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League of Arab States
Secretariat General
Secretariat of League of
Arab States Council
Affairs

**Resolutions
of the Council of the
League of Arab States
at the Ministerial Level
(158th Ordinary Session)
Cairo, September 2022**

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Resolutions of
the 158th Ordinary Session of
the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level

Cairo, 4th-6th September 2022

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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Follow-up on the Political Developments on the
Question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli Conflict
and Effecting the Arab Peace Initiative**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions concerning the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict at the summit level, the most recent of which were the 30th Ordinary Session Resolutions of Tunis Summit of 2019, and the resolutions adopted at the level of ministers for foreign affairs, the most recent of which were the 157th Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2022, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Question of Palestine for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to exercise absolute sovereignty over the entirety of its territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as over its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources and borders with neighboring States;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* its commitment to peace as the strategic choice for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict under international law and authoritative international resolutions, including Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1973, 1515 of 2003 and 2334 of 2016 respectively, and the entirety of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, according to which the precondition for comprehensive peace and normalized relations with Israel is that Israel should end its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967 including East Jerusalem, and recognize the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the right of Palestine refugees to return or compensation, and that a just solution to the Palestinian refugee problem should be found in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
 - 3- *Emphasizes that* any peace plan inconsistent with the terms of reference for the Middle East peace process is rejected and cannot succeed; and rejects exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian people and leadership with the aim of imposing unjust solutions for the question of Palestine;
 - 4- *Affirms* that the implementation by the Israeli occupation Government of its plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 would

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- constitute yet another war crime to add to the litany of atrocities perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people; *and calls on* the international community to exert pressure and impose punitive and deterrent measures on the occupying Government in order to stop it from implementing its annexation plans and other illegal colonial settlement activities that eliminate the chances of achieving peace and the two-State solution;
- 5- Supports the peace plan put forward by His Excellency Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, before the Security Council and the General Assembly more than once; *commits* to work with the international Quartet and international stakeholders towards establishing a multilateral international mechanism to oversee a credible peace process within a specific time frame and under international oversight. That process should include convening an international conference to relaunch the negotiations on the basis of international law, authoritative international resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution, resulting in an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territory occupied in 1967 and the independence of the State of Palestine on the lines of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital;
 - 6- *Welcomes* the commitment affirmed by President of the United States of America to the two-State solution on the borders of 4th June 1967, and his statement that the Palestinian people deserve an independent, sovereign, viable and contiguous State, during his visit to Bethlehem on 15th July 2022, and his call to closely cooperate and exerted every effort with the concerned parties to that end;
 - 7- *Reiterates that* it condemns Israel's colonial settlement activities and policies; *calls on* the Security Council to assume its responsibility for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2334 of 2016, hold the perpetrators of breaches accountable, and confront and curb settlement expansion, the construction of the annexation and expansion wall, the forced displacement of Palestinian inhabitants, and the destruction of their property; *emphasizes* that a boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one effective and legitimate way to resist and bring an end to it; *calls on* all States, institutions, companies and individuals to cease all forms of direct and indirect interaction with the Israeli colonial occupation system and its settlements, which are illegal under international law, including by prohibiting illegal Israeli settlers from entering States; *rejects* all attempts to criminalize this boycott and the silencing policy under the pretext of "antisemitism";
 - 8- *Emphasizes its* condemnation of the apartheid regime imposed and practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislations and plans aimed at persecution, oppression, domination and dispersal of the Palestinian people, undermining freedom of their movement, obstruction of their family life, forced displacement, extrajudicial killings, administrative detention, torture, deprivation of basic freedoms and rights, undermining political participation, curbing the economy and human development, expropriating land and property, and other Israeli

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racist practices against the Palestinian people; which constitute a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; *emphasizes, in this regard*, the importance of reports and decisions issued by local and international human rights institutions, parliaments and churches that expose, with legal evidence, the Israeli apartheid regime. *Calls on* international community to confront the apartheid regime against the Palestinian people;

- 9- *Condemns* the large-scale Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people in various Palestinian cities, villages and camps, including the continued blockade and brutal aggression on the Gaza Strip, the most recent of which was in August 2022, which claimed dozens of martyrs and wounded, including children and women; *Expresses solidarity with* the families of the martyrs and victims of the unjust Israeli aggression; *and commends* the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Qatar to stop this aggression;
- 10- *Condemns* the killing of the Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh in Jenin camp on 11th May 2022, and the barbaric attack on her funeral, adding another journalist victim to Israel's record of attacking Palestinian journalists;
- 11- *urges* the International Criminal Court to swiftly open a criminal prosecution for war crimes and crimes against humanity that have been, and continue to be, committed by Israeli against the defenceless Palestinian people, including the crimes of settlement and annexation, the aggression against Gaza, killing of civilians, journalists and paramedics, forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes, especially in the occupied East Jerusalem and the Masafer Yatta area, south of Hebron; *and calls on* the Court to provide all human and material resources for this investigation and to give it due priority;
- 12- Reaffirms its refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; *condemns* the systematic and racist Israeli policy of adopting laws that undermine the historic rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and of the Palestinian refugees' right to return and; *salutes and supports* the resilience of the 1948 Palestinian people;
- 13- *Endorses and supports* the request of the State of Palestine to be granted full membership in the United Nations; *calls upon* the member states of the Security Council to accept this membership; and *calls on* those States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; *Endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and ratify instruments with a view to bolstering its legal and international status and asserting its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
- 14- *Rejects* any partition of Palestinian territory; *emphasizes* the need to confront Israeli schemes to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territory of the State of Palestine; *and rejects* any project for a Palestinian State with provisional borders;

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- 15- *Emphasizes* its respect for the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of President Mahmoud Abbas; *praises* the efforts of President Abbas to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation; *calls on* the Palestinian factions and forces to facilitate and ensure the success of the Palestinian democratic process and to complete national reconciliation and to abide by principles and provisions of the Cairo Agreement over the past years;
- 16- *Commends* the tireless efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to promote dialogue between the Palestinian factions with the aim of achieving Palestinian national reconciliation; *and calls on* Egypt to continue those efforts; *Commends* the recent efforts by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation;
- 17- *Calls on* the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from hindering the Palestinian general elections in the occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of occupied Palestinian territory;
- 18- *Reaffirms* the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on Addressing Israeli targeting of the question of Palestine and Arab national security in Africa; *reiterates* the refusal of granting Israel (the occupying Power) an observer membership in the African Union; *and calls on* the brotherly and friendly countries in the African Union to continue their efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining this membership; *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening cooperation with the African Union to support the question of Palestine and its resolutions in international forums;
- 19- *Strongly condemns* the illegal Israeli decisions and procedures against active and effective Palestinian civil institutions in the field of monitoring and follow-up on the Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights, including, inter alia, their designation as “terrorist” organizations, and considering this invalid decision one of the tools of the brutal Israeli military force in its attempt to obscure the truth and conceal the Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people;
- 20- *Welcomes* the intensive efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with the aim of giving the question of Palestine an utmost priority to the international community; *and urges* the international community to put pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to engage in serious peace negotiations on the basis of agreed international references; *and supports* these efforts in light of the centrality of the question of Palestine for the Arab States;
- 21- *Calls for* the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic action at the level of governments, parliaments and unions to support the question of Palestine; *Continues to* request the League of Arab States Secretary-General to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the diverse issues and procedures pertinent to the question of Palestine, and on implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;

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- 22- *Commends* the efforts of the United Arab Emirates, the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, to follow up on the developments regarding the question of Palestine in the Security Council;
- 23- *Requests* that the Groups of Arab States in the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) respectively continue to mobilize to support and follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions concerning Palestine adopted by the two bodies;
- 24- *Requests* that the Group of Arab States in the United Nations take the following actions:
- Garner support for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up efforts in the Security Council to fulfill the latter's responsibility to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and bring a stop to all illegal Israeli practices;
 - Follow up implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) concerning illegal Israeli settlement activities;
 - Follow up actions to ensure that the State of Palestine gains full membership in the United Nations;
 - Take all necessary measures to confront any attempt on the part of Israel to be a candidate for membership of, or positions in, United Nations bodies or committees;
 - Confront attempts to undermine resolutions concerning the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem;
- 25- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

(R. 8787 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Developments and Israeli Violations in the
Occupied City of Jerusalem**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at all levels, namely the summit-, the ministerial- and the permanent representatives' levels, concerning developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem,
- Noting the holding of the Fifth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee in charge of taking action at the international level to confront the illegal Israeli policies and measures in the occupied Jerusalem
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Reiterates* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine; rejects any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty rights over it;
 - 2- *Condemns strongly and rejects categorically,* all the systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, misrepresent its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine the demographic and physical contiguity of its people, and isolate it from its Palestinian environment; *and emphasizes that* such policies, plans and practices contravene the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 252 of 1967, 267 of 1969, 476 of 1980 and 478 of 1980;
 - 3- *Salutes and supports* the resilience of the Palestinian people and institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem as they confront the systematic Israeli policies aimed at altering the demographic, legal and historic situation of the city and its holy sites;
 - 4- *Agrees to* hold a high-level conference to support Jerusalem, at the headquarters of the League of Arab States in early 2023, with the aim of protecting and supporting the occupied city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, at the political, legal and developmental levels; *and calls on* the Secretariat, in coordination with the State of Palestine, to exert every effort to ensure the success of and mobilize for the high-level participation at this conference, in which effective political, legal and developmental mechanisms shall be included, so as to protect the occupied city of Jerusalem and support the resilience of its people in the face of the systematic aggressive Israeli policies and practices targeting Jerusalem and its people;
 - 5- *Rejects and condemns* all violations perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) in Islamic and Christian holy sites and, in particular, attempts to alter the

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- historic and legal status quo in place in the holy Aqsa Mosque, divide it spatially and temporally and turn away or undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers, take control of Jordanian Awqaf Department in occupied Jerusalem, attack the Awqaf staff and prevent them from doing their job, attempting to impose Israeli law on the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, and conduct Israeli excavations under the site, with the aim of falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;
- 6- *Strongly condemns* the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of house demolition campaign and forced displacement of citizens in the neighborhoods and towns of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called “City Center” project, the Silicon Valley project, the City of David project, Settler's Light Rail project, Rebuilding Jerusalem project and the Real Estate Settlement Project in the city, which aim to plunder more Palestinian lands and properties in the Old City and its environs, demolish Palestinian economic facilities, impose heavy taxes on Jerusalemite citizens and erase the Arab identity from the occupied city of Jerusalem; *calls* on the international community to take practical deterrent measures against these colonial projects that violate international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and jeopardize security, peace and stability in the region;
- 7- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent and unprecedented increase in the numbers of incursions into the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and violating its sanctity by extremist settlers and Israeli officials under the support, protection and participation of the Israeli occupation Government and forces; *warns of* the attempts of the so-called Israeli Supreme Court to allow Jewish settlers and gatecrashers to pray at Al-Aqsa Mosque, after granting them the previous permission of incursion and desecration of the Mosque, within the framework of the Israeli schemes aiming at the temporal and spatial division of the Mosque; *and warns that* these assaults shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
- 8- *Strongly denounces* the decisions and procedures of Israel (the occupying Power) and its unjust judicial system, as well as the terrorist campaigns organized by the Israeli settlers supported by the occupation army and police, which all aim to displace the people of occupied Jerusalem, including the families of the Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan neighborhoods and other areas of the city as part of a campaign of ethnic cleansing aiming to perpetuate the apartheid regime; *Calls on* the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume legal, moral and humanitarian responsibilities in order to immediately halt this Israeli aggression, and to provide international protection for the Palestinian people;
- 9- *Calls upon* the United States of America to reopen its consulate in occupied East Jerusalem, and to reopen the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in

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- Washington, as soon as possible to resume representation of bilateral interests between the American and Palestinian sides at all levels;
- 10- *Calls on* the Member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at the UNESCO for preserving cultural and historical heritage of Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and to cooperate closely with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in order to adopt resolutions by the UNESCO, particularly resolutions that emphasize referring to the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as a synonym for a single word; and that the Mughrabi Gate hill is an integral part of the holy Mosque, and that the Jordanian Awqaf Department of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs is the only legal authority over Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, including its administration, maintenance and access organization;
 - 11- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its expropriation, illegal demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses, including the bloody recent attack by the Israeli occupation authorities which targeted residential buildings in different parts and neighborhoods of Jerusalem to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued erosion of thousands of dunams for the construction of the greater Jerusalem project, including the construction of the so-called (E1) project and a belt of settlements that break up the geographical continuity of Palestine in a view to tightening its control over Jerusalem;
 - 12- *Reiterates* condemnation of the established Israeli policy to distort the Arab culture and Islamic identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through the closure of the Palestinian cultural institutions and attempts to steal the Palestinian heritage, or through attempts to change the educational curricula in the city of Jerusalem and the imposition of false Israeli curricula rather than the Palestinian curricula in the Arab schools, including the enforcement of financial and administrative sanctions against Palestinian schools that disobey this malicious policy; which go to the extreme of revoking school license and its closure;
 - 13- *Reiterates rejection and condemnation of* any similar unilateral decision that breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, including the U.S. previous decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to move its Embassy thereto, the decisions of Honduras, Kosovo and the Czech Republic in violation of international law to open diplomatic missions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including any offices or missions in the city, constituting an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, provoking the sentiments of the Arab Muslim and Christian nations and considering these decisions as null and void, a serious breach of international law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall and a serious precedent violating international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and undermines peace endeavors, and consequently threatens international peace and security;

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- 14- *Reiterates* the intention of the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures at the political, diplomatic and economic levels to counter any decision taken by any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power), moves its embassy thereto or prejudices the legal status of the City, in implementation of the resolutions of successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils, and the need to follow up on implementation of the Council of the League of Arab States' resolutions on the violation of the legal status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by some countries, the International Media Plan and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat in this regard;
- 15- *Urges* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/ES-10/19 of 2017, which emphasized that any decision and action aiming to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem are of no legal effect, null and void; *calls upon* all countries to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem; *and emphasizes that* the question of Jerusalem remains as a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 16- *Endorses and supports* the procedures of the State of Palestine to counteract any country recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State, in violation of international law and prejudicing the legal status of the City of Jerusalem, and to cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;
- 17- *Condemns* Israeli procedures to apply a racist law that targets the right of Palestinian Jerusalemites to reside in their City, according to which Jerusalemite identification cards are being withdrawn from thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites living inside or outside the environs of the occupied Jerusalem; *denounces* the resumption of applying the so-called "Absentee Property Law" that targets confiscation of the Jerusalemites properties; *and urges* the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to stop its discriminatory decisions and laws, which seek to clear the City from its native inhabitants by forced eviction; imposing high taxes and prohibiting them from obtaining construction permits;
- 18- *Urges* the international community to press the Israeli occupation authorities to stop its systematic and wide-range policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future; *Condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures of arresting and imposing house arrest on Palestinian legal persons in Jerusalem, and the ongoing closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem, demanding their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
- 19- *Urges* all countries to implement resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the UNESCO Executive Board on the question of Palestine, including the

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- UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which emphasized that the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif is an Islamic site dedicated to worship and an integral part of the world cultural heritage sites, and condemned the illegal Israeli aggressions and measures in the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif;
- 20- *Underlines* the Arab and Islamic collective responsibility towards Jerusalem; *urges* all Arab and Islamic States and organizations, Arab funds and civil society organizations to provide the necessary funds to implement the projects contained in the strategic plan for the sectoral development in East Jerusalem (2018-2022), submitted by the State of Palestine in order to save the Holy City, to protect its Holy Places and to enhance the resilience of its people in countering Israeli schemes and practices to judaize the city and impose a forced migration on its people; *and seeks to* follow up on implementation of the resolution to support the Palestinian economy, adopted by the Fourth Arab Development Economic and Social Summit on 20th January 2019 in Beirut, which adopted an Arab Islamic intervention mechanism to implement the plan in coordination with the State of Palestine;
 - 21- *Commends* the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Custodian of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif in defending and protecting the Holy Places; *rejects, once again,* all attempts of Israel (the occupying Power) to encroach upon that custodianship; *commends* the Jordanian role in protecting and safeguarding the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem, under the historical Hashemite custody, which was reaffirmed by the agreement signed between His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on 31st March 2013; *and supports* the role of the Jordanian Awqaf Department of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs in preserving and defending Al-Haram from the Israeli violations and attacks;
 - 22- *Commends* the endeavors exerted by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco, Chair of Al-Quds Committee in defending the Holy City and supporting the resilience of the Palestinian people; *and commends* the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alquds Asharif, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee;
 - 23- *Expresses gratitude to* the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for supporting the Holy City of Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, and enhancing the resilience of its people;
 - 24- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in support for the Palestinian cause, whether through its historical political positions, or its commitments to provide financial support for the budget of the State of Palestine and the resilience of the Palestinian people, including the provision of scholarships;
 - 25- *Expresses gratitude to* the Arab endeavors aiming to safeguard the city of East Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, its Arab, Islamic and Christian

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- identity, its Holy Places and cultural and humanitarian heritage, against the Israeli systematic policies of the settlement, judaization and forgery;
- 26- *Reaffirms the condemnation and rejection* of Israel's systematic and illegal actions to undermine churches and weaken the Christian presence in the holy city, which constitute a flagrant violation of the existing legal and historical status of the City's holy places, and a serious infringement of relevant international agreements and instruments;
 - 27- *Emphasizes that* the purpose of the call to visit the city of Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian religious shrines, including the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, is to lift the Israeli blockade imposed thereon, and to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups;
 - 28- *Calls, once again, on* the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem, in support for the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the resilience of its people and institutions;
 - 29- *Values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to support the Palestinian cause and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status of the occupied City of East Jerusalem; *and urges* the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;
 - 30- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue working to expose the danger to which the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;
 - 31- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8788 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Note: The Delegation of **the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria** has registered its reservation to Paragraph (22) of the draft Resolution on Developments and Israeli Violations in the Occupied City of Jerusalem.

**Follow-up on Recent Developments of (Settlements,
the Wall, the Intifada, Prisoners, Refugees,
UNRWA and Development)**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels, namely the summit-, the ministerial- and the permanent representatives' levels, concerning developments of the question of Palestine,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- *Having been briefed by* the Under Secretary General of the United Nations and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA before the Opening of the Ministerial Council on 6th September 2022,

I. Settlement:

- 1- *Strongly condemns* Israel's illegal expansionist colonial settlement policy with its different manifestations in all the territories of the State of Palestine occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem; *emphasizes that* Israeli settlements are null, void and shall not represent an acceptable fait accompli and represent a breach of international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to the Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 9th July 2004; and aiming to divide the Palestinian territories and to undermine its geographical contiguity;
- 2- *Urges* the international community to implement the Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which emphasized that Israel's colonial settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace; demanded Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately and completely halt all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and emphasized that the international community shall not recognize any changes to the 4th June 1967 lines, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon by the parties through negotiations; *and emphasizes* the need to implement other relevant international resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981;
- 3- *Condemns and rejects* any decision adopted by whatever State, which considers that the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 do not violate international law; considers that such a decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of

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- the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 2004, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and other relevant principles of international law;
- 4- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and its Court of Justice and the European Parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering them as illegal entities, prohibiting financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; emphasizes the need to distinguish between the territories of Israel (the occupying Power) and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; *and commends*, in this context, the decision of the Government of Norway to label the products of Israel's illegal settlements in the Arab territory occupied since 1967;
 - 5- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to halt and boycott all forms of dealing with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, through measures that include, inter alia, banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law, and prohibiting the entrance of illegal Israeli settlers to States;
 - 6- Urges the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to update the database of all business enterprises dealing with Israel's illegal settlements in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and to hold these companies responsible for the consequences of such illegal acts;
 - 7- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes of settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places under protection of Israeli occupation authorities, holding Israel fully responsible for these crimes and assaults; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that flagrantly violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation; *and calls for* the inclusion of settler groups and gangs which commit these crimes into terrorism lists and undertaking the appropriate legal procedures against them;
 - 8- *Denounces* the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site and landfills of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; *and calls upon* the World Environment Organization to investigate the health and environmental impacts on the Palestinian territories and people;
 - 9- *Deplores* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to take control of large parts of Hebron and to deprive the Palestinian population from access to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; *and calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to seek effective alternatives for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron;
- II. The Apartheid Wall:**
- 10- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in

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1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid and a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all countries, international organizations and the Security Council to take the necessary measures to force Israel (the occupying Power) to dismantle the constructed parts and compensate for resulting hardships, in conformity with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9th July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15 on 20th July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right of self-determination;

- 11- *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Committee Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and to contribute to decreasing the financial deficit of the Committee, as it is important to continue its proceedings that aim to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;
- 12- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be included as a war crime that violates international law.

