’s recent move.
31. **Pays tribute** to Paraguay for reversing its decision to relocate its embassy in Al-Quds, considering the Paraguayan position an expression of respect for the international law and relevant UN resolutions.
32. **Mandates** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/46-PAL
ON
FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

1. **Condemns** the punitive measures imposed by Israeli occupation authorities, including the economic barriers against the occupied Palestinian territory, which causes suffering to Palestinian citizens, and the deterioration of living conditions and human security; and **reminds** Member States to implement the Baku declarations adopted on 11 June 2013 and the subsequent resolutions of Islamic Summits, and invites them to disburse early pledges to the Palestinian strategic plan for the development of the vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds Al Sharif, which sets out the priorities and emergency requirements of the City, in this regard **expresses** gratitude to members that have contributed to the plan, particularly in light of the grave situations in East Al-Quds, and **calls on** Member states to abide by the commitments made in of Sharm El Sheikh Conference in Cairo on the reconstruction of Gaza;
2. **Condemns** the Israeli colonial expansionist piracy of tax revenues owed to the Palestinian people; rejects this assault on the property of the Palestinian people, considering it part of Israel's continued policy of blackmailing the Palestinians and imposing collective punishment on the families of the martyrs; and stresses the need to provide effective and prompt support to the Palestinian people in the face of this economic and financial blockade backed by the United States of America.

3. **Invites the** Member States to implement the resolution adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference to support and expand the programme for the economic empowerment of the Palestinian people in the territory of the State of Palestine and the city of Al Quds, launched by Al-Aqsa Fund and managed by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and **calls on** Member States to mobilize additional resources to the programme through voluntary contributions by governments, the private sector, individuals and institutions, which would support and strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land;
4. **Invites the** Member States that are yet to join Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa funds to do so and to provide economic support to boost the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, support the economic and social development programmes in Palestinian, and provide assistance to a self-sustaining national economy and support its national institutions;
5. **Calls upon** the Member States to provide the necessary financial support to the Developmental Waqf Fund, such as to secure sustainable funding for UNRWA.
6. **Calls upon the** Member States to provide support and legal expertise to pursue any individual, institution or company, found to be implicated in any colonial acts or activities, including those to be mentioned on the list of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and those involved in violation of United Nations resolutions and international law within the occupied territory of the State of Palestine territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially those engaged in settlement and expansionist annexation wall activities, and other activities that violate the rights of the Palestinian people;
7. **Mandates** the OIC General Secretariat and the IDB to arrange for urgent consultation to set-up the necessary mechanisms to mobilize resources from Members States;
8. **Calls upon** the General Secretariat to convene an international conference for the OIC States capitals and the province of Al-Quds, in implementation of para 5 of Resolution No.6/43-PAL relevant to the mechanisms for financial support to the Palestinian people with a view to offer assistance to the city of Al-Quds through practical steps in all areas as a reflection of the importance of the city and its standing for the Islamic world, and as an extension of the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to prepare a report on all funds and programmes dedicated to the State of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, while specifying the allocated capital for each.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/46-PAL
ON
“A DEVELOPMENTAL WAQFFUND FOR THE PALESTINIAN
REFUGEES”

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Guided by the principles and objectives established in the OIC charter and, **in pursuance of** the decisions therein in favor of extending support to the Palestinian people,

Referring to resolution No. 1/45, and in particular to paragraph 23, wherein the Council reaffirms the United Nation’s standing responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until its settlement from all aspects,

Expressing its deep concern over the fact that, still after seventy years since the painful events of the Palestinian Catastrophe (Nakba), the ordeal of the Palestinian people in general and the refugees among them in particular is yet persisting in terms of the longstanding injustice meted upon them with the increasingly degraded political, humanitarian, social and economic situations,

Acknowledge the indispensable role assured by UNRWA in providing assistance to the Palestinian refugees over the past seven decades since its establishment in 1949 under UN General Assembly’s resolution No. 30/(Forth Session), along with its contribution towards consolidating the Palestinian refugees capacity to maintain their steadfast resistance, in honor and dignity,

Underlying the need to raise more funding in consistent, sufficient and predictable manner to ensure UNRWA’s continued existence and capacity to assume the tasks entrusted to it, until the achievement of a just solution such as to put an end to the Palestinian refugees’ saga, in line with UN General Assembly’s resolution No. 194,

Based on the study prepared by the Islamic Development Bank, as mandated by the Council of Foreign Ministers under its resolution No. 1/44 – PAL,

With reference to Resolution No. 7/45-PAL on the preliminary study prepared by the IDB on “A Developmental Waqf Fund for the Palestinian Refugees” as issued by the 45th session of the CFM which was held on 5 – 6 May 2018, in Dhaka, People’s Republic of Bangladesh,

In implantation of para. 29 of the final declaration issued by the Seventh Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Istanbul in response to the serious developments witnessed in the State of Palestine (Istanbul 18 May 2018),

