

OIC/CFM-36/2009/PAL/RES/FINAL

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

ADOPTED BY
**THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION
OF
THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(FOR ENHANCING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY)**

***DAMASCUS
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
28 JUMADAL AWWAL-1 JUMADAL THANI 1430H
(23-25 MAY, 2009)***

OIC/CFM-36/2009/PAL/RES/FINAL

INDEX

1.	Resolution No. 1/36-PAL on the Cause of Palestine.	1
2.	Resolution No. 2/36-PAL on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.	6
3.	Resolution No. 3/36-PAL on the Occupied Syrian Golan.	11
4.	Resolution No.4/36-PAL on Solidarity with Lebanon.	15
5.	Resolution No. 5/35-PAL on the Current Situation of the Peace Process in the Middle East.	20

1

**RESOLUTION No. 1/36-PAL
ON
THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jumadal Awwal to 1 Jumadal Thani 1430H, (23-25 May, 2009);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No. OIC/CFM-36/2009/PAL/SG.REP);

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

Based on the Islamic resolutions on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly Resolutions No. 242 (1967); No. 252 (1968); No. 338 (1973); No. 425 (1978); No. 465 (1980); No. 476 (1980); No. 478 (1980); No. 681 (1990); No. 1073 (1996); No. 1397 (2002); No. 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003), as well as UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194 on refugees and Resolution No. ES-10-10 adopted by the 10th Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territories, in addition to UN General Assembly Resolution No. ES-10/15 on the apartheid wall which Israel is building on Palestinian land;

Referring to the resolutions of the Human Rights Council regarding the violations of human rights in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and the resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned movement, the African Union and the Arab League;

Reiterating the decisions of the Extraordinary Expanded Session of the Executive Committee on the Israeli aggression on Gaza, held on 3 January 2009; on the Israeli aggression against the Al Aqsa Mosque, held on 22/2/2007, and on the developments in Palestine, held on 3/2/2008;

Res. 1/36-PAL

Reiterating that Israeli policies and expansionist plans threaten not only the Arab world and the peace process, but also the Islamic states, and expose international peace and security to danger;

Hailing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their valiant struggle to regain their inalienable national rights;

Recalling the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz at the Kuwait Economic Summit, which calls for overcoming differences and for opening the door for cooperation, fraternity and frankness among brothers, without any reservation or exception;

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Muslim Ummah, and **emphasizes** the Arab and Islamic character of Occupied East Jerusalem and the need to defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy places. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of Israel, the occupying power, for its persistent aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, for its destruction of Palestinian homes in the City of Al Quds, particularly in the Salwan district, and for all its colonial practices and activities, provocative illegal measures aimed at changing the legal status of the City of Al Quds, its demographic structure as well as its Arab and Islamic character; **also condemns** Israel for carrying out illegal excavations underneath the Al Haram Al Shareef and the Al Aqsa Mosque, for building the apartheid wall in and around the City in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
2. **Condemns** the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip and its attendant war crimes, massive violations of human rights and international law, and places on Israel the legal, moral and political responsibilities for the crimes committed during its aggression of Gaza Strip; and requests the United Nations and its institutions concerned to investigate Israeli war crimes and prosecute the perpetrators of those crimes.
3. **Expresses** grave concern over the deteriorating social and economic conditions and the worsening humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip, caused by the Israeli aggression, continued blockade and other illegal measures against the Palestinian people in the Strip, and **calls** on the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to open its entire borders and immediately end its blockade and collective punishment of the Palestinian people in Gaza.