III. The Intifada:

- 13- *Pays tribute to* the heroic role and resilience of the Palestinian people on their land *and supports* their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense for their holy places and inalienable rights;
- 14- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people's peaceful resistance; and emphasizes the mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab resources;
- 15- *Condemns* the extensive systematic Israeli crimes perpetrated against Palestinian civilians, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the repeated Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, the most recent of which was in August 2022 that targeted the Palestinian people, its civil and economic infrastructure; *and deplors* the Israeli land, sea and air blockade on the Strip; *Appreciates* the sincere efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to spare the bloodshed of the Palestinian people, to establish a cease-fire, and to reconstruct the Gaza Strip;
- 16- *Warns of* the deterioration of the current situation in East Jerusalem in a manner similar to the conditions that preceded the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip in 2021; *and emphasizes* that Israel should bear its responsibility as an occupying Power to maintain stabilization; *Commends* the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the implementation of phase II of the efforts exerted to reconstruct the Gaza Strip, after clearing away the rubble and ruins by the Egyptian companies, which were caused by the Israeli aggression on the Gaza

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- Strip, within the framework of the generous pledge made by His Excellency Mr. Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with an amount of 500 million dollars for the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip, as well as the initiative of His Highness Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar to provide 500 million dollars in aid to support the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, through the State of Palestine;
- 17- Condemns the brutal attacks perpetrated by the Israeli occupation army and terrorist gangs of settlers against peaceful Palestinian civilians and demonstrators in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the towns of Beita, Yatma and Jabal Sobeih in the occupied West Bank, and the eastern line of the occupied Gaza Strip border;
 - 18- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth by Israeli occupation forces; *demands* the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and to bring perpetrators to justice; *and condemns* Israeli occupation authorities' policy of detention of the martyrs' bodies and demolishing the houses of their families;
 - 19- *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the Palestinian civilians' protection, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987, and UN General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians; *and urges* States and institutions of the international community to engage in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to constitute a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the General Assembly resolution and the United Nations Secretary-General's report, which included viable options for the protection of Palestinian civilians;
 - 20- *Supports* the Palestinian efforts and endeavors to hold Israel (the occupying Power) accountable for its crimes committed against the Palestinian people; to provide the necessary technical and financial support to these endeavors and to implement the formation of an advisory legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to provide an advisory opinion on filing lawsuits before international courts on the Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights, territories, properties and holy places, as well as the historical grievances suffered by the Palestinian people, including the 1917 "Balfour Declaration";
 - 21- *Urges* the international community and international organizations to press Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately lift the blockade imposed on Gaza Strip, with a view to ending the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people in the Strip;
 - 22- *Condemns* the Israeli assaults on Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif in the occupied city of Hebron, represented in its continued division, undermining freedom of access thereto and of making the call for Muslim prayer, and attempts to separate it from its Palestinian environs to establish its judaization projects in the occupied city of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation government

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fully responsible for these serious attacks, crimes and provocations, which violate human rights, freedom of worship and relevant United Nations resolutions, including those of UNESCO; *and calls on* the international community to defend its decisions related to the occupied city of Hebron and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and to take the necessary measures to protect the holy site and restore its historical and legal reality, which has been distorted by the occupation authorities and forces;

- 23- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue the follow-up on the recommendations and outcomes of the International Conference on "the Suffering of the Palestinian Children amid Violations by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child", that was hosted by the State of Kuwait on 12th-13th November 2017.

IV. Prisoners:

- 24- *Commends* the Palestinian and Arab heroes' struggle in Israeli occupation jails *and deplors* the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, patients, political leaders and representatives, and detention of martyrs' bodies in the Israeli morgue refrigerators and Cemeteries of Numbers;
- 25- *Deplors* the established systematic policy of the occupation authorities to disregard the Palestinian prisoners life and the deliberate medical neglect of their health, causing vast numbers of prisoners martyrs; *and calls on* the international community, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross to observe the measures taken by the occupation authorities regarding the COVID-19 outbreak among prisoners, and to press the occupation authorities to release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, particularly patients and elderly persons to protect them from the COVID-19 outbreak, holding the occupation authorities fully responsible for any impacts on the life and health of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, including those who went on a hunger strike and those infected by the virus;
- 26- *Condemns* the illegal arbitrary administrative detention policy practiced by Israel against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners; and expresses solidarity and support for the struggle of the prisoners on hunger strike in order to achieve their freedom;
- 27- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to assume their responsibilities and to immediately and urgently interfere to force the Israeli Government to implement all international regulations and resolutions pertinent to the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 28- *Calls on* the international community and international rights organizations to press the Israeli occupation authorities for the immediate release of all prisoners and detainees, in particular the veterans and sick prisoners, children,

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- representatives and administrative detainees, forcing Israel to abandon its collective and individual punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; *and calls for* an inquiry commission to Israeli jails to monitor the violations perpetrated against prisoners;
- 29- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Palestinian people funds, through applying the racist law, which was ratified by the Israeli Knesset on 2nd July 2018 enabling the occupation Government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation Government; which is considered an illegitimate extortion and a clear legislation to steal the Palestinian people funds and assets, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two sides and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; *and supports* the procedures adopted by the State of Palestine to address this public piracy;
- 30- *Urges* the Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoners Support which is under the supervision of the League of Arab States according to Paragraph (19) of Resolution 574 adopted by the 24th Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26th March 2013.

V. The Refugees:

- 31- *Emphasizes* that the issue of Palestinian refugees is the core of the question of Palestine; *underlines* adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees' generations and descendants to return to their homes, from which they had been displaced, in accordance with authoritative international resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the Arab Peace Initiative *and highlights* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel (the occupying Power) for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees crisis;
- 32- *Condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party to forfeit the right of return, to distort the issue of Palestinian refugees, through resettlement attempts, liquidation and stopping the finance of UNRWA, or the so-called redefinition of the legal status of the Palestinian refugee to deprive the Palestine refugees' generations and descendants from their right to return; *and calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat to continue and to intensify their efforts at the international level and in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;
- 33- *Expresses* its deep concern over the critical situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria; *continues* demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade, assisting in their reconstruction and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof; *and calls upon* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities in this regard within the framework of the five fields of its operation;
- 34- *Calls for* supporting the resilience, provision of decent life and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees and maintaining their refugee status until exercising their right to return and compensation; *and appreciates* the efforts of the Palestinian refugees' hosting countries, particularly Lebanon, Jordan and Syria.

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VI. UNRWA:

- 35- Confirms the authorization granted to UNRWA according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949), without prejudice to its mandate or responsibility, altering or handing over its responsibilities to any other organ and emphasizes the need for UNRWA to continue assuming its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees inside and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly resolved according to Resolution 194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly of 1948;
- 36- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including the seek for the closure of all centers and schools of the Agency in the occupied Jerusalem to be replaced with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects* any decision to end or decrease the funding of UNRWA; which shall lead to deprive generations of Palestinian refugees from health and educational services provided to them, and represent an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final status issues;
- 37- *Calls on* the Member States to exert intensive efforts for the mobilization of broader support for the renewal of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) mandate for three (3) years (2023-2026), according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949), which is scheduled to be adopted at the 77th session of the United Nations General Assembly at the end of 2022; *and requests* the Secretariat and its missions abroad, as well as the councils of Arab ambassadors, to exert every effort to urge States to vote in favor of UNRWA's mandate renewal;
- 38- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; *calls on* the international community to secure the necessary adequate sustainable financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to be able to carry out its mandate and role; *Calls on* the Secretariat and its missions abroad and the councils of Arab ambassadors to continue their contacts with the donor countries, urging them to fulfill their financial obligations towards UNRWA, emphasizing that this request shall not relieve Israel, the occupying Power, from assuming its responsibilities under international law towards the plight of all the Palestinian people, including the Palestinian refugees, until the question of Palestine is resolved in a just and permanent manner and the right of return and compensation for Palestinian refugees is guaranteed;
- 39- *Urges* the Member States to pay their assessed contributions of 7.8% of UNRWA's budget in order to enforce its successive resolutions of the Council of the League at the ministerial level since 1987; *Encourages* Member States to conclude multi-year bilateral support and funding agreements with UNRWA;
- 40- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to continue coordination with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize financial support for UNRWA's budget, through letters and joint visits to that end;

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- 41- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to enlarge the base of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the needs of the Agency without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding resolution, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programs in the five fields of its operations pursuant to the policies of these countries, and to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programs and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees in the five fields of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;
- 42- *Calls upon* States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial commitments made in international conferences in support for UNRWA to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees; *and thanks* the brotherly and friendly countries that provide support to UNRWA, including the State of Kuwait and the State of Qatar;
- 43- *Holds* the Israeli occupation Government responsible for the additional burdens suffered by UNRWA due to the procedures of closure, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need; *and demands* Israel to compensate for these losses;

VII. Development:

- 44- *Condemns* the Israeli systematic measures to undermine the Palestinian economy, and to deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development; *and urges* the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development on their land occupied since 1967 and its territorial waters;
- 45- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those in the Land and Sea;
- 46- *Calls on* the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, with a view to giving guarantees and removing obstacles facing the State of Palestine to utilize natural resources, including extracting natural gas from the Gaza Marine field for more than twenty years;
- 47- *Emphasizes* the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions issued by its successive sessions, particularly the resolutions that request from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted reports to the United Nations General Assembly documenting those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentation process;
- 48- *Calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities and to continue its commitment towards providing assistance to enhance and empower the institution building process of the State of Palestine, and to meet the pledges

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- they committed concerning support for development plans and programs set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 49- *Calls on* the Arab States, according to bilateral arrangements with the State of Palestine, to continue supporting the Palestinian economy by opening their markets for the free flow of the Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 50- *Calls upon* the Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions with regard to the termination of the Israeli blockade and the reconstruction of Gaza Strip, and to transfer the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation through its repeated aggression;
- 51- *Urges* the private sector institutions in the Arab States to significantly invest in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;
- 52- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8789 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Arab Water Security and Israel's
Water Expropriation in Occupied
Arab Territories**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council in this regard, most recently Resolution 8735 adopted by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Emphasizing,* once again, the importance of achieving Arab water security by safeguarding Arab rights and addressing water challenges in the Arab world,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its continued expropriation of water resources in the occupied Arab territories (Palestine, Southern Lebanon and the occupied Syrian Golan), exhausting them, forcing their diversion and initiating water expropriation projects, all of which constitute a threat to the Arab water security and national security as well; *and calls on* the international community to assume its responsibilities to enforce authoritative international resolutions towards the Israeli violations in the Gaza Strip;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the Palestinian people rights and sovereignty over their natural resources, including land and water, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution No. A/RES/76/225 of 17th December 2021 on "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources";
 - 3- *Emphasizes* the historical rights of the Palestinian people to the water resources, including all shared water resources, the right of access to and use of these resources, in accordance with international instruments, such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (UNWC1997), the United Nations Resolution A/RES/ 63/124 of 11th December 2008 on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers (Principles Article), which were developed by the International United Nations Program, the UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Program, and proposed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Geneva Convention, as well as the recommendation issued by the Political Affairs Committee on Arab Water Security and Israel's (the occupying Power) Stealing of Water in Occupied Arab Territories;

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- 4- *Demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to compensate for any exploitation and depletion of the natural resources, damaging the infrastructure and depletion of water resources as a result of its illegal policies and violations in the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 5- *Requests* the international community, especially the United Nations (the General Assembly, the Security Council, and all its relevant bodies) to take the necessary measures to compel Israel (the occupying Power) to stop plundering and theft of Arab and Palestinian waters for the benefit of the illegal settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories; *and emphasizes* the illegality of any attempt by perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) to impose a fait accompli policy on controlling the groundwater basins (whether by military control, annexation schemes, illegal settlement expansion, or any future policies);
- 6- *Emphasizes* that the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the Jordan River as a riparian State is an established and inalienable right, based on the terms of reference of international law and relevant authoritative international resolutions; *affirms* the adherence to the principle of fair and equitable use of the international watercourse, the right to participate in the management of the upper and lower parts of the river basin; *and reiterates* its rejection of the Israeli policies to impose de-facto control over the sources of the Jordan river and its estuaries (whether through military control, annexation plans or any future policies);
- 7- *Stress that* Israel (the occupying Power) be obliged to eliminate and halt all kinds and forms of illegal practices in the Jordan River basin and transferring of the sea of Galilee to the 1948 areas through the Israeli carrier line, which resulted in serious environmental and technical changes to the natural course of the Jordan River, drying out the Dead Sea and causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights; *considers* all of these practices to be in violation of international water law;
- 8- *Emphasizes that* the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the resources of the Dead Sea and its economic value as a riparian State is an inalienable right, in accordance with the terms of reference of international law and relevant authoritative international resolutions, including the right of the State of Palestine to take the necessary decisions in various legal and technical areas; *and affirms* the rejection of any attempt by Israel (the occupying Power), to impose a fait accompli policy regarding the control of the Dead Sea; *and holds* Israel fully responsible for the declining water levels of the Sea, causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights;
- 9- *Supports* the Palestinian approach to reconsider the legality of the ongoing actions in accordance with the mechanisms set out in Article (40) of the Oslo Interim Accord on Water and Sewage; *and emphasizes* the need to launch final status negotiations on shares water, in accordance with the principles of international law on the right of the riparian states to benefit from shared basins,

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- particularly the fair and equitable distribution of water resources among riparian states;
- 10- *Stresses that* Israel (the occupying Power) be obliged to cease the complications and procrastination imposed on the Palestinian Government that prevent the establishment of treatment plants; *and condemns strongly*, in this regard, Israel for discharge of the illegal Israeli settlements' waste and poisonous water in the occupied Palestinian territories in the springs and valleys of the occupied West Bank, thus polluting the Palestinian water and inflicting serious damages to the environment as well;
 - 11- *Demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to stop deducting, unilaterally, from clearing funds under the pretext of wastewater treatment from specific areas in the West Bank, without any agreement with the Palestinian Government or any technical reports or details on the mechanism of this treatment, including quantities, prices and how Israel illegally benefits from this water;
 - 12- *Condemns* the systematic targeting of water and sanitation infrastructure during Israel's repeated aggression against the Gaza Strip; *urges* Israel (the occupying Power) to comply with resolutions and authoritative international resolutions, including Article 54 (Protocol I) Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, considering the destruction of infrastructure and water and sanitation systems as war crimes in accordance with Article (8) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998, for its serious repercussions in hindering the capability to provide water and sanitation services to citizens and thus exacerbating the difficult humanitarian situation in the besieged Gaza Strip;
 - 13- *Continues to* request ministerial councils and specialized Arab organizations to expose the Israeli practices in international and regional forums concerned with environmental, water and human rights issues to mobilize support and endorsement for legitimate Arab demands to halt Israeli policies of plundering Arab water resources and to hold Israel accountable, as stipulated in resolutions and authoritative international resolutions, and to present the recent developments to the upcoming sessions;
 - 14- *Calls upon* Arab and other States, Arab and international funds and organizations to provide the necessary technical and financial support for the immediate and urgent operationalization of the Arab Water Experts' Network; and upon the Network to submit proposals for programmes and activities on Arab water issues, including Arab water issues under occupation and shared water;
 - 15- *Emphasizes* the Resolution adopted by the 13th Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, which was held on 18th November 2021 (Item 16: Development of the Water Sector in Palestine), which called on the Member States to adopt the Gaza Central Desalination Plant Program as a distinctive Arab project; *and calls for* the need to accelerate implementing the commitments announced in the Donors Conference, which was held in Brussels in March 2018 to the Desalination Plant Trust Fund, managed by the Islamic Development Bank, and *calls upon* the Islamic Development Bank to submit a

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report on the developments of this issue to the upcoming session of League of Arab States Council;

- 16- *Calls upon* the international community and its specialized organizations to provide urgent (financial and technical) support for the implementation of programs and projects of the Strategic Plan for Water, aimed at developing water and sanitation services to support the Palestinian people's resilience on their lands; *and calls on* Arab and Islamic support funds and banks to raise their financial contributions to support Palestine's water sector to overcome the serious humanitarian situation resulting from water issues;
- 17- *Calls upon* the Arab States to expedite fulfillment of the commitments made at the Donors Conference held in Brussels in March 2018 to the desalination plant trust fund through the Islamic Development Bank charged with administering these grants, in light of the urgent need to expedite the completion of the desalination plant's programmes in the Gaza Strip to provide a sustainable water source to the population;
- 18- *Calls on* Arab media to continue shedding light on the aggression perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) on the natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and its continued looting of Arab waters in the occupied Palestinian territories.

(R. 8793 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by 133rd Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134th Ordinary Session on 16th September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135th Ordinary Session on 2nd March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136th Ordinary Session on 13th September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137th Ordinary Session on 10th March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138th Ordinary Session on 5th September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139th Ordinary Session on 6th March 2013, Resolution 7665 by 140th Ordinary Session on 1st September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141st Ordinary Session on 9th March 2014, Resolution 7802 by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7th September 2014, Resolution 7862 by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9th March 2015, Resolution 7928 by 144th Ordinary Session on 13th September 2015, Resolution 7999 by 145th Ordinary Session on 11th March 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on 21st April 2016, Resolution 8057 by 146th Ordinary Session on 8th September 2016, Resolution 8116 by 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017, Resolution 8170 by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017, Resolution 8236 by 149th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2018, Resolution 8289 by 150th Ordinary Session on 11th September 2018, Resolution 8351 by 151st Ordinary Session on 6th March 2019, Resolution 8406 by 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019, Resolution 8468 by 153rd Ordinary Session on 4th March 2020, Resolution 8535 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020, Resolution 8606 by 155th Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2021, Resolution 8672 by 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021 and Resolution 8736 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 750 of the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, and Tunis Summit Communiqué of 2019,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 13th February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8736 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022; *Reaffirms* Arab summit resolutions, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution

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750 on 31st March 2019, which stipulated the rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, regarding the Israeli procedures to consolidate its control over Golan as illegal, null and void and a violation of international conventions, the United Nations Charter and resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 adopted by 63rd Session on 5th December 2008, which underlines that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision of 14th December 1981 to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal, null and void with no legal effect and constitutes a serious violation of Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and General Assembly Resolutions 21/64 on 2nd December 2009, 18/65 on 30th November 2010, 106/65 on 10th December 2010 and 19/66 on 30th November 2011, and its successive resolutions most recent of which are Resolutions 11/76 on 1st December 2022, Resolution 81/76 on 9th December 2022 on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and Resolution 225/76 on 17th December 2022 on "permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan over their natural resources;"

- 2- *Supports* Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to 4th June 1967 line, based on the principles of the peace process, authoritative international resolutions and the outcome of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
- 3- *Reiterates* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 constitutes a continuing threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world; *affirms* adherence to authoritative international resolutions, particularly those of the successive United Nations General Assembly, on "the occupied Syrian Golan", all of which affirm the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and considers* Israel's imposition (the occupying Power) of its laws, jurisdiction and administration over the Golan null and void and have no legitimacy whatsoever;
- 4- *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources, namely oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interest, the depletion of natural resources through water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for settlers' interest, and deprivation of Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and livestock, considering these resources exclusive property for the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and authoritative international resolutions;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic to confront the continuous Israeli attacks and threats, considering any attack against them as an attack on the Arab nation;

