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**Follow-up of 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 convened at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions concerning the follow-up on the political development of the Palestinian question at summit level, most recently the 30th Ordinary Session Resolutions of Tunisia Summit of 2019, and at the Ministerial Level, most recently the 154th Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2020, as well as the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Session held on 8th February 2021, and the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at Permanent Delegates Level,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Palestinian question for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to absolute sovereignty over all its territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources and borders with neighboring countries;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option, and to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict pursuant to international law, pertinent international legitimacy resolutions, including Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1973, 1515 of 2003 and 2334 of 2016 respectively, and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 with all its elements, which stipulated that comprehensive peace with Israel and normalization of relations must be preceded by an end to its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and recognition of the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, inter alia, the right to self-determination and the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees and a just solution to their cause according to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
 - 3- *Emphasizes that* any peace initiative contrary to the international terms of reference of the Middle East Peace Process is unacceptable and unsuccessful *and rejects* exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian

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- people and leadership with the aim of imposing unjust solutions for the question of Palestine;
- 4- *Affirms that* the implementation of the Israeli occupation Government plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, constitutes yet another war crime added to the long record of Israeli atrocities perpetrated against the Palestinian people and its blatant violations of the Charter, United Nations resolutions and international law *and calls on* the international community to put tremendous intolerable pressure on the occupation Government to halt its annexation schemes and other hostile colonial procedures;
 - 5- *Supports and endorses* the peace plan presented, once again, by HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine before the United Nations General Assembly on 25th September 2020 and seeks cooperation with the Quartet, international actors to establish an international multilateral mechanism for a credible peace process within a specified time frame and international control, including the call for convening an international conference to restart negotiations on the basis of international law and resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution leading to end the Israeli occupation which began in 1967; establishment of the independent State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital according to the 4 June 1967 borders;
 - 6- *Reaffirms* the condemnation of Israeli settlement policy and measures; *calls upon* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities towards the implementation of its Resolution 2334 of 2016, to hold violators accountable, to confront and halt the construction and expansion of the settlements and the annexation wall, as well as the forced displacement of the Palestinian population and demolition of their property; *and emphasizes that* the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one of the most viable and legitimate means for its resistance and termination and for achieving peace and calls upon all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to boycott and to halt all forms of direct and indirect transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation regime and its illegal settlements, including prohibiting illegal Israeli settlers entrance to States;
 - 7- *Reaffirms* the refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; *condemns* the systematic and racist Israeli policy of enacting Israeli legislations to undermine the historical rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return and self-determination and to discriminate against them on the basis of religion and race; *salutes and supports* the steadfastness of the 1948 Palestinian people;
 - 8- *Calls upon* all countries and international organizations to hold their responsibilities and to address the policies, legislations and practices undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, seeking to undermine the achievement of the independence of the State of Palestine and the peaceful two-State solution and

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- to establish an apartheid system against the Palestinian people, in violation of the relevant principles of international law;
- 9- *Endorses and supports* the State of Palestine approach to obtain a full membership in the United Nations and calls upon the States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; *also endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and instruments in order to strengthen its legal and international status and reinforce its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
 - 10- *Welcomes* the decision taken by Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court stipulating that the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and urges the International Criminal Court to promptly conduct criminal investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity, which were committed by Israel against unarmed Palestinian people and to hold criminals of the occupation's government and army accountable and prosecute them for their crimes;
 - 11- *Reaffirms* the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on Addressing Israeli targeting of the question of Palestine and Arab National Security in Africa and the need to strengthen cooperation with the African Union in support of the question of Palestine and its resolutions in international forums *and requests* the concerned Special Arab Ministerial Committee to pursue its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;
 - 12- *Calls for* the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic action at the governments, parliaments and unions levels to support the question of Palestine and continues to request the Arab League Secretary-General to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on different issues and procedures relevant to the question of Palestine, and on implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;
 - 13- *Rejects* any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine *and rejects* any project aiming to establish the State of Palestine with provisional borders;
 - 14- *Emphasizes* respect for the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation organization; the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of HE President Mahmoud Abbas, commending his efforts towards the Palestinian national reconciliation and his issuance of a decree calling for holding Palestinian legislative and presidential elections and a National Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization respectively; *calls upon* the Palestinian factions and forces to facilitate and ensure the success of the Palestinian democratic elections, to complete national reconciliation and to abide by the terms and principles of the final communiqué of the Palestinian National Dialogue issued in Cairo on 8th-9th February 2020 *and commends* the tireless

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- efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation, urging it to continue exerting further efforts thereof;
- 15- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, not to impede conducting the Palestinian general elections in the occupied East Jerusalem and across all the Palestinian territories;
- 16- *Values* the efforts of the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, the Republic of Tunisia, in follow-up on the development of the question of Palestine in the Council;
- 17- *Commends* the tireless efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in cooperation with France and Germany, to restart the negotiating process on the grounds of the agreed international terms of reference; affirming support for these efforts on the basis of the centrality of the question of Palestine to the Arab States and emphasizing that stability in the region will be possible only through achieving a just and comprehensive peace based on a just settlement that would fulfill the aspirations and hopes of the Palestinian people;
- 18- *Continues* requesting the two Arab Groups at the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to support and follow up the implementation of this resolution and the resolutions adopted on Palestine by the two organizations;
- 19- *Continues to* mandate the Arab Group in the United Nations to:
- Mobilize support and endorsement for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up on the efforts exerted within the framework of the Security Council so as to assume its responsibilities to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and halt all illegitimate Israeli practices,
 - Conduct consultations and procedures necessary to address the possibility of the illegal occupation of Israel by annexing parts of the occupied West Bank,
 - Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 on the illegal Israeli settlement activities,
 - Follow up on obtaining full United Nations membership by the State of Palestine,
 - Take all the necessary measures to challenge Israel's nomination for membership or posts at United Nations bodies and committees,
 - Confront any attempt to undermine the implementation of the resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem.
- 20- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8599 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning the follow-up on developments and Israeli violations in occupied Jerusalem,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Reiterates* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, rejecting any attempt to undermine the Palestinian sovereignty thereof;
 - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* all the illegal Systematic Israeli policies and schemes aiming at legitimizing the annexation of the Holy City, distortion of its Arab identity, alteration of its demographic composition, undermining the urbanization and population growth of its people, and isolating the City from its Palestinian environs and emphasizes that such Israeli policies, schemes and practices, including the American-Israeli “deal of the century” constitute a breach of the relevant international resolutions, including Resolutions 252 of 1968, 267 of 1969, as well as 476 and 478 of 1980;
 - 3- *Pays tribute and supports* the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem against the systematic Israeli policies aiming to alter the demographic, legal and historical status of the City and its holy places; and their defense for the Islamic and Christian holy places;
 - 4- *Rejects and denounces* the violations committed by Israel (the occupying Power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, particularly the attempts aiming at alteration of the existing historical and legal status, the spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the attempts to undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers forcing them out of the Mosque, the attempts to take control of the Jordanian Islamic Awqaf Administration in occupied Jerusalem, attacking its employees and preventing them from carrying out their duty, and attempts to impose Israeli law over the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as well as the Israeli excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque and its walls;
 - 5- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent incursions into the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and violating its sanctity by extremist settlers and Israeli officials under support,