Res. 1/36-PAL

4. **Requests** the international institutions to abide by the agreements of Sharm El Sheikh Conference to reconstruct Gaza and to expeditiously redeem their commitments and pledges for the reconstruction to commence, and renews its call to Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and private financial institutions to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people in order to alleviate their suffering.
5. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of Israel's continued, illegal, intensified settler colonialism campaign, including confiscation of Palestinian land as well as building and expansion of settlements. The Conference also **reiterates** its condemnation of Israel's continuing construction of the Apartheid Wall throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, in flagrant breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and in total disrespect of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of 9 July 2004 and UN General Assembly Resolution No. ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004. In this connection, the Conference **expresses grave concern** over the vastly detrimental impact of such unlawful actions on the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which is being isolated from the rest of the Palestinian Territory through the settlements and the Apartheid Wall built in and around the city and through the severe restrictions obstructing the movement and access of Palestinians to the city, including for worship at holy sites, and whose Palestinian residents continue to suffer from home demolitions, revocation of residency rights, and declining socio-economic conditions.
6. **Stresses** that Israel's illegal settlements and apartheid wall destroy the territorial contiguity and integrity of the Palestinian Territory and jeopardize the establishment of a sovereign, viable, and independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. In this regard, the Conference **reaffirms** that the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, namely the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, constitute one geopolitical unit. and **demands** that Israel, the occupying power, cease forthwith its illegal construction of settlements and the Apartheid Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and that it dismantle them forthwith, as demanded by relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and by the ICJ Advisory Opinion.

Res. 1/36-PAL

7. **Calls** again on the Quartet and the international community, including the Security Council, to deploy immediate efforts to compel Israel to implement international legitimacy resolutions on the cause of Palestine, to respect the agreements signed with the Palestinian side, and implement fully the road map with a view to ending the occupation of Palestinian territories that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and thus realizing the two-states solution, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions and the terms of reference and principles of the Middle East peace process.
8. **Commends** the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its relentless endeavors to support all efforts aimed at achieving Palestinian reconciliation and unity and unifying the positions of Palestinians on their cause; and hails the proposal of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Ibn Abdulaziz, to establish two funds for the support of the Palestinian people ("Fund for the Palestinian Intifada" and the "Aqsa Fund") with a capital of over US\$ 1 billion of which the Kingdom contributed with a quarter of that amount, in addition to the US\$ 1000 million donated by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques during Kuwait Economic Summit Conference for the reconstruction of Gaza following the savage Israeli aggression.
9. **Expresses** its support for the good efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve Palestinian reconciliation and restoration of national unity in the higher national interest of the Palestinian people. It **reaffirms** respect for Palestinian national legitimacy under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas and appreciation of his efforts with all Palestinian and Arab parties towards national reconciliation to ensure the success of dialogue, to respect the legislative institutions of the Palestinian National Authority derived from the Palestinian Liberation Organization, including the elected Palestinian Legislative Council, and to commit to the unity of Palestinian decision for preserving the gains and the imperiled rights of the Palestinian people, and **affirms** that Palestinian national reconciliation is the only real guarantee for safeguarding the Palestinian territories.
10. **Reaffirms** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until all of its aspects are resolved. It **calls** upon the United Nations to increase its efforts towards the achievement of a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on international law and relevant United Nations resolutions—including UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242 (1967), No. 338 (1973), No. 1397 (2002), and No. 1515 (2003)—as well as agreed principles, which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Palestinian Territory, including East

Res. 1/36-PAL

Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and from all other occupied Arab territories; the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent and viable State of Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital; and a just resolution to the plight of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution No. 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.

11. **Stresses** the need to find a just solution to the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, including in particular UN General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948; **reaffirms** the United Nations' responsibility toward the Palestinian cause and the continuous role of UNRWA in this regard; and **calls upon** States to provide the Agency with more support in order to cover its budget and enable it to continue to render its services.
12. **Recalls** UN General Assembly Resolution No. 85/292 of 6 May 2004, on the “Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem”, and **reiterates** the need for follow-up to ensure that Israeli credentials to the United Nations do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem.
13. **Requests** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with United Nations resolutions, in particular, resolution 487 of 1981, to accede to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty and to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear installations to the IAEA’s comprehensive safeguards system. **Emphasizes** the necessity for Israel to declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and to submit to the UN Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps toward making the Middle East a WMD-free area, particularly of nuclear weapons, which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the region.
14. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 2/36-PAL
ON
THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jumadal Awwal – 1 Jumadal Thani 1430H, (23-25 May, 2009);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-36/2009/PAL/SG.REP);

