



OIC/CFM-48/2022/PAL/RES/FINAL

ORIGINAL: ARABIC

RESOLUTIONS

ON

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

ADOPTED BY THE

48TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS (CFM)

(PARTNERING FOR UNITY, JUSTICE AND DEVELOPMENT)

ISLAMABAD, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

22-23 MARCH 2022

(19-20 SHA'BAN 1443H)

INDEX

No.	Subject	Page
1.	Resolution No. 1/48-PAL on the Cause of Palestine	2
2.	Resolution No. 2/48-PAL on the Capital of the State of Palestine Al-Quds Al-Sharif	14
3.	Resolution No.3/48-PAL on Financial Support Mechanisms for the Palestinian People	21
4.	Resolution No.4/48-PAL on the Occupied Syrian Golan	23
5.	Resolution No.5/48-PAL on Solidarity with Lebanon	26
6.	Resolution No.6/48-PAL on the Current Situation of the Peace Process in the Middle East	31

**RESOLUTION NO. 1/48-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Partnering for Unity, Justice and Development) held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22 – 23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H).

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 14th Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31 May 2019 and the seventh 7th 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 47th CFM meeting in Niamey, Republic of Niger;

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 3rd Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981, and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha in 2000 on taking concrete actions against states causing prejudice to the historical and legal status quo of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif or contributing to the consolidation of Israeli occupation and colonization of the city;

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly, including resolution A/ES-10/L.22 on the Status of Jerusalem, at the Tenth Emergency Special Session, known as the “Uniting for Peace” session, on 21 December 2017, as well as the resolutions of the UN Security Council, more specifically those resolutions affirming the Palestinian peoples’ right to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to return for refugees, along with resolutions affirming the permanent responsibility of the UN towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects, in addition to the renewal of the mandate of UNRWA, and the Security Council resolution No. 2334 (2016);

Welcoming the adoption by the UN General Assembly of resolutions on the Palestinian Cause at its 76th 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 the repeated barbaric Israeli attacks on the unarmed Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, more specifically the racial apartheid practices established on the land of the State of Palestine; and **emphasizing** the international community's responsibility to hold Israel, the illegal occupation authority, fully countable 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 and the racial apartheid system resulting therefrom;

Condemning Israel's ongoing intensive and systematic colonial activities in all manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds, which activities not only constitute, under the international law, a gross violation, an act of war crime and crimes against humanity, but also compromise the opportunity for a two-state political solution; and **expressing** deep concern over the successive settlement related statements, made by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, and over all other colonial practices which jeopardize international peace and security;

Deploring the continued illegal detention by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women and elected Palestinian officials, and the policy of administrative or arbitrary detention, 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 illegal occupation authority, of their relatives including denying them visits;

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

Decides what follows:

- 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. Calls on** all the Member States to intensify efforts to end the Israeli colonial occupation of the land of the State of Palestine and work on all levels with the international community and its institutions, particularly the United Nations, to assume their legal and moral responsibilities towards the Palestinian issue, to reject and counter all breaches of the international law and relevant UN resolutions, and to end the racial apartheid system;

3. **Welcomes** the legal actions taken by a number of international courts in favor of the Palestinian cause and international justice, including the decision of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Office of the Prosecutor to open an investigation into the war crimes committed on the occupied territory of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** the Member States and the General Secretariat to provide the support necessary in this regard to the State of Palestine.
4. **Condemns** the relocation by a number of world states of their embassies and their opening of commercial and diplomatic offices in Al-Quds, along with the illegal recognition of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital of Israel, the illegal occupation authority, in a clear violation of international law and UN resolutions, including UNSC resolution 478 (1980); **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; and calls on the OIC Member States to take all measures to urge these countries to close their relocated embassies and comply with the international law and international legitimacy resolutions.
5. **Considers** that this dangerous step, and any other step aiming to change the legal status of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is invalid and illegitimate, being a serious violation of the international law, the signed agreements and the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy and the United Nations, particularly the UN Security Council resolutions No. 252 (1968); 267 (1969); 465, 476, and 478 (1980); and 2334 (2016), and defiance of the international will and unanimity, hence the need to rescind and reverse it immediately.
6. **Calls on** these countries to retreat from this illegal step, which it regards as a reward to Israel, the illegal occupation authority, 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. **Takes note of** the US Administration's stated positions toward the Palestinian issue, **stresses** the importance to rebuild bridges of confidence; **invites it** to resume the role it has played over the past decades in sponsoring the peace process; **calls on** it to deliver its important role in relation to respect for the international legitimacy resolutions, through ending settlement in the occupied Palestinian land and bringing occupation to a cessation; and **calls on it** to deliver on its promise to re-open the US consulate in eastern Al-Quds in view of its positive impact of restoring confidence between the two sides, along with opening a diplomatic representation office for the State of Palestine in the US capital – Washington DC.
8. Calls on all world states, their legislative bodies and all international institutions and bodies to abide by the international legitimacy resolutions on Al-Quds city with its legal and historical status, which is an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, and to refrain from taking any step that would include any form of public or implicit recognition of the illegal annexation of Al-Quds by Israel, the illegal occupying authority.
9. **Condemns** the continuing Israeli aggression on Al-Quds population, namely in Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan, who are subjected to various means of repression and persecution as a prelude to their forced displacement from their homes, and as an integral part of completing the Judaization of the city and the emptying their neighborhoods from their inhabitants, this being a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law; **stresses** that Israel, the occupying power in al-Quds, has an obligation under the international law to protect the rights of Palestinians in their homes, and cannot apply its municipal laws in the occupied Eastern Al-Quds; and **condemns** the attempts by