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- protection and participation of the Israeli occupation Government and forces; *warns against* 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 offensives shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
- 6- *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 the resolutions that emphasize referring to the Blessed 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 blessed Mosque, and that the Jordan-run Administration of Jerusalem's Awqaf 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;
 - 7- *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;
 - 8- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its expropriation, the 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 project (E1) and a belt of settlements to ensure the geographical discontinuity of Palestine in a view to tightening its control over Jerusalem;
 - 9- *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 falsified 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;
 - 10- *Urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop its systematic and widespread policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and

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psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future;

- 11- *Strongly condemns* the decisions of Kosovo and the Czech Republic in violation of international law to open two diplomatic missions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and calls upon the Arab States that establish relations with them to reassess those relations with the two countries; *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, or opening any offices or official missions in the city, constituting an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, provoking the sentiments of the Arab Muslim and Christian Nation and considering this decision 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;
- 12- *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 General in this regard;
- 13- *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 decisions and actions that purport 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;
- 14- *Endorses and supports* the procedures of the State of Palestine to counteract any country recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State, including filing lawsuit at the International Court of Justice against any country in violation of the 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;
- 15- *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

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- 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* international community to pressure 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;
- 16- *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;
 - 17- *Urges* all countries to implement resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the UNESCO Executive Board on the question of Palestine, including the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which emphasized that the Blessed 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 Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif;
 - 18- *Emphasizes that* the purpose of the call to visit the city of Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian religious shrines, including the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups, within the framework of
 - 19- the Palestinian sovereignty right to the city and its Holy Places, and the Hashemite custodianship over the Islamic and Christian Holy Places thereof;
 - 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 steadfastness of its people in countering Israeli schemes and practices to judaize the city and forced migrations of its people *and seeks to* follow up on implementation of the resolution to support the Palestinian economy, adopted by the 4th 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- *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 steadfastness of its people and institutions;

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- 22- *Commends* the efforts exerted by HM 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 on defending and protecting the Holy Places; *rejects, once again,* all attempts of Israel (the occupying Power) to jeopardize this Hashemite custodianship; *values* 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 HM King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on 31st March 2013 *and supports* the role of the Jordanian Administration of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Waqf in preserving and defending Al-Haram from the Israeli violations and attacks;
- 23- *Commends* the endeavors exerted by HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco, Chair of Al-Quds Committee in defending the Holy City and supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people *and commends* the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alquds Asharif, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee;
- 24- *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 steadfastness of its people;
- 25- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in support for the question of Palestine, whether through its historical political positions, or through its obligations to provide financial support for the budget of the State of Palestine;
- 26- *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 identity, its Holy Places and cultural and humanitarian heritage, against the Israeli systematic policies of the settlement, judaization and forgery;
- 27- *Values* the initiative of launching a charitable program in Jerusalem, bearing the name of the late Amir of Kuwait, His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, may God have mercy on his soul, for his firm positions in support of the question of Palestine and the right of the Palestinian people in the occupied city of Jerusalem and for his humanitarian and charitable initiatives;
- 28- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to support the question of Palestine 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;
- 29- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to resume its mobilization to reveal the danger to which the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;

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- 30- *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 Arab League Council.

(R. 8600 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels: summit, ministerial and permanent representatives, concerning developments of the question of Palestine,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- *Having heard* the recorded statement by the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees at the opening session of the Council,

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 in 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 Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 9th July 2004; and aim to dividing the Palestinian territories and to undermine its geographical contiguity *and affirms* the need to develop practical plans to confront this Israeli policy;
- 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

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- 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 considered the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 shall not violate international law, however, this decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of 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 *and emphasizes* Resolution 8455 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 25th November 2019;
 - 4- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and 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; *commends* the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the European Union, which stipulated that the products imported from the Israeli settlements must be labeled *and urges* the EU to continue linking the progress of the EU-Israeli relations with the Israel's (the occupying Power) commitment to the political process and its abstention from breaching the international law and international humanitarian law;
 - 5- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to halt and boycott all forms of transactions with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, 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 incursions; *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 who commit these crimes into terrorism lists and undertaking the appropriate legal procedures against them;

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- 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 occupied State of Palestine in 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 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 steadfastness 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 mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab endeavors;

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- 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 recent Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip that targeted the Palestinian people, its civil and economic infrastructure *and deploras* the brutal attack on the peaceful Palestinian demonstrators across the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 16- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth by Israeli occupation forces; *demand*s 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;
- 17- *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the Palestinian civilians' protection, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 (1994) and 1987, and UN General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians *and urges* countries 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;
- 18- *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 discriminations suffered by the Palestinian people, including the 1917 "Balfour Declaration";
- 19- *Urges* the international community and international organizations to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately lift the blockade imposed on Gaza Strip in a view to ending the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people in the Strip;
- 20- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue 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 generously hosted by the State of Kuwait on 12th-13th November 2017.

IV. The Prisoners

- 21- *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 bodies of martyrs in the Israeli morgue refrigerators and Cemeteries of Numbers;
- 22- *Deplors* the established systematic policy of the occupation authorities to disregard for the Palestinian prisoner's 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 pressure the occupation authorities to release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, particularly patients and older 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;
- 23- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to bear 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; *denounces* the arbitrary administrative detention policy of hundreds of Palestinian prisoners *and warns of* the individual and collective punishment policy, and the seriousness of the situation inside the occupation detention camps.
- 24- *Calls on* the international community and international rights agencies to pressure the Israeli occupation authority for the immediate release of all prisoners and detainees, in particular the veterans, patients, children, representatives and administrative detainees, forcing Israel to abandon its collective punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 *and calls for* an inquiry commission to Israeli prisons to observe the violations perpetrated against prisoners;
- 25- *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 considering as an illegitimate extortion and a clear legislation to steal the Palestinian people funds and assets, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two

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sides and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention *and supports* the procedures taken by the State of Palestine to address this public piracy;

- 26- *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. Refugees

- 27- *Emphasizes that* the issue of Palestinian refugees is the core of the question of Palestine *and 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 international legitimacy 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;
- 28- *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 General to continue and to intensify their efforts at international level and in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;
- 29- *Expresses its profound 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 its 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;
- 30- *Calls for* supporting the steadfastness, provision of decent life and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees and maintaining their refugee status until exercising their right to return and compensation.