Based on para. (23) of the final declaration of the OIC Executive Committee convened on 26 September 2018, which calls for the execution of the resolution issued by the Seventh Extraordinary Islamic Summit, in favor of the establishment of the said Waqf Fund,

Reaffirming its consistent and unfailing support and backup to and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just cause,

Decides as follows:

1. **Welcomes** the report and recommendations issued by the meeting of the Member States' Expert Committee meeting to discuss the Statute of the "Developmental Waqf Fund for the Palestinian Refugees" held on 19 December 2018.
2. **Adopts** the Statute of the "Developmental Waqf Fund for the Palestinian Refugees" as annexed under reference OIC/CFM-46/2019/PAL/STATUTE/
3. **Calls on** OIC Member States to contribute generously to the resources (capital) of the "Developmental Waqf Fund for the Palestinian Refugees.
4. **Expresses** its appreciation for the generous contribution made by all Member States in support of UNRWA, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Republic of Turkey, The United Arab Emirates, The State of Kuwait, The State of Qatar, and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
5. **Renews** its call to the international community, regional and international financial institutions and non-governmental organizations, to increase their financial contributions to UNRWA's budget, in support of its valuable and indispensable role towards a better standard of living for the Palestinian refugees, for their protection and for the consolidation of humanitarian development projects in their favor, until the achievement of a just and lasting solution such as to put an end to their ordeal, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Annex2



OIC/CFM-46/PAL/STATUTE/

**STATUTE
OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL WAQF FUND
IN SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES**

STATUTE OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL WAQF FUND IN SUPPORT FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

Proceeding from the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, in particular the promotion of solidarity and joint Islamic action to support the Palestinian people, enable them to exercise their right to self-determination, establish their sovereign State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; and preserve the historic Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the holy shrines therein;

Based on the Resolutions of the OIC Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs No. 1/44 issued at its forty-fourth session (Session of Youth, Peace and Development in a World of Solidarity), held in Abidjan (10-11/7/ 2017) on the establishment of a fund to support the Palestinians, with the designation of UNRWA as an implementing partner to promote joint support from Islamic countries to Palestine refugees, and in line with the Resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers of the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Based on Resolution No.7/45-PAL on the preliminary study prepared by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) on “The Developmental Waqf in Support for the Palestine Refugees”, adopted in the 45th Session of the CFM, held on 5-6 May 2018 in Dhaka, as well as the paragraph 23 of the Final Communiqué of the OIC Executive Committee, held on 26 September 2018, which mandates to implement the decision of the 7th Session of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit to establish the Waqf Fund.

In response to the appeal made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the General Assembly to the international community to support UNRWA to assume its responsibilities towards the Palestine refugees, who represent the largest proportion of the world's refugees;

Underlining the role of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and in accordance with the mandate given to it by the United Nations General Assembly under resolution 302 (1949) and the permanent responsibility of the United Nations toward the question of Palestine refugees until a durable solution is agreed upon in accordance with General Assembly resolution No. 194.

Proceeding from the OIC keen interest in contributing to the provision of effective financial resources for UNRWA budget and programs to enable it to continue providing its basic services to the Palestine refugees until a just and agreed solution is reached in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

In line with the provisions of Article XXIX of the OIC Charter on the establishment of voluntary funds to which Member States, individuals and organizations, contribute.

Based on the study prepared by the Islamic Bank under the mandate of the Council of Foreign Ministers included in its Resolution No. 1/44,

In implementation of the final communiqué issued by the 7th Extraordinary Islamic Summit, held in Istanbul in response to the serious developments in the State of Palestine (Istanbul: 18

/5/2018), which provides for the establishment of the Developmental Waqf Fund, as determined in the initial study presented by the Islamic Bank, as a tool to increase support for Palestine refugees and their host countries and to enhance the collective support provided by Member States and to ensure sustainable financing for UNRWA's operations in the area of humanitarian relief, development and social protection, and urging Member States to accelerate the activation of the Developmental Waqf Fund.

Article 1: General Principles

1. A Development Fund for the Support of Palestine Refugees, to be called the Fund, shall be established within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) with a capital of US \$ 500 million, to be based at, and managed by, the Islamic Development Bank, the Bank.
2. The Fund shall enjoy the voluntary status of the Funds established under the second paragraph of Article XXIX of the Charter. Its membership shall be open to Member States.
3. The Fund shall be established within the framework of mechanisms of financial support for the Palestinian people, in particular the refugees, to promote joint financial support from Islamic countries for Palestine refugees and to ensure sustainable funding for the operations of the UNRWA, to promote its essential and valuable role in improving the living standards of the Palestinian people. The Fund shall also operate in the field of humanitarian relief, development and social protection, with the understanding that this fund should not be a substitute to UNRWA which is the only remaining framework reflecting the international community's commitment to at least the minimal level of responsibility towards the cause of the Palestine refugees, pending their return to their homes from which they have been forcibly evicted.
4. The present Statute specifies the envisaged objectives of the Fund, its mechanisms and resources.