Israel, the illegal occupation authority, to impose a new reality by using force and violence in Bab el-Amud, meaning “Gate of the Column”, which has been an ongoing site of violent confrontations since the past Ramadan, and by preventing Al-Quds people from performing their religious rituals at al-Aqsa mosque and its compound in eastern al-Quds, and from attending any gatherings in the city.

10. **Condemns** roundly the continued intrusions by the occupation forces, police and extremist settlers into the courtyards of the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque, which were marked by acts of aggression on worshipers and those on retreat inside it, in violation of the sanctity of the mosque and worship rites therein, which constitutes a brazen provocation to the feelings of Muslims and a continuation of the aggression against the Palestinian people and against Al-Quds and its sacred places; **condemns** the calls by Israeli extremists, without being held to account, to demolish Al-Aqsa; and **stresses** that these steps have no legal, religious or historical legitimacy and must be reconsidered and brought to an end.
11. **Condemns** the brutal terrorist attack on the besieged Gaza Strip, which took the lives of over 270 unarmed Palestinian martyrs, mostly children and women; **affirms** the right of Palestinians to be protected from the Israeli killing machine; and **expresses** its grave concern at the deteriorating humanitarian and economic situation in the State of Palestine, as a result of the illegal practices of the occupation authority, the continuing aggression, the Israeli siege and collective punitive actions, particularly in the Gaza Strip.
12. **Calls on** all Member States to abide by 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 illegal occupation authority, or relocates its embassy therein, by restricting and reviewing 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. **Calls on** the General Secretariat to submit proposals to the Member States regarding procedures to take vis-à-vis those Member States that violate the Organization’s resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian question, as stipulated in the relevant resolutions of the Organization, and to refer these recommendations to the next foreign ministerial council meeting for discussion and decision.
14. **Views** with concern those states that expressed their intention to relocate their embassies to Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and **calls on** the Member States to make diplomatic lobbying to deter these countries from making such a move which will hold them legally accountable for violating international resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and **commends** in this context the State of Kuwait’s ongoing efforts in supporting the Palestinian cause, praising the kind letter from H.H. Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, Prime Minister of Kuwait’s Council of Ministers to H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Honduras, urging him to reconsider the transfer of its official diplomatic representation to Al-Quds; and equally commends the letter from H.H. Kuwait Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Nasser Al-Mohammed Al-Sabah to the FM of Brazil calling for reconsideration of Brazil’s change in its position vis-à-vis the Palestinian cause.
15. **Condemns** the complete impartiality of certain governments and legislators towards the racist colonial policies and practices of Israel, the illegal occupation authority, **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 governments and legislators adopting such a position; and **welcomes** meanwhile the positions of other governments and legislators as being in line with the rules of international law, and which support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and reject undermining this right.

16. **Calls on** the African Union to reject the acceptance of Israel, the illegal occupation authority, as observer; **urges** the OIC members states that are members of the AU to take necessary actions according to its national policies to oppose submit their objections to this membership, and **calls on** the Secretary General and the OIC members states, particularly those members of the AU, to transmit the OIC Member States position, urging them to reject this membership.
17. **Declares** its absolute rejection and strong condemnation of the occupation authorities' colonial policies aiming to annex parts of Palestinian lands, forcibly occupied under illegal settlement colonialism, including any part of the West Bank, such as eastern al-Quds, the Jordan valley, the Northern Dead Sea and settlements built on them. The Council **considers** this a 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** the international community and all human rights activist institutions to criminalize them and to take all political and legal actions to counter this colonial policy.
18. **Rejects** categorically the deliberate targeting of Palestinian civil society and its institutions by the Israeli occupation authorities, in particular the decision of the Israeli war minister to criminalize six leading human rights activist organizations and civil society institutions; and **considers** this step a serious attack on the fundamental rights of the people and on action aimed at exposing their continuing crimes. The Council also **warns against** the potentially serious consequences of this unprecedented attack, **holds** the occupation authorities fully responsible for the safety of the staff of these organizations, and **calls on** all States, international organizations and officials, including the UN Secretary General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to condemn and reject these steps, to stand publicly and vigorously against this resolution and to take all possible measures to defend Palestinian civil society organizations.
19. **Condemns** strongly and rejects categorically all racist laws practiced by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, to entrench Israel's racist apartheid system, such as through the so-called (Basic Law: Israel as the Nation-State of the Jewish People), 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 on** the international community and its institutions to reject and incriminate this racial apartheid approach, and bring Israel, the illegal occupation authority, to repeal this approach; and **hails** the Palestinians of 1948 and **supports them** in their steadfastness against apartheid.
20. **Welcomes** the decision of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (30 April 2021) that it has the competence to consider the complaint by the State of Palestine against Israel, the illegal occupation authority; and **calls on** all the Member States to support the State of Palestine in this endeavor.

