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**OIC/CFM-47/2020/PAL/RES/FINAL**

**RESOLUTIONS**

**ON**

**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AND THE  
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**

***ADOPTED BY THE***

**47<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF  
THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (CFM)**

***(SESSION OF UNITED AGAINST TERRORISM FOR  
PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT)***

**NIAMEY, REPUBLIC OF NIGER**

**27-28 November 2020**

**(12-13 RABI AL THANI 1442H)**

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**RESOLUTION NO. 1/47-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

*The Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (United Against Terrorism for Peace and Development) held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H).*

**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 14<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31 May 2019 and the seventh 7<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference 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 46<sup>th</sup> CFM meeting in Abu-Dhabi;

**Welcoming** the resolutions of the 30<sup>th</sup> Arab League Summit held in Tunis, on 31 March 2019, 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; and **affirms** the resolutions of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981, and the 9<sup>th</sup> 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;

**Affirming** the resolution of the Open-Ended Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of Foreign Ministers of OIC Member States held on 3 February 2020 to discuss the implications of the US Administration's so-called "Deal of the Century" announced on 28 January 2020;

**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 resolutions on the Palestinian Cause at its 74<sup>th</sup> session, particularly the resolution on the provision on assistance to Palestinian refugees, which affirms the necessity to resolve the problem of Palestinian refugees to achieve lasting and comprehensive peace; the need for the UNRWA to continue to its work without any hindrances, and the importance of its role for the welfare, protection and human development of Palestinian refugees, until a just solution is found to their cause; and provided for the renewal of the UNRWA's mandate for three years ending 30 June 2023;

**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, and reaffirming the UNGA resolutions relevant to the implementation of the Advisory Opinion;

**Guided** by the UN's Charter, purposes, relevant resolutions and principles, chief of which is the principle of inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territories of others by force;

**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 and rejecting** the decision of the US Administration announced by the US Secretary of State, “considering that Israeli colonial settlement on the occupied Palestinian territory is not inconsistent with international law”, and considers the decision null and void with no legal effect and a blatant violation of international law, the resolutions and Charter of the United Nations and the UN Security resolutions, the latest of which is resolution no. 2334, all of which affirm that Israeli settlement is illegal and constitutes an assault to the rights of the Palestinian people;

**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; and **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 intensive and systematic 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; and **expressing** 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;

**Commending** the State of Kuwait’s continued efforts in support of the Palestinian cause; welcoming the letter sent by His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, Prime Minister of Kuwait, to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Honduras urging them not to open an official diplomatic representation of the Republic of Honduras in Al-Quds; and commending the letter sent by His Excellency Sheikh Dr. Ahmad Nasser Al-Mohammad Al-Sabah, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, to His

Excellency the foreign Minister of the Federative Republic of Brazil on the reconsideration of the variables of the Brazilian position on the Palestinian cause (annex 1) and its adoption as part of the Conference documents;

**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. **Affirms** its rejection of the US-Israeli plan of the so-called ‘Deal of the Century’ announced on 28 January 2020, as it does not meet the minimum aspirations and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, contradicts international law and the terms of reference of the peace process, and denies the inherent right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and calls upon Member States not to deal with this plan or cooperate with the US Administration in enforcing it in any way or form;
3. **Stress** the need for all Member States to work with international community States and institutions, particularly the United Nations and the UN Security Council, to assume their legal and moral responsibilities, and reject and counter any move, plan or proposal, which does not conform to international law and relevant UN resolutions;
4. **Welcomes** the legal actions taken by a number of international courts in favor of the Palestinian cause and international justice, including the announcement by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) of the completion of the initial study of the case of the State of Palestine, as a first step forward towards the investigation into the war crimes committed and being committed on the territory of the State of Palestine; and **confirming** that the ICC’s jurisdiction includes the territory of Palestine, consisting of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem; and calling on Member States to provide the needed support for the State of Palestine in this field, including submitting memoranda to the first Pre-trial Division and the ICC on the jurisdiction and submitting memoranda to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), on the illegality of the relocation of the US Embassy to the city of Al-Quds;
5. **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.
6. **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. 242 (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.
7. **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.