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- 6- *Rejects and condemns* the U.S. decision on 25th March 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan, and considering this decision as null and void in form and substance; and constitutes a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations which endorses inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and the Security Council resolutions adopted unanimously, in particular Resolution 242 of 1967, and Resolution 497 of 1981, that unequivocally stipulated not to recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and emphasizes* the full Arab support to Syria's right to restore the occupied Golan;
- 7- *Emphasizes* that the U.S. decision does not alter the legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan as a territory that has been occupied by Israel in 1967, and has no legal validity and does not confer any rights, obligations nor benefits;
- 8- *Calls, once again, on* the Administration of the U.S. President Joe Biden to abandon the former U.S. Administration decision of the illegal recognition of the Israeli sovereignty over the Golan, requesting it to renounce this decision as null in its form and substance; inconsistent with the responsibility of the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council, to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Council; represents a serious setback in the American position and a clear violation of the principles of international law and undermines the efforts exerted to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East and to bring an end to the occupation, based on the principle of the land for peace;.
- 9- *Condemns* the continuous Israel's violations and its repeated attempts to impose a de-facto policy on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and its confiscation thousands of dunums of agricultural lands from the people of the Golan for establishing the destructive settlement project "power generation from turbines", which is located in close proximity to Arab villages in the Golan, constitutes a serious health and environmental threat to the people of the Golan villages, destroys large areas of agricultural lands, suffocates Arab villages and limits their urban expansion; *condemns* the repeated Israel's attacks on the people of the Golan and its repression of their peaceful demonstrations, which express their rejection of that project targeting their land, their present life and the future of their generations; *and calls on* the international community to reject these aggressive measures, to strongly deplore them and to put pressure on Israel (the occupying Power) to stop these illegal practices;
- 10- *Calls upon* the international community to press Israel (the occupying Power) to put an end to its violations perpetrated against the inhabitants of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to abide by the recommendations of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization in its Report No. 26/75 of 19th May 2022 entitled "Health Conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan", which requested Israel (the occupying Power) to consider the permit system to ensure patients' unimpeded access to services, patient escorts, ending arbitrary refusal or delay, providing independent and timely health services, improving conditions in

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- Israeli jails, and ensuring non-discriminatory, accessible and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines for the protected population in the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, in conformity with international law;
- 11- *Supports* the resilience of the Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan facing the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to cling to their land and their Syrian Arab identity; *affirms* the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to citizens of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *and condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities and their flagrant violations of all rights of Syrian citizens, the youth and the elderly, under occupation in the Golan pursuant to the principles of international law and authoritative international resolutions, which resulted in expatriation and displacement of thousands of residents, plunder of their lands, breaking up families and the impact of this situation on the lives of children and their upbringing, in addition to other numerous violations of children's rights inconsistent with international pledges under the International Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - 12- *Calls upon* the international community to press Israel (the occupying Power) to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and to immediately end its repressive measures against the population and all other practices that hinder fulfillment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
 - 13- *Condemns* all the Israeli occupation authorities' measures to impose local elections in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and the attempts to Israelize it, targeting the Golan residents in an attempt to eliminate their Syrian Arab identity and to force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland, which constitute a blatant defiance of the rules of international law and relevant authoritative international resolutions; *and warns* Israel (the occupying Power), of the consequences of such actions that would ignite the conflict, and abort all international projects and efforts aiming to achieve peace and security in the region;
 - 14- *Demands* the United Nations, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council to ensure that Israel (the occupying Power) respects the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil Political Rights and to facilitate visits by residents of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to their families and relatives in their homeland Syria through the Qunaytirah Crossing under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
 - 15- *Urges* the international community to press Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately release the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons and detention centers, some of whom have been detained for more than 29 years, and to treat them in conformity with the principles of international humanitarian law; *and calls upon* the international community and organs in addition to human rights organizations to reveal such Israeli violations of the rights of the

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Syrian prisoners in the Golan, to condemn these practices and to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to allow the Red Cross representatives to visit Syrian Arab prisoners in the Israeli prisons with specialist physicians to identify their medical and psychological condition and to protect them, and to regard their continued detention a flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic human rights principles;

- 16- *Reaffirms* all authoritative international resolutions regarding the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, especially the successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council, including its latest resolution No. 29/49 on 1st April 2022, regarding “Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan”, which condemned the continued Israeli settlement activities, including the transfer of Israeli citizens to the occupied territory, the de facto expropriation and annexation of lands, the demolition of homes and community infrastructure, the disruption of the livelihoods of protected persons, and the construction of bypass roads that change physical features and composition population in the occupied Syrian Golan and the rest of the occupied Arab territories; emphasized that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal settlements and violate international law, especially Article (49) of the Fourth Geneva Convention and international human rights law, and constitute a major obstacle towards achieving the two-State solution; reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace and achieving economic and social development; *and demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately cease all its settlement activities and fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, and to halt all actions harming the environment, including those committed by Israeli settlers, involving dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, especially water and land resources, and jeopardize the environment, health and health facilities of the civilian population;
- 17- *Condemns* the Israeli Government's policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; *and calls on* the international community to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to enforce the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4th June 1967 lines.

(R. 8794 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Solidarity with the Lebanese
Republic**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141st Ordinary Session on 9th March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the Syrian displaced persons crisis on Lebanon,
 - Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8737 adopted by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - Note no. 246/C/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic on 6th March 2022,
- *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 751 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, particularly Resolution 599 adopted by the 25th Ordinary Session on 26th March 2014 concerning the support for the Lebanese Army,
- *Noting* the latest internal, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
- *Recalling* relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Renews its full solidarity with* Lebanon and its commitment to provide political and economic support for its Government and all its constitutional institutions to safeguard the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over its territories; *reaffirms* the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'a Farms, the Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the Lebanese part of Ghajar Village and their right to resist any hostilities with every available legitimate means; *and emphasizes* the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a recognized right by international conventions and principles of international law, considering the act of resistance as a non-terrorist act;
- 2- *Supports* Lebanon's stance calling for the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 1701 of 2006, which is based on Resolutions 425 of 1978 and 426 of 1978 by ending Israel's violations and its constant threats against Lebanon and its civilian institutions and infrastructure;

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- 3- *Emphasizes support for the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; commends the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through convention of this Group's meeting and conferences to support the Lebanese economy and Army, particularly the Rome and the CEDRE Conferences and the International Support Group for Lebanon; and underlines its commitment to support Lebanon, in light of the current economic, financial and monetary challenges, and to provide the Arab support to the Lebanese official institutions to overcome the dire difficulties, with a view to avoiding the potential serious repercussions on stability and social security;*
- 4- *Emphasizes its solidarity with Lebanon and its support after the Beirut explosion on 4th August 2020, which resulted in the massive destruction of vital facilities, buildings, infrastructures, private and public property, leading to thousands of casualties, leaving large numbers of missing persons and homeless families, resulting in the declaration that a major disaster exists in Beirut in light of the serious social and economic challenges the country is already facing;*
Emphasizes the need to that the ongoing investigations reveal the explosion's circumstances and to ensure that those responsible are held accountable; affirms its support for Lebanon, its capital and people in reconstruction of the destroyed facilities and helping the affected people; and reiterates the importance of the Beirut port and its historical role as a commercial link and entrance for goods and commodities to Arab States;
Commends the sense of solidarity expressed by Arab States; their endeavors to rapidly provide aid to Lebanon, and their pledges at the International Conference on Assistance and Support to Beirut to this end, in addition to the visits paid by the League of Arab States Secretary-General and Arab officials to Beirut.
- 5- *Commends the Kuwaiti initiative presented by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the sisterly State of Kuwait, Sheikh Dr. Ahmed Nasser Al-Mohammed Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, which has gained the support of brotherly Arab countries and friendly foreign countries, as well as Lebanon's openness, response and interaction thereof, and its desire to complete its path to achieve its goals, based on its solid Arab identify and its keenness on its active role within the Arab community and the joint Arab action system with all its elements;*
- 6- *Commends the patriotic role undertaken by the Lebanese Army and Lebanese security forces in safeguarding 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 injured; values the sacrifice made by the Lebanese Army to counter terrorism, terrorist and Takfiri groups, particularly those included in Security Council Resolution 2170 of 2014 and relevant successive resolutions; welcomes the assistance provided by the brotherly and friendly countries to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi*

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- Arabia; *and urges* all States to enhance the capabilities of the Lebanese Army and to enable it to carry out its mandate as it represents the cornerstone of security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon, particularly in light of the economic and financial distress of Lebanon;
- 7- *Condemns* all the criminal acts, armed movements and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese areas, causing death of innocent civilians; *rejects* all strife-inciting attempts and those undermining coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability *and highlights* the need to combat extremism, intolerance, Takfiri ideology and interference in the Lebanese internal affairs, as well as the need for full counter-terrorism cooperation and coordination by drying out its funding sources and to achieve cooperation in areas of information and expertise exchange as well as capacity building, prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and instigators of acts of violence and destruction which threaten peace and security and tighten penalties on them, and pursue preventive measures in this regard;
- 8- *Supports* Lebanon in its resistance to the constant Israeli aggressions, particularly the July 2006 aggression; *supports* Lebanon in the exercise of its legitimate right to self-defense against the escalated Israeli threats, accompanied by serious violations of national sovereignty, namely on land, sea, and in the air; considers the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the Israeli hostilities as a guarantor for Lebanon's future, security and stability; *designates* Israeli crimes as war crimes that require prosecution of perpetrators; *holds* Israel fully responsible for its aggressions entailing an obligation to make reparation for the Lebanese Republic and Lebanese citizens; *and welcomes* the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly concerning "Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores", most recently Resolution 199/76 by the 76th Session on 17th December 2021, which obliges Israel to pay financial compensation for the damages that Lebanon was afflicted to as a result of Israeli shelling of the Jiyeh Power Station during the July 2006 war;
- 9- *Condemns* the Israeli land, sea and air aggression against Lebanese sovereignty, exceeding more than 20 thousand violations in the last 16 years, which are alarmingly increasing in a way that terrorizes the Lebanese people in all populated areas, including:
- Daily and extensive violations of Lebanese airspace by warplanes and drones over all Lebanese territories, including the capital Beirut, in a blatant and continuous aggression on the security, stability and sovereignty of Lebanon, some of which posed a direct and serious threat to navigation and the safety of civil aviation;
 - Using the Lebanese airspace to carry out aggressions against Syria,
 - Construction of a separation cement wall along the Lebanese border with the occupied Palestine in the Western and Eastern parts, not only along the blue Line, which Lebanon does not consider as final border but merely a

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withdrawal line, but also in the occupied Lebanese territories, representing a flagrant infringement of the Lebanese territories and sovereignty, a violation of Security Council Resolution 1701, and a provocative action that aims at altering land features and imposing a new fait accompli, thus threatening stability in Southern Lebanon and leading to grievous consequences,

- Israeli violations of Lebanon sovereignty and economic rights to its territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and oil and gas resources located within its marine areas;
- The electronic warfare carried out by Israel against the Lebanese Republic through its conspicuous increase of the number of towers, antenna, monitoring, spying and surveillance devices for purposes of piracy and espionage against all the Lebanese communication and information networks;
- Israel's refusal to hand over full and accurate information and maps pertaining to the locations of all unexploded ordnance, including the quantity and types of cluster bombs indiscriminately dropped over populated civilian areas during its summer 2006 aggression.

10- The Council emphasizes:

- The need to sustain the Lebanese unique multifaceted composition based on equality between Muslims and Christians, coexistence and dialogue among religions, tolerance and acceptance of the other; the condemnation of its blatant cultural opposite represented by extremist terrorist groups and their crimes committed against humanity that emulate Israeli exclusionary policy based on State judaization, and hostile practices against Muslims and Christians,
- Supporting the initiative of His Excellency General Michel Aoun, President of the Republic, aimed at making Lebanon a permanent center for dialogue among different civilizations and religions, through the establishment of the “Academy of Man for Convergence and Dialogue”, which was included in Resolution 344/73, adopted by the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly 16th September 2019 *and provides* the necessary support to establish the desired academy and implement the initiative;
- Its support for the Lebanese constitutional institutions to enhance Lebanon's Arab and international presence, spread of its civilization message and cultural diversity, particularly confronting Israel, safeguarding minorities as original and fundamental constituents of the social fabric of the countries of the region, and the need to preserve their rights from being targeted by terrorist groups and considering crimes perpetrated against them as crimes against humanity,
- Its support to the Lebanese constitutional institutions towards adherence to the constitution provisions that reject resettlement and adhere to the right of return of Palestinian refugees; and value the unequivocal and firm stance of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting resettlement of the

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Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon; highlighting that States and international organizations must bear their full responsibilities with permanent and uninterrupted contributions to funding UNRWA, to continue funding the Nahr Al-Barid camp reconstruction, to settle the financial dues to the Lebanese Treasury (power and infrastructure consumption) and meet the due payment to private property owners, on which interim camps were established on the Lebanese territories;

- The keenness of the Lebanese authorities to respect authoritative international resolutions and to do justice concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or reprisal attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,
- Its support for the Lebanese Government's efforts to follow up on the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa al-Sadr along with two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and the journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and hold officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.

11- The Council welcomes:

- The assignment of Prime Minister Najib Mikati to form the Lebanese Government, hoping that he would succeed in his mandate as soon as possible.
- The unity of the Lebanese People, their adherence to preserve their civil peace that alienates them from the simmering tension in the region, and their commitment to respect the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof, in addition to Lebanon's adoption of an independent foreign policy based on the disassociation policy at the Arab level and mutual respect for sovereignty, interests and international law in general to preserve Lebanon's higher interests;
- The efforts made by the Government and people of Lebanon on the issue of Syrian displaced persons in Lebanon for hosting, despite its limited possibilities and its strive to ensure their safe and dignified return to their country as soon as possible, as the sole sustainable solution for displaced persons from Syria to Lebanon, stressing that their existence should be provisional in light of Lebanon's rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into host communities and its keen to address this issue as a top priority of proposals and solutions to the crisis in Syria, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence, Lebanon also calls on the international community and the Arab States to develop a clear roadmap to ensure the return of all Syrian displaced persons to their countries; commends, in this regard, the Lebanese Government's rigorous attempts to reduce the numbers of displaced Syrians on Lebanese territories, ensure safety of the Lebanese and Syrians and to reduce the burdens placed on the people of Lebanon and its economy, particularly in view of the current economic and financial crisis,

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- The procedures adopted by the Lebanese Government pertaining to oil exploration and excavation, exercising its sovereign right to investment in its natural resources, rejecting and denouncing Israeli threat to Lebanon through preventing it from exercising its sovereignty over its territorial waters, and investing its rightful resources in the exclusive economic zone;
 - The Lebanese-Iraqi agreement, according to which Iraq supplied Lebanon with a part of its oil needs, enabling it to face the electricity crisis in particular;
 - The efforts exerted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to provide Lebanon with part of its electricity needs and the Egyptian-Jordanian efforts to facilitate the delivery of Egyptian gas to Lebanon.
 - The constant and vigorous efforts exerted by the League of Arab States Secretary-General to support the Lebanese Republic, in consultation with the Arab States, the Lebanese constitutional institutions and different political powers to consolidate stability and to enhance sustainable economic growth in Lebanon, so as to preserve its unity, security and stability, to be therefore capable of facing the challenges;
- 12- *Assigns* the Ministerial councils and specialized Arab organizations to take the necessary decisions and recommendations, either by passing or via video conference, in order to support the Lebanese Republic in its efforts to confront the challenges of increasing multidimensional poverty, in partnership with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, civil society organizations and the private sector.

(R. 8795 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

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- The **State of Libya** considers that Paragraph (10) Item (VI) of the Resolution regarding His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two of his companions represents an attempt to pre-empt the results of investigations and prejudging the conclusions of the Libyan-Lebanese judicial committees in this regard, therefore, and in light of the failure to respond to Libya's request to restore the Paragraph to its former wording pursuant to Resolution 7162 adopted by the 133rd Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2010, the State of Libya has registered its reservation to this Paragraph of the present Resolution and emphasized its support to other paragraphs of the resolution.

**Developments of
the Situation in Syria**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at Summit Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 752 adopted by 30th Ordinary Session in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and all resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8738 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022, Resolution 8454 by the Extraordinary Session on 12th October 2019 concerning Turkey's aggression against Syria, and Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19th December 2016 and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session convened at the Permanent Representatives Level on 15th December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Communiqués on the situation in Syria,
 - *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations to which they are subjected, thus threatening the existence and lives of innocent citizens,
 - *Reaffirming* its full commitment to support the Syrian people's aspirations for freedom, justice and equality, their firm right to election of a government that fulfills their aspirations to peace and security in Syria,
 - *Commending* the international efforts to create conducive conditions to resume the negotiations process between the opposition and the Syrian Government to form a transitional governing body with full executive powers, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012, Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 and the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria, all of which aim at achieving the aspirations of the Syrian people with all their components and factions,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of Permanent Representatives held on 4-5 September 2022,
- 1- *Reiterates* its firm position with regard to the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* its firm position that the only possible solution to the crisis in Syria is the political solution based on the participation of all the Syrian parties in order to fulfill the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and communiqués adopted in this regard, particularly Security Council Resolution

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- 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene the Geneva meetings so as to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria; *and emphasizes* the League of Arab States' continued cooperation with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella in order to end the conflict and establish peace and security across Syria;
- 3- *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying international efforts to sustain ceasefire in Syria, as an important step towards achieving a political solution, in implementation of Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015, and the need to put an end to the foreign military interference in Syria and to ensure the departure of all foreign forces thereof; *affirms* the importance of reaching a comprehensive ceasefire in Syria that paves the way for a political solution that safeguards the sovereignty, stability, territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 that is accepted by the Syrian people, while affirming the commitment to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria and rejecting any threatening measures; *and expresses deep concern over* the displacement and demographic change in Syria;
 - 4- *Condemns* Turkey's aggression on Syria, as a flagrant breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions, and a direct threat to the Arab national security and international peace and security; *and calls upon* Turkey to halt its aggression and to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all Syrian territories; this shall support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria;
 - 5- *Warns of* the catastrophic repercussions of the military escalation in Idlib Governorate, and its impacts on more than three million Syrian citizens, of whom half are displaced persons; *expresses grave concern over* the continued military breaches of the de-escalation in Idlib; *warns that* its implications could undermine efforts to achieve the desired political settlement *and calls upon* the concerned parties to abide by the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Idlib; given the need for the international community to assume its full responsibility towards the existing terrorist threat in Idlib, particularly to prevent the spread of terrorists whether in Syria or any Arab State;
 - 6- *Expresses concern over* any new measures that would constitute a threat in preserving the unity of Syria, thus violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and allowing further interference in Syria's affairs, enhancing the existence of troops of regional countries in the Syrian territory *and underlines*, in this context, its absolute rejection of all attempts aiming to impose demographic changes that would consolidate a new reality in Syria, which constitutes a violation of international conventions and laws, particularly the relations with neighboring countries, considering this a threat to Syria's unity and sovereignty over its territories and to the security and stability in the region;
 - 7- *Expresses grave concern over* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in northwestern Syria; *and warns of* future waves of displacement as a result of the

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- continued military operations that deliberately target hospitals, civilian facilities and infrastructure; *values* the role of the former Syrian humanitarian co-penholders (Kuwait, Belgium and Germany) and currently (Ireland and Norway), and Tunisia, the Arab member of the Security Council, in highlighting the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in areas witnessing military operations in Syria;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the importance of the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 22- 23 November 2017, which succeeded in forming a Unified Syrian Opposition Delegation with its three platforms (Riyadh, Cairo and Moscow) to participate, under the umbrella of the Syrian Negotiation Commission in Geneva negotiations and the Constitutional Commission meetings under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to achieving the desired political solution for the crisis in Syria through a political process led by the Syrians, based on Geneva (I) Communiqué, the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 9- *Emphasizes* its support for the efforts of Mr. Geir Pedersen, the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Syria, in order to resume the political process and the proceedings of the Constitutional Committee in Geneva and the formation of the Mini-Constitutional Committee; *and calls on* all parties to cooperate with the Special Envoy in this regard;
 - 10- *Commends* the Security Council's adoption of Resolution 2642 of 2022 on 9th July 2021, which provides for the extension of its previous authorization of the Bab al-Hawa crossing point, on Syria's border with Turkey, which was first laid out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Resolution 2165 of 2014, as of January 2023; however, those authorizations apply only to Bab al-Hawa, and not to several other crossing points whose use was previously curtailed by the Council, with a second six-month extension; as of 10 July 2023, subject to the issuance of a report by the Secretary-General to emphasize this extension *and commends* the efforts exerted by the United Arab Emirates, the Arab Member of the Security Council, in adopting Resolution 2642, and the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders, Ireland and Norway;
 - 11- *Expresses deep concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions at Al Hol Camp near the Syria- Iraq border, and al-Rukban Camp near the borders of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Syria; *requests* the international and Syrian parties to bear their responsibilities in establishing secured humanitarian corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance inside Syrian territories; *highlights* the importance of the return of all al-Rukban residents to their living areas, which shall lead to the dismantle and evacuation of al-Rukban Camp for displaced Syrians; *calls upon* the international community to provide more urgent humanitarian assistance to confront the acute displacement crisis in the Syria; *expresses deep concern over* its implications on the security and stability of the neighboring countries *and emphasizes* the importance of restoring stability in Southern Syria to enable the

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- voluntary repatriation of refugees and to prevent the deterioration of the security conditions in Southern Syria;
- 12- *Expresses grave concern over* the information on the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all the operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly using chemical weapons, which may constitute a war crime and a barbaric act and violation of international law and international humanitarian law *and demands* that all perpetrators or those engaged in this crime to be brought to international justice;
 - 13- *Deplores* the terrorist acts and crimes committed against civilians across Syria by terrorist organizations and groups namely Da'esh and Al-Nusra Front associated with Al-Qaida and other terrorist groups;
 - 14- *Requests* the Arab Group in Geneva to closely coordinate with the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights to take all the necessary actions to stop the continuous violations of human rights perpetrated by the Syrian regime, including the provision of the necessary protection for children and women and prevent targeting hospitals and civil institutions in accordance with international humanitarian law;
 - 15- *Requests* the donor countries to urgently fulfill their pledges announced at the International Humanitarian Pledging Conference, which was held in Kuwait in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, London (2016) as well as Brussels in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022; *underscores* the need to provide the necessary assistance for Syria's neighboring countries and other Arab States hosting displaced persons and Syrian refugees *and urges* the international community to support national and international response plans to address the Syrian refugee crisis, in a manner that provides support for refugees and their hosting communities and contributes to sustaining the services and infrastructure of the host countries, so as to help them bear these burdens in areas of relief operations and urgent humanitarian assistance, in preparation for their dignified and safe return to Syria;
 - 16- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to continue his consultations and contacts with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to Syria and different concerned parties to increase the existing efforts to create conducive conditions for the Geneva negotiations, with a view to endorsing transitional political solution to the crisis in Syria, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and Security Council resolution 2254 of 2015 and relevant Security Council Resolutions;
 - 17- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue their efforts and consultations with different regional and international actors concerned with the situation in Syria and submit the outcome of such efforts to the next session of the League of Arab States Council at Ministerial Level.

