



**The sixth session of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum
at the Ministerial Level**

Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco, on Wednesday, 20 December 2023

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Joint Declaration

**Issued by the Sixth Session of the Russian-Arab
Cooperation Forum at the Ministerial Level**

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Marrakesh, Kingdom of Morocco, 20 December 2023

1. The Sixth Session of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum was convened at the level of Foreign Ministers, on 20 December 2023 in Marrakesh, Kingdom of Morocco. The meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Nasser Bourita, Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates (host country), H.E. Mr. Sergei Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, with the participation of H.E. Mr. Ahmed AboulGheit, Secretary General of the League of Arab States, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Arab States.
2. The Ministers reviewed the outcome of the Fifth Session of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum, convened on 16 April 2019 in Moscow and the Action Plan 2019-2021 that aims at the implementation of the Forum's principles and objectives, emphasized:
 - importance of the existing dialogue and cooperation between both sides;
 - importance of efforts of all States in order to strengthen global stability in all its aspects as the foundation for the lasting peace based on the principle of equal and undiminished security for all;
 - the need to strengthen political dialogue aimed at coordinating mutual stances in international forums, within the framework of respecting principles of international law and international legitimacy, relevant principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter; and the pivotal role of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, to resolve disputes and safeguard regional and international peace and security;
 - commitment to the promotion and respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms, taking into consideration the importance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds;
 - the need for complete respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of countries, and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs and establish good-neighborly relations, and respect agreements and obligations concluded between countries;
 - settlement of outstanding issues and crises through peaceful means and comprehensive dialogue.
3. Take note of what was stated in the speech of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, on 19 November 2023, about international transformations and the need for a multilateral and multipolar international system, respect for the rules of international law, and the importance of formulating innovative approaches, in a way that enhances the effectiveness of international institutions, emphasizes achieving justice and balance, and ending the policy of

double standards and selectivity.

4. The Ministers also discussed the latest developments in the Middle East region, as well as a number of relentless international issues of mutual concern; bilateral and multilateral relations pertaining to political, economic and cultural issues between Member States of the League of Arab States and the Russian Federation in order to strengthen these relations, enhance cooperation and build tangible partnership between both sides.

The Ministers agreed on the following:

I. Regional and International Issues

5. Stress the importance of concerted international and regional efforts to find political solutions to regional crises and issues in accordance with all UN and international legitimacy resolutions and relevant conventions and references, and emphasize, in this context, the necessity of enhancing the security of the States and respect their sovereignty over their lands and natural resources, and the importance of cessation of hostilities. Promote opportunities for political solution and reject foreign interference in the internal affairs of the States, and support efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States in this regard.

Palestinian Cause

6. Strongly condemn Israel's ongoing and escalating aggressive war against the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, targeting civilians and the destruction of residential neighbourhoods, hospitals, schools, mosques, churches, infrastructure and United Nations facilities, as well as all Israeli acts subjecting the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip to a blockade that included cutting off all means of life, including water, electricity, food, medicine, and fuel, which constitutes grave violations under the International Humanitarian Law. Reject any justification of such war, including describing it as self-defense. Warn of the gravity of Israel's intentions, as the occupying power, to commit forcible displacement of the Palestinian people outside the occupied Palestinian territory. Condemn the killing of Palestinian civilians, incursions, arrests, and settlers' violence in the occupied West Bank.
7. Call on the implementation of the UN General Assembly resolution A/ES-10/L.27 (2023) that demands an immediate humanitarian ceasefire and that all parties comply with their obligations under International Law, including International Humanitarian Law, notably with regard to the protection of civilians, especially children. Demand to enable and facilitate humanitarian access for essential supplies and services to reach all civilians in need in the Gaza Strip.
8. Demand to implement UNSC Resolution 2712 (2023) and UNGA Resolution A/ES-10/21 (2023). Underscore the unacceptability of blocking UNSC resolutions imposing an immediate ceasefire, especially taking note of the letter dated 6 December 2023 of the UN Secretary-General under Article 99 of the Charter of the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council. Also, call for immediate lifting of the blockade imposed by Israel on the Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps, and restoring life to the Gaza strip.