Article 2: The Legal Status of the Fund

The Fund shall have an independent legal status and shall enjoy the same privileges and rights as are applicable to similar Funds managed by the Islamic Development Bank, including the right to contract, the right to own and dispose of fixed and movable funds and the right to litigation, in addition to other considerations such as full immunity from seizure, inspection, confiscation, expropriation, nationalization or similar measures in all OIC Member States

Article 3: Membership

The Fund's membership include the OIC Member States

Article 4: General Objectives

The objectives of the Development Fund for supporting Palestine refugees are:

- ❖ Implementing programs and projects to support the Palestine refugees and enable them economically and socially to ensure a decent living for them pending their return to their homes
- ❖ Supporting UNRWA operations through:
 - Covering part of the current financial deficit of its humanitarian programs for Palestinian refugees
 - Covering part of operating costs
 - Maintaining and ensuring sustainability of existing refugee programs
 - Continuing health and education services offered to refugees
 - Providing sustainable financial resources to UNRWA

Article 5: Structure of the Fund

The Fund shall be managed in accordance with an administrative structure in which the tasks are shared by:

1. Board of Trustees
2. The Board of Directors
3. The Islamic Bank
- 4- General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Article 6: Board of Trustees Members

- The Board of Trustees consists of members of representing the contributing Member States, and contributing sovereign funds;
- Membership of the Board requires contributing at least \$ 1 million to the Fund's capital;
- At its annual meeting, the Board shall designate by consensus its Chairman from among the Fund's contributing Members. If consensus cannot be obtained, decision shall be taken by a two-third majority of members. The Chairman shall remain in office until the election of another Chairman at the next meeting;
- The Board of Trustees is the sole body entitled to consider matters related to membership;
- The Board of Trustees shall meet once a year to review the activities of the Fund during the past year and to review future policies planned by the Boards of Directors (BoD).
- The State of Palestine and the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation shall be permanent members of the Board of Trustees.

Article 7: Functions of the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees shall be entrusted with the following tasks:

- Review the terms of reference of the Board of Directors,

- Drawing up the Fund's policies,
- Adopting the investment policy for the Fund development,
- Adopting annual reports on the activities of the Fund,
- Selecting the Fund's auditors annually and determining of their fees,
- Deciding on increasing or decreasing the authorized capital of the Fund.
- Adopting reports of the Board of Directors

Article 8: Board of Directors

- The Board of Directors shall consist of Nine members, including the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, a representative of the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, a representative of the Islamic Development Bank, a representative of the State of Palestine as permanent members in addition to representatives of the five largest contributors;
- The Board of Directors may add external experts to its members to draw on their expertise and guidance, provided that they shall not exceed three experts.
- The Board of Directors shall elect from among its members a chairperson for a two-year term, renewable once, provided that he is not re-elected for a third term after the end of his mandate for two consecutive terms.

Article 9: Functions of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors shall carryout the following functions:

- Issuing the regulations governing the work.
- Assuming Direct supervision of the Fund's work
- Taking Decisions on approving partnerships with private institutions, international and regional organizations and individuals, and determining the proportion and profitability of their participation in the projects to be implemented.
- Taking Decisions on financing economic empowerment projects and on other forms of funding
- Approving amounts allocated for operations;
- Adopting work mechanisms, project qualification criteria, beneficiaries and adopting an appropriate mechanism to achieve the objectives of the Fund;
- Following-up implementation through periodic reports on the accounts of the operations of the Fund to be presented to the Board of Trustees at the head of each new financial year;
- Verifying that the Fund is managed with the highest level of efficiency and experience.
- The Board of Directors of the Fund shall be entitled to determine the remuneration, salaries or compensation due to the experts or employees of the Fund and to those whose services, assignment or appointment for consultative, technical or executive tasks, are required.

Article 10:
Functions of the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The OIC General Secretariat shall undertake the following tasks:

- Submitting annual reports of the Fund to the Council of Foreign Ministers, in its capacity as the founder and owner of the Fund and the legitimate representative of the shareholders.
- Providing all possible assistance for the conduct of the work of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees and participating in their meetings.
- Presenting proposals, to Member States, to amend or develop the provisions of the Fund's Rules of Procedures.
- Leading and managing resource mobilization processes by urging Member States to contribute to the Fund's resources and by organizing platforms for mobilizing resources from the public, private and community sectors, while drawing on the experience and network of the ISLAMIC BANK to mobilize such resources.
- Working in coordination with the Islamic Development Bank to mobilize resources through innovative fundraising platforms and mechanisms.

Article 11:
Role of the Islamic Development Bank

Within the framework of its prescribed role in managing the Fund, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors, the Islamic Development Bank shall:

- Work to invest the resources of the Fund and diversify its areas in line with the consultative policy adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Fund, and the good selection of investment projects in accordance with the criteria of maximizing the economic, social and financial impact of the Fund.
- Coordinating with UNRWA to implement programs and projects to be funded from the Fund's dividends.
- Coordinating with the host countries to ensure success of such projects.
- Maintaining all assets of the Fund and investing them with the best means which ensure an acceptable return with minimal risks.
- Finding appropriate funding for endowment projects that can be provided to refugees by Member States.