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- The **Republic of Somalia** has registered its reservation to Paragraph (4) of this Resolution.
 - **The State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this Resolution, accusing it of double standards.
 - The **State of Libya** has registered its reservation to Paragraph (4) of the present Resolution and emphasized its firm position towards the preservation of Syria's sovereignty.
 - Note: **Lebanon** emphasizes the policy of dissociation from internal conflicts in brotherly Arab countries, and calls for adopting consensus political solutions for preserving the unity, sovereignty and stability of Arab States and fulfilling the aspirations of their peoples.

**Developments of
the Situation in Libya**

The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolutions adopted by Arab summits on developments of the situation in Libya, most recently Resolution 753 by the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, which was convened in the Republic of Tunisia on 31th March 2019,
 - Resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8739 by 157th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at Ministerial Level on 9th March 2022,
 - Note of the Permanent Representative of the State of Libya dated 3rd September 2022,
 - *As a result of* the deliberations regarding developments of the situation in Libya, *and emphasizing* full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the Council's meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives held on 4-5 September 2022,
- 1- *Reiterates* its adherence to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Libya, and its rejection of external interference;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* its adherence to all previous resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council, most recently Resolution 753 by the 30th Ordinary Session convened at the Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and Resolution 8739 by 157th Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level on 9th March 2022;
 - 3- *Calls for* refraining from all sorts of escalation *and reiterates* the need to combat all terrorist organizations;
 - 4- *Welcomes* the appointment of Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Libya and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, *and affirms* its support for the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015, as a general framework for the political solution in Libya, and in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions and the outcome of the Berlin Process (1) and (2) and the Paris Summit;
Urges the House of Representatives and the High Council of State to take the necessary measures to establish a constitutional basis, upon which free and fair elections are conducted; *praising*, in this regard, the generous hosting of the constitutional process by the Arab Republic of Egypt and *calls upon* the

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- competent Libyan authorities to expedite the necessary executive steps and procedures to achieve this important entitlement;
- 5- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Joint Military Committee (5+5) in maintaining its independent decision-making; *praises*, in this regard, the achieved outcomes and underscores the importance to resume and intensify its meetings with the aim of implementing the other measures, including the unification of security institutions under an executive authority; *values*, in this regard, the meeting of the Libyan military leaders, which took place at the Maitika Base on 18th July 2022 and *renews* its demand for the exit of mercenaries, foreign fighters and forces from Libyan territory within a specific time frame;
 - 6- *Highlights* the importance of safeguarding the safety of oil installations and continuation of the flow of their exports;
 - 7- *Emphasizes* the right of the State of Libya to preserve its funds and assets in foreign banks and all its holdings for the benefit of the Libyan people *and reminds* the Security Council of its pledges to safeguard the funds of the Libyan people and to guarantee inviolability of those funds by any party, in conformity with Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973;
 - 8- *Commends* the role of the Arab States and Libya's neighboring countries and their efforts to support the achievement of security and stability in Libya *and fully supports* the comprehensive national reconciliation efforts;
 - 9- *Underlines* the key role of the League of Arab States in enhancing consultation and coordination efforts among the Member States, that in turn would lead to aspired elections and *stresses* the need to continue coordination with other partners concerned with the situation in Libya, in particular the African Union and the European Union;
 - 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Council hereof and to also continue his consultations with the UN Secretary-General's Envoy and the pertinent Libyan parties.

(R. 8797 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Developments of
the Situation in Yemen**

The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8740 adopted by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of Permanent Representatives held on 4-5 September 2022,
- 1- *Adheres* to the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the continued support of the legitimate Government of Yemen under the leadership of the Presidential Leadership Council headed by His Excellency President Rashad Muhammad al-Alimi; offering him its support in order to achieve security and stability, to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people, to restore the legitimate State and to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;
 - 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni Government position in adhering to the three agreed terms of reference: the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015 and other relevant resolutions; *Commends* the positive response of Yemeni Government towards the international proposals and initiatives that aim at ending the war and consolidating sustainable peace in Yemen;
 - 4- *Expresses* its support of the procedures taken by the Yemeni Government to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people, eliminate the catastrophic economic and social repercussions of the war, to achieve security, stability, development, reconstruction and economic recovery; *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to increase the Arab and international efforts to address the challenges of the severe shortage of food and medicine in Yemen, to take concrete steps to tackle the threat of famine and to fulfil the food requirements and repercussions of the international food crisis;
 - 5- *Supports* the efforts of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg that aim at the resumption of the political process and achieving a comprehensive and sustainable political settlement in Yemen that would lead to bringing the war to an end and to the consolidation of sustainable peace;
 - 6- *Welcomes* the United Nations Special Envoy's announcement to extend the truce, under the same terms, for additional two months, from 2 August 2022

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- until 2 October 2022, upon consultation and approval of the Yemeni Government; *Commends* the Yemeni Government's commitment to the humanitarian truce and its endeavour to put an end to the Yemeni bloodshed caused by the war incited by the Houthi militias, as well as to facilitate the freedom of movement of civilians and of humanitarian and commercial goods and services in Yemen; *stresses* the need for full implementation of the truce terms, cessation of all Houthi violations, realization of the unachieved goals during the past period, immediate termination of the barbaric blockade of the city of Ta'iz and its people through the instant opening of the main roads in Ta'iz and other governorates and ensuring that revenues of Al-Hudaydah ports are used for payment of wages of civil servants and retired people in areas that remain subject to Houthi militias control;
- 7- *Condemns* the violations by Houthi militias that have not ceased since the first day of the Truce's entry into force and their rejection of all United Nations proposals to lift the unjust blockade of the city of Ta'iz, one of the humanitarian truce's terms, whose millions of its citizens have been suffering from the bitterness of the blockade for eight years, preventing the movement of citizens and goods among governorates, and their continued attacks on Ta'iz, including the Houthi fierce attack that took place on 28th August 2022 against Al-Dhabab District in west Ta'iz, in an attempt to seize control of the area, thus cutting the only lifeline route connecting the city of Ta'iz with Aden Governorate, causing death and injury of soldiers and innocent citizens;
- 8- *Calls on* the Security Council and the international community to readdress the continued Houthi violations of agreements and initiatives that aim at restoring peace in Yemen and to pressure these militias to engage in good faith in peace efforts, to prevent the use of the truce for military deployment and repositioning for a new course of escalation, to intensify efforts to force these militias to fulfil their obligations, foremost of which are the reopening of crossings and roads in Ta'iz and other cities during the current extension of the truce, and the release of prisoners and detainees in accordance with the all-for-all principle;
- 9- *Supports* the Saudi peace initiative in Yemen announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in March 2021, which aimed at advancing efforts to reach a comprehensive political solution in Yemen under the auspices of the United Nations; *emphasizes* the need for the Houthi militias to stop their condemned practices that reject the Saudi initiative, to respect and uphold the higher interests of Yemen and to liberate themselves from dependence on the Iranian agenda in the region; *highlights* the importance of tackling the Saudi initiative as a single indivisible package *and commends* the Yemeni Government's positive response to the Saudi initiative;
- 10- *Condemns* the Houthi military escalation and ballistic missile and drone attacks on civilian objects in Yemen, which caused the death and displacement of civilian population, as well as the increased numbers of displaced people endangering their lives; *considers* these Houthi military actions as persisting

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- acts of continued undermining of the peace efforts and initiatives in Yemen and continued violation of the truce; *and holds* these militias fully responsible for the consequences of their obstinacy and its consequences that lead to the prolongation and expansion of the war, the increase of the Yemeni people sufferings and the deterioration of their humanitarian situation as well as further complicating the political and military situation in Yemen and the entire region;
- 11- *Deplores* the grave Houthi human rights violations that include acts of killings, abductions and forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention of women and sexual abuse, house bombings, targeting of hospitals and places of worship, use of civilian objects, particularly schools and hospitals for military purposes, indiscriminate shelling of residential areas and targeting of unarmed civilians; *condemns* the Houthi militias mine planting *and calls on* the international community and United Nations to pressure the coup forces to stop the series of assassinations, the arbitrary repressive measures and to release detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, journalists and activists;
 - 12- *Warns of* the danger of the deterioration of the humanitarian and health situation in Yemen, and constraint of cadres working in the humanitarian and health areas in Yemen by the Houthi militias, which led to excessive spread of diseases and epidemics and a severe shortage of food, medicine and medical services; *urges to* increase the provision of humanitarian and medical aid, to support the health sector in Yemen; providing it with the necessary supplies and equipment, to counter the risk of exacerbating the spread of epidemics and diseases, including COVID-19 pandemic, and to support environmental sanitation efforts in various Yemeni governorates and to prevent the Houthis from hindering the flow of humanitarian assistance, imposing taxes on the humanitarian and relief aid, and to ensure the international intervention to facilitate their access to the needy; *calls for* mobilization of Arab and international efforts to counter the polio outbreak in the militia-controlled areas due to their systematic policy to hinder vaccine access;
 - 13- *Calls on* the international community not to disregard the real causes of the deteriorated humanitarian situation in Yemen, which is primarily related to the Houthi militias coup against the legitimate Yemeni Government, and its use of the humanitarian situation as a tool to blackmail the international community and organizations, the plunder of international aid to finance the war machine and enhance their illegitimate authority in areas under their control;
 - 14- *Condemns* the continued Houthi violations against children, their continued recruitment in training camps, drawing them into military operations; *deplores* the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, and the danger of inciting sectarianism and spreading allegations that perpetuate claims of superiority and the right to power and wealth for a specific segment of Yemeni society, thus bringing Yemen back to the dark ages;

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- 15- *Emphasizes* the need for the international community and the Security Council to obligate the Houthi militias to fully implement the Stockholm Convention, including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Al-Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa, the implementation mechanism for enforcing the Prisoners' Exchange Agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *and calls upon* the international community and Security Council to provide international guarantees to reduce the continued Houthi procrastination and hindering of the implementation of these agreements, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, their obstruction of the opening of humanitarian corridors and their intransigence that caused the failure of the prisoner swap talks and their continued hindrance of the United Nations work; *condemns* the Houthi use of the city of Al-Hudaydah and its ports to equip and plant naval mines, engage in weapon smuggling and piracy activities, and the use of gunboats to attack commercial ships, threatening international shipping, and forced detainment of commercial ships in international shipping corridors; *condemns* the Houthi restrictions and obstacles of the United Nations Mission to support Al-Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) *and supports* the Yemeni Government's call to move the Mission's headquarters to another district not subject to Houthi control, so as to enable the Mission to carry out its work in accordance with its mandate thereof;
- 16- A. *Fully condemns* all the terrorist Houthi attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, targeting civilian objects, vital and oil installations, which require a firm international position to deplore and prevent their recurrence;
- B. *Emphasizes that* these terrorist attacks perpetrated by the terrorist Houthi militia constitute a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law, a real threat to vital civilian facilities and global energy supplies, and pose a threat to international commercial shipping lanes, as well as a serious and direct threat to the stability of global economy, and undermine Arab national security and threaten international peace and security;
- C. *Stresses that* the terrorist Houthi attacks against neighbouring countries from Yemeni territory reflect their terrorist nature and reveal their true objectives to destabilize the security and stability of the region in defiance of the rules of international law;
- D. *Endorses and supports* the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to self-defense and response to aggression in accordance with international law *and values*, in this context, the keenness of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to abide by and respect international law and to comply with relevant United Nations resolutions;
- 17- *Welcomes* Security Council Resolution 2624 adopted on 28th February 2022, which designates the Houthi militia as a "terrorist group", deploring the Houthi cross-border attacks, particularly the terrorist attacks on the United Arab

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- Emirates and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which targeted civilian population and civilian infrastructure, and the Houthi attacks on international shipping, calling for an immediate stop of these attacks; *Welcomes* the Security Council Resolution to extend the sanctions in Yemen, and to include the Houthis in the Security Council's sanctions list, in response to the flagrant violations and vicious attacks perpetrated by these militias; this Resolution which would eradicate the military capabilities of this terrorist group, seeking to stop the Iranian support thereof, including arms smuggling that prolongs the war and exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Yemen; this Resolution represents a positive step to pressure the Houthi militias to abandon the war option and return to the course of peace. In this context, all States are called upon to designate the Houthi militia as a terrorist organization and to continue the necessary pressure to obligate it to abide by international calls that aim at engaging in the peaceful political process, and to refrain from undermining the war-ending efforts and the suffering of the Yemeni people and to build sustainable peace in Yemen;
- 18- *Expresses appreciation* to all Arab States that have contributed to providing humanitarian and relief assistance to Yemen and its legitimate Government; *values* the role of the Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government to address development and services challenges; *hails* the humanitarian role of King Salman Center for Relief in Yemen, the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen, the Emirates Red Crescent and the State of Kuwait for their support of relief and humanitarian aid programs, and infrastructure and services rehabilitation in the liberated areas; *praises* the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to achieve security and stability as well as reconstruction and economic recovery programmes in Yemen; *calls on* the international community to offer the Yemeni people an opportunity to regain their abilities, use their own national expertise and wealth to rebuild their state and its modern civil and constitutional institutions on new foundations, to embark on their economic, cultural and social renaissance and lay the foundations for their free and dignified life;
- 19- *Calls on* Member States and the international community to provide technical and financial support for the Republic of Yemen, within the framework of an integrated programme that contributes to the reconstruction and recovery, development plans investment, achieving full health services coverage in Yemen, as well as supporting youth employment and empowerment programmes, women support programmes and rehabilitation of youth and children, who were recruited in the war, employment of productive families, persons with disabilities and elderly persons; *calls on* Member States and the international community to support the Yemeni Government in developing and achieving an urgent action plan to support the education sector and the Government's programmes to save the educational process and the human

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- development programmes from continued deterioration, to cooperate with the Yemeni Government to develop educational curricula and to put an end to the impact of extremist organizations and institutions of all kinds on the curricula, the educational system and the community awareness in general in Yemen, to counter the serious destruction of the educational process by the Houthi militias in areas subject to their control, and to develop the necessary plans to counter the Houthi practices that aim at the systematic distortion of the educational institutions and curricula;
- 20- *Warns of* the catastrophic repercussions of the deteriorated educational system in Yemen on future generations, which pose future serious challenges, whose negative impacts shall exacerbate; thus causing more tearing apart of the social fabric; *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to effectively contribute to addressing the damage and destruction that was inflicted on hundreds of schools in whole or in part, the lack of qualified education caliber in most schools and the basic means and equipment destroyed by the war, and have not been replaced or restored, unless only in a very limited scale. The full cessation of school construction in Yemen since 2011 has left more than 8 million children in urgent need of emergency educational support, so, in order to save Yemen's education system from further deterioration, it is critical to pay teachers wages, as the current difficult circumstances have led an increasing number of education sector workers to stop teaching;
- 21- Mandates the Secretariat General to prepare for an Arab-international conference in support of development in the Republic of Yemen, under the auspices of the League of Arab States in the first half of 2023, in cooperation and coordination with the Government of Yemen, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, donor countries and institutions, in which practical measures would be taken to implement the Yemeni Government's plan that includes tangible and vetted development and investment projects, and to provide employment opportunities for youth;
- 22- *Calls on the* states and donors that participated in the 2022 Yemen Donors' Conference, hosted by the United Nations and the Governments of Switzerland and Sweden, at the Ministerial level, at the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva on Wednesday, 16th March 2022, as well as the states and donors that participated in the Donors' Conference on Yemen organized by the United Nations in partnership with the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland in March 2021, to fulfil its pledges towards the urgent humanitarian needs in the framework of the Humanitarian Response Plan for Yemen and to support the Yemeni Government in pursuing reforms of the Central Bank of Yemen; and its programmes to address currency instability problems, including the transfer of assistance funds through the Central Bank at the interim Capital of Aden, the reconstruction of government institutions and the implementation of sustainable development goals, urging that development contributions should be in parallel with relief assistance, with a greater focus on development and

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- investment support; *calls upon* Member States and the international community to support the actions taken by the Yemeni Government to alleviate the sufferings of the Yemeni people and to mitigate the catastrophic economic and social impacts of war in the area of services, particularly, saving and enhancing electricity, water and road paving services and other vital areas that fulfil the basic needs of the Yemeni people;
- 23- *Calls on* the international community's urgent assistance and contribution to resolving the tragedy of the displaced Yemenis, to stop the Houthis from targeting their camps; *emphasizes* the importance of increasing the humanitarian aid, particularly in the areas that are severely damaged by the scourge of the Houthi war, and the need to intensify the Arab and international efforts to fulfill the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons in Yemen, and address the serious humanitarian situation challenges caused by the increasing displacement process, due to the Houthi attacks on civilian population, particularly in Ma'rib Governorate;
- 24- *Commends* the Yemeni Government's agreement to facilitate flights to and from Sana'a airport despite the numerous obstacles posed by the Houthi militias, as well as the Yemeni Government's decision to the entry of oil derivatives ships into the port of Al-Hudaydah *and condemns* the Houthis' seizure of custom duties and taxes on these derivatives, which are only sufficient to cover the salaries of civil servants and retired persons in the Houthi-controlled areas, the continued collection of revenues and depriving staff members of their salaries, using its war effort, hostile operations against Yemenis, thus causing prolongation of the war and instability in Yemen;
- 25- *Supports* the counter-extremism and counter-terrorism efforts of the Yemeni Government; *and emphasizes* the importance of concerted Yemeni, Arab and international efforts to address the causes and conditions that provided the conducive environment for the spread of extremist ideology and terrorist groups of all kinds in Yemen, particularly the Houthi militias that have turned against the State and its legitimate institutions, all of which seek to implement a dangerous extremist terrorist scheme that aim to threaten the security and stability of Yemen, the neighbouring regional environs and the Arab national security; *and highlights* the need for concerted cooperation to implement a comprehensive strategy to eradicate extremism and terrorism in Yemen;
- 26- *Calls upon* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good Arab-Iran neighborhood policy and to refrain from its financial and weaponry assistance, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled to Yemen; encouraging them to undermine the political process endeavors, hindering the international efforts aiming to end the war, violence and terrorism, converting the areas controlled by the Houthis to missile launch platforms against the neighboring countries, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten regional and international security; thus representing a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216; *Calls on* the international community to

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- pressure Iran to halt its interference in Yemeni affairs; its support for the Houthi militias, and its violation of international resolutions, which ban arms exports to Houthi militias;
- 27- *Condemns* the continued rejection of the Houthi militia to allow access of the UN technical team in order to evaluate, maintain and empty the oil tanker "SAFER" anchored near the port of Ras Issa in Al-Hudaydah (western Yemen), under the control of the Houthi militias, in order to prevent an ominous environmental disaster caused by the oil spill in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and to avoid the risks of destroying the ecosystem in the Red Sea and the fishing sector in the region, affecting the safety of international sea lanes and the global economy; and the continuation of the serious economic and environmental threat posed by the "SAFER" tanker; *Calls on* the international community and Security Council to assume their responsibilities and take the necessary actions to pressure the Houthi militias to allow the United Nations technical team to carry out its mandate without delay or preconditions, and the need for urgent international action and efforts to alienate the tanker problem from being used in favor of the Houthi agenda or for purposes of blackmail and political pressure.