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

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause, which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict; and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions No. 242 (1967); No. 252 (1968); No. 338 (1973); No. 465, No. 476, and No. 478 (1980), and No. 1073 (1996), pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Affirming the two resolutions adopted by the 10th Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly in 2002, namely Resolution No. ES 10/2 dated 24/4/1997 and No. ES 10/3 dated 15/7/1997, on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the other occupied Palestinian territories

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

Reaffirming all the UN Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including Resolution No. 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly denouncing Israel's illegal measures and practices, which are contrary to all international resolutions and laws, undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to Judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

Res. 2/36-PAL

Strongly condemning Israel for implementing ethnic cleansing policies in the City of Al Quds with a view to depopulating it of its Palestinian inhabitants, changing its historical and civilisational landmarks, its Arab and Islamic character, and to Judaize it and separate it from its Palestinian environs, and its erection of perimeter walls around the city, thus preventing Christian and Muslim worshippers' access to their places of worship in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Bethlehem,

1. **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee, particularly the 19th Session.
2. **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region unless Israel withdraws from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 (1967).
3. **Affirms** its support of the stand of the State of Palestine based on the determination to regain sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all Christian and Muslim holy places, which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967. Also **affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and, in this regard, **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to undermine Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
4. **Reaffirms** that all the Israeli colonial settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories are null and void, in line with resolutions of international legitimacy, as well as international covenants and conventions, which consider all Israeli legislative, administrative, and colonial settlement procedures and measures aimed at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural, and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of international legitimacy and international covenants and conventions, and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. **Requests** the UN Security Council to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent and Prohibit Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in accordance with its Resolution No. 446.

Res. 2/36-PAL

5. **Requests** all states and international institutions and bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, which is considered an integral part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967, and not to take part in any meeting or activity serving Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City.
6. **Calls on** the international community, especially the UN Security Council, to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, in order to prevent it from effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to compel it to stop the building of the apartheid wall; remove the parts thereof being built around the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; lift the siege off the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and put an end to the demolition of homes, withdrawal of identity cards of Palestinian citizens, and the process of purging the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.
7. **Condemns** Israel for destroying Palestinians' homes in the City of Al Quds Al Shareef, in particular in Salwan District; for implementing policies of ethnic cleansing; for carrying out the excavations around and beneath Al-Aqsa Mosque; for seeking to build a synagogue in its place; and for the deliberate destruction of the archeological and heritage sites in the cities of Al-Quds, Nabuls, and Al-Khalil. It **calls upon** the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to take the necessary steps in order to preserve the historical heritage of Al-Quds.
8. **Strongly condemns** Israel's continued attempts to control the Holy Haram of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to interfere in the management of Islamic Waqfs. It also **condemns** Israel's plans aimed at imposing a fait accompli by using force and allowing extremist Jewish groups to desecrate the precincts of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque, to pray therein, and to occupy the adjoining buildings; and **considers** these acts deliberate and provocative and as an avenue to allow extremist Jewish organizations to continue their repeated desecration of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Holy Mosque; establish their presence on its precincts; and continue their piracy acts against religious, historical, and cultural relics in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Palestinian territories.

Res. 2/36-PAL

9. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli authorities for their continued closures of the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and **considers** such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the accords signed between the PLO and Israel within the framework of the peace process, the Road Map, and international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
10. **Stresses** the need to continue work and coordination with international and regional organizations, especially UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee, for the implementation of international resolutions and decisions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and in this context **requests** the General Secretariat to organize an international symposium on the preservation of the Islamic historical and cultural character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the means of confronting the persistent attempts of the Israeli occupation forces to alter the historical, cultural, and religious landmarks and demographic composition of the Holy City, in coordination with the international and regional organizations concerned.
11. **Invites** the Vatican, the Eastern Churches, and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the Judaization of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, out of respect for the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard for peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of UN Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 1967, demanding Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the other relevant United Nations resolutions. Also **calls** for extending support to the population of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in their resistance of Judaization measures and of their displacement from their city.
12. **Strongly condemns** Israel's continued aggression against Islamic and Christian holy places, especially the threats to invade and damage the Al Aqsa Mosque, and **holds** Israel, the occupying power, fully responsible for the consequences of these assaults, which are being carried out under the watch and protection of the Israeli occupation forces.