VI. UNRWA

- 31- *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 bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees inside and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem,

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- until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly resolved according to Resolution 194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly of (1948);
- 32- *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 and replacing them with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects and warns of* the U.S. decision or any similar decision to end or decrease the finance of UNRWA; which shall lead to cut the number of health and educational services provided to Palestinian refugees' generations, and represent an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final settlement issues;
 - 33- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; *calls on* the international community to secure the necessary adequate sustained financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to be able to carry out its mandate and role *and calls upon* the Secretariat General, its Missions abroad and Councils of Arab Ambassadors to continue making contacts with donor countries, urging them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency;
 - 34- *Urges* the Member States to complete settlement of their contributions to UNRWA's annual budget pursuant to successive Arab League Council resolutions at the Ministerial Level since 1987 *and appreciates* the efforts of the Palestinian refugees' hosting countries, particularly Lebanon, Jordan and Syria;
 - 35- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to increase the database 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 No. 302 of 1949, 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 conformity 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;
 - 36- *Holds* the Israeli occupation Government responsible for the additional burdens undertaken by UNRWA due to the procedures of siege, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need *and demands* Israel to compensate for these losses;
 - 37- *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 expresses gratitude to* friendly countries providing support for the UNRWA.

VII. Development

- 38- *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 occupied land since 1967 and its territorial waters;
- 39- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those in the Land and Sea;
- 40- *Emphasizes* the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/74/10 (2019), particularly the General Assembly 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 on those costs to develop documents with international terms of reference on those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentary process estimated by the UNCTAD at five million dollars;
- 41- *Calls on* the international community to bear 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 they assumed concerning support for development plans and programs set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 42- *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;
- 43- *Calls upon* the Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions with regard to termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, and to transfer the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation during its war in Summer 2014;
- 44- *Urges* the private sector institutions in the Arab States to effectively invest in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;
- 45- *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 Arab League Council.

**Support for the State of Palestine's Budget and
Steadfastness of the Palestinian People**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* the important obligation of Member States to settle their contributions to the State of Palestine budget support according to resolutions adopted by the successive Arab Summits, as of Beirut Summit of 2002 to Jerusalem Summit of 2018 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Determination and Solidarity Summit in Tunis of 2019,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit, Ministerial and Permanent Delegates Levels concerning the support for the State of Palestine's budget and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people,
- In light of the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the call for Arab States to adhere to the decisions of the League of Arab States and to the implementation of a financial safety net at the earliest opportunity with the monthly amount of USD 100,000,000 to the State of Palestine in order to address the financial pressures and crises to which it is subjected as a result of the constant economic and financial punishing measures by Israel (the occupying Power), including the detention of tax revenues and theft of a vast amount thereof, contrary to all the laws and international instruments and agreements between the two sides;
 - 2- *Thanks* the Arab States that have fulfilled their pledges towards the State of Palestine's budget and calls upon the Arab States to settle their pledges in this regards as well as the due arrears forthwith immediately and underlines the need to continue supporting the budget of the State of Palestine by Arab States;
 - 3- *Calls upon* the Member States to implement Amman Summit Resolution 677 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session on 29th March 2017 on increasing the capital of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds by an amount of 500 million dollars; *expresses gratitude* to the Member States that settle parts of their contribution in this increase; *also expresses gratitude* to the Member States that have settled their previous pledges towards Al-Aqsa Fund and Jerusalem Intifada Fund support pursuant to relevant Arab summit resolutions *and calls upon* the Arab

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States that have not met their obligations to accelerate fulfillment of their pledges;

- 4- *Calls on* the Arab Parliament, Parliaments, Arab civil society organizations and Arab communities to exert every effort towards strengthening the resources of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds, in support for the Palestinian people's struggle;
- 5- *Requests* the Member States to abide by the implementation of Resolution 749 adopted by the recent 30th Ordinary Session at Summit level "Tunisia Summit" to support the State of Palestine budget for a period of one year as of 1st April 2019 according to the mechanisms approved by Beirut Summit in 2002.

(R. 8602 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Report and Recommendations of the Conference
of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host
Arab States (105th Session)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Report and Recommendations of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States (105th Session)
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,

Takes note of the Recommendations of the 105th Session of the Conference of Supervisors on Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States, which was convened at the Secretariat General headquarters in Cairo on 14th December 2020 via video-conferencing.

(R. 8603 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Report on
Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional
Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two
Sessions of the Arab League Council (154th -155th)

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (154th-155th),
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Takes note of* the report submitted by the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (154th - 155th) , and the recommendations of the 94th Meeting of the Liaison Officers of the Arab Regional Bureaus for Arab Boycott of Israel *and thanks* the Commissioner-General, his assistants and the Director-Generals of the Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel in Arab States for the report submitted to the Council;
 - 2- *Commends* the report issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 12th February 2020, which included the "Blacklist" database of Israeli and international companies doing business and providing services in Israeli settlements established on the occupied Arab territories (the West Bank and the Arab Syrian Golan); *emphasizes* the importance of those companies' adherence to the principles of international law and to immediately stop working and dealing with the colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to prevent all forms of circumvention in marking country of origin and urges the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to hold these companies responsible for the consequences of such illegal acts and to periodically update the database thereof; *commends* the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union, which stipulated that products from the Israeli settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967 must be labeled *and urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli Government to

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- continue disclosing the origin of the goods produced in the settlements and not to ignore this issue;
- 3- *Rejects* the action taken by the two American companies "Google" and "Apple" against the State of Palestine, by removing "Palestine" from their maps and replacing it with "Israel", in clear violation of international law *and calls upon* the two companies to rescind this action that disregards the historical facts of Palestine;
 - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue submitting periodic reports to follow up on the international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, which is considered a peaceful resistance movement aiming to pressure on the Israeli occupation to abide by international legitimacy resolutions; *values* its achievements *and rejects* all attempts to stigmatize the BDS movements or its supporters as antisemitic.

(R. 8604 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Arab League Council Resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8534 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *Emphasizing,* once again, the importance of achieving Arab water security by safeguarding Arab rights and addressing water challenges in the Arab world,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its continuation of expropriation of water resources in the occupied Arab territories (Palestine, Southern Lebanon and the occupied Arab 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; *deplores* these illegal and illegitimate measures that represent a serious violation of international law and international legitimacy resolutions *and calls on* the Arab States to intensify mobilization with international community, urging it to bear its responsibilities to enforce international legitimacy resolutions towards the violations and infringements committed by Israel (the occupying Power) in this regard;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the Palestinian people rights and sovereignty over their natural resources, including land and water, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of 20th December 2017 entitled "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" *and demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to compensate for any exploitation and depletion of the natural resources, damaging of the infrastructure and depletion of water resources as a result of its illegal policies and violations in the occupied Palestinian territories;
 - 3- *Emphasizes* the historical rights of the Palestinian people to the water resources to ensure recognition of their water rights, which are expropriated in the occupied Palestinian territories, including all shared water resources, the right of access to and use of these resources, in accordance with international