21. **Welcomes** the decision of the United Nations Human Rights Council to form an ongoing Independent International Commission of Inquiry, by virtue of a resolution of the HRC 30th special session, with the view to investigate all alleged violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law leading up to and since 13 April 2021, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including east Al-Quds, and in Israel. The CFM also calls on the international community to support and facilitate the mission of this Commission and to cooperate with it in the effort to dismantle Apartheid and bring occupation to an end.
22. **Condemns** the brutal crackdown on peaceful Palestinian protesters, including children; **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. **Holds** Israel, the illegal occupation authority, responsible for the consequences of allowing repeated provocative incursions by settlers 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 seek to divide it in time and place.
24. **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.
25. **Invites** the Executive Committee 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.
26. **Stresses** the importance of concerted international effort to compel Israel, the illegal occupation authority, to lift its years-long siege of Gaza Strip; **calls on** the Member States to contribute generously to the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip;
27. **Commits to** work with the international community to compel Israel, the illegal occupation authority, to end all its illegal colonial practices and to abide by its obligations, as on occupying power, under international law and international humanitarian law; **calls on** international actors to engage in a multilateral political process for a credible peace process under international auspices 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 the international law and UN resolutions, and in compliance with the terms of reference of the Peace Process, the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 and the “land-for-peace” principle, in such a manner as to end the suffering of the Palestinian people over the past 55 years and allow them to live in freedom and dignity in their independent State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
28. **Condemns** the systematic, restrictive and destructive measures imposed by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, that deprive the Palestinian people of their right to development, inflict heavy costs on the Palestinian economy, disrupt its development, and undermine the viability of the economy of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** the Member States to provide the required financial and political support, and on the General Secretariat to put in place 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.

29. **Affirms** in this context that any proposal or initiative by any party whatsoever, which is inconsistent with the international law and international unanimity and agreed references underpinning the political process in the Middle East, is an unacceptable proposal, **will** have no results, and is doomed to failure; **calls on** the 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;
30. **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 illegal occupation authority power, accountable for preventing the Palestinian people from exercising their political and civil rights in full;
31. **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 and return for refugees, 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).
32. **Supports** in this regard the Palestinian Leadership's position expressed by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas at the 76th UN General Assembly, wherein he set out the practical steps to be taken should the Israeli occupation continue to exercise intransigence and commit its crimes against the Palestinian people, including through such means as resorting to the International Court of Justice to rule on the illegality of the Israeli occupation of the lands of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** the Member States and the General Secretariat to support this move in every possible manner.
33. **Stresses** that building normal relations with Israel, the illegal occupying power, comes only in exchange of ending its occupation of the land of the State of Palestine and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and return; and **calls on** the Member States in this regard to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Organization.
34. **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.
35. **Calls on** 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.

36. **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.
37. **Invites** the states, including the OIC Member States, that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so as soon as possible.
38. **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.
39. **Condemns** the systematic policy by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, involving the crime of forced displacement of Palestinians from their villages and community centres, as is the case with Khan al-Ahmar and Masafir Yatta, in continuation of the Israeli policy of annexation and colonial expansion; and **calls on** the Member States to expose the these crimes perpetrated by the Israeli occupation.
40. **Stresses** that Israel, the illegal occupation authority, is not qualified to take up positions in the UN and other international organizations; as it is an occupying state that acts in violation of the international law and the international humanitarian law, and functions in full disregard for international legitimacy resolutions; and **calls on** the Member States not to support any candidacy for Israel, the illegal occupation authority, in international fora.
41. **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 on** 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.
42. **Calls on** the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to commit to the implementation of relevant Human Rights Council resolutions to update and annually publish the database of business activities in Israeli settlements built on Palestinian territories; and **calls on** all the 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.
43. **Condemns** the deliberate prohibition by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, of the work of international commissions and special rapporteurs, including the members of the Office of the High Commissioner and special rapporteurs, from entering the territory of Palestine and terminating the International Presence Mission in Hebron, in a clear breach both of its commitments as an occupying power and of relevant UN resolutions; and calls on the international community to shoulder its responsibility to ensure protection for the Palestinians as stipulated in UN resolutions and as the UN Secretary General proposed in his Report in this regard.

44. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks of the Israeli colonizers 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 colonizers 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.
45. **Reiterates** its appeal to the Member States to designate colonizers and different Jewish settler movements as terrorist groups and organizations that must be placed on global terrorist lists; and **invites** the General Secretary to prepare and circulate to the Member States a list of these groups, in cooperation with the State of Palestine.
46. **Invites** all the Member States to ban Israeli colonizers 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, in cooperation with the State of Palestine, to check identification documents in order to verify their places of residence, considering that they participate in terrorist hostilities against the Palestinian people and their properties and territories.
47. **Pays tribute** to the 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.
48. **Condemns strongly** the continuous arbitrary arrest and detention policy which Israel, the illegal occupation authority, 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;
49. **Denounces** the years-long arrests of Palestinians; **rejects** the colonial regime that places them in prison using its oppressive colonial tools, such as illegal colonial courts, particularly administrative detention; **stresses** its support for the demands of prisoners on hunger strike against their illegal detention and holds the occupation responsible for the safety of their lives; **calls on** the whole world to end their detention and save their lives. In this regard, the Council rejects the policy of collective punishment and incitement against the families of prisoners and martyrs; and **affirms** their right to a decent life and to full enjoyment of their human rights.
50. **Calls on** 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 on** the Member States to implement the resolution on solidarity with the Palestinian prisoners adopted at the 39th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Djibouti, 2012).
51. **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.

52. **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 illegal occupation authority, is held to account.
53. **Calls on** 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.
54. **Calls on** 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, the illegal occupation authority, from destroying the Palestinian, Arab, Islamic and Christian cultural heritage.
56. **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 importance of the continuous role of United Nations Relief and Work Agency in the Near East (UNRWA) in this regard; **thanks** the Member States that supported the renewal of the mandate of the UNRWA; and **calls on** the Member States to provide the Agency with support in order to enable it to continue to render all its services.
57. **Welcomes** the outcome of the Ministerial Conference of UNRWA (Brussels, 16 November 2021), which yielded a number of financial pledges and political commitments to protect the rights of Palestinian refugees until a just and lasting solution to their cause is found on the basis of resolutions of international legitimacy; and **calls on** the Member States to mobilize greater political and financial support for the Agency in light of

consistently mounting multifarious aggression with the malicious design to delegitimize the Agency and liquidate the issue of refugees.

58. **Commends** in this regard UNRWA's role in providing services to some 5.5 million Palestinian refugees; **calls on** the Member States to contribute to the activation of the Developmental Waqf Fund to ensure sustainable funding for the Agency; and stresses the responsibility of the international community, under the international law, vis-à-vis the issue of refugees until a just and lasting solution thereto is reached; calls on Member States to implement their obligations to UNRWA as stipulated in various OIC resolution, in particular those contained in the Final Communique of the 7th Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit.
59. **Expresses** its appreciation to the State of Kuwait for its ongoing support for UNRWA, having provided US\$21,500,000 for 2020 – 2021 to support the Agency's efforts to provide protection for Palestinian refugees and to ensure the delivery of basic aid and services to them to ensure dignified living for the brotherly Palestinian people. (Kuwait).
60. **Commends** the additional assistance by OIC Member States to UNRWA in meeting the financial deficit.
61. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its ongoing support for UNRWA, having provided more than US\$ 1 billion to the Agency since its inception, with the total support provided to the Agency in 2021 amounting to US\$ 29 million. (Saudi Arabia).
62. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for its ongoing support for UNRWA since its inception and for its pledge to provide US\$ 50 million to support the education sector and US\$ 1,800,000 to support general programmes in 2019.
63. **Appreciates** highly the valuable contributions of Turkey to enhance the fiscal stability of the agency through strong financial and political support.
64. **Expresses** its appreciation for the ongoing support by the Republic of Azerbaijan to the UNRWA activities, including the valuable contribution given in 2021 in response to the appeal of the OIC Secretary General to support COVID -19 response efforts in Palestine.
65. **Welcomes** the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of resolution no. A/RES/74/83 on Assistance to Palestinian Refugees on 13 September 2019, which received overwhelming support of Member States and under which UNRWA mandate was extended until 30 June 2023.
66. **Commends** the Republic of Turkey for donating US\$ 1 million to the waqf fund for Palestinian refugees, and calls upon other OIC Member States to consider donating to the said fund.
67. **Affirms** the pioneering role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as part of international efforts to enhance political and financial support for UNRWA to enable it continue providing essential services and protection for Palestinian refugees and strengthen their human development pursuant to the Agency's mandate; also appreciates Jordan's continued mobilization of support for UNRWA's efforts by engaging with active regional and international partners and organizing international conferences, the most recent being the Brussels Conference, held in November 2022 to mobilize support for UNRWA's budget.