Res. 2/36-PAL

13. **Reiterates** the resolutions of previous Islamic conferences which affirm support for the City of Al-Quds Al Shareef and the strengthening of the steadfastness of its people. **Calls** on Member States to provide support to the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency and the Al-Quds Fund to enable them discharge their duties of preserving the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of the City and to boost the resilience of its people in the face of continued Israeli attempts to Judaize the holy city, and commends the efforts of the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency in providing assistance to the inhabitants of Palestine and Palestinian institutions in the area of housing, educational and health.
14. **Affirms** its support for the efforts of His majesty King Muhammad VI, Chairman of the Al Quds Committee, in supporting the City of Al Quds Al Shareef, in preserving its Arab and Islamic identity and in supporting the steadfastness of its in confronting the Judaization attempt they are faced with.
15. **Calls on** the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants, and its institutions and **urges** the Member States that have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to that end in affirmation of the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.
16. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 3/36-PAL
ON
THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jumadal Awwal – 1 Jumadal Thani 1430H, (23-25 May, 2009);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-36/2009/PAL/SG.REP);

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

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

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

Recalling also UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) dated 17 December 1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the 60th 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 its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions 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

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

Res. 3/36-PAL

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 which was launched by the Madrid Conference 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 renegeing on the commitments and obligations reached,

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.
4. **Strongly condemns also** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

Res. 3/36-PAL

5. **Condemns** the repeated Israeli threats against Syria aimed at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.
6. **Strongly condemns** Israel's hostile breach of Syrian airspace on 6 July 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. It **commends** the balanced Syrian position vis-à-vis Israel's escalationist policies designed to undermine the genuine and comprehensive peace process in the region. It **holds** Israel **responsible** for this blatant breach of Syrian sovereignty and **expresses** its solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic.
7. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it 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 Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, 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.

Res. 3/36-PAL

13. **Urges** the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for the total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to start to demarcate this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
14. **Declares** its support for Syria's firm position in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
15. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 4/37-PAL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (...), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 29 Jumada I to 1 Jumada Thani 1430, (23 -25 May, 2009);

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

Noting Israel's continued occupation of Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills, and the Lebanese part of Ghajar village, the non-completion of its withdrawal from all Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 1701 (2006), and its continued violation of Lebanon's sovereignty;

Affirming the right of Lebanon to compensation over victims and enormous material damage and economic losses suffered due to Israeli aggression against citizens and infrastructure and the attendant harm and considerable losses of lives and property;

1. **Pays tribute** to Lebanon's steadfastness and brave resistance against the oppressive Israeli aggression to which it was subjected in the summer of 2006; **prays** for the souls of Lebanese martyrs, and **regards** the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese People in confronting the aggression as assurance for Lebanon's future, its security and its stability.
2. **Reiterates** total solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support to the Lebanese Government in order to preserve Lebanon's national unity, security, stability and sovereignty over all its territory.
3. **Commends** the nationalistic role performed by the Lebanese Army in the South and in all Lebanese regions, and of its role in combating terrorism, on the basis of the Lebanese Government's decisions; **supports** the task of this army, as decided by the Lebanese Council of Ministers, to extend the sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territory; **extends** thanks to brotherly and friendly States for their contribution in strengthening UNIFIL Forces as provided for by Security Council resolution 1701 (2006); **salutes** the souls of the Lebanese Army's martyrs which lost their lives defending Lebanon's unity and sovereignty; and **calls** for the reinforcement of the capacities of the army and of the Lebanese security forces to enable them to perform their national duties.