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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 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 Water Expropriation in Occupied Arab Territories;

- 4- *Strongly condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its continued denial of the just Palestinian rights to the groundwater aquifer basins and its continued plundering of its waters and emphasizes its rejection and illegality of any attempts by Israel (the occupying Power) to impose a fait accompli policy on controlling the groundwater basins (whether by military sovereignty, annexation schemes, illegal settlement expansion, or any future policies);
- 5- *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the United Nations Organizations: (the General Assembly, Security Council and all its relevant organizations), to take all necessary measures to compel Israel (the occupying Power) to halt plundering of Arab and Palestinian water resources for illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; to stop its daily practices and violations, as well as its seizure of the springs and wells in these territories; and to force Israel to abide by the enforcement of all relevant international laws and resolutions;
- 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 international legitimacy resolutions, affirming 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 the right to take decisions in all legal and technical aspects at all levels and in all areas, in terms of protecting, developing, establishing projects and benefitting from its religious value *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 sovereignty, annexation plans or any future policies);
- 7- *Forces* Israel (the occupying Power) to eliminate and halt all kinds and forms of illegal practices in the Jordan River basin and transferring of the sea of Galilee to areas 48 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, which are all considered to be in violation of international water law;

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- 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 international legitimacy resolutions, including the right of the State of Palestine to take the necessary decisions in various legal and technical areas, in terms of protecting, developing, establishing projects and industries and making use of the touristic and therapeutic values, etc.;
- 9- *Rejects* any attempts taken by the Israeli side to impose a de facto policy on control of the Dead Sea (whether through military sovereignty, annexation plans or any future policies) *and holds* Israel fully responsible for the declining water levels of the Sea, causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights;
- 10- *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 water, in accordance with the principles of international law on the right of the riparian states to benefit from shared basins, particularly the fair and equitable distribution of water resources among riparian states;
- 11- *Forces* Israel (the occupying Power) to cease the complications and procrastination imposed on the Palestinian Government that prevent the establishment of treatment plants that would be in favor of the Palestinian side in the West Bank and strongly condemns, in this regard, Israel (the occupying Power) for discharge of 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;
- 12- *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;
- 13- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue follow-up and monitoring this matter; *continues to urge* the concerned ministerial councils and specialized Arab organizations to uncover Israeli practices at the international and regional forums, conferences and seminars concerned with environment and water affairs to reveal Israel's (the occupying Power) violations of the international law and international legitimacy resolutions relevant to water resources expropriation in the occupied Arab territories so as to mobilize support for the righteous and legitimate Arab demands to prevent expropriation of the Arab natural resources by Israel (the occupying Power) and hold Israel accountable, in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions and laws, for its continued expropriation of the natural resources and decides to remain seized of the matter by submitting its developments to the Arab League Council upcoming sessions;

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- 14- *Calls upon* Arab and international countries, funds and organizations to provide the necessary technical and financial support to immediately and urgently activate the Network of Experts of Arab Water and to effectively contribute to facilitating its establishment and implementation procedures, which were adopted by the 12th Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, held via video-conference on 25th November 2020 and Resolution 8534 of the 154th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 9th September 2020, whereas this network has a political dimension represented in the use of water as a fundamental element in the Arab-Israeli conflict and addressing urgent water issues, particularly shared waters in the Arab region;
- 15- *Emphasizes* the Resolution adopted by the 12th Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, which was held via video-conference on 25th November 2020 (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 Donors Conference, held in Brussels in March 2018 to the Desalination Plant Trust Fund.
- 16- *Calls on* Arab mass media to continue shedding light on the assaults perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) on the natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and its continued expropriation of Arab waters in the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 17- *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 steadfastness on their lands against the settlement expansion schemes in the West Bank; affording safe drinking water in Gaza, as 97% of the coastal aquifer water is not suitable for human use due to sea-water intrusion and sewage leakage, and saving the environmental situation in the Strip;
- 18- *Supports* the emergency plan developed by the water authority against the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure the safety and sustainability of water and sanitation services as a basis for preventing the pandemic, and to provide the necessary water for other economic sectors, especially agriculture.

(R. 8605 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - 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 and Resolution 8535 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
 - *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 750 of the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, and Tunisia Summit Communiqué of 2019,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on 13th February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8535 adopted by 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020 and Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 750 adopted by 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, which stipulated the

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rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, regarding the Israeli procedures to consolidate its control over Golan as illicit, 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 Arab Syrian Golan is illicit, 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 recently Resolution 99/75 on 10th December 2020 on the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and Resolution 97/75 on 10th December 2020 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Arab Syrian Golan;"

- 2- *Supports* Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4th June 1967 line, based on the principles of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
- 3- *Emphasizes, once again, that* the continued occupation of the Arab Syrian Golan since 1967 represents a continued threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world; *affirms* adherence to the successive international legitimacy resolutions, most recently the 75th Session of the General Assembly Resolution 99/75 of 10th December 2020 on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, which reaffirm the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 1949 on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, considering Israel's (the occupying Power) imposition of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is absolutely null, void and illegal; and Resolution 90/74 of 13th December 2019 on "the report of the Special Committee to Investigate the Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories: Syrian Golan" that demands Israel to desist from changing the urban character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *and considers that* all legislative and administrative measures and actions that have been undertaken by Israel aiming to purport the character and legal status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan are null and void, and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, as well as Resolution 97/75 of 10th December 2020 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan", which emphasized the illegality of transferring some of its civilian population into the territory under their occupation, which

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- constitutes a breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and emphasized the illegitimacy of Israeli settlement which constitutes an obstacle towards peace, as well as economic and social development and constitutes a violation of international law;
- 4- *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources i.e. 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 Arab Syrian Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and international legitimacy 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;
 - 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 424 of 1967, and Resolution 497 of 1981, that unequivocally stipulated not to recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian 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 Arab Syrian Golan as a territory has been occupied by Israel in 1967, it has no legal validity and does not confer any rights or obligations or benefits;
 - 8- *Calls 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; in consistent 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 end the occupation on the principle of land for peace;
 - 9- *Condemns* the continuous Israeli violations and its repeated attempts to impose a de-facto policy on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and its confiscation of 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

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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 Israeli attacks on the people of the Golan and its repression of their peaceful demonstrations, expressing 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 forcefully deplore them and to put pressure on Israel (the occupying Power) to stop these illegal practices

- 10- *Urges* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to put an end to its violations perpetrated against the inhabitants of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and to abide by the recommendations of the World Health Organization Assembly contained in its Report A/71/27 of 18th May 2018 on Health conditions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan that urged Israel (the occupying Power), pursuant to international law to facilitate the procedures for all patients, to provide an ambulance service without delay, to ensure unhindered access of health care personnel and to abide by Security Council Resolution 2286 of 2016, which includes relevant international law on the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities
- 11- *Supports* the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan facing the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices, as well as their determination to cling to their land and their Arab Syrian identity; *affirms* the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to citizens of the occupied Arab Syrian 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 international legitimacy 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 pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on Syrian citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and to immediately end its repressive measures against the population and all other practices that hinder the full enjoyment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- 13- *Condemns* all the Israeli occupation authorities' procedures to impose local elections in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and the attempts to Israelize it, targeting the Golan residents in an attempt to eliminate their Arab Syrian