9. Emphasize the need to provide immediate international protection to the Palestinian people according to the relevant United Nations resolutions, and the need to pursue accountability for Israeli grave violations of the rights of the Palestinian people and stress in this regard the importance of ensuring independent and transparent investigations in accordance with international standards.
10. Emphasize that peace and regional stability will only be achieved by ending the Israeli occupation and giving the Palestinian people their full rights. Call for the convening of an international peace conference, as soon as possible, from which a credible peace process will be launched on the basis of international law, international legitimacy resolutions, the principle of land for peace, and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002, with all its elements and priorities, within a specified time frame and with international guarantees, leading to an end to Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan and the rest of the occupied Lebanese territories, and personifying the independence of the fully sovereign independent State of Palestine along the 4 June 1967 lines, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and restoring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, and the right of return and compensation for Palestinian refugees according to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194 (1948), and support the State of Palestine in obtaining full membership in the United Nations.
11. Urge an intensification of international diplomatic efforts in this regard through establishment of multilateral mediation format with a leading role of the countries of the Middle East, the League of Arab States and the organization of Islamic Cooperation.
12. Condemn the illegal Israeli settlement policy, the violence of Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens, and emphasize on the implementation of Security Council Resolution No. 2334 (2016), which affirmed that Israeli settlement constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle to peace and a two-state solution. Call on Israel to immediately and completely stop all settlement activities in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and in the Syrian Golan.
13. Condemn any measures aimed at undermining the status of Jerusalem, established by international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, and the Israeli attacks on East Jerusalem, its people, and its Islamic and Christian holy sites, and Israel's illegal measures that violate freedom of worship. Condemn the Israeli incursions into Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif, and emphasize the need to respect the existing legal and historical status-quo of the holy sites, and that the Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Sharif, with its entire area, is an exclusive place of worship for Muslims only. Support the Hashemite custodianship of the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem and its role in protecting its Arab-Islamic and Christian identity, support the role of the Jordanian Department of Jerusalem Awqaf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs as the exclusive legal authority with jurisdiction to manage, maintain, and regulate access to the Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-

Haram Al-Sharif, and support the role of the presidency of the Jerusalem Committee and its efforts to counter the practices of the occupying authorities in the Holy City, and support the resilience of Jerusalem and Jerusalemites through the programs and projects of the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency. Call upon all States not to establish diplomatic missions in the city of Jerusalem, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions No. 476 & 478 (1980) and General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 (2017).

14. Affirm that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and call on the Palestinian factions and forces to unite under its umbrella, and everyone should bear their responsibilities in light of a national partnership led by the Palestine Liberation Organization.
15. Support all steps taken by the Arab Republic of Egypt to counter the consequences of the Israeli war in the Gaza Strip, especially its efforts to bring aid into the Strip immediately and sustainably; support its position rejecting the displacement of the Palestinian people in any form, and support Egypt's historical role in achieving Palestinian reconciliation.
16. Emphasize the importance of supporting the unity of the Palestinians and the efforts to that end, especially the Palestinian reconciliation agreement signed in Algeria on 13 October 2022.
17. Demand the release of the arbitrarily arrested Palestinian prisoners and detainees, and condemn Israel's continued violation of their rights, including administrative detention, torture, medical neglect, and solitary confinement, which constitute violations of international law. Warn Israel of adopting unfair racist laws against prisoners, as well as the process of stealing the allocations of the families of Palestinian prisoners.
18. Call for adequate and sustainable financial support for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to enable it to carry out the functions entrusted to it by the resolution of its establishment (General Assembly Resolution No. 302 of 1949).
19. Value the historical and continuing positions of the Russian Federation in support of the Palestinian cause and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, at the bilateral level and in international forums, as well as its efforts in the UN Security Council towards a ceasefire and re-launching a comprehensive peace process in cooperation with the League of Arab States.
20. Value the joint efforts of the State of Qatar and the Arab Republic of Egypt, which resulted in a truce agreement, which allowed to deliver humanitarian aid and relief, and aiming to reach a permanent ceasefire and restoring life to the previous conditions. Welcome, in this regard, the 44th Session of the Higher Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), convened in Doha, Qatar, on 5 December 2023.
21. Value the hosting by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the joint Arab-Islamic summit in Riyadh on 11 November 2023, which endorsed an action on the

international level which was undertaken by the Arab-Islamic Ministerial Committee led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia aiming at stopping Israeli war in Gaza, and pressing for the launch of a serious and real political process to achieve lasting and comprehensive peace in accordance with the approved international terms of reference.