Article 12:
Functions and obligations of the Islamic Development Bank

Accordingly, the Islamic Development Bank will also be required to:

- Assume Secretarial work for the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors.
- Coordinate with the General Secretariat to mobilize resources for the Fund with the public and private sector and individuals.
- Collect information, conduct studies on economic empowerment projects for refugees, and select strategic implementing partners for each of these projects.
- Ensure continued field monitoring of the areas of expenditure and report thereon to the Board of Directors.

- Provide detailed periodic progress reports on all activities and projects to the Board of Directors, in preparation for their submission to the Board of Trustees.
- In order to preserve the Fund's capital, the Islamic Bank, entrusted with the Fund management, shall undertake, to take, in consultation with the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, the necessary steps to attract Islamic Funds and Institutions, to co-finance development projects and programs implemented by the Fund, in such a manner as to realize the objectives of the Fund and to sustain, preserve and develop its limited resources.

**Article 13:
Contribution in the Fund**

- Member States contributing at least \$ 1 million to the Fund's capital shall be members of the Board of Trustees from the date of the settlement of their financial contribution and the deposition of a letter of application to join the Board of Trustees at the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
- Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, natural persons and organizations and legal persons operating within the framework of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, shall be entitled to contribute to the capital, in accordance with the terms and conditions approved by the Board of Trustees.
- Non-member states are entitled to contribute to the Fund's capital in accordance with the terms and conditions approved by the Board of Trustees, and in compliance with rules and procedures of the managing partner (IsDB).

**Article 14:
Fund resources**

The Fund's resources available for use in the Fund's activities consist of the following:

- Contributions of States, individuals and organizations

- Investment funds
- Endowment funds
- Grants and grants dedicated for helping Palestinian refugees
- Loans

**Article 15:
Management of the Fund**

The Islamic Development Bank shall manage the Fund in such a manner as to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors, each in accordance with the functions assigned to it and provided for in this Statute and in line with instructions of the Council of Ministers and the objectives of the Organization.

Article 16
Partnership with UNRWA

- Within the framework of the implementation of programs for Palestinian refugees, and in view of the ministerial mandate contained in Resolution No. 1/44, designating UNRWA as an implementing partner, the Islamic Bank shall prepare a memorandum of understanding for partnership with UNRWA to:
- Mobilize resources.
- Propose projects and programs for Palestinian refugees to be financed by the Fund.
- Ensure the implementation of humanitarian programs financed by the Waqf Fund for Supporting Palestinian Refugees.
- Manage the economic empowerment portfolio through Islamic microfinance for Palestinian refugees.

Article 17
Periodicity and voting

- The Board of Trustees shall hold its ordinary sessions annually and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of the Secretary General, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or the Board of Directors.
- Meetings of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors shall be held provided that a quorum of two-thirds of the members is available.
- Decisions are taken by the majority present and in case of a draw, the side of the Fund's Secretary General prevails.

Article 18:
Budget and administrative expenses

- The Chairman of the Fund shall submit the administrative budget estimates for the next financial year including programs and activities to be funded from the resources of the Fund, to the Board of Directors, then to the Board of Trustees before the end of each financial year for approval.
- The Board of Trustees shall approve the expenditures of the Fund from its proceeds,
- Under no circumstances may the Bank's ordinary capital resources be charged to any losses or liabilities arising from the operations, programs, projects or other activities for which the Fund's resources are used or initially allocated, or used to cover such losses and liabilities.

Article 19:
Financial Year and Audit

- The Fund's fiscal year begins on the first day of January of each calendar year and ends on the last day of December of each calendar year. The Fund's first financial year starts from the start of the Fund's operations and ends on the last December of the same year.
- Operations, programs and accounts of the Fund shall be subject to the financial regulations of the Organization. They shall also be audited annually by the Financial Control Organ in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation unless otherwise decided by the Board of Trustees. The Administrative Committee shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees the financial position statements based on the reports of the Financial Control Organ, for approval.

Article 20:
Compensation for attendance expenses

- Members of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors shall carry out their duties without receiving any remunerations from the Fund. They may be compensated for direct expenses incurred by attending scheduled meetings.

Article 21
Privileges and exceptions

- The Fund and its assets, properties, revenues, operations, transactions, bonds and shares, shall be exempted, upon issuance or circulation, from all taxes and duties in the Member States of the Organization; its documents, records and correspondence shall enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation.

Article 22:
Final Provision

- The Statute shall be amended by the Council of Foreign Ministers upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees.
- Disputes that might arise among parties, concerning the interpretation and application of the provisions of the present Statute, or the completion of projects for the Palestinian refugees, shall be settled by arbitration involving a committee comprising of the OIC Executive Committee Troika (Chair of the Islamic Summit, Chair of the CFM and the Secretary General), Palestine and IsDB.