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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 international legitimacy 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 Arab Syrian Golan to their families and relatives in Mother Country Syria through the Qunaytirah Crossing under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross;
- 15- *Urges* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately release the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons detention camps, 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 urges the international community and organs in addition to human rights organizations to reveal such Israeli violations of the rights of the Syrian prisoners in Golan, to condemn these practices and to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to allow the Red Cross representatives to visit Arab Syrian 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 international legitimacy resolutions on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, particularly the United Nations Human Rights Council Resolutions, including the latest two resolutions adopted by its 40th Session on 22nd March 2019, the first resolution condemned the violations committed by Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and demanded Israel to abide by relevant international resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, which rejected imposing Israeli laws over the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and considered these laws as null, void with no legal validity, the second resolution on "the Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan", which emphasized that all the settlements established by the Israeli occupation authorities since 1967 are illegal according to international law and constitute a major obstacle to the two-State solution and a lasting and just peace;
- 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 Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4th June 1967 lines.

Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - 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 Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8536 adopted by 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
 - Note no. 665/C/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic on 23rd August 2020,
 - *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia 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 Military Forces,
 - *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,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- 1- *Renews* its full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of 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 all 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 based on Resolutions 425 of 1978 and 426 of 1978 by ending Israel's violations and its

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constant threats against Lebanon and the Lebanese civil institutions and infrastructure;

3- *Emphasizes* support for the outcomes 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 in this regard to overcome the dire difficulties in 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, considering Beirut a doomed city in light of the serious social and economic challenges the country is already facing;

Emphasizes the need to uncover the ongoing investigations of its 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 assistance to Lebanon, and their pledges at the International Conference on Assistance and Support to Beirut of 9th August 2020, in addition to the visits paid by the Arab League Secretary-General and Arab officials to Beirut.

5- *Commends* the national 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; *acknowledges* the victory achieved by the Lebanese army, most recent of which the operation of "Fajr Al-Joroud" and the high efficiency behind this victory that freed Lebanon from the evil and brutality of these organizations that pose a serious threat to the security and stability of world countries and to the noble religious and human values; *condemns* the heinous attacks against the Lebanese Army in

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many Lebanese regions; *welcomes* the assistance provided by the brotherly and friendly countries to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi 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;

- 6- *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 preemptive measures in this regard;
- 7- *Supports* Lebanon in its resistance to the constant Israeli aggressions, particularly the July 2006 aggression; praying that God's mercy be upon the souls of the Lebanese martyrs; *supports* Lebanon in the exercise of its legitimate right to self-defense against the escalated Israeli threats, accompanied by serious violations of national sovereignty, such as the recent attack by two drones over Beirut; *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 208/74 by the 74th Session on 19th December 2019, which forces 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;
- 8- *Condemns* the Israeli land, sea and air aggression against Lebanese sovereignty, exceeding more than 18 thousand violations in the last 14 years, which are alarmingly increasing in a way that terrorizes the Lebanese people in all populated areas, including:
 - Daily and extensive violations of the Lebanese airspace by warplanes and drones, which made increased overflights in all Lebanese territories from its south to its far north with eight hours daily, including the capital Beirut in a blatant and continuous violation of the security stability and sovereignty of Lebanon.

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- Israeli field actions to construct a separation cement wall along the Lebanese border with the occupied Palestine in the Western and Eastern parts, not just along the blue Line, which Lebanon does not consider as final border, but only a withdrawal line in the occupied Lebanese territories, representing a flagrant infringement of the Lebanese territories and sovereignty, and a violation of Security Council Resolution 1701, and a provocative action that aim at altering land features and imposing a new fait accompli, thus threatening stability in Southern Lebanon and leading to grievous consequences;
- The recent bombing of houses in southern Lebanon;
- Israeli infiltration of the Lebanese society through propagation of agents and espionage networks that targeted an assassination attempt on the Lebanese territories;
- 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 infinite dimensional 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 the unexploded ordnance, including the quantity and types of cluster bombs indiscriminately dropped over populated civilian areas during its 2006 summer incursion;

9- *Emphasizes:*

- The need to sustain the Lebanese unique multifaceted formula based on equality between Muslims and Christians, coexistence and dialogue among religions, tolerance and acceptance of the other *and condemns* its blatant cultural opposite represented by abolitionist terrorist groups and their crimes committed against humanity that reproduce Israeli exclusionary policy based on State judaization, and hostile practices against Muslims and Christians,
- Praise for the initiative by the President of the Republic, General Michel Aoun submitted to the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly to support Lebanon's nomination to be a permanent center for dialogue among different civilizations and religions; through the establishment of the Human Academy for Convergence and Dialogue and stress the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 344/73 adopted by its 73rd Session on 16th September 2019 to welcome this initiative and support the efforts exerted to establish that Academy in Lebanon;

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- Its support to 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 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 concern of the Lebanese authorities to respect international legitimacy 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,
- Support the Lebanese Government's follow-up efforts 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 holding officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.

10- *Welcomes:*

- Local, Arab and international efforts, particularly the French initiative aimed at forming a government headed by Prime Minister-designate Saad El-Deen Al-Hariri to address the challenges, especially economic, financial, monetary, social and environmental challenges; and reconstructing the capital after Beirut port explosion with the assistance of Arab and international States and funds;
- Statement by the President of the Republic contained in the swearing-in speech confirming 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 higher interests of

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Lebanon and respect for the international law, commending Baabda Document 2017 issued on 22nd June 2017,

- The efforts exerted by the Government and People of Lebanon towards the issue of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon despite its limited resources, and the need to assist and support Lebanon in this regard by sharing the burdens and numbers of displaced persons, and stopping the increase of them, 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, and the need to seek, with every possible efforts, to ensure their return to their countries as soon as possible, commending 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 imminent social, economic and security outbreak that threatens its existence,
- The Lebanese Government's adoption of procedures pertaining to oil exploration and excavation, exercising its sovereign right to investment in its natural resources, rejecting and denouncing Israeli threat to Lebanon through prevention from exercising its sovereignty over its territorial waters, claiming that "Block 9" of its national water belongs to Israel, in contradiction to the facts documented by Lebanon at the competent international authorities, proving that this Block is an integral part of the Lebanese territorial waters,
- The constant and vigorous efforts exerted by the Arab League 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

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- The **State of Libya** considers that Paragraph (9) 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 recorded its reservation to Paragraph (9) Item (VI) of the present Resolution and emphasized its support to other paragraphs of this resolution.