8. **Condemns** the complete impartiality of some US Congress Members towards the racist colonial policies and practices of Israel, the occupying power, who provide coverage for the crimes it commits, including ethnic cleansing, and its encouraging of recalcitrance with respect to signed agreements and the challenging of international legitimacy; **denounces** their decisions against the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO); **calls for** countering this blind impartiality, including by boycotting those Congress members adopting such a position; and welcomes meanwhile the positions of some US Congress members, which are in line with the rules of international law, and which support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and reject undermining this right;
9. **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.
10. **Condemns** the opening of trade offices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif by Hungary, Australia, Brazil and Honduras, in clear violation of international law UN resolutions, including US Security Council resolution 478 (1980); and **calls on** OIC Member States to take all actions that would urge them to close those offices and abide by international law and international legitimacy resolutions.
11. **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.
12. **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.
13. **Affirms** the importance of considering to impose sanctions, that might go as far as membership suspension, on States failing to abide by OIC resolutions, especially resolutions on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the cause of Palestine, which constitute the core of the OIC and the basis of its existence, which could go as far as to freeze their membership.
14. **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 legally accountable for violating international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
15. **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 affecting adversely on the lives of Palestinian nationals in the US.
16. **Welcomes** international support for the renewal of the mandate of the UNRWA and **denounces** the US policy of cutting aids to UNRWA and hospitals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, **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, and

**appreciates** the efforts of the Member States that have contributed to the mobilization of resources to support UNRWA to continue its tasks and responsibilities and the role played by the Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees;

- 17. Expresses** appreciation, in this regard, of the generous donations made by all states in support of UNRWA, most notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's generous pledge of US\$ 50 million, 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.
- 18. Declares** its absolute rejection and strong condemnation of the Israeli Prime Minister and other Israeli officials' announcement of their intention "to impose sovereignty on and annex all areas of the Jordan valley, the Northern Dead Sea and the settlements in the occupied West bank"; **considers** this serious escalation an new grave attack on the historical legal rights of the Palestinian people and a blatant violation of the UN Charter, the principles of international law and relevant UN resolutions; and **calls on** all states to criminalize them and to take all political and legal actions to counter this colonial policy.
- 19. Views with concern** the endeavor of the US and Israel, the occupying power, 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 circumvent their cause by undermining their right of return; and **calls upon** all the world states, including the OIC Member States, to protect this fundamental right and face these illegal moves.
- 20. 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.
- 21. Welcomes** the decision of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that it has the competence to consider the complaint by the State of Palestine against racial discrimination crimes committed by Israel, the occupying power; and **calls on** all Member States to support the State of Palestine to continue this legal endeavor.
- 22. 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 hundreds of martyrs cold-bloodedly executed and thousands of 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.
- 23. Reaffirms** the need to implement the recommendations and outcomes of the report of the International Commission of Inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the incidents of the marches of return in Gaza, issued on 28 February 2019, which monitors the large scale systematic crimes perpetrated by Israel

against Palestinian civilians; and insists on the need to hold Israeli officials accountable for their crimes and prevent impunity;

24. **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.
25. **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.
26. **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.
27. **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.
28. **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.
29. **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 for establishing an analytical framework for an accurate, comprehensive, inclusive, evidence-based annual assessment and reporting on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian people..
30. **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.



31. **Affirms** in this context that any proposal or initiative by any party whatsoever, that is inconsistent with international unanimity and agreed references, which underpin the peace process in the Middle East, is an unacceptable proposal, will have no results, and is doomed to failure; and in this regard **calls on** Member States to face any political or financial pressure on the Palestinian people and their leadership to impose unjust solutions that affect their inalienable rights, especially the right to self-determination and independence.
32. **Welcomes** the declaration made by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas on holding legislative and presidential elections; **affirms**, in this regard, support for holding elections on all Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and invites all States to support the State of Palestine in this endeavor; **calls upon** the international community to play its role and assume its responsibilities by enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their political rights, including the right to vote in all Palestinian territory, particularly in the city of Al-Quds; and holds Israel, the occupying power, accountable for preventing the Palestinian people for exercising their political and civil rights in full;
33. **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.
34. **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.
35. **Demands** the Islamic Group in New York and in Geneva and all international fora 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 these items; and **calls upon** the Member States to vote in favour of resolutions on Palestine as approved by the OIC.
36. **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.
37. **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.