**Article 23:
Definitions**

1. The OIC : Organization: Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
2. The IDB : Islamic Bank: The Islamic Development Bank
3. The Fund : The Waqf Fund for Supporting Palestinian Refugees
4. UNRWA : United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
5. Board of Trustees: all members, shareholders and observers in the Fund
6. The Board of Directors: all members selected to manage the Fund.

**Article 24:
Entry into Force**

The Statute of the Fund shall enter into force once it has been approved by the Council of Foreign Ministers and shall be terminated by a similar resolution by the Council upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/46-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Having reviewed the oppressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept the Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution No. 3/30-POL of the 30th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Resolution No. 3/9-POL (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha; Resolutions No. 2/34-POL of the 34th Session of the ICFM held in Islamabad; the resolution adopted by the 35th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister in Kampala; resolution 3/36-POL adopted by the 36th Session of the Council Foreign Ministers; and Resolution No. 3/10-P (IS) and 3/11 (IS) of the 10th and 11th Islamic Summit Conferences held in Putrajaya (Malaysia) and Dakar (Senegal) respectively,

Recalling also UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) dated 17 December 1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the 62nd Session,

Noting that Israel, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the resolutions of the UN Security Council, in particular Resolution No. 497 (1981), which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan,

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the will of the international community and continuing to reaffirm annexation decisions which are considered null and void and illegal by the international community,

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that the building of settlements and the bringing of settlers to the Syrian Occupied Golan is a violation of this agreement and an undermining of the peace process,

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

Condemning Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community in failing to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan, which it occupies since 1967, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly, as well as international law,

Expressing concern over Israel's undermining of the Peace Process launched in Madrid on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions No. 243 and No. 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula, and the risks resulting from Israel's renegeing on the commitments and obligations reached,

Reminding the world actors, including P-5, of their moral responsibility to exert their leverage, on Israel to accept the UN Security Council Resolution No.494 (1981) which rejects and nullifies Israel's annexation of Golan Heights.

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to undermine their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this steadfastness;
2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its failure to comply with UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter, relevant UN resolutions, and the OIC Charter and resolutions, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, dated 12 August 1949, the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the rules of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force;
3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition, and institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices, particularly confiscating lands; appropriating water resources; building and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto; exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them; imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population; and prohibiting their exportation, **it condemns**, in particular, the recent permission of the Israeli occupation forces to the so-called "Settlers Council in the Golan" to invite Israeli settlers to settle in the occupied Syrian Golan with financial facilities under the slogan "Come to Golan";
4. **Strongly condemns also** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention on the

Protection of Civilians in Times of War, and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies;

5. **Condemns** the repeated Israeli threats against Syria aimed at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region;
6. **Strongly condemns** Israel's hostile breach of Syrian airspace on 6 July 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. It **commends** the balanced Syrian position *vis-à-vis* Israel's escalationist policies designed to undermine the genuine and comprehensive peace process in the region. It holds Israel responsible for this blatant breach of Syrian sovereignty and **expresses** its solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic;
7. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region;
8. **Reaffirms** the need to compel Israel to comply forthwith with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on war prisoners, dated 12 August 1949, and to apply them to the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan, who have been held for over 20 years now in Israeli occupation prisons in inhuman conditions that have led to the deterioration of their physical and psychological health and put their lives at risk, in a blatant contravention of all international and humanitarian conventions;
9. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Golan;
10. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to begin demarcating that line;
11. **Also demands** Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid, consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions No. 243 and No. 338 and the "land-for-peace" formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far;
12. **Demands** a new wall states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological, or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy;
13. **Urges** the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for the total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to start to demarcate this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;

14. **Declares** its support for Syria's firm position in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
15. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 6/46-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Welcoming the announcement by Republic of Lebanon that parliamentary elections would be held in May 2018 on the basis of proportional representation.

Decides the following:

1. **Reiterates** total solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support to Lebanon and its Government in order to preserve Lebanon's national unity, security, stability and sovereignty over all its territory; **reaffirms** the right of the Lebanese to liberate and recover Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar, as well as their right to resist any aggression by all legitimate means available; and **emphasizes** the importance of and need to draw a distinction between terrorism and the legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation; a right recognized by international covenants and the principles of international law, and not to consider resistance a terrorist act.
2. **Supports** the Lebanese position demanding the international community to implement the UN Security Council's Resolution 1701(2006) based on resolutions 425(1978) and 426 (1978) by putting an end to Israel's ongoing violations and continuous threats to Lebanon, its civil installations and infrastructures.
3. **Reaffirms** support for the outcomes of the consecutive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, and Welcomes the efforts of the international community to promote stability in Lebanon at its meeting held on 8/12/2017, and the conferences to support the Lebanese economy and army held in Rome on 15/03/2018 and Seder Conference in Paris on 06/04/2018.
4. **Commends** the patriotic role performed by the Lebanese Army and security forces in preserving stability and civil peace; **supports** the efforts exerted to establish the sovereignty of the Lebanese State to the internationally-recognized borders; **salutes** the martyrs and the wounded and **commends** the sacrifices of the Lebanese army in combating terrorism and countering terrorist and takfirist organizations, especially those listed in Security Council Resolution 2170 (2014) and subsequent relevant resolutions and **commends** the victories of the Lebanese army over them, the most recent one being the victory achieved during the "*Fajr Al-Jorud*" operation and the high efficiency which led to this victory, thus sparing Lebanon the evil and barbarism of these organizations that pose a looming threat to the security and stability of most world countries and to