**Developments of the Situation in
Syria**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Arab League 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 Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8537 by 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020, Resolution 8454 by the Extraordinary Session on 12th October 2019 concerning the Turkish 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 Delegates 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 elect the regime which meets their aspirations in restoring peace and security throughout Syria,
- *Commending* the international efforts exerted to create the appropriate and conducive conditions to resume the negotiations process between the opposition and the Syrian Government in order to form a transitional governing body with full executive powers, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012 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,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* 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 meet the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and

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communiqués adopted hereof, particularly Security Council Resolution 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 to establish peace and security across Syria;

- 3- *Expresses grave concern over* the implications of the continued military operations and breaches of the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Syria, despite the Ceasefire Agreement of 29th December 2016; *calls on* the parties, that have not adhered to the Agreement's implementation to abide by sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism according to relevant Security Council resolutions; *welcomes*, in this regard, the need to abide by Security Council Resolution 2336 of 31st December 2016 that demanded ceasefire in Syria; *emphasizes* the importance of increasing international efforts to sustain ceasefire, as an important step to achieve political solution according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué and the Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 *and condemns* the recent grave military escalation and foreign interference in Syria;
- 4- *Condemns* the Turkish 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 aggression and to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all Syrian territories, which 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, half of which are displaced persons; *expresses grave concern over* the continued military breaches of the De-escalation in Idlib; *warns of* its implications which 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; and the need for 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 States;
- 6- *Expresses concern over* any new arrangements that would constitute a threat in preserving the unity of Syria, thus violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and allowing further intervention in Syria's affairs, and enhancing the existence of regional countries' troops inside the Syrian territory *and underlines*, in this context, its absolute rejection of all attempts aiming to pose demographic changes that would consolidate a new reality in Syria, which constitute a violation of international conventions and laws, particularly the relations with neighboring countries, considering this a threat to the unity and sovereignty over its territories and to security and stability in the region;
- 7- *Expresses grave concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions and increasing displacements in north-western Syria as a result of the continued

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deliberate military operations targeting hospitals, civilian facilities and infrastructure; *appreciates* the role of the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders (Kuwait, Belgium and Germany), in highlighting the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the areas facing the military campaign in the north-western Syria; *values* the role of Kuwait -the Security Council (former) Arab member - in delivering a statement on behalf of Syrian humanitarian co-penholders *and commends* the statement delivered by the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders at the time (Kuwait, Belgium, Germany) during the Security Council session convened on 16th August 2019 to discuss the development in northwestern Syria, which condemned any attack perpetrated by any party against civilians, infrastructure and health facilities;

- 8- *Emphasizes* the importance of the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 22nd- 23rd 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 the relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 9- *Emphasizes* support for the efforts exerted by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Syria, Mr. Geir O. Pedersen to resume the political process; the Constitutional Commission in Geneva and formation of the Constitutional Mini-Committee, which had convened its fourth round in Geneva for the period of 30th November- 4th December 2020 and its fifth round in Geneva for the period of 25th-29th January 2021 without any significant progress being achieved *and calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the Special Envoy in this regard;
- 10- *Welcomes* the adoption of Resolution 2533 on 11th July 2020 by the Security Council, which decided to renew the decisions in paragraphs (2) and (3) of Security Council resolution 2165 of 2014, for a period of twelve months, that is, until 10th July 2021, excluding the border crossings of Al-Ramtha, Al Yarubiyah and Bab al-Salam; *commends* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the Arab Member of the Security Council at the time, most recent of which its role, in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden, in adopting Resolution 2449 of 13th December 2018, and Resolution 2401 of 24th February 2018, which demanded all parties to cease hostilities across Syria without delay for at least 30 consecutive days, to enable unrestricted delivery of humanitarian aid to the people in need in besieged areas, as well as adopting the five- point action plan of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and urging all parties to the conflict to implement it; *calls upon* all concerned parties to abide by this Resolution and to the immediate ceasefire across Syria *and*

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emphasizes the importance of the Security Council Resolution 2393 of 19th December 2017, submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning renewal of the humanitarian access mechanism to Syria;

- 11- *Expresses deep concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions at Al Hol camp near the Syria- Iraqi border, and al-Rukban camp near Syria-Jordan border, 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 Syria territories; *emphasizes* the importance of the return of all al-Rukban residents to their areas; *urges* the international community to provide more urgent humanitarian assistance to address the severe Syrian displacement crisis following the intense fighting against Da'esh terrorist organization; *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 voluntary repatriation of refugees and to prevent the deterioration of the security conditions in Southern Syria;
- 12- *Takes note of* the efforts exerted to sustain ceasefire within the framework of Astana meetings, including the De-escalation Zones Agreement concluded by the Fourth Round of Astana meetings on 4th May 2017; *welcomes* the Egyptian efforts to conclude two agreements to establish de-escalation zones in Eastern Ghouta in rural Damascus and North rural Homs in July 2017 to stop the bloodshed of the Syrian people and to accelerate access to humanitarian aid; *urges* the guarantors of the Agreement to abide by its implementation and to remove all the foreign armed militia from the Syrian territories, so as to help support and ensure success of the UN-brokered negotiation course in Geneva; *also welcomes* the signing of the Amman Agreement to support ceasefire in southwest Syria between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America on 7th July 2017 to create de-escalation zones in Southern Syria, as a step towards achieving full cessation of hostilities and reaching a political agreement accepted by the Syrian people that preserves sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *emphasizes*, in this regard, the obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria, to reject any arrangements which may threaten this principle; *expresses grave concern over* the displacement operations and the demographic change occurring in Syria *and stresses* that any measures undertaken in this regard must be provisional;
- 13- *Urges* the International Support Group for Syria to intensify its efforts and endeavors to implement Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012, the Vienna Communiqués adopted by the International Support Group for Syria on 30th October 2015, 14th November 2015 and 17th May 2016 respectively, as well as the Munich Communiqué of 11th February 2016; and to abide by the agreed principles and mechanisms in these communiqués, particularly sustaining the

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- ceasefire and hostilities mechanism and providing humanitarian assistance mechanism; and to create conducive conditions to resume the UN-brokered negotiations in Geneva, that aim at creation of a transitional governing body with full executive powers;
- 14- *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, barbarous 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;
 - 15- *Deplores* the terrorist acts and crimes committed against civilians across Syria by terrorist organizations and groups i.e. Da'esh and Al-Nusra Front associated with Al-Qaida and other terrorist groups;
 - 16- *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;
 - 17- *Commends* hosting the First, Second and Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference in 2013, 2014 and 2015 by the State of Kuwait and requests donor countries to urgently meet their pledges undertaken at these Conferences, as well as the conferences held in London (2016), Brussels (2017), Brussels 2 (2018), Brussels 3 (2019), and Brussels 4 (2020) particularly with regards to providing the necessary assistance for Syria's neighboring countries and other Arab States hosting displaced persons and Syrian refugees 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;
 - 18- *Requests* the Arab League 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 in order to create conducive conditions for the Geneva negotiation rounds in 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 relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 19- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue exerting efforts and consultations with different regional and international actors concerned with the situation in Syria and to submit the outcome of such efforts to the next session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level.