Syria

22. Commit to preserving the sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic. Emphasize the importance of the Arab- Russian role in supporting the efforts to resolve the Syrian crisis and address its political, security and humanitarian consequences, according to step-for- step methodology and in line with Security Council Resolution No. 2254.
23. Express the aspiration to resume work on the Syrian constitutional path facilitated by the United Nations, and agree on the importance of seriously completing this path as it is one of the main pillars to ending the crisis. Reject all foreign interference in Syria and any illegal foreign presence on Syrian territory, condemn the repeated Israeli aggressions on it, and stand by Syria in exercising its right to defend its land and people.
24. Affirm the need to intensify efforts to alleviate the human suffering of the Syrian people and, within the framework of the responsibility of the international community to fulfill its obligations in this regard, and to deliver humanitarian aid to all Syrian regions away from any politicization, and to address the refugee crisis with all its repercussions on the Syrian people and on the host countries. The importance of strengthening cooperation between the Syrian Government and refugee-hosting countries to organize and facilitate the voluntary, dignified and safe return of refugees and end their suffering in coordination and cooperation with the relevant United Nations agencies. Emphasize the need to intensify work with the international community and the United Nations to accelerate the implementation of early recovery projects, and expand the scope of humanitarian activities while building the necessary foundations. Welcome the efforts of the Arab Ministerial Liaison Committee, and look forward to further work on the full implementation of the Amman and Cairo statements, and the continuation of constructive cooperation between the Liaison Committee and the Syrian government.

Lebanon

25. Emphasize the importance of full solidarity with Lebanon in light of the most severe political, economic and social crisis it has experienced in decades and, support its government and all its constitutional institutions in order to preserve the Lebanese national unity, Lebanon's security and stability, and its sovereignty over its entire territory, including the Shebaa Farms, the Lebanese Kfarshouba hills, and the outskirts of the town of al-Mari. Emphasize the importance of accelerating the election of a President and the formation of a fully-fledged government as soon as possible, which will undertake the necessary steps to emerge from the current economic and financial crisis. Support the implementation of the UNSC

Resolution 1701 and demand to stop the Israeli violation of the Lebanese airspace and other dangerous and aggressive acts threatening the regional stability. Commend Lebanon's efforts in hosting Syrian displaced persons and call for effective efforts in providing the necessary financial, social and economic basis for their return to Syria. Support the Lebanese state's efforts in rebuilding the port of Beirut.

Libya

26. Emphasize the commitment to the unity and sovereignty of the State of Libya and its territorial integrity, and reject interference in its internal affairs. Emphasize the principle of Libyan ownership of the political process, and commit to the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015. Reject the military solution, and call for the support of a comprehensive national reconciliation path sponsored by the Libyan Presidential Council and its efforts to achieve political stability.
27. Affirm support for efforts to hold Libyan presidential and parliamentary elections simultaneously as soon as possible to meet the aspirations of the Libyan people to achieve security and stability.
28. Commend the efforts of the Joint Military Committee (5+5) and its efforts to consolidate the ceasefire. Call for the unification of security and military institutions under a unitary executive authority capable of ruling throughout the Libyan territories and representing the Libyan people. Emphasize the necessity of the evacuation of all foreign forces, foreign fighters and mercenaries from Libyan territories.
29. Continue to support all measures that will protect Libya's capabilities, funds, and assets in banks and foreign countries to enable its development until the international measures imposed on them are lifted.

Yemen

30. Commit to the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty, security and stability of Yemen and, reject any interference in its internal affairs. Support the aspirations of the Yemeni people for freedom, democracy, social justice and development.
31. Emphasize continued support for the legitimate Yemeni government led by the Presidential Leadership Council headed by Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi, in the interest of restoring the security and stability in Yemen.
32. Adhere to the choice of peace on the basis of the three agreed terms of reference: The Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanisms, the outcomes of the Comprehensive Yemeni National Dialogue Conference and Security Council Resolution (2216) 2015, and the relevant international resolutions.
33. Emphasize the importance of the Yemeni parties responding positively to international and United Nations efforts aimed at bringing peace to Yemen and engage seriously with peace initiatives and efforts.
34. Commend the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its initiatives aimed at encouraging dialogue between the Yemeni parties, including the Houthis' visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and meeting with His Royal Highness the Minister

of Defense during the period 14-18 September 2023 in Riyadh, in continuation of the discussions conducted by the Saudi team that visited Sanaa during the period 8-13 April 2023, in the presence of a delegation from the Sultanate of Oman; with the aim of reaching a permanent and comprehensive ceasefire in Yemen, and reaching a sustainable and acceptable political solution to all Yemeni parties under the supervision of the United Nations.