noble international religious and human principles and values; **condemns** the heinous aggression you which the army was subjected in many Lebanese regions; **welcomes** the aids extended by sisterly and friendly states to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; **urges** all States to reinforce the capacities of the Lebanese army and enable it to perform its duties as a pillar that guarantees security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon;

5. **Condemns** all criminal acts, armed moves and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese regions and claimed the lives of many innocent civilians; **rejects** all attempts to sow dissension, undermine the foundations of coexistence, civil peace, national unity, security and stability; **stresses** the need to fight extremism, intolerance, accusation of apostasy (*takfeer*) and intervention in the internal affairs of Lebanon, and to fully cooperate and coordinate to counter and combat terrorism and dry up its sources of financing, cooperate on sharing information and expertise, capacity-building, holding accountable the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity, and the instigators of violence and vandalism which jeopardize peace and security, imposing stricter sanctions on them, and taking preemptive measures in this regard.
6. **Supports** Lebanon's steadfastness and resistance against the continued Israeli aggression, particularly the July 2006 aggression; **prays for** the souls of Lebanese martyrs; **regards** the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the Israeli aggression as a safeguard for Lebanon's future, its security and its stability; qualify Israeli crimes as war crimes requiring the prosecution of their perpetrators and holding Israel fully accountable for its aggression and forcing it to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and Lebanese citizens; **welcomes** the UNGA resolutions on the "Oil slick on Lebanese shores", the most recent of which is resolution 72/209 adopted at the General Assembly's 72nd Session on 20 December 2017 which provides for Israel's payment of financial compensation for the damage sustained by Lebanon because of Israel's bombardment of Jiyeh Power Plant in the July 2006 war.
7. **Condemns** Israel's breaches of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, including:
 - Israel measures on the ground to construct a concrete wall of separation on the western and eastern sectors of the Lebanese's borders with occupied Palestine, not only all along the Blue line, which Lebanon does not recognize as final boundaries but rather only a "withdrawal line", but also in the surrounding Lebanese areas, constituting thus a blatant aggression against Lebanese territories and sovereignty and a violation of Security Council resolution no 170, and a provocation aimed at altering landmarks and imposing a new reality, consequently threatening stability in southern Lebanon leading to dire consequences.
 - Israeli infiltration of Lebanese society through spies and spying networks and assassination attempts on the Lebanese territories.

- Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and economic rights in its regional waters, its exclusive economic zone and its oil and gas resources available in its sea area, exceeding 11000 breaches over the last eleven years.
- The all out electronic war waged by Israel on the Republic of Lebanon by a remarkable increase in the number of towers, dishes and monitoring, spying and control equipment used for piracy and espionage on all Lebanese communication and information networks.
- Israel's refusal to provide full and correct information and maps of the sites of all unexploded munitions, including their quantity and the type of cluster bombs thrown by Israel arbitrarily on populated civil areas during its aggression of summer 2006.
- Israel's continued policy of threatening and intimidation against Lebanon, and the Israeli violation of Lebanese sovereignty by constructing a wall and other edifices inside the Lebanese territories and points of reservation on the blue line.

8. The CFM affirms:

- The need to preserve the unique and multilateralism feature of Lebanon based on equity between Muslims and Christians, religious coexistence and dialogue, tolerance, acceptance of the other and condemnation of their blatant civilizational opposite represented by exclusionist terrorist organizations and the crimes they commit against humanity, which replicate Israel's exclusionist policies based on the Jewish nature of the State, as well as its aggressive practices against Muslims and Christians.
- Welcoming the initiative launched by Lebanon's President Michel Aoun at the 72nd UNGA session, calling for supporting Lebanon to host a permanent UN center for dialogue among civilizations and faiths
- Support for the Lebanese constitutional institutions in promoting Lebanon's visibility at the Arab and international levels and disseminate its civilizational message and cultural diversity, particularly in facing Israel, preserving minorities as basic original components in the social fabric of the region, and the need to safeguard their rights, prevent their targeting by terrorist groups and describing crimes against these minorities as crimes against humanity.
- **Support** for the Lebanese constitutional institutions' position mandated by provisions of the Constitution as to the rejection of settlement and to uphold the right of return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland; **commends** the unequivocal and firm position of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the host countries, especially in Lebanon; and **stresses** the need for States and international

organizations to fully assume their responsibilities and contribute permanently and steadily in financing UNRWA, complete financing for the reconstruction of the Nahr el-Bared Refugee Camp, honour their financial obligations vis-à-vis the Lebanese State Treasury (electricity consumption and infrastructure) and settle the amounts due to the owners of private property on which makeshift camps over the Lebanese territories were built.