- 38. Invites** the states, including the OIC Member States, that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so as soon as possible.
- 39. 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.
- 40. 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.
- 41. 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.
- 42. Calls on** all States to abide by their commitments 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;
- 43. Calls** on the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to commit to implementing the decision of the UN Human Rights Council and publish a database of business activities in Israeli settlements built on Palestinian territories; and **calls on** all Member States to ensure the publication of the list.
- 44. Calls on** Member States to take all possible measures, including legal actions, to prevent any individual, institution or company from working or doing business directly or indirectly with the settlement system and colonial activities, considering them as violations of United Nations resolutions and international law;
- 45. Condemns** the repeated declarations by the occupation authorities to impose the fait accompli and consolidate settlement, including by destroying buildings in different Palestinian cities, and refers to the announcement of destroying building in the vegetable market in Al-Shuhada Street in Hebron in order to build new shops and residential buildings for settlers in a plan that includes 70 settlement residential units; **calls on** the international community to assume its responsibilities and implement relevant international resolutions, including resolution 2334; and commends the steadfastness and unity of the Palestinian people against the settlement and forced displacement.
- 46. Denounces** the cancellation by Israel, the occupying power, of the work of 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 in ensuring the return of the Mission to the

occupied territory of the State of Palestine 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.

- 47. 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** holding settlers accountable 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;
- 48. Reiterates** its appeal to the Member States to designate settlers and different 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;
- 49. Invites** all Member States to work for banning colonial settlers on the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, from entering their territories for any purpose whatsoever, and to set up special mechanisms and take actions to check identification documents in order to verify their places of residence, considering that they participate in hostilities against the Palestinian people and their properties and territories.
- 50. 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;
- 51. 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 occupation prisons.
- 52. 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 39<sup>th</sup> 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.

53. **Supports** the national demands for the recovery of the corpses of Palestinian martyrs; and **affirms** the right of the bereaved families to receive and bury the bodies of their children in accordance with their religious beliefs, and shed light on the detaining of the corpses of prisoners and condemn the occupation power's acts, which violate international law, including the international humanitarian law and the international human rights law.
54. **Calls upon** the Member States to launch a campaign in order to shed light on the rights of Palestinian children under occupation and the killing, detention and denial of their basic rights to which they are subjected; and **calls for** convening an international conference to protect Palestinian children.
55. **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.
56. **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;
57. **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; **thanks** the States that supported the renewal of the mandate of the UNRWA; **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.
58. **Commends** UNRWA's role in providing services to some 5.5 million Palestinian refugees; and calls upon the Member States to contribute to the activation of the Developmental Waqf Fund to ensure sustainable funding for the Agency.
59. **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.
60. **Underlines** commitment to the unity of the Palestinian decision and representation in the framework of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO); 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; and **commends** in this regard the Arab Republic of Egypt's role and unstinting and continued effort to take moves to achieve national Palestinian reconciliation; and **calls upon** all the Member States to back up these efforts.

- 61. 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.
- 62. Reaffirms** the need for 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;
- 63. Mandates** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 48<sup>th</sup> session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**OIC/CFM-47/PAL/Letter**

**Dr. Ahmed Nasser Mohammed AL-Ahmed Al Sabah  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
State of Kuwait**

24/12/2019

**Your Excellency**

**Dr. Ernesto Araujo- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Brazil**

Allow me first of all to extend to Your Excellency my best wishes on the occasion of the advent of the New Year, along with my best wishes to the friendly Federal Republic of Brazil for sustainable progress and development.

I wish to note, with deep satisfaction, the distinctive level of relations between our two friendly countries and our mutual cooperation in international fora.

As you well know, Excellency, the Palestinian cause is the central cause for both the Arab and Islamic countries, which has made it a duty for us to address the present message to your excellency in a similar vein to the earlier message sent by H.H the prime minister, Sheikh AL Sbah Khalid AL Hamed AL Sabah, dated on 08 January 2019, concerning the transfer of the embassy to the city of AL Quds/Jerusalem. It is our profound hope that this message may find favor and positive response from you with respect to the issue relevant to country's opening of a trade and diplomatic office in Al-Quds/Jerusalem.