35. Commend the announcement of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 30 July 2023 to provide economic support to the Republic of Yemen worth \$1.2 billion, in response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Yemen to address its current budget deficit, support salaries, wages and operating expenses, and support ensuring food security.
36. Commend the efforts of the United Nations to address the situation of the floating oil tanker (Safer) to prevent a humanitarian, environmental and economic crisis, and urge the UN to rapidly complete all remaining work to address the situation of the tanker (Safer).

The Sudan

37. Express full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan in preserving its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and reject all forms of external interference in its internal affairs, and the importance of preserving the institutions of the State of the Sudan and prevent their collapse, and spare no effort to stop the bloodshed of the Sudanese.
38. Condemn the crimes committed and humanitarian violations in Darfur and throughout Sudan. Commend the statement issued by the Jeddah-2 talks on 7 November 2023 regarding the commitment of the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rebel Rapid Support Forces to take steps to facilitate the increase of humanitarian aid, and the withdrawal of military forces from civilian areas, residential houses, and service facilities. The implementation of confidence-building measures, in preparation for reaching a permanent cessation of hostilities. Urge both parties to commit to this, in order to alleviate the suffering of the Sudanese people.
39. Endorse the results of the meetings of the Sudan's neighboring countries held at the summit level on 13 July 2023 in Cairo, and at the level of the foreign ministers in N'Djamena and New York on 7 August 2023 and 19 September 2023, helping to put an end to this crisis. Support the efforts to launch a Sudanese-led dialogue respects Sudanese sovereignty.

Somalia

40. Support the Federal Republic of Somalia in its efforts to eradicate terrorism. Welcome Security Council Resolution (2714) of 1 December 2023 on the lifting the arms import ban on Somalia, and emphasize the importance of benefiting from this resolution to enable the government militarily to extend control and impose security after the expected withdrawal of the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) by supporting the training of Somali forces capable of assuming security responsibility.
41. Call upon States, organizations and concerned bodies with relief and humanitarian

work to rapidly move and intervene to provide urgent humanitarian aid to relieve the Somali people and enhance their ability to withstand the catastrophic crisis resulting from climate change that has recently struck Somali territories.

42. Welcome the significant corrective milestones realized by the Federal Republic of Somalia towards economic reform and Somalia's entitlement to reaching the final stage of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, thus cancelling the majority of its foreign debts, which would help Somalia achieve development, economic prosperity and nationwide stability.

Iran

43. Emphasize the importance that relations of cooperation between the Arab countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on the principle of good neighborliness, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for the principle of independence, and sovereignty of States, resolving disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and international law, and refrain from threat or use of force.
44. Take note of the updated "Russian Concept of Collective Security in the Gulf Area"; and intend to continue consultations to crystallize an agreed vision in this regard.

Greater and the Lesser Tumb and Abu Musa

45. Recall the Russia - GCC joint statement of 7 July 2023, emphasize support for all peaceful efforts, including initiatives and efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the issue of the three islands Greater Tumb, Lesser Tumb and Abu Musa in accordance with the principles of international law and the UN Charter, including through bilateral negotiations or the International Court of Justice (ICJ) if mutually agreed by the parties.

Maritime security and energy supplies

46. Emphasize the principle of freedom of maritime navigation in international waters in accordance with international law and law of the sea conventions, and the need to ensure the security and safety of maritime navigation in the Gulf, the Sea of Oman, the Red Sea, the Strait of Hormuz and Bab al- Mandab, and to secure energy supply lines. Reject and condemn all actions targeting the security and safety of navigation, marine installations, energy supplies, oil pipelines, and oil installations in the Gulf and other waterways. Emphasize cooperation in securing the environmental safety of this region.

Cooperation among countries over sharing rivers

47. Emphasize the importance of maintaining water security for all Arab countries, and the rejection of any action or procedure that affects their water rights, especially those suffering from water scarcity problems. Emphasize the need for all countries, which share rivers, to fulfill their obligations stipulated in the binding legal frameworks under the applicable agreements and rules of the international law in this regard. Call on the sharing countries to engage in dialogue, consultation and negotiation in goodwill to settle disagreements and reach fair, balanced and binding agreements and understandings that preserve the rights of all parties, in

accordance with international law, and achieve mutual benefit, and to refrain from taking unilateral measures that would undermine or threaten those negotiations.

The Crisis over Ukraine

48. Welcome the efforts of the Arab Ministerial Contact Group and other serious efforts to create conditions for a political solution to the crisis, in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. Express hope that those efforts will lead to a just, comprehensive and sustainable peace.