- The Lebanese Government's keen respect for the international legitimacy resolutions and determination to unveil the truth behind the assassination of martyr prime minister Rafik Hariri and his companions, without politicizing or retaliation, and in such a manner as to not adversely impact the stability, unity and civil peace of Lebanon.
- **Support** for the Lebanese Government's efforts in pursuing the issue of the forced disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr and his two companions Sheikh Mohammad Ya'qub and journalist Abbas Badruddine, to liberate them and hold the officials of the former Libyan regime accountable in order to put an end to this crime.

9. The CFM welcomes:

- His Excellency the President of the Republic's oath of office affirming the Lebanese people's united stance and attachment to its civil peace, which keeps the country away from the flames raging around in the region, and the adoption by Lebanon of an independent foreign policy based on Lebanon's higher interest and the respect for international law, and the provisions of Baabda Document 2017 (22/6/2017).
- The efforts exerted by the Government and people of Lebanon as regards the issue of Syrian refugees who came to Lebanon in order to host them despite its limited potentials; and **emphasizes** the need to stand by and support Lebanon in this regard, to share the burden and numbers with it, halt the increasing burdens and numbers of the refugees; insist that their stay be temporary amid Lebanon's refusal of all forms of integration or assimilation into the host countries and its determination that this matter be at the fore of proposals and solutions to the Syrian crisis, given the threat this situation poses on Lebanon's entity and existence; **endeavors** by all possible means to ensure their safe return to their country as soon as possible as the only sustainable solution for the Syrian refugees in Lebanon; **commends** the Lebanese Government's dedicated attempts to reduce the number of Syrian refugees on Lebanese territories, to guarantee the security of the Lebanese and the Syrians and alleviate the burden on the people and economy of Lebanon as the country is on the verge of a social, economic and security explosion that threatens its existence.

- The Lebanese Government's efforts aimed at establishing macroeconomic stability and preserving monetary stability, along with its commitment to immediately address the enduring problems faced by all Lebanese.
- The vision of the Lebanese government linking economic growth to improvement and expansion of the social, health-related and educational safety network.
- The Lebanese Government's vision linking achievement of economic development and improvement and strengthening of the network for community, health and education safety and protection for all Lebanese.
- the Lebanese Government initiated measures for the launch of oil exploration and extraction licensing, Lebanon exercise of its sovereign right to invest its natural resources , rejecting the Israeli threats against Lebanon by attempting to prevent it from exercising its sovereignty over its regional waters and claiming that sector 9 of its regional waters belong to Israel which runs counter to the reality established by Lebanon though documents it deposited at the relevant international reference institutions, which prove that the said sector constitutes an integral part of the Lebanon' regional waters.
- The Lebanese Government's efforts to consolidate the rule of law and institutions, through the development of an overall national strategy to fight corruption, strengthen the independence of the judiciary; activate the role of oversight institutions, and through commitment to promoting women's role in political and public life.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/46-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-general on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No.OIC/CFM-46/2019/PAL/SG-REP),

Referring to the resolutions of Islamic conferences,

Having considered the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace, and their failure to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy and signed agreements, seeking to consecrate its colonization of the occupied Palestinian territory;

Considering the transfer by the US administration and Guatemala of their respective embassies to the occupied city of Al-Quds a violation of the international law and internationally recognized resolutions, driving the USA away from its role as a mediator in the peace process;

Being cognizant of the international community's attempts to peacefully and justly resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