68. **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, and to file objections, if any.
69. **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 on** all the Member States to back up these efforts.
70. **Commends** the sincere efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt under the auspices of H.E. President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, which led to ending the Israel aggression against the Palestinian people in May 2021, in addition to the tireless efforts the Arab Republic of Egypt made to rebuild the Gaza Strip and to eliminate the effects of the great destruction caused to the Gaza Strip by the Israeli bombardment.”
71. **Mandates** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 49th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/48-PAL
ON
THE CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF PALESTINE AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Partnering for Unity, Justice and Development) held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22 – 23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H).

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which provides for supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people presently under foreign occupation, and empowering them to attain their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination, and to establish their sovereign State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, while safeguarding its historical and Islamic character and its holy places,

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 Arab League Summit, 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 illegal occupation authority, and transfer of the U.S. Embassy of Al-Quds,

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

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

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

Recalling all relevant UN resolutions, particularly resolutions 242(1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476, and 478 (1980), and 1073 (1996); and the resolutions adopted by the 10th Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, namely resolution ES 2/10 dated 24 April 1997 and ES 3/10 dated 15 /7/1997, (on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Al-Quds and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory); especially the recent resolution no. A/RES/ES-10/19 on the “Status of Jerusalem” adopted under the item “United for Peace” and the UN Security Council resolution 2334 (2016).

Reaffirming all relevant international resolutions and UN Security Council resolutions, legal advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on. 9 July 2004 and the Conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 on the applicability of the

provisions of the Convention on the land of Palestine, and Al-Quds, and the protection of civilians in time of war,

Strongly 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 illegal occupation authority, including forced expulsion of Palestinian inhabitants, demolition of homes, 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, alter its legal status and change its historical landmarks, Arab and Islamic identity and demographic composition and considering all such measures as null and void,

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,

1. **Warning** against the consequences of the escalation of aggression against the Holy City and the targeting of its people by the occupation and its colonists, **Reaffirms** all the resolutions and decisions adopted by relevant Islamic conferences and extraordinary meetings, particularly the Extraordinary Session 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 on "Response to the latest developments in the State of Palestine", including those resolutions issued by the al-Quds Committee in its previous session. (Morocco).
2. **Affirms** the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and the full Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif; **stresses** that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and defense for the city are at the heart of the work of the OIC; and underlines that the Member States have the responsibility of implementing all OIC resolutions on Al-Quds, and that it is important for the General Secretariat to follow all developments relative to the city and to declare positions thereon in compliance with relevant OIC resolutions.
3. Affirms that the road to peace and security in the Middle East begins with the withdrawal of Israel, the illegal occupation authority, from the territory of the State of Palestine, first and foremost the occupied city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and from the rest of the Arab territories occupied since 1967, in implementation of the relevant international resolutions.
4. **Condemns** the transfer by the USA, Guatemala, Honduras and Kosovo of their respective embassies to Al-Quds and their illegal recognition of the city as the capital of Israel, the illegal occupation authority; **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.
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 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. **Condemns** the opening of trade and diplomatic offices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif by Hungary, Australia, Brazil, the Czech Republic and Columbia, 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.

7. **Reaffirms** its non-recognition of any laws, resolutions or measures taken by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, 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.
8. **Condemns and rejects** the so-called “Israeli settlement project”, being implemented under the slogan “Jerusalem the unified capital of Israel”, through which the occupation authorities seek to seize the property of Palestinian citizens and alter the legal character and demographic composition of the city, leading to its Judaization. The Council considers it a serious step within Israel’s colonial agenda for the annexation of the Holy City, and **calls on** the Member States to confront and reject these actions and to provide all means of support to counter the city annexation project.
9. **Calls on** the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities under the UN Charter, to take necessary measures to address all violations increasingly committed by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, particularly its colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, especially in Al-Quds, and to endeavor to expeditiously implement its resolution on No. 2334 (2016) in this regard; **and calls on** the OIC Member States currently represented in the UN Security Council to continue their efforts in this regard.
10. **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, with the malicious design to divide it in time and space; and **holds** Israel, the illegal occupation authority, responsible for the consequences of the growing aggressions which are taking place under the cover of the Israeli occupying forces.
11. **Warns** Israel, the illegal occupation 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.
12. **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.
13. **Condemns** the continuing Israeli aggression on Al-Quds population, namely in Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan, who are subjected to various means of repression and persecution as a prelude to their forced displacement from their homes, and as an integral part of completing the Judaization of the city and the emptying their neighborhoods from their inhabitants; and **condemns** the attempts by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, to impose a new reality by using force and violence in Bab el-Amud, meaning “Gate of the Column”, which has been an ongoing site of violent confrontations since the past

Ramadan, and by preventing Al-Quds people from performing Ramadan rituals in the plaza outside the gate and holding evening Ramadan gatherings.