Such a unilateral step, Excellency, bears adverse effect on the Palestinian cause, on the one hand, and on the longstanding friendly relations between the Federal Republic of Brazil and all the Arab and Islamic countries, on the other. Such steps do not, furthermore, align with the familiar firm and principled Brazilian stands in support of Palestine and its people, and seem to point to a recent change of heart on the part of Brazil, regarding the cause of Palestine, which would adversely impact its relations with all the Arab and Islamic states, particularly as these decisions actually constitute a deviation from international legitimate resolutions in regard to the Palestinian issue, foremost of which Res.252(1968), 267(1969),476,478(1980), and would have negative effects on the legal and historical status of the city of AL Quds/Jerusalem.

In this regard, we wish to recall, too , the resolutions issued by the league of Arab States, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which strongly denounce all unilateral decisions prejudicial to the cause of Palestine, through practices that infringe upon relevant international resolutions.

In conclusion, we wish to appeal to your Excellency to see to the review and reconsideration of any decision that is not mindful of the various considerations and possible attending fallouts concerning the Palestinian issue, including the decision to open a trade office in AL Quds/ Jerusalem, in a way that coheres with the UN resolutions.

We are fully confident that your friendly country accords a kind attention to the Arab point of view regarding this pivotal issue.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

**Dr. Ahmed Nasser Mohammed AL Ahmed AL Sabah  
Foreign Minister**

**Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al Sabah  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister,  
Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait**

**H.E. Lisandro Rosales,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,  
Republic of Honduras,**

In light of the alarming and unreliable news, about the decision by the Republic of Honduras, to open an official diplomatic mission in Al-Quds (Jerusalem) as the capital of Israel, I hope this message addressed to your kind attention will enjoy an utmost priority, as it relates to the foremost and central cause for both the Arab and Muslim worlds.

In this regard, I would like to reiterate that the status enjoyed by the City of Al-Quds (Jerusalem) is based on strong and longstanding legal foundations of the international law, and international legality resolutions including relevant UNSC resolutions, which are inconsistent with any steps that would alter the specificity of this region without a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli dispute.

I would also like to underline the scope of the danger of the unilateral steps and their dire consequences on the Palestinian cause and on the deep-rooted historical friendship relations between the Republic of Honduras and all Arab States, which are inconsonant with the principled positions of your friendly country based on supporting the state of Palestine and its people.

In this context, I would like to recall resolution 10/19 ES, adopted by an overwhelming majority of the UNGA at its 10<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session resumed on 21/12/2017, which reiterated the inherent international position on Al-Quds and, *inter alia*, “*Demands that all States comply with Security Council resolutions regarding the Holy City of Jerusalem*”

Multiple Arab positions, foremost of which resolutions adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session Arab League Council Summit “Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Summit”, held in Dhahran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15/4/2018, which reiterated its rejection and condemnation of the decisions recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. It also declared that the relocation of embassies of some states thereto, shall be considered null and void and a flagrant violation of the international law and the relevant resolutions of the UNSC and UNGA as well as the legal opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding the case of the separation wall. In addition, the Summit stressed that there will be no legal implication for such a decision which undermines the peace efforts, deepens tension, escalates rage and pushes the region into more violence, disorder and uncertainty.

I wish also to refer to the call by all Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) at the OIC Extraordinary Summit Conference held on 13/12/2017 in the friendly Republic of Turkey –Istanbul- to continue full implementation of UNSC resolution 478 (1980). Resolutions of the said conference urged all states to refrain from supporting the US decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and, by extension, to abide by not relocating their diplomatic missions.

In conclusion, while reaffirming the commitment of the State of Kuwait to all relevant international resolutions, it is our hope that Your Excellency will reconsider and review any decision, which does not take into account the possible costs for the Palestinian cause as a result of such decisions. I remain confident that your friendly country will be keenly interested in taking the Arab point of view regarding this substantial issue into consideration.

**Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al Hamad Al Sabah  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2/47-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF PALESTINE AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

*The Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (United Against Terrorism for Peace and Development) held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H).*

**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 CFM resolutions relative to Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif Al the Arab-Israeli conflict; and welcoming the resolutions on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif which were adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> 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 will 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,

**Recalling** the Open-Ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the level of the Foreign Ministers to discuss the implications of the US Administration's so-called "Deal of the Century," announced on 28 January 2020 held on 3 February 2020 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia and the Resolution Adopted by the meeting to reject the so-called "Deal of the Century."

**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 worshipers' 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 resolution of the Open-Ended Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of Foreign Ministers of OIC Member States to discuss the implications of the US Administration's so-called "Deal of the Century", held on 3 February 2020.
3. **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.
4. **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; **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; and calls upon them to retreat from such acts.
5. **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.
6. **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.

7. **Condemns** the opening of trade offices in Al-Quds Al-Shareef by Hungary, Australia, Brazil and Honduras, in clear violation of international law UN resolutions, including US Security Council resolution 478 (1980); and **calls on** OIC Member States to take all actions that would urge them to close those offices and abide by international law and international legitimacy resolutions.
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 taken by Israel, the occupying power, regarding the city of 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 the Waqf Administration 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 **demands** 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. **Reaffirms** its rejection and countering of conspiracies and any deal or plan targeting the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and those attempting to jeopardize the status and standing of the city of Al-Quds, as the eternal capital of the State of Palestine; and calls on the Member States to exert all efforts in order to face any suspicious deals aimed at serving the Israeli occupation and its illegitimate goals.
20. **Condemns strongly** Israel's escalation of its colonial actions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its attempts to change the city's legal character and status and its demographic composition, including its recent attempt to falsify historical facts by opening the so-called "Pilgrims' Road" stretching from the Pool of Siloam to the Buraq Wall under the Palestinian homes in the village of Silwan in the South of the Aqsa Mosque, which is a clear violation of international law and relevant international resolutions; and **denounces** the participation and support provided by members of the US Administration to Israel's illegal measures in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in an obvious defiance of Muslim's feelings and disregard for international laws and norms, which contributes

to the reinforcement of Israel's colonial occupation of the territory of the State of Palestine, escalates tensions in the region and fuels conflict;

21. **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, and support the efforts of the State of Palestine in cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and working collectively and effectively to ensure the implementation of the previous resolutions, including the reference to the Al-Aqsa Mosque and Al-Haram Ash-Sharif in the UNESCO resolutions, in the legal and acceptable manner in the United Nations system;
22. **Condemns**, in this regard, Israel's blatant disregard for the principles and teachings of the UNESCO, its obstructing the restoration projects implemented by the "Hashemite Fund" and "the Waqf Administration in Al-Quds" in and around Al-Aqsa Mosque, preventing the UNESCO Exploration Team of the Old City and its surroundings, changing original and inseparable parts from Al-Aqsa Mosque, and imposing Israeli educational curricula on Palestinian schools in Al-Quds Ash-Sharif, among other measures, which raise questions about the status of the occupation force at the UNESCO to send an envoy to the city of Al-Quds Ash-Sharif to review and assess the status of the old city, and to remain seized of this matter in the framework of UNESCO;
23. **Affirms** the need to resubmit and improve Al-Quds resolution at UNESCO bodies and the World Heritage Committee to reflect the Israeli violations of the provisions of UNESCO conventions and resolutions on preserving historical heritage sites from sabotage and destruction, including the preservation of the original names of the current heritage sites in the city of Al-Quds, particularly the Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa/Al-Haram Al-Sharif and reject their distortion;
24. **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.
25. **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.
26. **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.

27. **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.
28. **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;
29. **Reaffirms** resolution 216 (12/22) of the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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;
30. **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; **calls on** Member States to step up their support for the Agency to enable it to continue its work; and **commends** 'Al-Aqsa Appeal' signed by His Majesty the King and His Holiness Pope Francis in Rabat on 30 March 2019, as it carries a call for making Al-Quds a city of peace, fraternity and tolerance and, as the symbol of coexistence of the followers of the three religions of the book, a common heritage of humanity and a center for the values of mutual respect and dialogue;
31. **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;
32. **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 31<sup>st</sup> 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* as the only exclusive legal party responsible for the supervision of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, its management, maintenance and preservation and the organization of access thereto.