Non-proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction

49. Reaffirm support for all efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament and preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons without prejudice to the inalienable right of State parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to exploit peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Call upon Israel, and other non-adherent States, to rapidly accede to the treaty as non-nuclear States, in addition to emphasize support for all efforts aimed at achieving the ultimate goal of a world free of all weapons of mass destruction.
50. Stress the importance of implementing the resolution on the Middle East that was adopted during the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT, and remains valid until its full implementation and achieving its objectives, as an integral part of the 1995 deal of indefinite extension of the treaty. Emphasize the results of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, and welcome the convening and outcomes of the first session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction held under the Chairmanship of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 2019, and the second session of the Conference held under the Chairmanship of the State of Kuwait in 2021, and the third session of the Conference held under the Chairmanship of the Republic of Lebanon in 2022, and the fourth session of the Conference held under the Chairmanship of the State of Libya during the period 13-17 November 2023, based on General Assembly Decision A/73/546. Urge countries that have not yet participated in the conference, especially Israel, to participate in its upcoming sessions.

Combatting terrorism

51. Condemn terrorism in all forms and manifestations, reaffirm that all terrorist acts are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever and against whom committed. Enhance efforts to combat terrorism and extremism, to prevent and suppress the spread of terrorist and extremist ideologies, incitement to terrorism as well as recruitment, financing and other forms of support of terrorist activities.
52. Reject the association of terrorism with any race, religion, nationality or civilization. Promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among cultures, peoples and religions, and call on States to refrain from providing any form of support, direct or indirect, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including foreign terrorist fighters, whether it was through financing or providing them with safe havens, or arming them or facilitating their movement in a manner that threatens regional and international peace and security, in respect to international

law and relevant Security Council resolutions, especially 2354 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2396 (2017), and 2462 (2019).

53. Reject all crimes of terrorist groups that affect security and stability of Arab countries, including any groups that rebel against the existing authority of states and take up arms outside the legitimate institutional frameworks recognized within state. Provide all forms of support to the efforts exerted by the Arab countries in combating terrorism, and assist their reconstruction efforts as a result of the damage inflicted on them by terrorist acts, and take active steps to strengthen Russian-Arab counter-terrorism cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism and extremism on international and regional levels, including by offering relevant support of the national efforts in this field. Welcome the hosting by the Kingdom of Morocco of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, and value its role and efforts during the chairmanship of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (2021-2023), and welcome the chairmanship of Egypt of the Forum. Welcome the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Russian Federation and the other Arab countries in defeating ISIS. Welcome the hosting of the Kingdom of Morocco of the 93rd session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) in Marrakesh in 2025.

The role of the arab non-permanent member of UN Security Council

54. Value the efforts of the United Arab Emirates during its membership in the Security Council (2022-2023), and welcome the election of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria as a non-permanent member of the Security Council (2024-2025). Call for continued coordination between the Arab member of the Council, and the Russian Federation, in its capacity as a permanent member of the Council, in a way that serves the interests of the Arab countries collectively and the Russian Federation, and the Charter of the UN and the Charter of the League of Arab States.
55. Value the importance of the mandate of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Forum in bringing together the views on reform and enlargement of the Security Council. Emphasize the need to enter into text negotiations only with the consent of all parties participating in those negotiations, and within the framework of a comprehensive and integrated institutional reform of the Council.

Ensuring security of and in the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs)

56. Express concern about the possible use of ICTs for purposes inconsistent with the maintenance of international peace, security and stability, as well as for other malicious purposes. Affirm that international efforts to combat cybersecurity threats and the security of information and communication technologies, within the framework of international security, do not hinder the right of countries to benefit from the latest information and communication technologies and its developments.
57. Emphasize that the use of these technologies should serve the stability, security, non-interference in the internal affairs of countries, conflict prevention, as well as social and economic development. Recognize the central role of the United Nations

in the formulation of a binding international instrument to achieve these objectives, and to support international efforts and initiatives to observe the implementation and development of the rules, principles and norms adopted by the UNGA.

58. Take note of the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco within the framework of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise. Welcome the establishment of the Arab Ministerial Council for Cybersecurity on the proposal of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Encourage cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Arab countries in the field of international information security.