14. **Condemns** roundly the continued intrusions by the occupation forces, police and extremist settlers into the courtyards of the sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque, which were marked by acts of aggression on worshipers and those on retreat inside it, in violation of the sanctity of the mosque and worship rites therein, which constitutes a brazen provocation to the feelings of Muslims and a continuation of the aggression against the Palestinian people and against Al-Quds and its sacred places; **condemns** the calls by Israeli extremists, without being held to account, to demolish Al-Aqsa; and **stresses** that these steps have no legal, religious or historical legitimacy and must be reconsidered and brought to an end.
15. **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.
16. **Condemns** the assault on the sanctity of Islamic cemeteries, including Ma'man Allah and Al-Youssoufia cemeteries in the occupied city of Al-Quds, and the inauguration by the Israeli occupation authorities of the so-called "Tolerance Museum", built on a segment of the Muslim cemetery of Ma'man Allah, not to mention the exhuming of over a thousand-year-old Muslim graves, as part of the Israeli occupation policies against the occupied city of Al-Quds, its people, its holy sites, its Islamic identity and its cultural features, and in provocation to the feelings of Muslims, in general, and Palestinians, in particular. The Council **calls on** the Member States to place the preservation of the historical and legal status quo high on their agenda and to lay bare colonial occupation practices.
17. **Warns** against disastrous consequences of 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 illegal 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 will constitute a serious menace to the peace and security in the region and the world;
18. **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 illegal occupying authority, of Al-Quds city.
19. **Demands** the international community to not recognize the illegal decision by Israel, the illegal occupying authority, 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 recognize this decision; **calls on** 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;
20. **Condemns** all positions and measures 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; equally **affirms** its rejection of any attempt to alter the status of Al-Quds as the eternal capital of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** the 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;
 21. **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.
 22. **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 in and support provided by any party or state 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;
 23. **Calls on** 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 illegal 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;
 24. **Condemns** in this regard the disregard by Israel, the illegal occupation authority, 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.
 25. **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.

26. **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. **Affirms** its rejection of all illegal measures taken by Israel, the illegal occupying authority, such as 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.
27. **Decides** to continue work at all levels with the international community in the UN Security Council to take effective measures to compel Israel, the illegal occupying authority, 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 remove the Colonization and Apartheid 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.
28. **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 on** the Member States to support the Palestinian strategic plan (adopted at the 14th Islamic Summit session) 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.
29. **Calls on** all the 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.
30. **Reaffirms** resolution 216 (12/22) of the 22nd Session of the Council of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA) held in the State of Kuwait on. 22-25 March 2015 on visiting Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which concludes that the Islamic ruling on visiting Al-Quds and the need to champion this cause and support the Palestinians, considering that Al-Quds Al-Sharif belongs to all Muslims, and preserving the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is part of Muslims' belief and responsibilities.
31. **Affirms** the centrality of the Al-Quds Committee's role, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI in countering the dangerous and growing measures by the Israeli colonial occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
32. **Invites** the OIC Executive Committee and its office-to promptly meet to establish a plan to convey to the governments of the world as well as to international organizations the OIC Member States' stance regarding the dangerous situation regarding Al-Quds and the issue of Palestine, **calling on** them to take political and legal response measures.
33. **Commends** the role of the Ministerial Contact Group on the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds and urges it to develop an action plan to support and protect the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds in light of developments and ongoing Israeli escalation against the Palestinian people and their cause.
34. **Commends** the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the role of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin 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 citizens' steadfastness on their territories in the face of illegal Israeli violations and measures aimed at disfiguring the Arabic-Islamic-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 bin 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 March 2013. Also commends UNESCO's decisions that consist in naming the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Sharif as synonymous with one meaning, and affirming that the Ascent to the Mughrabi Gate is an integral and inseparable part of Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Sharif, along with the decision on the administration of Waqf property and the right of the Jordanian Al-Quds Waqf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs Department, in its capacity as the sole legal authority responsible for the entire 144 dunam enclosed compound of Al-Haram Al-Sharif as an exclusive place of worship for Muslims, to restore the Mughrabi Gate and take on the administration, maintenance, preservation and regulation of access to the Mosque and its courtyard.

- 35. Commends** the continued efforts of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of Al-Quds Committee, in protecting the Islamic holy sites in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, standing up against the Israeli occupation authorities' measures aimed at judaizing the Holy City; **praises** the concrete role played by Al-Quds Committee's Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency in carrying out development and steadfastness building projects and activities for the inhabitants of the holy city; **calls on** the Member States to scale up their support to the Agency so that it can perform its tasks of delivering development projects and preserve the Arab, Islamic and civilization character of the of the City of Al-Quds; and **lauds** the "Al-Quds Appeal", co-signed by His Majesty and His Holiness Pope Francis (Rabat, 30 March 2019), which calls for Al-Quds to be a city of peace, brotherhood and tolerance, it being a symbol of the peaceful coexistence for adherents of the three divine religions, a universal human heritage and a hub as far as the values of mutual respect and dialogue are concerned.
- 36. Requests** the General Secretariat – in coordination with the State of Palestine and international and regional organizations concerned – to continue to conduct symposia, publications and other activities on the preservation of the Islamic historical and cultural character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and ways 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.
- 37. Mandates** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 3/48-PAL
ON FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Partnering for Unity, Justice and Development) held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22 – 23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H).