(R. 8798 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands
Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa of
the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* previous summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 757 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council convened at summit level in Tunis on 31st March 2019 concerning Iran's occupation of the Three Arab Islands: the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf,
 - *Emphasizing* previous statements and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8741 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Emphasizes* absolute and full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; *and supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
 - 2- *Deplores* the continued attempts of the Iranian Government to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands, violating the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and thereby undermining security and stability in the region and jeopardizing international peace and security;
 - 3- *Condemns* the construction of housing facilities by the Iranian Government with an aim to settle Iranian citizens in the three occupied UAE Islands;
 - 4- *Denounces* the Iranian military maneuvers in the three occupied UAE Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, their territorial waters, airspace territory, continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the three Islands which form an integral part of the United Arab Emirates; *and demands* Iran to stop such violations and provocative acts, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign State, and do not contribute to confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region and jeopardize security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;
 - 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices in the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island; *and demands* Iran to remove these illegal facilities and to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;

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- 6- *Denounces and condemns* the visits made by Iranian senior officials to the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa), the most recent of which was that of the Commander of Navy of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard, Alirzea Tangsiri, who visited the Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands on 18th July 2022; *condemns* all hostile Iranian steps, considering that a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates on its lands, and it is inconsistent with the efforts and attempts being made to find a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to stop taking such provocative and escalating steps, and to adopt constructive positions that enhance confidence in order to reach a just solution to the issue of the three occupied UAE islands;
- 7- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied Islands: Greater and the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 8- *Calls, once again, on* the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three UAE Islands, to desist from imposing a fait accompli by force, to stop building any facilities on the Islands with the aim of changing their demographic and population composition, to call off all these procedures and to remove all the facilities previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and allegations void with no legal standing and do not impair the firm right of the United Arab Emirates to its three Islands, inconsistent with the provisions of international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention; *and demands* Iran to resolve the present dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the rules and principles of international law, including the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;
- 9- *Expresses hope that* the Islamic Republic of Iran re-considers its rejecting stance to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the UAE three Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
- 10- *Demands* Iran to render effective its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States to promote dialogue and to renounce tension, by taking practical and tangible steps in word and deed, and responding genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the United Arab Emirates, by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by referral to the International Court of Justice;
- 11- *Ensures* the commitment of all Arab States in their contacts with Iran to raise the issue of Iran's occupation of the three Islands so as to emphasize the need to end this occupation on the basis that the three occupied Islands are occupied Arab territories;
- 12- *Informs* the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council President of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its

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occupation of the three Arab Islands and United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;

- 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and to submit a report to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8799 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Safety of Navigation and Energy Supply in the
Arabian Gulf Region**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* Resolution 8742 adopted by the 157th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 9th March 2022,
 - *Taking note of* Resolution 8725 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Representatives Level, which was held on 23rd January 2022, on targeting the civilian sites and facilities by the Houthi terrorist militia in the United Arab Emirates,
 - *Taking note of* the communiqué and declarations issued by the two emergency summits of the Council of the League of Arab States and the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council on 31st May 2019 in Makkah Al-Mukarrama, on the safety of navigation and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf and the entire region, as well as all relevant previous statements and resolutions of the League of Arab States Council,
 - *Taking note of* the final communiqué and "Makkah Declaration" adopted by the 14th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31st May 2019, on the terrorist attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the sabotage acts in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates,
 - *Taking note of* the terrorist attack that targeted the "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14th September 2019,
 - *Taking note of* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on 18th November 2019,
 - *Taking note of* the announcement of establishing the "Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden" on 6th January 2020,
 - *Taking note of* the outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council convened on 9th August 2021 on "Strengthening Maritime Security: A case for international cooperation",
 - *Recalling* all relevant rules of international law on the safety of navigation, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Emphasizes* freedom of navigation in international waters, according to the applicable rules of international law and conventions of the law of the sea;
 - 2- *Calls on* ensuring the security and safety of maritime navigation in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea and securing the energy supply lines;

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- 3- *Condemns* all acts targeting security and safety of navigation, offshore installations, energy supply, oil pipelines and installations in the Arabian Gulf and other waterways, which threaten the security of Arab States, undermine the Arab national security and harm international peace and security;
- 4- *Deplores* the attacks on oil tankers and commercial vessels in the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, including the attack on two Saudi oil tankers, a Norwegian oil tanker and an Emirati shipping vessel in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates on 12th May 2019, in addition to the attack on Panama- and Marshall Islands-flagged oil tankers in the Gulf of Oman on 13th June 2019, the Mercer Street tanker on 29th July 2021, and the attempted hijacking of the ship Asphalt Princess on 4th August 2021, as criminal acts jeopardizing the security and safety of international maritime traffic;
- 5- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia drone attacks against two oil pumping stations in the cities of Dawadmi and Afif in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14th May 2019, which targeted the international oil supply;
- 6- *Condemns* Iranian authorities' seizure of vessels in the Strait of Hormuz and the Arabian Gulf, in flagrant violation of international law; *and calls on* Iran to refrain from practicing such aggressive acts, to abide by the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of maritime navigation;
- 7- *Condemns* the terrorist sabotage attack against "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, using drones and cruise missiles on 14th September 2019, which represents a serious escalation aiming to destabilize the security of the Kingdom and the entire region and threatening global energy supplies and global economy;
- 8- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on 18th November 2019, including "Rabigh-3" that belongs to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, calling on them to refrain from exercising such practices that threaten the safety and freedom of maritime navigation;
- 9- *Condemns* the entry of three Iranian boats into the territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in June 2020; *and affirms* that the Kingdom will not allow any transgressions in its waters that jeopardize the safety of the Kingdom's water crossings and economy, and consequently the Arab security;
- 10- *Condemns* the Houthi militia's targeting of oil installations, north of Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 23rd November 2020, in addition to targeting an oil tanker in the port of Jeddah by an explosive-laden boat on 14th December 2020, which is considered a serious threat to international trade;
- 11- *Condemns* the terrorist Houthi militia's hijacking the United Arab Emirates-flagged cargo ship Al-Rawabi off the port of Hodeidah and detaining its crew members and cargo, and threatening international shipping lines off the Yemeni coast on 2nd January 2022, which constitute a flagrant violation of the principle of freedom of navigation and global trade in international law and the United Nations Convention on the Law of seas and in violation of international humanitarian law;

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- 12- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates against the practices and attacks targeting the safety of navigational channels, energy supply in the Arabian Gulf, and safeguarding the security and safety of the region, its people and its residents; *supports* the investigation to hold the perpetrators of these acts accountable and bring them to justice; *and endorses* the outcome of the ongoing investigations on the attack incident of the four ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates conducted by the United Arab Emirates and international partners, which indicate that these attacks most likely were perpetrated by State actor;
- 13- *Welcomes* the announcement on establishing the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on 6th January 2020 and the implementation of its Charter as of 29th October 2020, which would contribute to strengthening coordination and consultation mechanisms among the Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden on means to address the challenges facing the region and secure its maritime passages, enhancing economic cooperation, trade and investment exchange, and protecting the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and other areas agreed upon by the GCC countries; *values* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the headquarters of this Council; *and commends* the efforts of the States that have contributed to the establishment of this Council in support for the restoration of security and stability in the region;
- 14- *Commends* the outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council held on 9th August 2021 on “Strengthening Maritime Security: A case for international cooperation”, chaired by the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, to discuss the continuing threats to the security and safety of international maritime transport;
- 15- *Urges* countries to continue coordination to protect international maritime transport from any external threats that might affect the security of navigation and energy supplies; *and calls upon* the Security Council to assume its responsibility to ensure the freedom of navigation, its security and safety; to safeguard the security and stability across the region; to take a firm action against activities and attempts aiming to threaten the freedom of navigation and energy supply in the region;
- 16- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the developments of safety of navigation and energy supply in the region to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8800 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**The Arab Stand towards Turkish
Forces Violation of Iraq's Sovereignty**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Note no. 03/C/1049/04 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 28th February 2021,
- Emphasizing all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Summit Level, most recently Resolution 759 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session at the Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and Ministerial Resolutions, most recently Resolution 8743 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 24th December 2015 concerning its condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
 - 2- *Deplores and condemns* the recent repeated Turkish aggression against Iraq, which led to the martyrdom and injury of a number of Iraqi officers, soldiers and civilians and damaging villages and civilian facilities in the area, considering such acts a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and security, the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and good-neighborhood; *and affirms* the support of the Republic of Iraq in all its measures in this regard to preserve its security and sovereignty;
 - 3- *Calls on* the League of Arab States Member States to request the Turkish side (within bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, according to Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council on 24th December 2015, and to address these issues within their contacts with the Turkish Side;
 - 4- *Calls upon* the Member States to request the Turkish Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and to refrain from these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 5- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures taken in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim at the

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Turkish Government withdrawal of its forces from Iraqi territories, thus consolidating sovereignty of the Government of Iraq over its entire territories;

- 6- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow up on implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council on 24th December 2015 and to submit a report on his endeavors hereof to the next League of Arab States Council's ordinary session;
- 7- *Reaffirms* the need for the Security Council Arab Member to continue follow-up on the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary procedures hereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.

(R. 8801 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

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- The **State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this resolution.

**Turkey's Interference in the Arab States'
Internal Affairs**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 8581 issued by the 153rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 4th March 2020, Resolution 8543 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020, Resolution 8614 by the 155th Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2021, Resolution 8680 by 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021 and Resolution 8744 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning Turkey's interference in the internal affairs of Arab States,
 - Resolution 8413 adopted by the 152nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 10th September 2019, Resolution 8475 by the 153rd Ordinary Session on 4th March 2020 and Resolution 8542 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020, Resolution 8613 by 155th Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2021 and Resolution 8679 by 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021 and Resolution 8743 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning the Arab Stand towards the Violation by Turkish Forces of Iraq's Sovereignty,
 - Resolution 8537 by the 154th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 9th September 2020 concerning Developments of the Situation in Syria,
 - Resolution 8454 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 12th October 2019 and Resolution 8608 by 155th Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2021 concerning Turkey's Aggression against Syria,
 - Resolution 8471 adopted by the 153rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 4th March 2020, Resolution 8538 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020, Resolution 8609 by 155th Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2021, Resolution 8675 by 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021 and Resolution 8739 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,
 - Resolution 8456 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the permanent representatives level on 31st December 2019 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,
- *Taking note of* holding the Fifth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with following up on Turkish interference in the internal affairs of Arab States on 6th September 2022,
- *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,

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- 1- *Emphasizes* the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level on the condemnation of Turkey's interference in the internal Affairs of Arab States; and the importance of building ties between the Arab States and Republic of Turkey on the principle of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs; in addition to Turkey's commitment not to impinge on Arab national security;
- 3- *Rejects and condemns* the Turkish military interference in the State of Libya, and the continued presence of foreign fighters, including those transferred by Turkey to Libyan territory; *and expresses deep concern over* the repeated Turkish violations of decisions of arms embargo on Libya, particularly its negative implications on the new political course under implementation by the Libyan people;
- 4- *Rejects and deploras* the Turkish aggression on the Syrian territory, as a clear violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and Security Council resolutions that call for preserving the unity and independence of Syria, particularly Resolution 2254; this aggression is considered a direct threat to Arab national security and international peace and security;
- 5- *Condemns* the Turkish military presence in a number of Arab States; *and calls upon* the Turkish side to withdraw its forces in Arab States and to stop supporting extremist organizations and militias in the Arab States;
- 6- *Deploras* Turkey's hosting and providing safe haven to elements of extremist terrorist groups in its territories, and the permanent financing of media platforms that incite the use of violence to destabilize the security and stability of Arab States;
- 7- *Calls on* Turkey to consider that the constructive consultations it conducted with Arab States should lead to refraining from the aforementioned negative practices; thus, laying the foundations for well-balanced relations with all the Arab countries and serving the interest of all parties.
- 8- *Welcomes* the convening of the Fifth Meeting of the Arab Committee at the Ministerial Level on the Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States to follow up on this matter, and to submit its recommendations to the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level;
- 9- *Highlights* the need to increase the diplomatic efforts between Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the aggressive practices of the Turkish regime and its threat to regional and international security;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8802 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

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- **Interpretative Declaration: Algeria** emphasized, once again, its rejection of all forms of interference in the countries' internal affairs and affirmed its commitment to authoritative international resolutions and the necessity of adopting constructive dialogue between the Arab States and the neighboring countries that belong to the Arab Islamic civilization, within the framework of respecting the sovereignty of each state, away from threats and provocations for the sake of lasting peace between states and supporting just Arab causes, especially the question of Palestine;
 - **Djibouti** has registered its reservation to the resolution entitled "Turkey's Interference in the Arab States Internal Affairs".
 - **Somalia** has registered its reservation to the resolution entitled "Turkey's Interference in the Arab States Internal Affairs".
 - **The State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this Resolution, accusing it of double standards.
 - **The State of Libya** has registered its reservation to the resolution entitled "Turkey's Interference in the Arab States Internal Affairs".

**The United Nations Compensation
Commission Declares Iraq's Final Reparation
Payment to the Commission**

The Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Note no. m/3/4/3512 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 17th July 2022,
- *Recalling* relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 660 of 1990, 674 of 1990, 686 of 1991, 687 of 1991, 692 of 1991, 705 of 1991, 1483 of 2003 and 1956 of 2010, pertinent to claims processing and compensation payment for losses and damages suffered by individuals, companies and international organizations as a direct result of the war, and the resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the summit level in this regard,
- *Recalling* Resolution (277) issued by the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission on 9th February 2022, which declared that Iraq had fulfilled its international obligations towards compensation of all plaintiffs awarded by the Commission for the losses and damages afflicted upon them as a direct result of the 1991 war, and that the Government of Iraq is no longer required to deposit a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas in the Compensation Fund,
- *Acknowledging* the commitment of the Government of Iraq to meet its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions and its cooperation during the Commission's mandate,
- *Commending* the resolute efforts of the Government of Iraq in this respect despite difficult challenges it went through,
- *Appreciating* the cooperation of the Government of Kuwait with the Commission and the Government of Iraq, particularly its support for Iraq's requests to suspend its deposits to the Fund in 2014, 2015 and 2016 as a result of the circumstances at that time, and its preoccupation with its fight against terrorism and the terrorist Da'esh group,
- *Commending* the United Nations Compensation Commission's declaration on 13th January 2022, that the State of Kuwait was awarded final compensation in the total amount of 52.4 billion dollars for more than 1.5 million plaintiffs awarded by the Commission from all over the world,
- *Commending* Security Council Resolution 2621 adopted unanimously by its session convened on 22nd February 2022, stipulating that the Commission's claims process is now complete and final and that no further claims shall be

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made to the Commission, after Iraq's fulfillment of its international obligations to compensate all claimants awarded compensation by the Commission for direct loss as a result of the war;

- *Having been briefed* by the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of Permanent Representatives held on 4-5 September 2022,
- 1- *Expressed* deep satisfaction that the Republic of Iraq had fulfilled all its obligations for the State of Kuwait;
 - 2- *Commends* Resolution 2621 adopted by the Security Council on 22nd February 2022, which stipulated that the Republic of Iraq had fulfilled its obligations, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and that the Commission's claims process is now complete and final and that no further claims shall be made to the Commission;
 - 3- *Commends* the commitment of the Republic of Iraq to fulfil its financial compensation in full for all claims awarded compensation by the Commission bringing this issue to a final close, despite the economic and security challenges over the past thirty years; all of which shall contribute to enhancing of Iraqi relations with regional and international env and uplifting the future horizons of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti historical relations, based on trust and equal bilateral relations;
 - 4- *Calls for* exerting every possible effort to begin a new chapter and to overcome the repercussions and effects of the 1990 events on the joint Arab action, and to seize this opportunity to reaffirm the commitment to the Charter of the League of Arab States, its goals and objectives;
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of marking this occasion to uphold Arab solidarity, in a way that benefits the interests of all Member States and serves the joint Arab action particularly in light of the importance of regional blocs through which other states in the world work to serve their mutual interests.