33. **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.
34. **Mandates** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 3/47-PAL**  
**ON**  
**FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE**  
**PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

*The Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (United Against Terrorism for Peace and Development) held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H).*

**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, **mandates** the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this plan in coordination with the State of Palestine; and **adopts** the voluntary intervention mechanism to provide the funding required for implementing the plan, in coordination with the State of Palestine ;
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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 Palestine, 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. **Welcomes** the adoption of the resolution A/RES/74/83 titled “Assistance to Palestine refugees” by the United Nations General Assembly with overwhelming support of member states on 13 December 2019 extending the mandate of UNRWA until 30 June 2023;
7. **Commends** the Republic of Turkey for its donation of 1US\$ million to the Developmental Waqf for the Palestinian Refugees, and calls on other OIC Member States to consider making donations to the Fund;
8. **Invites** Member States to take the required measures to exonerate Palestinian commodities and products from customs duties and similar fees and taxes, without any quantitative or qualitative restrictions, which will have a positive impact on the reinforcement of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land and will support the State of Palestine’s efforts to get rid of Israeli occupation;
9. **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;
10. **Welcomes** the Initiative of the Republic of Indonesia to host a donors conference to mobilize support for the implementation of the Sectorial Strategic Development Plan for east Jerusalem (2018-2020), to be held in Jakarta in 2021, and invites Member States to participate in the Conference;
11. **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;
12. **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.
13. **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.
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 4/47-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

*The Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (United Against Terrorism for Peace and Development) held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H).*

**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 escalatory 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** anew all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological, or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy;
13. **Urges** the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for the total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to start to demarcate this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
14. **Declares** its support for Syria’s firm position in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
15. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 5/47-PAL**  
**ON**  
**SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

*The Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (United Against Terrorism for Peace and Development) held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H).*

**Welcoming** the formation of the new Lebanese government and supports its aim to address various economic and financial challenges in line with the aspirations of the Lebanese people;

**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* village, 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, particularly Rome and Cedre conferences and Paris Conference of 11/12/2019, and to commit to supporting Lebanon in light of the current economic, financial and monetary challenges.
4. **Expresses** solidarity with and support for Lebanon following the explosion in Beirut port on 04/08/2020 and the ensuing massive destruction of vital facilities, residential buildings, infrastructure and private and public property and the thousands of victims, including deaths and injuries, as well as the huge number of missing and homeless people, which led to declaring Beirut a disaster-stricken city, in light of the socio-economic challenges facing Lebanon basically.
5. **Emphasizes** the need for the ongoing investigations to reveal the circumstances of the explosion and hold the responsible accountable, to support Lebanon, its capital and people, in the reconstruction and alleviate the suffering of those affected, underscores the importance of Beirut port and its vital historical role as a trade linking point and a point of entry of goods and commodities to the countries of the region; commends the feelings of solidarity expressed by the OIC member states and friendly states and their prompt assistance to Lebanon and for the pledges they made at the international conference on support to Lebanon held to that end on 09/08/2020, in addition to the visits conducted by a number of OIC member states' officials to Beirut.

6. **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;
7. **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.
8. **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 the resolution A/RES/74/208 of the 74<sup>th</sup> Session of the UNGA, 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.
9. **Condemns** Israel’s breaches of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, including:
  - Daily persistent violations of Lebanese airspace by Israeli military aircrafts and drones, which recently dared to violate airspace deep into the Lebanese territories and reach as far as the suburbs of the Capital Beirut in a blatant aggression on the security, stability and sovereignty of Lebanon
  - 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.

- The recent bombing of safe homes in southern Lebanon.
- 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 15000 over the last thirteen 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.