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,

Decides what follows:

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 continuous Israeli colonial expansionist piracy of tax revenues owed to the Palestinian people; rejects this assault on the property of the Palestinian people, considering it part of Israel's continued policy of blackmailing the Palestinians and imposing collective punishment on the families of the martyrs; and stresses the need to provide effective and prompt support to the Palestinian people in the face of this economic and financial blockade backed by the United States of America.
3. **Invites the** Member States to implement the resolution adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference to support and expand the programme for the economic empowerment of the Palestinian people in the territory of the State of Palestine and the city of Al Quds, launched by Al-Aqsa Fund and managed by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and **calls on** Member States to mobilize additional resources to the programme through voluntary

contributions by governments, the private sector, individuals and institutions, which would support and strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land;

4. **Invites** the Member States that are yet to join Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa funds to do so and to provide economic support to boost the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, support the economic and social development programmes in Palestinian, and provide assistance to a self-sustaining national economy and support its national institutions;
5. **Calls on** the Member States to provide the necessary financial support to the Developmental Waqf Fund, such as to secure sustainable funding for UNRWA.
6. **Calls on** the Member States to provide support to the UN Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall (UNROD) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, it being an important tool to document Israeli crimes and stress the legal responsibility of Israeli occupation.
7. **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.
8. **Calls on** 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.
9. **Welcomes** the Initiative of the Republic of Indonesia to host a donor conference to mobilize support for the implementation of the Sectorial Strategic Development Plan for east Jerusalem (2018-2020), and **invites** the Member States to participate in the Conference.
10. **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;
11. **Calls on** 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.
12. **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.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/48-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Partnering for Unity, Justice and Development) held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22 – 23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H).

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 (Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran); Resolution No. 3/9-POL (IS) of the ninth Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha; Resolution 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 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. 242 and No. 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula, and the risks resulting from Israel's reneging 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,

Decides what follows:

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** 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. 242 and No. 338 and the “land-for-peace” formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far;
12. **Demands** anew all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological, or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy;
13. **Calls on** 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 on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 5/48-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Partnering for Unity, Justice and Development) held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22 – 23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H).

Welcoming the formation of the new Lebanese government headed by Najib Mikati to address challenges, particularly in the economic, financial and social areas;

Decides what follows:

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 and intensifying efforts geared towards its reconstruction; 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; **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, especially considering the economic and financial constraints that Lebanon is currently experiencing;
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; **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 209/7576/199 of the 76th Session of the UNGA on 17 December 2021, 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 which have exceeded 20 thousand breaches in the past 16 years and which are alarmingly increasing in a manner that terrorizes the Lebanese people in all the populated areas, including:
- Daily persistent violations of Lebanese airspace by Israeli military aircrafts and drones, which dared to violate airspace deep into the Lebanese territories and reach as far as the Capital Beirut in a blatant aggression on the security, stability and sovereignty of Lebanon, some of which constitute a direct and dangerous threat to maritime traffic and the safety of civil aviation.
 - The continuous Israeli infiltration of Lebanese society through spies and spying networks and assassination attempts on the Lebanese territories, with the aim of undermining security and stability 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 15 000 over the last thirteen years.

- The 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.
- Support 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, included in resolution 73/344 adopted by the 73rd session of the UNGA on 16/09/2019 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 basic and original groups that constitute 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. In this regard, the Council **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 call for holding elections on 15 May 2022, with the hope that they will contribute to better economic conditions for the Lebanese people.
- The formation of the Lebanon Rescue government headed by President Najib Mikati and its efforts to address the economic, financial, monetary, social, and environmental challenges, while emphasizing support to its economic and financial recovery plan, through the help of countries and international funds.
- 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.
- The Kuwaiti initiative presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, Sheikh Ahmad Nasser Mohammed Al-Sabah, which won the support of friendly Arab and foreign countries, as well as Lebanon's openness to the initiative based on its solid Arab affiliation and its keenness on its active role within the Arab and Muslim worlds and the manifold joint action system, while counting on finalizing its steps with a view to achieving its objectives.
- 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, in light of the economic and financial crisis which the country is currently facing, 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 next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/48-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Forty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Partnering for Unity, Justice and Development) held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22 – 23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H).