(R. 8803 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Peace and Development Support in the
Republic of Sudan**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan,
 - *Having been briefed by* the Head of the Sudanese Delegation,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Affirms* full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan and the preservation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial unity, and rejection of interference in its internal affairs;
 - 2- *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Sudan within the framework of a sincere national dialogue with all political and societal parties concerned with the country, and with the generous assistance of the international community to achieve possible national reconciliation leading to political and constitutional arrangements to complete the transitional period and the selection of people's representatives through free, fair and transparent elections; *and requests* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to support these efforts and exert their good offices to achieve this end;
 - 3- *Supports* the efforts exerted to remove Sudan from the U.S. list of State Sponsors of Terrorism; *and calls upon* the Member States to support Sudan's endeavors to integrate with international financing institutions and to benefit from international initiatives to cancel the debts of the heavily indebted poor countries;
 - 4- *Emphasizes and supports* coordination between the Government of the Republic of Sudan and creditor Arab states and Arab funds with a view to canceling the bilateral debt of Sudan;
 - 5- *Requests* the Secretariat and the Member States to provide the political, technical and financial support needed to complete the measures of the transition phase, thereby paving the way for conducting free and fair elections at the agreed times; *values* the Arab endeavors to support Sudan; *and endorses* the Secretariat participation in all international mechanisms of relevance to security, stability and peace in Sudan;

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- 6- *Requests* the Secretariat and Member States to support the Sudanese Government in its efforts to consolidate peace and stability, enhance the democratic transition and achieve the goals and priorities of the transitional period; *and calls on* non-contracting parties to accede to the peace agreement shortly;
- 7- *Calls upon* the Secretariat, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Sudan and relevant Arab actors, including Arab institutions, organizations and funds, to provide all forms of support for Sudan's endeavors to develop a comprehensive assessment of national needs and develop the necessary strategies hereof, including to hold a series of technical meetings and workshops with the participation of specialized Arab organizations, Arab funds and institutions, and to build on the outcomes achieved within the framework of the Arab Food Security Initiative, in order to promote the economy and consolidate peace building and development efforts;
- 8- *Commends* the significant role of the joint mechanism of the Government of Sudan and the League of Arab States in implementing humanitarian support programs in Darfur and other war-affected areas, through the four phases that were accomplished in 2019; *welcomes* the humanitarian and development projects of the fifth phase provided by the Government of the Republic of Sudan at a preliminary cost of 100 million dollars, requesting the joint mechanism to complete the feasibility studies for these projects to be submitted to Arab States and Arab financing organizations and institutions; *Calls on* Arab States to continue providing financial support to this mechanism through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat;
- 9- *Calls on* the League of Arab States Secretariat, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Sudan and relevant Arab and Sudanese authorities, including the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, to provide the necessary financial and technical support for the rehabilitation and training of civil service cadres in Sudan at various levels of national and state government, as well as the rehabilitation and training of those who have newly joined the civil service in accordance with the signed peace agreement through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat, in support of the efforts exerted to implement the transition phase;
- 10- *Thanks* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States for its effective support to Sudan and for its immediate response to the requests of the Supreme Committee for Health Emergencies to confront the effects of floods and combat the Corona virus pandemic, and to appreciate the aid provided by Arab States, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which launched an air bridge, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which worked to prepare and send an emergency relief aid plane to the areas affected by the recent floods in the country;

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- 11- *Expresses gratitude to* the Secretary-General for his efforts to support the priorities of Sudan in the transition phase; *and requests* him to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8804 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Support of the Federal Republic of
Somalia**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Previous Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions issued in this regard,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* support for the security, stability, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia and for the Somali Government in its efforts to safeguard the Somali land, sea and air sovereignty;
 - 2- *Commends* the successful Somali presidential elections on 15th May 2022 and the election of His Excellency President Hassan Sheikh Mahmoud of the Federal Republic of Somalia, and the formation of the Government on 2nd August 2022; *and calls on* Member States to provide financial and technical support to build government institutions capacities to complete the process of State-building, establishing peace, security and stability;
 - 3- *Calls on* the Arab States to provide immediate assistance to Somalia to confront the serious drought crisis in the country and to avoid its serious consequences on Somali food security; which might lead to a real famine disaster;
 - 4- *Commends* the ongoing efforts between the Somali Government, the Secretariat of the League of Arab States and the United Nations to convene a special conference to support Somalia's in addressing the short and long-term drought and food insecurity crises; *and requests* Arab governmental and voluntary organizations to participate actively in the efforts exerted to coordinate their work in order to maximize the benefit to the affected Somali people;
 - 5- *Urges* Arab States to provide financial and technical support to the Somalia National Water Resources Management Strategy (2021-2025) to save Somalia from the recurrence of the drought crisis and exacerbate the risks of food insecurity
 - 6- *Calls on* the Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military and security institutions and to intensify efforts aimed at enhancing capabilities of Somalia's security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops from Somalia; *appreciates* the Arab efforts and

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- assistance at bilateral level in this regard; *and emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat with information on these Arab efforts in a way that helps in registering, coordinating and maximizing benefit thereof;
- 7- *Appreciates* the important role of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) in strengthening the security situation in cooperation with Somali forces; *and condemns* Al-Shabaab's attacks and terrorist acts against the Somali people and Government and against regional and international missions in Somalia;
 - 8- *Calls on* the Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military and security institutions; *and calls on* the Security Council to lift the embargo on arms to the Somali Government;
 - 9- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 756 adopted by the League of Arab States Council convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, which was also emphasized by Resolution 718 by 29th Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on 15th April 2018, and Resolution 684 of 28th Ordinary Session of Amman Summit on 29th March 2017 and Resolution 626 by the 26th Ordinary Session of Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on 29th March 2015 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of USD 10 million for a year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat to support the Somali Government budget so as to be able to establish and manage its active institutions and to implement security and stability programs, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services;"
 - 10- *Thanks* the States that settled their contribution to "Support for Somalia" account; *and calls upon* the Member States that have not settled their contributions to meet their pledges in implementation of the League of Arab States summit resolutions;
 - 11- *Thanks and appreciates* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented by the King Salman Centre for Relief and Humanitarian Work, the United Arab Emirates, the State of Qatar and the Sultanate of Oman, for supporting the drought-affected Somalia by financing humanitarian needs;
 - 12- *Urges* Arab States to contribute to assisting Somalia in implementing the priorities of the Somalia National Development Plan, particularly (youth employment, support for the education, health, livestock, fisheries and energy sectors), in coordination with specialized Arab organizations, and to benefit from the investment opportunities currently available in Somalia's economy;
 - 13- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat for the annual contribution to support the Somali students' education fees from the Somalia account at the Secretariat; *calls upon* the Secretariat, in coordination with the Federal Government of Somalia, to hold a technical workshop in the field of university youth employment, in which relevant Somali Government agencies, representatives of the Somali private sector and relevant international bodies (World Bank, International Labor Organization, United Nations Development Program and the African Development Bank) participate to develop a long-

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- term program that maximizes Somalia's benefit from the expertise and capabilities of Somali youth who are graduated and post-graduated in Arab States in supporting development plans in Somalia, particularly in highly specialized fields because of Somalia's brain drain;
- 14- *Calls for* holding high-level bilateral meetings, between Somalia and Arab creditors, to exempt Somalia from its foreign debts, taking advantage of the terms of the agreements between Somalia and the international financial institutions, the Paris Club, and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative; the outcome of the Arab meeting to support Somalia's efforts for addressing and cancellation of its external debts, held on 1st September 2020, in cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Somali Government, with the participation of representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and high-level representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank;
 - 15- *Calls on* the Somali Government to submit reports to the League of Arab States Secretariat on the efforts exerted by Somalia to address the economic and financial challenges; *and emphasizes* the need for better coordination to address the Somalia's debts crisis, including through submitting reports and participating in relevant meetings;
 - 16- *Calls on* the Member States to open their markets to Somali products on favorable terms to qualify the Somali economy of free competition with other States; *supports* cooperation between Somalia and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the annual vaccination of Somali livestock; *and welcomes* the decision of relevant authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to take actions to lift the embargo on the import of Somali livestock;
 - 17- *Commends* the existing cooperation between the Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which culminated with translating of the Somali Constitution to Arabic language, and printing 50 thousand copies; *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali Government to complete the Arabization process of the relevant Somali laws;
 - 18- *Requests* the Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to provide every possible support to the Somali Government to address the negative effects of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic; *and thanks* the Arab States that have provided relief and humanitarian support to the Somali people, including urgent medical assistance to support the efforts exerted to combat the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - 19- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host a conference for supporting education sector in Somalia; *calls upon* the Arab Member States to effectively participate in this conference, particularly the Ministries concerned with education to support the Somali education process and to disseminate the

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- Arabic language in Somali schools and education curricula; *and requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the Secretariat in this regard;
- 20- *Calls on* Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat to provide the Somali Government with every support, in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields; *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by the League of Arab States's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects in Somalia namely hospitals and schools, with valuable support from specialized Arab ministerial councils;
- 21- *Commends* the establishment of the joint committee in charge of Somalia's affairs, comprising of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health to support the social and health aspects in the Somali Development Plan, assist in building Somali capacity in these two areas and to enjoy the maximum benefit from the Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve the Somali community;
- 22- *Supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the dumping of toxic waste off the Somali coast, all of which constitute crimes that threaten the health of Somali people, depriving them from their natural resources and affecting the safety of the coasts of a number of riparian Arab countries of the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea;
- 23- *Condemns* piracy operations off the Coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden; *underlines* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to counter these operations; *and emphasizes* the importance of the League of Arab States's participation in the ongoing international efforts to combat piracy and illegal fishing; *and commends* the ongoing Arab endeavors to enhance cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into consideration the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
- 24- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to these States; *and urges* the Arab States that does not have embassies in Mogadishu to open missions thereof;
- 25- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretariat, in coordination with relevant Arab organizations, including the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, to cooperate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Somalia in training and building capacity of young diplomatic cadres;
- 26- *Urges* the Secretariat, in cooperation and coordination with the concerned Somali entities, to contribute to providing the needs of health sector, firefighting and environment sanitation in Somalia, and funding the transfer of physicians thereto, purchase of two fire vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiation laboratory equipment, expenses of which to be deducted from "Support for Somalia" bank account at the League of Arab States;

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- 27- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards affirming the Arab contribution in achieving national reconciliation, providing development and relief assistance and addressing the Somali external debts' issue; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit report on this matter to the next session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8805 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Support of the Union of the
Comoros**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - The Report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Union of the Comoros,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions issued in this regard,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute commitment to the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* the Comorian identity of the Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island; its unrecognition of the results of the referendum that took place in France on 29th March 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, converting it into a French province; *and considers* the measures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and shall not entail any rights or obligations;
 - 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination and cooperation endeavours with regional and international organizations to support the demands and stands of the Union of the Comoros concerning the Island of Mayotte;
 - 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat to continue exerting further efforts with relevant authorities in the Comoros Union to achieve renaissance and development goals, which the country seeks to achieve by 2030;
 - 5- *Supports* the national dialogue initiative called for by His Excellency President Othman Ghazali, President of the Union of the Comoros, to contribute to restoring political stability, social cohesion and sustainable development;
 - 6- *Thanks* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through "Support for Comoros" banking account at the Secretariat; *calls upon* other States to settle their contributions; *and urges* the Member States to support the Union of the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
 - 7- *Commends* the medical aid and support in the field of health and medical training provided by the Kingdom of Morocco, upon instructions from His Majesty King Mohammed VI, to the Union of the Comoros;
 - 8- *Calls on* the Secretariat to cooperate and coordinate with the concerned Comoros bodies to build on the outcome of the International Donors'

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- Conference in Support of Development and Investment in the Comoros Union, which was held in Paris in December 2019;
- 9- *Requests* the League of Arab States Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the ministries of education in the Arab States and relevant joint Arab institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to support the development of the nascent National University in Comoros; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue its coordination efforts with ALECSO concerning this matter;
 - 10- *Calls upon* the Member States, specialized Arab councils and the Secretariat to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and to provide it with the necessary support, particularly in light of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - 11- *Requests* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to deal with the issue of foreign debts of the Union of the Comoros in contribution to the establishment of peace and development in the country;
 - 12- *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States that support the Comorian diplomatic missions, particularly those accredited to the Arab States and international and regional organizations;
 - 13- *Expresses its appreciation for* the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support for the national accord, stability and development in the Union of the Comoros, requesting a report hereof to be submitted to the next Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at Ministerial Level.

(R. 8806 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Peaceful Resolution of Djibouti -Eritrea
Border Dispute**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 - In implementation of the Resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8748 adopted by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity of the Republic of Djibouti *and rejects* any aggression on Djiboutian territories;
 - 2- *Calls, once again, for* respecting the principles of good-neighborhood and the inviolability of post-colonial borders;
 - 3- *Urges* the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea to resolve the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute that broke out in February 2008 in Ras Doumeira, through direct negotiations or agreed international arbitration mechanisms, so as to avoid any implications on the sovereignty of Djibouti and the security and peace of the Horn of Africa region in general, and in way that should positively enhance the relations between the two neighboring countries;
 - 4- *Highlights* Security Council Resolution 2444 of 14th November 2018, which contained, inter alia, the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute, and urged, in its Paragraph (7) the two parties to continue exerting efforts to settle their border dispute peacefully in line with international law through conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement, or by any other means of dispute settlement identified in Article 33 of the Charter upon which they agree; *commends* Djibouti's confirmation of its commitment to promote dialogue and negotiation in good faith with Eritrea until amicable solution is reached for all outstanding issues; *and urges* Eritrea to note the importance of continued engagement, guidance and observation by the Security Council;
 - 5- *Commends* the encouraging and steadily increasing conditions for the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea; *and supports* border demarcation efforts between the two neighboring countries, which shall lead to normalization of relations and enhancement of security and stability in the Horn of Africa;

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- 6- *Requests* the Eritrean side to immediately and unconditionally release the remaining Djiboutian prisoners of war and missing persons detained in Eritrean prisons;
- 7- *Welcomes* the Joint Communiqué adopted by the League of Arab States (the Peace and Security Council at that time) and the African Union (the Peace and Security Council) on 19th December 2010 on the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea;
- 8- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the developments of the matter, and to report hereof to the next session of the Ministerial Council.

(R. 8807 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Iran's Interference in the Arab States' Internal Affairs

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Emphasizing* all the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the League of Arab States Council at the summit and ministerial Levels concerning this matter, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 758 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, Resolution 8749 adopted by the 157th Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level on 9th March 2022 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab States Internal Affairs" and the Final Communiqué adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit Level convened in Mecca on 30th May 2019,
- *Taking note of* the 18th Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with following up the crisis with Iran and the means to counter its interference in the Arab States internal affairs,
- *Having been briefed by* the Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of building cooperation ties between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the principle of good neighborhood and refraining from the use or threat of force; *condemns* Iran's interference in the Arab states' internal affairs, considering such an act a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighborhood and sovereignty of States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to halt these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 2- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, which shall fuel sectarian strife; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that incite strife, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries; *and demands* Iran to abstain from supporting and funding of militias and armed parties in the Arab states;
 - 3- *Strongly condemns* the continued attacks using drones, ballistic missiles and other Iranian-made missiles against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi militias, considering that a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and a threat to the Arab national security; *emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to defend their territories, in accordance with Article (51) of the

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- Charter of the United Nations; *and supports* them in the measures taken against such Iranian violations under authoritative international resolutions;
- 4- *Condemns, in the strongest terms*, the terrorist attacks on the Saudi Aramco facilities on 14th September 2019, using Iranian-made weapons that targeted both the "Abqaiq" facility and the "Khurais" field; *welcomes, in this regard*, the reports issued by the United Nations on 30th June 2020, which emphasized Iran's regime responsibility for these sabotage attacks; *expresses full support for* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and all the measures taken to secure its territories against the aggression on its oil installations, which represent a violation of the Arab national security; *and condemns* the sabotage of commercial ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates and Gulf of Oman; *and emphasizes* the importance of standing firmly and strongly against any Iranian attempts that threaten the energy security and the freedom and safety of offshore installations in the Arabian Gulf and other sea lanes; considering these attempts a serious threat to security and peace in the region and the whole world and jeopardizing the stability of the global economy;
 - 5- *Condemns and denounces* the continued Iranian interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain; Iran's support for terrorism, training of terrorists, arms smuggling, inciting sectarian strife, and its continued statements at different levels to undermine security and stability, establishing terrorist groups in Bahrain, financed and trained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and its terrorists wings Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq and the terrorist Hezbollah, in contrary with the principle of good neighborhood, and non-interference in the internal affairs, according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law; *and emphasizes* support for Bahrain in all its measures to counter terrorism and terrorist groups to safeguard its security and stability;
 - 6- *Commends* the efforts by the security agencies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain, which were able to abort many terrorist plans, and arrest members of terrorist organizations supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
 - 7- *Fully supports* all the measures taken by the State of Kuwait concerning the so-called terrorist cell "Abdali cell"; *and emphasizes* the importance of the security and stability of the State of Kuwait, and the refusal of the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, despite the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait with its brotherly countries in the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council to open channels of dialogue with Iran to strengthen security and stability in the region;
 - 8- *Deplores* Iran's interference in the Syrian crisis and its serious implications on the future of Syria, its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and territorial integrity; such interference shall not benefit the efforts exerted to resolve the crisis in Syria by peaceful means according to Geneva (I) provisions;

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- 9- *Demands* Iran to withdraw its militias and armed elements from all Arab States and to abstain from supporting terrorist organizations and militias in Arab States, particularly in Syria and Yemen;
- 10- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist party Hezbollah, which is part of Lebanon's Government, responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with sophisticated weapons, ballistic missiles and other missiles; *calls upon* the international community to take deterrent action towards this party and its terrorist practices that destabilize the region; *condemns* the hostile and inciting discourse by the Secretary-General of the party, which contained offenses rejected by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Republic of Yemen, constituting a blatant interference in the internal affairs of these States to incite strife and hatred; *and emphasizes* the need to prevent the spread of extremism, sectarianism and interference in the internal affairs of States practiced by Hezbollah, to refrain from providing any support to terrorism and terrorists in its regional environment and to stop its inciting discourse that exploit religious feelings for sectarian strife and violence;
- 11- *Emphasizes* the ban on broadcasting Iranian-funded satellite channels on Arab satellites, given the threat these channels present to Arab national security through inciting sectarian and ethnic strife; *and requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution with pertinent actors;
- 12- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts and to stop anti-Arab media campaigns, considering these acts as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of these States;
- 13- *Underlines* the need to monitor Iranian actions and attempts to undermine security and stability in the region, and to prevent Iran's interference in the Arab states' internal affairs, particularly in Yemen, which is a national security issue for the Gulf countries in particular and the Arab states in general; and to stop Iran's support and arming for its Houthi terrorist militias, against Yemen's legitimate government, as a way to transform Yemen into a missile launching pad against Yemen's neighbors and to threaten navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which adversely affect the security and stability of Yemen, its neighboring countries and the entire region, and represent a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
- 14- *Condemns* Iran's subversive role by inciting the Houthi terrorist militia's rebelling against the state and its institutions; the destruction of the social fabric and their continued hostile military operations against civilian objects and population and by providing the Houthi terrorist Militia with smuggled weapons, ballistic missiles and drones, funding and training, thus prolonging the war, exacerbating the suffering of the Yemeni people and undermining all UN-brokered peace initiatives by pursuing a policy of escalation, and of shuffling cards whenever an opportunity for a for the crisis in Yemen emerges,

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- including the appointment of an “ambassador” to the coup terrorist militias and a military governor in Sana'a, whose mandate is to undermine any effort aiming to achieve political settlement in Yemen, its seizure of the Yemeni Embassy in Tehran, as well as its fixed and current assets, thereby representing a serious precedent in international relations, and a flagrant violation of the rules of international law, all of which require the Security Council to condemn these actions in order to preserve the rules of international relations;
- 15- *Condemns* Iran's continued occupation of the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa); *and supports* all the peaceful means and measures taken by the UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with international law;
 - 16- *Requests* to intensify diplomatic efforts by Arab Member States with other states and regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of the Iranian regime and its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism and its threat to regional and international security;
 - 17- *Requests* to prepare media campaigns through multimedia to expose the true nature of the extremist Iranian regime, the continuation of its expansionist and hostile policy abroad and its continued support for sectarianism, extremism and terrorism;
 - 18- *Underlines* the importance of Iran's obligation to implement Security Council Resolution 2231 of 2015, and of the need to apply an effective mechanism to verify the agreement implementation, inspection and observation, and to re-impose sanctions, in a rapid and effective way, in case Iran breaches its obligations under the agreement, and *emphasizes* the importance that Iran joins all nuclear safety instruments, and that it takes the environmental problems of the region into consideration;
 - 19- *Expresses deep concern over* Iran's acceleration of uranium enrichment to high levels, according to recent reports issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - 20- *Emphasizes* the importance of taking into consideration the concerns of Arab States towards the international negotiations taking place in Vienna on Iran's nuclear program, and that any agreement with Iran should be a starting point for resolving regional issues, in a way that enhances security and stability in the region;
 - 21- *Highlights* the importance of that any agreement with Iran should include stronger provisions related to its ballistic missile program and explosive drones, which are provided to terrorist militias, particularly the terrorist Houthi militia, as well as its activities destabilizing the security;
 - 22- *Calls upon* the international community to extend the arms embargo on Iran and to emphasize that lifting the international embargo on Iran will lead to further ruin and destruction;
 - 23- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;

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- 24- *Mandates* the Secretary-General to continue his coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet, comprised of the United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Chair), the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue developing an Arab action plan to address the Iranian interference in the Arab region and mobilizing international support for the Arab stance rejecting the Iranian interference;
- 25- *Decides* to continue updating the concerned UN organs of Iranian violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231, which represent a dire threat to the Arab national security;
- 26- *Decides* to keep the item "Iran's interference in the Arab States' internal affairs" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations;
- 27- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to take the necessary measures towards submitting this resolution to the concerned United Nations organs for issuance as an official document, requesting to place the matter on their agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations that ban interference in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
- 28- *Mandates* the councils of Arab ambassadors in the capitals of the world and the League of Arab States missions to take the necessary measures towards referring this resolution and all documents issued by the session regarding Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States to the ministries of foreign affairs and the relevant agencies in those countries and organizations, and to clarify the seriousness of these interferences on regional and international security;
- 29- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the League of Arab States Council's next Ordinary Session.

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- **The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria:** In the face of the dangers of terrorist and separatist organizations and their classification, Algeria calls for compliance with the United Nations regulations and authoritative international resolutions, and respecting the sovereignty and independence of States. Algeria also calls for the coordination of international efforts to combat this phenomenon, within the framework of the United Nations strategy and commitment to authoritative international resolutions and the right of peoples to self-determination in accordance with the UN list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Accordingly, what is mentioned in the preamble of this resolution, which referred to the meeting of the Follow-up Committee, does not reflect these basic principles of the United Nations. The delegation of Algeria wishes to emphasize that

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"separatist terrorist elements" meant those classified by the United Nations and that the borders referred to are those recognized internationally.