#### **10. The CFM affirms:**

- Lebanon's right to invest its natural resources and condemn Israeli attempts to prevent it from exercising its sovereignty on its territorial waters and claim that section 9 of its national waters belongs to Israel in contrast to the reality documented by Lebanon with papers and documents with competent international jurisdictions, which prove that this section is an integral part of Lebanon's territorial waters.
- 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 His Excellency Michel Aoun, the President of Lebanon, at the United Nations General Assembly, calling for supporting Lebanon to be a permanent center for dialogue among civilizations and faiths by establishing the Human Academy for Encounters and Dialogue, and emphasizing resolution 73/344 adopted by the 73<sup>rd</sup> session of the UNGA on 16/09/2019 to welcome this initiative and support the efforts to establish this Academy in Lebanon.
- 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 on the course of realizing justice with regard to the crime of 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.

#### 11. The CFM welcomes:

- The efforts exerted by the Lebanese authorities to address the different challenges, particularly the economic, financial, monetary, social, and environmental challenges, in order to address the current situation, including the performance of institutions, in line with the concepts of the State of law and good governance, and in order to preserve the interests of the Lebanese people and their aspirations to stability and prosperity
- 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, provided it is on the top of proposals and solutions to the Syrian crisis, as this matters poses an existential threat to Lebanon, and make all possible efforts to ensure their safe return to their country as soon as possible, as the only sustainable solution to Syrian refugees in Lebanon.

- The Lebanese Government initiated measures for the launch of oil exploration and extraction licensing, and Lebanon's exercise of its sovereign right to invest its natural resources.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 6/47-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE**  
**PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

*The Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (United Against Terrorism for Peace and Development) held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H).*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-general on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-47/2020/PAL/SG-REP),

**Referring** to the resolutions of Islamic conferences, the declaration on the current situation of the peace process in the Middle East issued by the 24<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic states held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 9-12 December 1996; the Declaration on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict, adopted by the extraordinary session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 23 March 1997; the resolution 6/8-POL (IS) adopted by the 8<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 9-11 December 1997; the resolution 6/25-POL of 25<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held in Doha, Qatar, on 15-17 March 1998; the Final Communiqué of the 17<sup>th</sup> session of Al-Quds Committee held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 26-30 July 1998; and the resolution 6/26-POL adopted by 26<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

**Reaffirming** the Resolution Adopted by the Open-Ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the level of the Foreign Ministers to discuss the implications of the US Administration's so-called "Deal of the Century," announced on 28 January 2020, which was held on 3 February 2020 in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

**Having considered** the implications of the announcement on 28 January 2020 of the US Administration's plan known as the 'Deal of the Century';

**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** that the plan of the President of the current US Administration and the Prime Minister of Israel, the occupying power, known as the 'Deal of the Century' lacks the minimum requirements of justice and destroys the foundations of peace, including the agreed legal and international terms of reference for a peaceful solution, and is in blatant denial about the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

**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 Arab-Israeli conflict, with the Palestinian cause at its core,

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 the full withdrawal of Israel, the illegitimate occupying power, 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 and ending its occupation, consistent with relevant international resolutions, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242, No. 338, and No. 425, the principle of “land-for-peace”, and the Madrid Terms of Reference, the Arab Peace Initiative with all its elements and its natural sequence as included in the Beirut Arab Summit of 2002, 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. **Holds** Israel, the occupying power, responsible for the deterioration of the political situation and for thwarting political and diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution in the Middle East because of its hostile and colonial acts; and **stresses** that ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, will lead to the two-state solution based on international unanimity, with as a reference the recognized peace process in accordance with UN resolutions, and is the only acceptable solution for peace.
4. **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.
5. **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 14<sup>th</sup> Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28 March 2002; and **expresses** support for the resolutions of Arab Summit Conference thereon.
6. **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.
7. **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.

8. **Affirms** rejection of the US-Israeli plan known as the ‘Deal of the Century’ announced on 28 January 2020, as it does not meet the minimum aspirations and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, contradicts international law and the terms of reference of the peace process, and denies the Palestinian people their genuine right to self-determination; and calls upon all member states not deal with this plan or cooperate with the US Administration efforts to enforce it in any way or form;
9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **Calls upon** the Member States to take preemptive measures in case Israel, the occupying power, tries to create new fait accompli in the region.
12. **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.
13. **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.
14. **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.
15. **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.
16. **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.
17. **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.

- 18. 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.
- 19. 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.
- 20. 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.
- 21. 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.
- 22. 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.
- 23. Mandates** the Secretary-general to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 48<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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