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the issue of Palestine and the Israeli-Arab conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-48/2022/PAL/SG-REP),

Referring to the resolutions of Islamic Summit, the declaration on the current situation of the peace process in the Middle East issued by the 24th session of the OIC Conference of Foreign Ministers (Jakarta, Indonesia: 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 8th Islamic Summit Conference held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, on 9-11 December 1997; the resolution 6/25-POL of 25th session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held in Doha, Qatar, on 15-17 March 1998; the Final Communiqué of the 17th session of Al-Quds Committee held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, on 26-30 July 1998; and the resolution 6/26-POL adopted by 26th session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Asserting 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; **reaffirming** firm commitment to the two-state solution, based on ending the Israeli occupation and ensuring Palestinians have their right to self-determination and return for refugees, 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),

Stressing that any proposal or initiative by any party whatsoever, which is inconsistent with the international law and international unanimity and agreed references underpinning the political process in the Middle East, is absolutely unacceptable,

Expressing concern over international influential actors, including the Quartet and the UN Council of Security, on the deteriorating situation on the ground because of the illegal practices of the Israeli colonial authorities, particularly as regards settlement practices, and calling on them to take their responsibilities and fulfil their commitments in taking serious steps to revive the political process,

Having considered the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of systematic apartheid practiced by the successive Israeli governments hostile to peace, and their failure to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy and signed agreements, seeking to maintain apartheid and consecrate colonization of the occupied Palestinian territory and forced displacement of the Palestinian people from their land;

Considering the transfer by a number of countries of their embassies or opening of their trade and diplomatic offices in Al-Quds Al-Shareef, along with illegal recognition of the city as the capital of Israel, the illegal occupation authority, a violation of the international law and international legitimacy resolutions,

Being cognizant of the international community's attempts to peacefully and justly resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict, with the Palestinian cause at its core,

Decides what follows:

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 illegal occupying authority, 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; **deplores** in this regard the statements of occupation government officials calling for the rejection of the existence of the State of Palestine and the continuation of colonial settlement; 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 in the region.
4. **Reiterates** its adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative to resolve the issue of Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict, without any change to the text, as approved by the 14th Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28 March 2002; and **expresses** support for the resolutions of Arab Summit Conference thereon.
5. **Emphasizes** the importance of role of the UNSC to advance peace efforts in the region **and calls on** it to follow up the implementation of its resolution 2334 (2016) which invites all parties to continue their efforts for peace and security, undertaking collective efforts to launch credible negotiations on all final status issues in the peace process in the Middle East, in conformity with the established terms of reference and within a defined timetable, and which also provides for not recognizing any changes to the 4 J/6/1967 lines, including with regard to Al-Quds Al-Sharif. In this regard, the CFM **calls upon** the Member States to continue its efforts in cooperation with the international community to implement the resolution, and **stresses** the central role of the UNSC in the peace process and in implementing its relevant resolutions to end the colonial occupation of the territory of Palestine.
6. **Calls on** 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.

7. **Calls on** 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, and to establish a clearly articulated mechanism to ensure accountability for Israel, the illegal occupation authority. And provide protection for the Palestinian people.
8. **Expresses rejection** of any procedure or position, from any party whatsoever, that is inconsistent with the international law and legitimacy, and **renews its rejection** of the decision by a number of countries to either relocate their embassies or open their trade or diplomatic offices in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, along with their illegal recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, the illegal occupation authority, in a clear violation of international law and UN resolutions, including UNSC resolution 478 (1980); **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; and calls on the OIC Member States to take all measures to urge these countries to close their relocated embassies and comply with the international law and international legitimacy resolutions.
9. **Calls on** 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 illegal occupying authority; and **invites** the Member States to coordinate their efforts to dissuade countries wanting to follow suit the US Administration in its position on Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
10. **Welcomes** international and regional efforts, in coordination with Member States and with the States concerned, to end the Israeli occupation of the land of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** all states, particularly the States sponsoring the peace process, to take necessary action to ensure the commitment by Israel, the illegal occupying authority, to stop its project of colonization of the territory of the State of Palestine and its attempts to impose a fait accompli, including by taking the necessary measures to counter the construction and expansion of settlements.
11. **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 refraining from recognizing or dealing with the illegal measures of the colonial occupation.
12. **Supports** in this regard the Palestinian Leadership's position expressed by H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas at the 76th UN General Assembly, wherein he set out the practical steps to be taken should the Israeli occupation continue to exercise intransigence and commit its crimes against the Palestinian people, including through such means as resorting to the International Court of Justice to rule on the illegality of the Israeli occupation of the lands

of the State of Palestine; and **calls on** the Member States and the General Secretariat to support this move in every possible manner.

13. **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 **calls on** 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.
14. **Affirms** its support to UNRWA to continue its mandate until finding a just and comprehensive solution to Palestinian refugees, based on UN resolution 194 and relevant UN resolutions; and calls on the Member States to provide support to the Agency to discharge its role.
15. **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; **calls on** all the 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, and **calls on** the Member States to vote in favor of resolutions on Palestine on the international arena.
16. **Calls on 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.
17. **Mandates** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