Res. 4/36-PAL

4. **Emphasizes** the need to achieve a firm and lasting ceasefire, and **condemns** Israeli violations and breaches of Security Council resolution 1701, including spying networks which Israel plants inside the Lebanese territories ; **holds** Israel responsible for these violations, **calls** on the Security Council to assume its responsibility of compelling Israel to abide by complete cease-fire and stop its violations of the Lebanese sovereignty by air, land and sea, and **emphasizes** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with international law, against Israeli ambitions.
5. **Holds** Israel fully responsible for the aggression against Lebanon during the Summer of 2006 and its consequences, and for the deliberate targeting of civilians and infrastructure, which constitutes a flagrant and dangerous violation of international law, in particular, international humanitarian law, and the 1949 Geneva Conventions; **holds** Israel responsible for compensating the Republic of Lebanon and the Lebanese citizens for the direct and indirect heavy losses suffered by the Lebanese people and economy as a result of the Israeli aggression; **considers** Israel's acts, during its aggression against Lebanon, as war crimes whose perpetrators should be tried before specialized international bodies; **welcomes** the unanimously adopted resolution of the Human Rights Council on 8 December 2006, commending the report and recommendations of the Investigation Committee established by the Council on 11 August 2006, which condemned the Israeli violation of human rights during the last Israeli aggression against Lebanon; and notes in this regard the United Nation General Assembly's Resolution No. 62/188 adopted on 19th December 2007 on environmental pollution during the July 2006 aggression, which holds Israel responsible for the resulting damages and asks Israel to immediately and adequately compensate Lebanon and the other Countries hurt by this pollution.
6. Insists on the necessity to have Israel withdraw from Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills and form the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar village up until behind the blue line, in accordance with relevant international resolutions, in particular resolution 1701, and **welcomes** the seven-point plan submitted by the Lebanese Government, and calls on the United Nations Secretary General and the Security Council to take on the Lebanese Government's proposal on the Shebaa Farms region contained in this plan and to call on all parties concerned to cooperate with the United Nations to find a solution to this problem in a way that will guarantee Lebanon's rights and sovereignty over its territories.

Res. 4/36-PAL

7. **Emphasizes** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland and the rejection of any form of resettlement; commends and supports the clear and steadfast position of the Palestinian Authority rejecting the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the host countries, especially in Lebanon, and warns that the non-resolution of the question of the refugees living in Lebanon on the basis of their return to their homeland, in accordance with resolutions of international legitimacy and the principles of international law, or any attempt to resettle them, will undermine security and stability and hamper the achievement of a just peace in the region; **welcomes** the decision of the Lebanese Government to promote the Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue in order to address all the daily social and economic issues of Palestinian refugees inside the camps, in cooperation with the UNRWA, and the settlement of pending security issues in accordance with the resolutions of the Lebanese National Dialogue Conference; **commends** the efforts of the Lebanese Government to rebuild Al Bared camp and calls on States and organizations to honor their commitments expressed in the Vienna Conference on the rebuilding of Al Bared Camp and to offer assistance in this regard, and welcomes the initial resolution of the Lebanese Council of Ministers on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the State of Palestine.
8. **Confirms** its support to Lebanon in its sovereign right to exercise its political choices within Constitutional principles and institutions, taking into account its right to establish relations with brotherly and friendly States on the basis of mutual commitment to sovereignty, independence, Lebanese interests, good neighborliness, equality and parity; and **re-emphasizes** again the right of the Lebanese State to protect its borders and control them against all penetrations and aggressions.
9. **Renews** its support to Lebanon in its demand for the removal of hundreds of thousands of land mines left behind by Israeli occupation and holds Israel responsible for their planting and for the death and injury of civilians they are causing; and emphasizes the necessity to have Israel provide the United Nations with the remaining maps of the landmines it has planted in the Lebanese territory and of the locations of cluster munitions network used by Israel against Lebanon in the July 2006 aggression.
10. **Emphasizes** the continuation of support for the modernization and development of the Lebanese economy as expressed during the International Arab Conference for the support of Lebanon (Paris-3) and **urges** the participating States and funds to finalize the implementation of its commitments.