- **The Republic of Iraq** has registered its reservation to Paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the Resolution entitled "Iran's interference in the Arab states' internal affairs", under Item (4) of the Agenda. Iraq has also registered its reservation to the press statement issued by the Quartet on the development of the crisis with Iran and means to address its interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs.
- **Lebanon** has registered its reservation to Paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the Iran's interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs draft resolution:

Lebanon has registered its objection to labeling Hezbollah as "terrorist" and to the reference to its participation in the Government, which cannot be approved as it is not classified as such by the United Nations, and is inconsistent with the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism with regard to distinguishing between resistance and terrorism, given that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and represents a large segment of the Lebanese people with a considerable parliamentary bloc in the House of Representatives. Lebanon also condemns any interference in the Arab States' internal affairs, affirming its commitment to the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof; and demands omission of "the terrorist Hezbollah" phrase so that all the resolution provisions can be approved without any reservation.

**Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of
Nuclear Weapons and all Other Weapons of
Mass Destruction**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* the recommendations of the 58th Meeting of the "Senior Arab Officials Committee on Nuclear and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction Issues" (Committee of Arab Senior Officials),
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,

I. Assessment of the Tenth Session of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (New York: 1-26/8/2022):

- 1- *Expresses its disappointment over* the failure of the Tenth Session of the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) to agree on a final document, given that the session was convened under complex international circumstances, as the world is at risk because nuclear weapons are at high levels of alert;
- 2- *Affirms that* the only absolute guarantee that nuclear weapons are never used again is through their total elimination; *requests* nuclear States to fulfill their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to start taking concrete steps to disarm their nuclear weapons;
- 3- *Emphasizes, once again, that* the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the core of the non-proliferation system, and that all the Middle East States have become parties, except for Israel that remains the only State in the region non-Party to the Treaty and rejects to place all its nuclear installations under the International Atomic Energy Agency's comprehensive safeguards;
- 4- *Stresses that* the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" remains in force until its objectives are achieved, recalling that this was a part of an integrated agreement, based on which the Arab States agreed upon the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote during the 1995 Review and Extension Conference;
- 5- *Affirms that* any future proposal on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East must take into account the agreed terms of reference of "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East' and the outcomes of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.

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- 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of continued Arab coordination in the next phase, and of good preparation before and during the meetings of the Preparatory Committees for the Eleventh Session of the 2026 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in various relevant international forums;
- 7- *Thanks* the Committee of Arab Senior Officials for maintaining the unity of Arab position and for the rights acquired by Arab States during previous treaty review conferences and for not waiving them; *requests* them to prepare for the next Review Conference in 2026 and its committees, and to develop common Arab positions and proposals on related topics;
- 8- *Requests* the Arab Group in New York to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the proceedings and outcomes of the Tenth Session of the Review Conference and to submit it to the next Meeting of the Arab Senior Officials Committee for submission to the next Ordinary Session (159) of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level.

II. Arab coordination within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

- A. **The "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" and the Arab coordination in the 66th Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna: 26-30/9/2022):**
 - 9- Commends the State of Kuwait's efforts during its presidency of the 65th Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, convened in Vienna on 20th-24th September 2021;
 - 10- *Takes note of* the Arab Group's mandate in Vienna to include the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 66th Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Conference;
 - 11- *Decides not to* submit the draft resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" during the 66th Session of the IAEA General Conference; *and decides to* deliver a Communiqué during the discussion of the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" that highlights Arab concerns and resentment for the international community's failure to address this issue in the same way of other issues; *highlights* double standards in dealing with Israel's nuclear profile; *and urges* all Arab delegations to make national statements in the same item to highlight the seriousness of this issue;
 - 12- *Requests* the Arab Group in Vienna to prepare a comprehensive report on the 66th Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference and submit this report to the Arab Senior Officials Committee.
- B. **Developments related to the reports and deliberations of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency regarding the application of safeguards in Iran:**
 - 13- *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Group and the League of Arab States Mission in Vienna in implementing the Resolutions adopted by the Council of the

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League of Arab States at the ministerial level; *requests* them to continue the follow-up on the item “Safeguards Agreement with Iran under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,” and to provide the Committee of Senior Arab Officials with the latest developments in this regard, in light of the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the resolutions by the Board of Governors;

- 14- *Emphasizes* the importance of the follow-up on developments on the ongoing negotiations regarding the nuclear agreement between Iran and the 4+1 countries, known as the “Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action” (JCPOA), and of the need to continue communicating with the states parties to the negotiations and enhance coordination thereof, and to take the Arab concerns into consideration regarding any new terms to be agreed upon in the future;

III. Preparation for the Third Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East" (New York:14-19/11/2022):

- 15- *Thanks* the State of Kuwait for its role in preparing, chairing and developing the Second Session (29th November -3th December 2021) of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction; *and welcomes and fully supports* the presidency of the Lebanese Republic of the Third Session of the Conference;
- 16- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue supporting the presidency of the Second Session of the Conference and intersessional consultations, in coordination with other concerned parties, and to provide the Committee of Arab Senior Officials and the Secretariat-General with all developments in this regard;
- 17- *Emphasizes* the importance of the participation of all Arab States in the next Session and the importance of effective participation of all regional and international concerned parties, as an imperative for the success of the Conference; without being at the expense of the Arab firm positions;
- 18- *Emphasizes* the need to call upon the League of Arab States and all relevant regional organizations to attend the conference;
- 19- *Requests* the Arab Group in New York to continue its efforts and consultation with a view to preparing for the Third Session of the Conference and to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the Session's proceedings and to submit it to the Committee of Arab Senior Officials for presentation at the next session of the Council of the League at the ministerial level.

IV. The dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Reactor

- 20- *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Group and the League of Arab States Mission in Vienna in the follow-up on the implementation of the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States on the "Dangers of Iran's Bushehr nuclear reactor", including meeting with the Director General of the IAEA;

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- 21- *Requests* the Arab Group in Vienna to continue the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League at the ministerial level relevant to the "dangers of the Bushehr nuclear reactor", to make efforts and coordinate Arab and international positions within the framework of the IAEA to continue calling upon Iran to accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety and to benefit from the IAEA assessment missions with a view to enhancing confidence in Iran's nuclear activities;
- 22- *Emphasizes* the importance of the follow-up on the developments of "the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Power Reactor", *and requests* the Arab group in Vienna to provide the Committee of Arab Senior Officials with any updates and developments regarding this issue;
- V.** *Commends* the presidency of the Kingdom of Morocco of the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security of the 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2021-2022.
- VI.** *Requests* the Secretariat to refer the issue and its development to the Ministerial Council's next Session.

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

I. Arab-Africa Relations

- A -

Arab - Africa Relations

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8751 adopted by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Taking note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,
- *In light of* the outcome of the meeting of the Council of the League of Arab States at the permanent representatives level convened on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Requests* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Member States and the African Union Commission concerning implementation of the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period 17-23 November 2016;
 - 2- *Commends* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's hosting of the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit in 2023; *and mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the host country and the African Union Commission to schedule the Summit's date, highlighting the importance of good preparation for this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat, the Commission and the host country to ensure its success;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat and the Commission to continue their coordination concerning the implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programmes and to pursue preparation for the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action, in implementation of Resolution (1) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit the "Joint Activity Report of the African Union Commission Chairperson and the League of Arab States Secretary-General on implementation of the Arab-Africa Partnership Strategy and the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action 2014-2016", and Resolution (7) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit on "Drafting the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action", and Resolution (10) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit entitled "Principles and Standards of participation in the meetings and events of the Arab-Africa Partnership", all of which shall contribute to promoting this partnership;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination and cooperation with the Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit "Coordination for Financing Arab-Africa Joint Projects";
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the importance of exerting efforts to remove the obstacles hindering the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and

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- the organization of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all the Arab-Africa summits, with the aim of preserving the Arab-Africa relations and averting any threats thereof;
- 6- *Commends, once again, the Declaration on Palestine adopted by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit in 2016; and underlines cooperation with the African Union in support of the Palestinian cause at all levels;*
 - 7- *Appreciates the position of the African Union in support of the Arab stance towards the question of Palestine represented in the declaration issued by the African Union summits, the most recent of which was the Declaration issued by the African Union Summit at its Thirty-Fifth Regular Session held on 5th-6th February 2022 in Addis Ababa, which stipulated the commitment to support a just and peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict in accordance with the principles of international law and all relevant United Nations resolutions calling for the establishment of an independent and sovereign State of Palestine on the borders of 4th June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital; calls, once again, on all states to preserve the legal and historical status quo of the city of Jerusalem; reaffirms that all Israeli settlements and all colonial policies in the territory of the State of Palestine are illegal and constitute a serious violation of international humanitarian law; welcomes the vision of the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and his peace initiative; calls on the Member States to end all forms of interaction and direct and indirect dealings with the Israeli colonial settlement regime; and urges the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to update the database of commercial companies in Israeli settlements established on Palestinian territories on an annual basis; and expresses deep concern over the deteriorating economic and humanitarian conditions in the Gaza Strip as a result of the Israeli siege and repeated military aggression;*
 - 8- *Commends the decision of the Thirty-Fifth Session of the African Union Summit to form a special committee at the presidential level to hold further consultations on granting Israel an observer status in the African Union and to submit its report to the next Session of the African Union Summit Council;*
 - 9- *Welcomes the convening of the first meeting of the Joint Coordination Mechanism between the League of Arab States Secretariat, the African Union Commission and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 12th December 2018 at the headquarters of the League of Arab States Secretariat; and emphasizes the importance of pursuing the Committee meetings and completing the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a coordination mechanism in this regard, including the necessary operational procedures;*
 - 10- *Highlights the importance of cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States and the African Union in the counter-terrorism field; and commends the Arab Republic of Egypt's proposal on the establishment of a joint Arab-African counter-terrorism mechanism;*
 - 11- *Welcomes the joint launch by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the African Union Commission of the African Union*

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- Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, hosted in Cairo, particularly that the center's programs target a number of Arab States in the African continent;
- 12- *Commends* the outcome of the third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security convened in Khartoum, Sudan on 31st October - 2nd November 2016; *and mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the African Union Commission and the Arab Republic of Egypt in a view to holding, in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting at a date to be determined and to ensure the good preparation thereof, according to the set criteria pursuant to Resolution (10) of Malabo Summit;
 - 13- *Welcomes* the outcome of the First Joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21st November 2016; *and requests* the Secretariat and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and to seek implementation of Resolution (3) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the convening of a regular joint meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Trade and Finance on the sidelines of the Arab-Africa summits;
 - 14- *Highlights* the importance of Member States' support for the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute to be able to assume its mandate, in implementation of the resolutions of the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in 2016 concerning the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute;
 - 15- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for its continued support for the Arab-Africa cooperation and its mechanisms and programmes;
 - 16- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's equally awarding the 2019 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumet on African Development in the field of Food Security, and the 2020 Prize in the field of Education to Ubongo Learning and Molteno Institute for Language and Literacy, noting that the 2021 award was be in the field of health, and of Kuwait's initiative presented at the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant one (1) billion US dollars as concessionary loans, of which about 99.56% have been delivered, consequently, the Fund has fulfilled its obligation in this regard within the specified time frame; allocated one billion US dollars to invest in the African continent;
 - 17- *Commends* the financial grant of the State of Kuwait with an amount of USD five (5) million for African Union Commission Medical Center project, as well as the State of Kuwait's allocation of USD 1.6 million for the establishment of the Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention;
 - 18- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation;

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- 19- *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8810 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

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Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

I. Arab-Africa Relations

- b -

<p>The Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries</p>

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Taking note of* the resolutions of the 56th Ordinary Session issued by the Board of Directors of the Fund on 4th July 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,

Emphasizes the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that contributes to strengthening, activating and promoting Arab-African cooperation in the technical field, taking the necessary measures and providing the assistance needed to support its role in strengthening brotherly and solidarity relations between Arab and African countries, in implementation of the Resolutions of the League Council at the Summit Level and the Resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 8752 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022.

(R. 8811 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs
II. Arab Relations with International Organizations

- A -

<p>Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations</p>
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolutions 5175 adopted by 97 Ordinary Session on 29th April 1992 and Resolution 5228 by 98 Ordinary Session on 13th September 1992, on considering "Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations a permanent Item on the Council's agenda",
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Commends* the outcome of the Fifteenth Meeting of Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations, convened at the United Nations Center at Geneva in July 2022; *and requests* the Secretariat to initiate early preparations for the Fifteenth Meeting of Sectoral Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations and their specialized agencies at its headquarters in early 2023 on "climate change cooperation";
 - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat to:
 - أ- Continue to take further action to strengthen existing institutional cooperation between the two organizations in all areas of mutual concern, including, inter alia, the continuation of periodic consultations, at all levels, to reach common effective solutions to assist states of the region in overcoming current and emerging challenges and crises through the exchange of best practices and expertise to enhance their mutual cooperation;
 - ب- Coordinate with the United Nations to consider the means of finding appropriate mechanisms for the sustainability of peace in conflict zones and to build the capacity of Member States and the Secretariat personnel in this regard;
 - ج- Early and good preparation for effective participation in the proceedings of the United Nations "Summit of the Future", to be convened in New York in 2023;
 - 3- *Approves* the periodic inclusion of this item, every two years, on the agendas of the ordinary sessions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level to be convened in September.

(R. 8812 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

II. Arab Relations with International Organizations

- b -

**Cooperation between the League of Arab
States and the Security Council**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Its previous resolutions, most recently Resolution 8763 issued by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - The recommendations of the Presidential Statement adopted by the High-Level Security Council Sessions, the most recent of which was convened on 23rd March 2022,
 - The Recommendations issued by the High-Level Unofficial Interactive Dialogue Session of the Security Council between the Arab Summit Troika at the Ministerial Level, and members of the Council, which was held by Ireland on 22nd September 2021 under the theme "Strengthening cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States",
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Requests* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council to coordinate with the Arab Group, the League of Arab States Mission in New York and the Secretariat to follow-up on the implementation of the presidential statements issued by the Security Council and the League of Arab States, including:
 - Holding an annual high-level briefing under its presidency, with the participation of the League of Arab States Secretary-General entitled "cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States", with a view to further promoting their cooperation on issues relevant to the maintenance of peace and security, particularly at the regional level, and to consider the means of enhancing collective security and supporting initiatives and frameworks in this regard;
 - Holding an unofficial annual meeting for the Security Council and the League of Arab States Member States at the Secretariat headquarters for discussing the latest developments of the Arab region,
 - Hold an informal annual meeting between the Council members, representatives of the Arab Summit Troika and the League of Arab States Secretary-General, on the sidelines of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly whenever possible,

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- Continue coordination and consultation between the League of Arab States, United Nations envoys and special representatives of the Secretary-General on the topics on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States through periodic consultations to gain a more comprehensive understanding of these issues.
- 2- *Calls upon* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council to coordinate and cooperate with the Arab Group in New York to develop a mechanism for implementing the Group's proposal to unify the Security Council position towards Arab issues, to limit the use of the veto power and to find effective Arab solutions for Arab issues;
 - 3- *Approves* the inclusion of the item "Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council' as a permanent item on the agenda of the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

(R. 8813 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

II. Arab Relations with International Organizations

- c -

**Candidacy for the United Nations, its
Specialized Agencies and other
International Organizations and
Institutions**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,

I. Supports non-contradictory candidacies for the United Nations:

- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for membership of the United Nations Commission on International Law, for the term 2025-2031.
- Candidacy of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Ms. Zainab Talib Musa) for membership of the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the term 2023-2027.
- Candidacy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Mr. Rabah Bodach) for membership of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council for the term 2022-2025.
- Candidacy of the State of Kuwait for the seat of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on behalf of the Middle East and South Asia Group (MESA) for the term 2026-2028.
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt for membership of the Executive Board of the World Tourism Organization for the term 2024-2027.
- Re-nomination of the United Arab Emirates to the Executive Board of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), category (B) for the term 2024-2025.
- Candidacy of the Sultanate of Oman (Dr. Hamida bint Slum Shakiri) for membership of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) for the term 2025-2028.
- Candidacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the Asia-Australia region for the term 2023-2026.
- Re-nomination of the Lebanese Republic (Ms. Susan Jabbour) for membership of the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) for the term 2023-2026.

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- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq to the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq to the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq to the membership of the Executive Council of the General Assembly of Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq (Dr. Mohammed El Haj) for the post of Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) for the term 2023-2032.

II. Candidacy for Posts in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):

- Takes note of and submits the candidacy of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Republic of Iraq for membership of the Executive Council for the term 2023-2027 to the Organization's Arab Group for necessary action in accordance with the by-laws and criteria prepared for the coordination of candidacy, pursuant to Paragraph VIII of Resolution 6346 of the 120th Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9th September 2003.

III. Candidacy for Posts in other International Organizations and Institutions:

- Supports candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Major General, Aladdin Abdallah Rajab) to the Executive Committee of INTERPOL for the term 2022-2025.
- Supports candidacy of the State of Libya (Mr. Jamal Ibrahim Safar) for membership of the Executive Committee of INTERPOL (2022-2025).

IV. Opposing Nominations for the post of Director-General of the Arab World Institute in Paris:

- Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia (Dr. Rashida Treki) for the term 2022-2026.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Iraq (Mr. Ali Badr Hussein) for the term 2022-2025.

Continued consultation and coordination among the concerned States to agree on one candidate.

V. *Requests* the Secretariat to include this item as permanent item on the agenda of the forthcoming ordinary sessions of the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level.

VI. *Requests* the Secretariat not to include under this item any candidacies previously considered by the Council.

VII. *Requests* the Secretariat not to include under this item candidacies for posts in agencies or government organizations, which do not include all Arab States in its membership.

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- VIII.** *Requests* the Secretariat not to include candidacies for posts in agencies, institutions, Arab committees, civil society organizations or non-government organizations, under this item.
- IX.** *Mandates* the Member States to provide the Secretariat with their candidacies for international posts at least (15) working days prior to the ordinary sessions of the League of Arab States Council, mentioning the term of office.
- X.** *Requests* the Secretariat not to submit any candidacy for an international post provided later than the deadline or without stating the term of office.