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- The Permanent Delegation of the Federal Republic of Somalia has only registered its reservation to the condemnation of a certain country and not others; and reiterates the importance of preserving the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with international instruments and laws.
 - While the State of Qatar emphasizes its firm position towards the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, the evident momentum and enthusiasm are rather missing with regards to brotherly Arab States whose legitimacy and sovereignty are being violated, thus manifesting a policy of double standards. Therefore, the State of Qatar has registered its reservation on Paragraph (4) and requests the text of this reservation to be appended to it.
 - 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 countries and meeting the aspirations of their peoples.
 - The State of Qatar has registered its reservation on Paragraph (4) of this Resolution.

**Developments of the Situation in
Libya**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 753 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Tunis, Tunisian Republic on 31st March 2019,
 - Resolution 8538 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9th September 2020,
 - The Note of the Permanent Representative of the State of Libya,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* its adherence to all previous resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council, most recently Resolution 753 by the 30th Ordinary Session convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and Resolution 8538 by the 154th Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level on 9th September 2020;
 - 2- *Reiterates* its adherence to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Libya, and its rejection of external interference;
 - 3- *Fully supports* the Roadmap for the "Preparatory Phase of a Comprehensive Solution", which was adopted by the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum and hosted by the Republic of Tunisia during the period of 7th-15th November 2020 under the auspices of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to conduct legislative and presidential elections on an agreed constitutional basis *and welcomes* the agreement reached by the participants in the Forum to hold the elections on 24th December 2021, which represents a genuine opportunity for Libyans to end the transition period;
 - 4- *Welcomes* the selection of the new executive authority (President of the Presidential Council, two Deputies and President of the Government of National Unity) at the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum held in Geneva on 5th February 2021; *emphasizes* the full support for the new unified Authority in its mandate under the Roadmap for the "Preparatory Phase of a Comprehensive Solution", particularly creating a conducive environment for holding legislative and presidential elections on 24th December 2021 as agreed upon *and urges* all concerned Libyan institutions to undertake their responsibilities towards the obligation to hold elections on the date assigned thereof;

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- 5- *Commends* the signing of the comprehensive and permanent ceasefire in Geneva on 23rd November 2020 within the framework of the (5+5) Joint Military Commission under the auspices of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya; *urges* the Joint Military Commission to expedite the full implementation of the Agreement, including the opening of roads and land crossings in Libya *and calls, once again, on* the departure of all foreign forces and mercenaries from all Libyan territories, so as to enable the new executive authority to complete the planned constitutional entitlements by the agreed dates;
- 6- *Supports* the progress achieved in the economic process, including the meeting of the reunified Central Bank of Libya on 16th December 2020, which resulted in a unified official foreign exchange rate for the Libyan dinar; *welcomes* the resumption of production and export of oil; *reaffirms* the need to ensure the security and safety of oil installations and the need for all Libyans to agree on a mechanism ensuring the equitable and transparent distribution of Libya's oil revenues, to ensure the quick release of the revenues being frozen in the National Oil Corporation's Libyan Foreign Bank account for the benefit of all Libyans *and emphasizes* the urgent need for the completion of the consolidated budget and its adoption by the Libyan House of Representatives, as part of the completion of economic reforms;
- 7- *Affirms* the rejection and condemnation of all crimes and violations committed against civilians and their facilities by whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed in the Libyan territories, including mass graves *and urges* the competent Libyan authorities to open a comprehensive and transparent investigation with a view to achieving justice;
- 8- *Welcomes* the UN Sanctions Committee's rejection of the request submitted by the Belgian Government to lift the freeze on Libyan funds deposited with one of its banks to enforce the judicial decision as a serious precedent affecting the sovereignty of the State of Libya and the assets of its people, considering this rejection a clear and explicit message to everyone who tries to harm frozen Libyan funds *and commends* the role of the Republic of Tunisia as member of the Arab group at the Security Council in this regard;
- 9- *Welcomes* the appointment of Mr. Ján Kubiš as the United Nations Secretary-General Special Envoy on Libya and Mr. Raisedon Zenenga as Mission Coordinator of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL); *fully supports* the efforts of the Special Envoy and UNSMIL aiming to settle the crisis in Libya through the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, according to the outcomes of the Berlin Conference and Security Council Resolution (2510) and based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat, Morocco on 17th December 2015 as a general framework for the political solution *and expresses gratitude to* the former Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya, Mrs. Stephanie Williams for her great efforts in

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- achieving stability and peace in Libya, and her valuable role in the achievements of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum;
- 10- *Commends* the role of the Arab States that hosted the dialogue sessions (the Republic of Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Kingdom of Morocco) in supporting the political, military, and economic tracks of the peace process, under the auspices of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya;
 - 11- *Emphasizes* the pivotal and key role of the Libyan neighboring countries *and commends* the efforts of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in hosting the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the neighboring countries of Libya, which was held on 23rd January 2020, particularly its Communiqué;
 - 12- *Emphasizes* the crucial role of the League of Arab States in enhancing consultation and coordination among the Member States, with a view to reaching a comprehensive political settlement for the Libyan crisis, and in pursuit of existing efforts within the Quartet and coordination with other partners concerned with the Libyan issue, in particular the African and European Union;
 - 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Council hereof, also to continue his contacts and consultations with the UN Secretary-General's Representative and various Libyan parties.

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Arab Affairs and National Security

**Developments of the Situation in
Yemen**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8539 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Commits to* the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* its continued support to the Yemeni legitimate Government, led by HE President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi;
 - 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni Government position and its adherence 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 *and Commends* the Yemeni Government positive position towards the international proposals and initiatives aiming to end the war, consolidation of sustainable peace in Yemen, including the Yemeni Government's welcome of the new U.S. Administration decision to intensify its efforts to achieve a political settlement in Yemen and the appointment of the U.S. Special Envoy for Yemen by the U.S. President Joe Biden;
 - 4- *Supports* actions undertaken by the legitimate Government aiming to restoration of State authority, enabling the Government to fulfill its constitutional functions, taking the measures needed to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigation of the health, economic and social repercussions of the war, achieving security, stability and development, reconstruction and recovery;
 - 5- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Martin Griffiths, for the resumption of the political process and achieving a comprehensive and sustainable political settlement in Yemen, leading to end the war, consolidation of comprehensive and genuine peace, restoration of the State and its legitimate institutions, based on the agreed terms of reference;