II. Sustainable Development:

59. Adopt the Joint Action Plan (2024-2026) between the Russian Federation and the League of Arab States, and call on the two parties to implement the activities stated herein, while assigning the Joint High Officials Committee to submit periodic reports to assess progress.
60. Commend the increase of economic cooperation between the League of Arab States Member States and the Russian Federation. Enhance bilateral trade and promote mutually beneficial cooperation in the areas of industry, agriculture, food security, water resources, banking and finance, oil and gas, renewable and clean energy, as well as peaceful use of nuclear energy, transport, tourism, communications, and intellectual property rights, in addition to cooperation in various areas, such as environment, technology transfer and etc.
61. Emphasize the importance of developing agricultural cooperation between the Member States of League of Arab States and the Russian Federation. Call on officials and business communities to support and strengthen cooperation in that field through the holding of workshops between experts from both sides.
62. Emphasize the need to adhere to the principles and rules of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the objectives of the Paris Agreement, in particular the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility”, as well as equity and the national capabilities of each country, to mobilize the means of implementation (capacity building-technology transfer-funding). Ensure that climate finance is equitable between adaptation and mitigation projects, and call on developed countries to fill the funding gap of \$100 billion annually in order to obtain a new funding agreement that meets the expectations of achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Welcome the positive outcomes of the 27th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP27) held in Sharm El-Sheikh in the Arab Republic of Egypt in 2022. Welcome the outcomes of the annual meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, which were held in Marrakesh, the Kingdom of Morocco from 9-15 October 2023, especially those related to financing climate activities and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and also welcome the hosting of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the twelfth session of the World Urban Forum in Cairo in November 2024, and the ongoing coordination between the Egyptian government and the United Nations Human Settlements Program in this regard, which contributes to international efforts to achieve the

SDGs and the New Urban Agenda.

63. Congratulate the United Arab Emirates for successfully hosting the COP28 from 30 November till 13 December 2023 at Dubai Expo City. Welcome positive results of the COP28, which are represented by the adoption of the agreement known as the “UAE Consensus” and setting standards for global climate action. Praise for the UAE pioneering role in confronting climate change, especially in light of the UAE President’s H.H. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahayan pledge during the opening ceremony of the World Climate Action Summit to create a \$30 billion fund for climate solutions and facilitate access to it as well as to stimulate, mobilize and invest \$250 billion by 2030. Welcome the UAE’s announcement to allocate \$100 million to Loss and Damage Fund and \$150 million to solve the water shortage and water security solutions in the fragile and vulnerable communities, and other initiatives aimed at reducing the repercussions of climate change.
64. Emphasize the importance of developing touristic ties between the Russian Federation and the LAS Member States, and the need to further enhance cooperation among relevant organizations and agencies, and exert efforts on all levels to promote tourism and remove any obstacles to touristic cooperation between both sides.
65. Stress the need to strengthen mutual cooperation and benefit from the Russian achievements in scientific research, through conducting seminars and workshops, and emphasize the importance of cooperation in the fields of human resources, science and technology for economic growth.
66. Call for further cooperation in the field of education, scientific and technical research and space technology between the two sides, including through enhancement of ties among universities and other higher education institutions, participation in international scientific and cultural meetings to take place in Arab States and the Russian Federation, as well as exchange of experience, visits, joint scientific researches and technological projects; while optimizing the use of the opportunities of the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development.
67. Continue to participate in dialogue between civilizations and cultures, encourage interreligious dialogue and communication, introduce the history and culture of both sides, and encourage cultural exchange between them, in Russian and Arabic languages. Support the common quest for renewable ideas and practices to maintain harmonious peaceful co-existence and cooperation among various nations and peoples as an indispensable tool for preventing hegemony and violations of peace, security and justice, and to counter religious extremism and nationalism, racism, neo-Nazism and ethnical or religious discrimination.
68. Exert efforts to enhance cultural cooperation, including promotion of relations between relevant organizations in the Russian Federation and the Member States of the League of Arab States, convene festivals, fairs, hold exhibitions and workshops, organize training courses and initiate projects aimed at preserving and restoring heritage on a reciprocal basis.
69. Welcome that the Kingdom of Morocco will host the 2030 Football World Cup,

and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will host the 2034 Football World Cup.

70. Express gratitude and appreciation to the Kingdom of Morocco for its cordial hosting of the Sixth Session of the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum, and for the warm reception, generous hospitality and good organization of this session.
 71. Convene the Seventh Session of the Forum during 2024 in Moscow.
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- The Republic of Iraq has reservations about the phrase “two-state solution” and everything that explicitly or implicitly refers to the “State of Israel” in the final declaration of the forum, due to its contradiction with the Iraqi laws.