(R. 8814 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

III. Arab-European Relations:

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 8754 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 1. *Appreciates* the role and efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its joint presidency of the Union for the Mediterranean with the European Union since 2012;
 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of good Arab coordination in all meetings and committees, particularly Senior Officials Committee, within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean and the Board of Governors of the Anna Lindh Foundation;
 3. *Values* the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt as coordinator of the Arab group within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership;
 4. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8815 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab-Russian Relations

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 8755 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
1. *Commends* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the Sixth Session of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum in 2022;
 2. *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue the coordination with the Russian side; and to discuss the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
 3. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8816 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Enhancing Cooperation with Countries of Central
Asia and Republic of Azerbaijan**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 8756 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1. *Commends* the convening of the Third Session of the Arab Economic and Cooperation Forum with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan in the State of Qatar on a date to be agreed upon by the two sides;
- 2. *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue its cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the First Session of the Conference for Businessmen and Investors from Arab states, Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan on a date to be agreed upon by the two sides;
- 3. *Requests* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8817 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

<p style="text-align: center;">Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China</p>
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The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8757 adopted by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning the Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the People's Republic of China in diverse areas, in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative"; *and reiterates* the Arab States solidarity with the One-China principle;
 - 2- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by Chinese diplomacy to support Arab issues so as to find peaceful solutions to the current crises in the region, so as to maintain peace and security at the regional and international levels;
 - 3- *Commends, once again,* hosting the Arab-China Summit by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to be convened on 9th December 2022 to promote the Arab-China Strategic partnership, thereby serving their mutual interests; *advances* the mechanisms of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; and mandates the Secretariat to coordinate with the concerned authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Republic of China, within the framework of the Tripartite Preparatory Committee, to prepare this important summit and to ensure the success of its proceedings, and to submit this topic to the 31st Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at summit level;
 - 4- *Commends, once again,* the Tunisian Republic desire to host the 11th Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in 2024;
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the need for effective Arab participation in various activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *and calls on* the Secretariat to continue exerting every effort to coordinate with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the organization of activities and events to be convened under the Forum's Executive Program in 2022-2023, including The Sixth Session of the Arab-China Friendship Conference in Qatar, Third Session of the Forum of Arab and Chinese Cities in China; Fifth Session of the Arab-China Media Cooperation Symposium in China, Seventh session of the Conference on Arab-Chinese Energy Cooperation in China, Fifth Session of the Arab Arts Festival

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- in China on 26th- 27th September 2022 in Jingdezhe, Fourth Session of the Chinese Arts Festival in the Arab States, Tenth Session of the Arab and Chinese Businessmen's Conference, Eighth Session of the Investment Symposium in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Third Session of Arab-China Cooperation Forum in Health in the Arab Republic of Egypt; Tenth session of the Symposium on Arab-China Relations and Dialogue between Arab and Chinese Civilizations in an Arab State, Fifth Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Conference on Technology Transfer and Creativity, Fifth Session of the Arab-Chinese Experts' Meeting on Libraries and Information, Sixth Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum on Radio and Television, Fourth Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in Satellite Navigation "Baidu" and the Arab-Chinese Ministerial Meeting on Tourism.
- 6- *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Arab and Chinese sides in the field of combating the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic;
- 7- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8818 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with the Republic of India

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- Recalling its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8758 by 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning the Arab Relations with the Republic of India,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Expresses* Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the Republic of India in different political, economic, social and cultural areas, through implementation of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum mechanisms;
 - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination with relevant Indian authorities to schedule the Second Ministerial Session of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum at an appropriate time for the two sides; *and emphasizes* the importance of good preparation thereof;
 - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat to exert further efforts in coordination with concerned Arab and Indian authorities to organize various activities and events within the framework of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during the coming period, including The Sixth Session of the Arab-Indian Partnership Conference, the First Session of the Conference for the Heads of Arab-Indian Universities in India, the Third Session of the Arab-Indian Culture Festival in India, and the Second Session of the Arab-Indian cooperation symposium in the field of media in India; *and calls on* the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Forum;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8819 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab-Japan Relations

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8759 of the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning the Arab-Japan Relations,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen to strengthen and promote relations with Japan in various political, economic, social and cultural areas, and benefit from the economic progress and the Japanese expertise to advance development efforts in the Arab States;
 - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Japanese side to convene the Fifth Session of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum in Japan on a date to be agreed by the two sides;
 - 3- *Commends* holding of the Third Session of the Arab-Japan Political Dialogue in 2023 at the headquarters of the Secretariat in Cairo; and *mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with relevant Arab and Japanese authorities to prepare for this session;
 - 4- *Commends* all initiatives launched by the Arab States, including Tunisia's efforts in this year to support Arab-Japan cooperation;
 - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8820 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

**Arab Relations with the Group of Pacific
Islands**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8760 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022 concerning the Arab relations with the Pacific Islands,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* the Abu Dhabi Declaration, adopted by the Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers with the Group of Pacific Islands on 24th June 2010, and its recommendations concerning enhancement of cooperation with the Pacific Islands and the importance of implementing these recommendations;
 - 2- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Secretariat with their visions on cooperation with the Pacific Islands countries, taking into consideration their potentials and stances towards the Arab issues, in order to develop an Arab strategy in this regard;
 - 3- *Takes note of* the report prepared by the Secretariat on Arab relations with the States of the Pacific Islands; *and mandates* the Secretariat to continue follow-up on this issue in consultation with the United Arab Emirates;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8821 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with South American States

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - Declaration of the Fourth Arab-South American Summit (Riyadh Declaration of 2015),
 - Resolution 8761 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and participation in all scheduled activities and meetings;
 - 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Regional Coordinator of South American States (Brazil), concerning Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council, preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
 - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Economy, following the Republic of Bolivia's decline to host it;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Second Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Environment following the Republic of Ecuador's decline to host it;
 - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat to continue coordination with the Ministry of Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt to convene a meeting of joint tourism ministers of Arab and South American countries;
 - 6- *Mandates* the Secretariat to seek coordination for the convening the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education in an Arab State;
 - 7- *Commends* the Republic of Sudan's hosting of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts; *and calls for* effective participation in this meeting;
 - 8- *Requests* the Secretariat to submit the matter to the next ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8822 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Support the Internally Displaced
Persons (IDPs) in Arab States,
particularly Iraqi Displaced
Persons**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two sessions,
 - Note no. 03/C/117/04 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 5th January 2022,
 - Note no. 54/2020 of the Permanent Delegation of the State of Kuwait on 5th February 2020,
 - Note no. 63/2/2020 of the Republic of Yemen on 12th February 2020,
 - *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 761 by the 30th Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and Ministerial Resolutions, most recently Resolution 8767 by the 157th Ordinary Session on 9th March 2022,
 - *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the governments of Arab States that are afflicted by the displacement phenomenon, particularly the Iraqi Government, through providing support for displaced persons; calls upon Arab States to contribute to the reconstruction of the cities liberated from terrorist groups, including engagement of the Arab private sector in these humanitarian efforts so as to ensure a safe return of all displaced persons to their countries; *and appreciates* the Iraqi Government's ongoing efforts to close 147 camps and return large numbers of displaced persons to their areas of residence;
 - 2- *Values* Iraq's efforts in enacting the Yazidi Survivors Law No. 8 of 2021;
 - 3- *Calls, once again, on* the Arab States to provide urgent food and medical assistance to large numbers of internally displaced persons in Iraq, particularly in view of the serious increase in their numbers that exceed the Iraqi Government's capabilities, and to contribute to the reconstruction of the provinces that have been liberated from Da'esh terrorist groups;
 - 4- *Thanks* the Arab States that provided assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi displaced persons since the regime change in 2003;
 - 5- *Decides to* convene an international conference, under the auspices of the League of Arab States, to discuss the issue of internally displaced persons in the

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- Arab region and to identify problems and solutions, with the participation of Member States, pertinent international and regional organizations and donors to provide the necessary assistance for displaced persons;
- 6- *Commends* the successful visit made by delegates of the Security Council Member States to the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq, co-chaired by the State of Kuwait and the United States of America, upon which the press statement was adopted emphasizing the importance of the support provided by the Members of the Security Council for the continued post-conflict recovery in Iraq; as well as the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq; and ensuring the safe, dignified and voluntary return of all internally displaced persons affected by the conflict, particularly areas liberated from Da'esh;
 - 7- *Urges* all states and parties that pledged to provide financial assistance to contribute to the international efforts for the reconstruction of Iraq to fulfill their pledges made at the Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq convened on 12th -14th February 2018;
 - 8- *Affirms* support of States that have experienced instability; urging them to adopt reconstruction, economic empowerment and national reconciliation projects to ensure a safe environment for the return of displaced persons to their homes;
 - 9- *Calls on* the Arab States and specialized cultural and educational organizations to launch an educational campaign aiming to eliminate the extremist Takfiri ideology promoted by terrorist organizations in areas under their control, focusing on the school age 7-18 years group;
 - 10- *Calls on* the Arab States to consider the possibility of establishing a fund to support the reconstruction of Arab cities liberated from terrorist organizations in the Arab States, some of which were under the control of these organizations, so as to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their cities, as an effective, successful and rapid mechanism to alleviate the negative impacts of internal displacement;
 - 11- *Calls upon* the Secretariat and Arab States to provide technical and logistical support to Arab States afflicted by internal displacement in general and Iraq in particular, through training of employees in State ministries concerned with the displacement phenomenon;
 - 12- *Commends* Resolution (R. 3 (S.T.F1) adopted by the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health on 4th December 2018 to establish an Open-Membership Committee on the Social and Health Support for Internally Displaced Persons in the Arab States, particularly Iraqi Displaced Persons;
 - 13- *Commends* Resolution 1811 adopted by the 35th Session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice on 21st November 2019 to form a joint committee of experts and representatives of the Arab Ministries of Justice and Interior Affairs, to consider the proposal submitted by the Republic of Iraq concerning the development of an Arab convention for the protection and support of internally displaced persons in the Arab region and to submit the committee's conclusions to the next Session of the Council;

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- 14- *Calls on* the Arab States to support the efforts exerted by the Government of Yemen to address the challenges of the internal displacement phenomenon that afflicted the country.

(R. 8824 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**First Regional Review of
“Cairo Declaration for Women: Arab Women
Sustainable Development Agenda 2030”**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Resolution 701 adopted by 28th Ordinary Session of the League of Arab States Council at the Summit level in 2017,
 - Recommendation of the Special Session of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the First Regional Review of “Cairo Declaration for Women: Arab Women Sustainable Development Agenda 2030” on the approval of the ministerial declaration of “Gender Equity and Parity for Development and Environment Sustainability of Arab Women's Development Agenda (2023-2028)”,
- *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
 - 1- *Takes note of* the measures undertaken by the Secretariat to develop the regional report of the "First Regional Review of the Arab Women in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda after 5 years";
 - 2- *Approves* the ministerial declaration on gender equity and parity for development and environmental sustainability (2023-2028); *and submits* this declaration to the upcoming session of League of Arab States Council at the summit level for consideration and adoption.

(R. 8825 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

Safeguarding Arab National Security, Counter-Terrorism and Developing the Arab Counter-Terrorism System

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
 - *Recalling* the resolutions of the League of Arab States Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning preservation of peace and security amongst Member States, and safeguarding the Arab national security,
 - *Reiterating* its firm commitment to safeguard the Arab national security, combating extremist organizations, defending the independence of Arab States and protecting their national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity against any aggression,
 - *Emphasizing* the firm right of Member States to prevent any aggression against their communities, citizens, State institutions and government bodies, as well as their right to take all measures and means to prevent any threats or attacks that may jeopardize their security and the safety of their communities, in accordance with the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations and the principles of international law,
 - *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices; *and fully rejecting* any attempt to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,
 - *Reiterating* its full rejection of any form of support, active or passive, to terrorist or extremist organizations; and its firm condemnation of terrorist operations in all its forms and manifestations,
 - *Calling for* exerting further efforts and strengthening coordination with the international community and its regional and international organizations to counter terrorism, particularly in areas of drying out its funding resources, the phenomenon of foreign terrorists travel; and to seek to limit terrorists' movement and establishing safe havens, and taking the necessary legal measures to prevent them from access to information and communication technology,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Condemns* all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* all practices perpetrated by these extremist organizations that adopt religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans inciting violence, extremism and terrorism;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the tolerant humane values of Islam that respect human dignity and renounce distinction of any kind as to race, color, sex, language or religion;

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- 3- *Considers* counter-terrorism as a fundamental human right, due to the adverse implications of terrorism on the ability of citizens to enjoy political, economic and social rights; *appreciates* the exerted Arab efforts that led, in this regard, to passing the resolution on the effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights in the International Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, to conclude the ratification instruments and deposit the ratified documents at the League of Arab States Secretariat;
- 5- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified relevant international conventions and protocols on suppression of terrorism to consider concluding the ratification instruments, in accordance with the national legal systems;
- 6- *Urges* the Member States to strengthen their cooperation under the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, and seeking collective work to prevent terrorist organizations from access to information and communication technology and social media to disseminate hatred and strife and to enhance cooperation in areas of combating information technology crimes used for financing terrorism;
- 7- *Continues* updating foreign terrorist fighters database and the unified Arab list of terrorist organizations and entities (the blacklist of perpetrators, organizers and financiers of terrorist acts); *and urges* the Arab States to provide it with the required data;
- 8- *Calls on* the Member States to enact legislations and laws and undertake the necessary measures and procedures to criminalize extremist takfiri ideologies, that constitute a serious fueling source of terrorism and sectarian strife; *and requests* the Secretariat to strengthen coordination with Arab actors concerned with counter-terrorism and to continue cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;
- 9- *Calls upon* Arab States to criminalize joining terrorist organizations outside the national borders and participation in hostilities; to enforce appropriate national legislations for prosecution, considering forgery of identity papers and travel documents for movement to areas of conflict as an aggravating circumstance in the national laws;
- 10- *Calls upon* all States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; *and rejects* all forms of extortion including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
- 11- *Emphasizes that* all anti-terrorism measures must be in consistent with the rules of national legislations and international law, including the international human rights law; *and calls upon* the Member States to inform the pertinent counter-terrorism national authorities of the importance of these obligations;

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- 12- *Calls* to coordinating Arab positions in international and regional organizations and conferences in which Arab States participate on counter-terrorism, and support cooperation between the League of Arab States and regional and international organizations and specialized agencies concerned with counter-terrorism;
- 13- *Emphasizes* the importance of international concerted efforts in order to reach a comprehensive agreement regarding international terrorism as an effective approach against terrorism;
- 14- *Supports* cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations and implement joint programmes in legal and judicial cooperation in combating terrorism in accordance with the outcomes of the periodic meeting between the two organizations, which was convened on 13 and 14th July 2022;
- 15- *Supports* joint cooperation between the Secretariat of the League of Arab States and the European Union's External Action Service in the field of legal and judicial cooperation in combating terrorism in accordance with the outcomes of the Joint Cooperation Programme in this regard, convened on 8th and 9th June 2022;
- 16- *Calls on* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide further support and assistance in areas of international legal and judicial cooperation in combating terrorism through the Regional Programme for the Arab States to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats, and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in Line with the International Human Rights Standards (2016-2022);
- 17- *Calls on* the Arab States to enhance cooperation with international organizations and agencies to benefit from the available technical assistance programs for national capacity-building in a view to confronting the danger of acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their components by terrorists, and to enhance the security of airports, seaports and borders;
- 18- *Calls* to continue benefiting from the expertise of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in New York upon the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, and the Centre of King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, the African Centre for Studies and Research of Terrorism in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; Al-Nahrain Centre for Strategic Studies in Iraq; Renaissance Forum for Cultural Communication in Sudan, Mohammed bin Naif Counseling and Care Centre in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Mohammed VI Foundation for African Ulema; Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines, and Morchidates in the Kingdom of Morocco, Doha International Centre for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar; the Arab Bureau for Combating Terrorism and Terrorist of Arab Ministers of Interior Affairs; the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (Hedayah), the Sawab Centre in the United Arab Emirates; the regional Sahel-Saharan Anti-Terrorism Centre in Cairo and the King Hamad International Centre for Peaceful

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- Coexistence in the Kingdom of Bahrain; *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office;
- 19- *Commends* the inclusion of some members belonging to the so-called "Saraya Al-Ashtar" terrorist group in the Kingdom of Bahrain on the terrorist list, thus reflecting states' determination to address all forms of terrorism at regional and international levels, its supporters, inciters and sympathizers and supporting the efforts and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to promote its peace, security and stability;
 - 20- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the League of Arab States Secretariat with comprehensive reports on the national counter-terrorism initiatives, including the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and extremist organizations;
 - 21- *Calls on* the Member States to provide the Secretariat with any photographs, documentary and printed material at their disposal that highlight the pain and tragedies of the victims of terrorist acts for presentation at the Arab Day to raise awareness on the pain and tragedies of victims of terrorist acts in the Arab region; *and calls upon* the Arab States and concerned institutions of joint Arab action to commemorate that day and to provide the Secretariat with their initiatives in this regard;
 - 22- *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 31st Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, which was convened on 30th-31st August 2022 at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior Affairs in Tunisia;
 - 23- *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism concerning the development of its mandate, which was convened on 12th-14th June 2022 at the headquarters of the Secretariat of the League of Arab States;
 - 24- *Requests* the League of Arab States Secretary-General to continue follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports hereof to the next session of the League of Arab States Council.

(R. 8830 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

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Other Matters

<p style="text-align: center;">Promotion of Cultural Diversity, Protection and Preservation of the Family and Marriage Institution</p>

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Note No. C P 1/2/21-A-162 of the Permanent Delegate of the United Arab Emirates on 25th August 2022 and No. C P 21-A-166 on 28th August 2022,
- *Emphasizing* the importance of cultural diversity in enriching human civilization, development of nations and building bridges of communication between different peoples,
- *Recognizing that* respecting cultural diversity depends primarily on respect for the difference between cultures and respect for the values and principles of peoples without denying or recognizing another culture,
- *Believing that* tolerance is a high human value, which must be consolidated and promoted to ensure cooperation and coexistence between cultures and civilizations,
- *Emphasizing that* safeguarding individuals' freedom and respect for their privacy and personal affairs is a fundamental right for all society members,
- *Recalling* the Preamble of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, which stipulates that it is "reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,"
- *Affirming that* every society has its own beliefs, values and principles, which must not be regarded as a departure from international norms, but as a factor enriching cultural diversity at the global level,
- *Recalling* Article (16), Paragraph (3), of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates that "the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State,"
- *Recalling* Human Rights Council Resolution (11/26/RES/ HRC/ A) on the protection of the family, which expressed its conviction that "the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,"
- *Emphasizing* that the family is the backbone of societies and it is the fundamental nucleus which must receive all kinds of care and protection to protect and develop societies in general,

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- *Recalling* Article (80) of the Final Communiqué of the 14th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference convened in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in May 2019, which commended the OIC's efforts in preserving the values of marriage and family institution,
 - *Recalling* resolutions on social and family affairs adopted by the 43rd Session of the OIC Foreign Ministers Council, which was convened in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in October 2016 and the Ministerial Conference on strengthening marriage and family institution convened in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in February 2017,
 - *After discussing* the challenges faced by the Arab family as a result of some ideas and trends affecting its traditional nature,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Rejects* any attempt to redefine the family and marriage institution, and *calls* to preserve its purposes as consistent with the human nature of mankind;
 - 2- *Requests* Arab States to preserve the family and marriage institution within the natural concepts consistent with the human nature of mankind, and within the definition of the family as “a social unit consisting of the father, a man, and the mother, a woman, and children”;
 - 3- *Calls upon* the Arab States to protect the child's right to a normal life under the care of a father and a mother by protecting the family institution from the unnatural concepts about the formation of family, which is the basic nucleus of societies;
 - 4- *Calls on* all Arab States and concerned Arab and national organizations in Member States to intensify their efforts to protect the marriage institution, in a manner that guarantees children rights to education and growth in a healthy environment consistent with the human nature of mankind and high values and morals;
 - 5- *Affirms* the child's right to education in an environment characterized by family ties based on the concept of marriage, based on the union of a man and a woman to form a family;
 - 6- *Emphasize* its rejection of encroaching on family issues as the basic nucleus of society, which is based on a well-established system of values and principles to be respected and promoted in various Member States;
 - 7- *Affirms that* cultural diversity and differences among societies are an inherent characteristic of humanity; *emphasizes* the need to encourage greater international acceptance of different cultures, to refrain from distinguishing a single culture as the culture to be followed by all States around the world; and to respect the specificity of each culture and its lifestyles, morals and value systems;

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- 8- *Urges* Member States to strengthen and increase their efforts in the development of effective programs, projects and initiatives consistent with innate human nature;
- 9- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up on the implementation of this resolution with the Ministers of Education, Culture, Social Development, as well as Family, Marriage and Children's Institutions of Member States and the missions of the League of Arab States to the United Nations.

(R. 8845 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)

**Supporting the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt in
hosting the 27th Session of the Conference of the Parties to
the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
Change**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having considered,*
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Note no. 2257 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 25th August 2022,
 - *Emphasizing* the importance of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) in reducing the effects of climate change that represents a unique opportunity for the Arab region to accelerate and strengthen the implementation of actions taken within the framework of international climate change, with a focus on building resilience to climate change at the national and regional levels and strengthening the institutional systems and capacities of Arab States,
 - *Considering* the complex challenges and repercussions of climate change and its implications on development in the Arab region, which is one of the most affected by climate change globally and regionally,
 - *Considering* holding the 27th Session of COP27 in the Arab Republic of Egypt in November 2022, in which a summit of Heads of State and Government shall be convened,
 - *Recalling* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 4th-5th September 2022,
- 1- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the 27th Session of COP27 in November 2022, including the Summit of Heads of State and Government to be convened during the Conference, and make every endeavour to ensure its success;
 - 2- *Encourages* Arab States to make their nationally determined contributions;
 - 3- *Supports* initiatives to be launched by the Egyptian presidency of the Conference;
 - 4- *Commends* the United Arab Emirates' hosting of 28th Session of the COP28;
 - 5- *Requests* the Secretariat of the League of Arab States to provide all necessary support for the success of this Conference.

(R. 8846 – O.S. (158) – S. 2 – 6/9/2022)