1. **Reaffirms** its unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian leadership and the Palestinian people to realize inalienable national rights, including the right to return, self-determination, and to have an independent State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. **Reaffirms** its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and **emphasizes** that the peace process is an indivisible task based on Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan, to the line of 4 June 1976, and from the occupied Lebanese territory to the internationally recognized borders, consistent with relevant international resolutions, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 243, No. 338, and No. 435, the principle of "land-for-peace", and the Madrid Terms of Reference, as well as enabling the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights, on top of which their right to self-determination and the right of return to their homes and properties in line with UNGA resolution 194, and to have their independent State on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. **Expresses** appreciation in this regard for generous contributions of all the Member States to UNRWA, in support of its essential and invaluable role in protecting Palestinian refugees until a just and lasting solution and end to their ordeal is reached, in line with relevant UN resolutions.
4. **Reiterates** its adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative to resolve the issue of Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict, without any change to the text, as approved by the 14th Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28 March 2002; and **expresses** support for the resolutions of the 29th Arab Summit Conference thereon.
5. **Emphasizes** the importance of role of the UNSC to advance peace efforts in the region **and calls on** it to follow up the implementation of its resolution 2334 (2016) which invites all parties to continue their efforts for peace and security, undertaking collective efforts to launch credible negotiations on all final status issues in the peace process in the Middle East, in conformity with the established terms of reference and within a defined timetable, and which also provides for not recognizing any changes to the 4 J/6/1967 lines, including with regard to Al-Quds Al-Sharif. In this regard, the CFM **calls upon** the Member States to continue its efforts in cooperation with the international community to implement the resolution, and **stresses** the central role of the UNSC in the peace process and in implementing its relevant resolutions to end the colonial occupation of the territory of Palestine.
6. **Calls upon** the international community, in particular the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities in preserving international peace and security and take all possible effective measures to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to strictly abide by its commitments under international law, including international humanitarian law.
7. **Expresses its rejection of** the US administration's decision, on 6 December 2017, to recognize the occupied Al-Quds as the so-called capital of Israel, the occupying power, and its decision to relocate its Embassy to Al Quds, and regards it as a declaration of the US Administration's withdrawal from the role it played in the past decades as sponsor of peace and as a reward to Israel, the occupying Power, for denying agreements and defying international legitimacy as well as an encouragement to continue its policy of colonialism, settlement, apartheid and the ethnic cleansing practiced in the occupied Palestinian territory.
8. **Invites the** Member States to coordinate their efforts to deter countries who tend to follow suit of the US Administration on al-Quds al-Sharif.
9. **Calls upon the** Member States to take preemptive measures in case Israel, the occupying power, tries to create new fait accompli in the region.
10. **Welcomes** international and regional efforts, in coordination with Member States and with concerned States, to end the Israeli occupation of the land of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** all states, including the States sponsoring the peace process, to take necessary action to ensure the commitment by Israel, the occupying power, to stop its project of colonization of the territory of the State of Palestine, including by taking the

necessary measures to counter the construction and expansion of settlements and to boycott them.

- 11. Highly appreciates** the role of OIC representations and Ambassadorial groups in New York, Geneva, Brussels and other countries; and calls for activating its efforts in mobilizing a multilateral forum/ group to spearhead the peace process.
- 12. Calls for empowering** the State of Palestine, both internally and internationally, at the level of international organizations, reject any attempts to undermine or cast doubt on its membership of these institutions, and fully support it to make its voice bolder.
- 13. Invites** all states to create a positive atmosphere that contributes to the promotion and protection of the chances of peace through establishing political and legal realities to protect the two-state solution, including the recognition of the State of Palestine, supporting the consecration of its position internationally and refrain from recognizing the illegal measures of the occupation and its allies.
- 14. Endorses and supports** the Peace Plan President Mahmoud Abbas of Palestine presented before the Un Security Council on 20 February 2018, while rejecting all financial and political pressures mounted on the Palestinian leadership in such a way as to impose unfair solutions to the Palestinian cause that are inconsistent with the terms of reference of the peace process.
- 15. Calls upon** the international actors to engage in sponsoring a political course and establishing a multilateral international mechanism, with a view to launching a credible peace process with a defined timeframe aimed at achieving peace based on the two-state solution and ending the Israeli colonial occupation that began in 1967 as stipulated in the rules of international law and UN resolutions as well as the terms of reference of the peace process, the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, the principle of land for peace, and the two-state solution, which would help reach a peaceful solution that would allow the Palestinian people to live in freedom and dignity in their Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
- 16. Affirms** the Islamic stand rejecting provisional and partial solutions, Israeli illegitimate measures and the policy of imposing a *fait accompli*, which undermine chances of reaching just and comprehensive peace; and **invites** all States and international organizations not to recognize or approve of them, including entertaining any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.
- 17. Calls upon** the Member States to implement the resolutions of the OIC summits and conferences, especially those adopted by the Seventh Extraordinary Summit (Istanbul, 18 May 2018), whereby it was decided to take all punitive measures and procedures against those states that contradict the international law and recognize Al-Quds as capital of Israel, the occupying authority.

- 18. Strongly condemns** the Israeli Government's illegal policies and practices, including its continued aggressions, colonial practices, collective punishment and oppression that seeks to deepen the occupation and prolong the suffering of the Palestinian people, which runs counter to the rules of international law, the references and fundamentals of the peace process, and undermines peace prospects and attempts to revive the peace process.
- 19. Welcomes** the State of Palestine accession to international treaties, encourages and supports all further steps towards reinforcing the legal personality of the State of Palestine at the international level and the legal tools of protection for the Palestinian people; and **calls upon** all Member States both to adopt and support the State of Palestine's bid to join international treaties and organizations, and to counter all attempts to hamper such accession.
- 20. Calls upon** the Member States that have established relations with Israel, the occupying Power, and those that have commenced steps towards relations with Israel under the peace process to sever those relations, including closing missions and offices, cutting economic relations and stopping all forms of normalization with it until it strictly and sincerely implements the United Nations 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.
- 21. Mandates** the Secretary-general to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