Res. 4/36-PAL

- 11. Welcomes** the Putrajaya Declaration on the Situation in Lebanon adopted by the special meeting of the OIC Ministerial Expanded Executive Committee held on 3 August 2006 and, the efforts of the Chairs of the Islamic Summit, the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the OIC General Secretariat, in holding this meeting to support Lebanon.
- 12. Commends** again the finalization of the implementation of the Doha Agreement hosted by and held under the patronage of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, with the efforts of the Arab Ministerial Committee presided by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Jabr Al Thani, Prime Minister of the State of Qatar, which led to the election of His Excellency President Michel Suleiman and to the formation of the National Unity Government under the presidency of the Head of State Fouad Saniora..
- 13. Highly commends** the important role played by H.E. the President of the Republic of Lebanon, in hosting and presiding over the national dialogue sessions in order to continue strengthening national harmony and establishing State sovereignty over all its territories in such a way to ensure the sovereignty and security of Lebanon as well as implementing previous decisions of the national dialogue and in finalizing national reconciliation and activating Lebanon's external relations, emphasizing his role as President of the State and the symbol of the country's unity; **expresses** its readiness to provide the needed assistance in this domain, in support of the efforts of the President of the Republic, in cooperation with the Government of National Unity.
- 14. Takes Note** of the start of the activity of the International Court and **welcomes** the efforts exerted to discover the truth about the assassination of President Rafiq Al Hariri and his companions in a way that brings about justice and establishes peace and security in Lebanon.
- 15. Welcomes** the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic in order to reinforce brotherly relations between them.
- 16. Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up on the implementation of the present resolutions and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 5/36-PAL
ON
THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE
PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jumadal Awwal – 1 Jumadal Thani 1430H, (23-25 May, 2009);

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-36/2009/PAL/SG.REP);

Referring to resolutions of Islamic conferences;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace, and their persistent failure to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy and signed agreements,

1. **Reaffirms** its unwavering full solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of their established and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. **Reaffirms** the total solidarity of the Member States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and **invites** all the Member States to express this solidarity in a practical manner and by the use of all means, as well as to stand firm with Syria and Lebanon against any Israeli aggressions targeting them.
3. **Reiterates** its adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative as a strategic Arab choice to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region in accordance with the political framework on the basis that the peace initiative presented today will not remain on the table for long, that the continued offering by the Arab sides of this initiative is hinged on its acceptance by Israel, that its activation is linked to Israel commencement in implementing its obligation in the framework of the basic terms of reference to achieve just and comprehensive peace, and that this peace can not be achieved for as long as Israel continues its intransigence and rejection of the Arab peace initiative.

Res.5/36-PAL

4. **Reaffirms also** its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and **emphasizes** that the peace process is an indivisible task based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242, No. 338, and No. 425, the principle of "land-for-peace", and the Madrid Conference Terms of Reference, which guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territory still under occupation to the internationally-recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and to establish their viable independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and that no side, no matter which, has the right to amend any of the terms of reference on which the peace process is based in order to repudiate or renege on its commitments and the signed agreements.
5. **Invites** the Quartet to resume its diligent action for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of the peace process terms of reference, including the relevant UN resolutions and the two principles of land for peace and the inadmissibility of the appropriation of others' land by the use of force, as well as on the basis of the Arab Peace Initiative and the Road Map.
6. **Reiterates** the Islamic stand rejecting partial solution and Israeli unilateral measures; and the policy of imposing a fait accompli, and **urges** all States and international organizations not to recognize them or entertain any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and not to reward the Israeli occupation, which is trying to impose unilateral and segmented solutions through its persistence in expanding settlements and building the Apartheid Wall in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its surroundings, in violation of the rules of international law and the fundamental terms of reference and foundations underpinning the peace process.
7. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and

Res.5/36-PAL

evade the obligations, commitments and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

8. **Urges** the Member States that have established relations with Israel and those that have commenced 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 implements strictly and sincerely 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.
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