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- 6- *Appreciates* the role of HE President of Yemen and the Southern Transitional Council in completing the formation of the new Yemeni Government, under the "Riyadh Agreement", which was signed on 5th November 2019 *and values* the significant role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen in supporting and implementing the "Riyadh Agreement", which constitutes an important step towards consolidation of efforts, safeguarding the security, stability, unity and integrity of the Yemeni territories, addressing security, livelihood and economic challenges, and a step towards restoring legitimacy to Yemen;
- 7- *Condemns* the massive and ongoing military escalation and the firing of ballistic missile and drones by Houthi militias against civilian objects inside the city of Ma'rib, which have killed and displaced its safe and peaceful population, exacerbated its humanitarian crisis and increased the number of displaced people and endangered their lives, considering the Houthi military actions in Ma'rib, as well as the ongoing Houthi indiscriminate bombing of residential neighbourhoods in Hodeidah and Ta'iz, which caused dozens of civilian casualties, an attempt to undermine the efforts and initiatives of the political peace process in Yemen; *calls upon* the Houthis to immediately cease military operations in Ma'rib and throughout Yemen; to promptly end the launching of drones and missiles against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, being full responsible for the consequences of their obstinacy, which shall lead to the prolongation of war, suffering of the Yemenis, deterioration of their humanitarian situation and complexity of the political and military situation in Yemen and the entire region;
- 8- *Condemns* the terrorist attack by Houthi militias on Aden International Airport on 30th December 2020, with ballistic missiles against civilian facility, moments after a plane landed carrying members of the newly-formed Yemeni Government, which resulted in dozens of martyrs, wounded and disabled persons; *reiterates* its rejection and condemnation of all acts of aggression by the Houthi militia, which shall prolong the war in Yemen, undermine the hopes and aspirations of the Yemeni people for security and stability and impede efforts to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen;
- 9- *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the commitment to fully implement the Stockholm Convention; including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa, the executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *and calls upon* the international community and the Security Council to provide international safeguards to limiting the continued procrastination and hindering the implementation of those agreements by Houthis, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, opening humanitarian corridors, their intransigence, which resulted in the failure of the recent prisoner swap talks in the Jordanian capital, Amman and hindrance of the United Nations work;

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- 10- *Condemns* all human rights violations perpetrated by the coup forces, including the acts of killing, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and detention of women and sexual assault, house bombings, targeting hospitals and places of worship, use of schools and hospitals for military purposes, the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, killing unarmed civilians, recruitment and using of children in war, planting mines, plunder of humanitarian and relief aids, the systematic destruction of health institutions and posing constriction for health workers, all of which resulted in the spread of disease, epidemic and severe shortage of food, medicine and medical care;
- 11- *Warns of* the danger of the deteriorating humanitarian, health and economic situation in Yemen; *and urges to* increase the provision of humanitarian and medical assistance to the Yemeni people, to provide urgent support to Yemen, particularly the health sector and providing it with the necessary supplies and equipment, especially in light of the outbreak of the novel COVID-19 pandemic, to support the environmental sanitation efforts in various governorates of the Republic of Yemen and to allow unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and facilitate its delivery to people in need; addresses the risk of the epidemic and disease outbreaks; assists in finding a solution for the tragedy of the displaced Yemenis; calls for exerting further efforts to immediately end child recruitment and use; in addition to taking the necessary means to put an end to this acts and condemns planting mines, urging the international community to halt such acts and to assist in mine clearance remove them;
- 12- *Calls on* the international community not to disregard the real causes of the humanitarian catastrophe in Yemen related to the practices of the Houthi militias and their use of the humanitarian situation as a means to extort the international community and international organizations, and to loot aids for financing the war machine and enhancing their illegitimate authority in areas under their control;
- 13- *Calls on* the international community and the United Nations to pressure the coup forces for halting the series of assassination, arbitrary repressive measures and release of detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, in particular journalists and activists;
- 14- *Values* the role of the Coalition Supporting Legitimacy in Yemen, under the leadership of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government; *expresses appreciation to* the humanitarian role of the Centre of King Salman for Relief in Yemen, the Saudi Development and Construction Program for Yemen and Emirates Red Crescent in supporting the relief and humanitarian assistance programs and rehabilitation of infrastructure and services in the liberated areas *and expresses gratitude to* all Arab States for the contributions and assistance provided to the Yemeni legitimate Government and people in the humanitarian and relief areas;

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- 15- *Expresses appreciation for hosting the Donors Conference for Yemen in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in partnership with the United Nations on 2nd June 2020 and urges all countries and Arab and international organizations that pledged to provide aid to fulfill their obligations, especially with the government's return to the temporary capital, Aden; calls for supporting the Government in achieving its governmental program aimed at confronting the problems of currency instability, deteriorating public services, rebuilding government institutions, reconstruction and economic recovery and urges countries and donors participating in the Donors Conference for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, which was organized by the United Nations in partnership with the governments of Sweden and Switzerland on 1st March 2021 to fulfill their obligations to meet Yemen's urgent humanitarian needs;*
- 16- *Supports the efforts exerted by the Yemeni Government to counter extremism and terrorism and Highlights the need for concerted Yemeni, Arab and international efforts to address the causes and circumstances that led to the spread of terrorist organizations in Yemen, particularly the coup against the Yemeni State and its legitimate institutions;*
- 17- *Strongly condemns all Iranian-backed Houthi attacks on civilian objects, as well as vital and oil installations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that not only affect the Kingdom, but also target the global economy and energy supplies; constitute a serious threat to regional and international peace and security and require a firm international position for their condemnation and prevention;*
- 18- *Calls upon Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good neighborliness policy and to abstain from supporting the Houthi militias with money and weapons, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled across the sea; encouraging them to undermine the political process endeavors, hindering the international efforts to end the war, violence and terrorism, turning the areas controlled by the Houthis to missile launch platform against the neighboring countries, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten security and stability of Yemen and the neighboring countries; jeopardize the regional and international security and consider a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216;*
- 19- *Condemns the Houthi militias' continued refusal to grant the United Nations technical team access to evaluate and maintain the oil tanker "SAFER" anchored near the port of Ras Issa in Al-Hudaydah, western Yemen, in order to prevent environmental disaster from the oil spill in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, whose consequences could certainly be incalculable and calls on the international community and the United Nations to hold their responsibilities and take the necessary measures to pressure the Houthis to grant access to the United Nations technical team to perform its mandate without delay or conditions.*

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**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 convened at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- 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 the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8540 by 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute and full sovereignty of 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 threatening 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;

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- 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices in the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island and demands Iran to remove these illegal establishments and to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;
- 6- *Denounces and condemns* the visits of senior officials to the three occupied UAE Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa); *deplores* all the hostile measures taken by Iran, considering them a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories, in contradiction with the efforts and endeavors exerted to reach a peaceful settlement hereof *and calls on* Iran to stop such escalated provocative acts and to adopt constructive stances that would enhance confidence building in order to reach a just solution for 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 establishments 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- *Hopes 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 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, to respond genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the President of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, 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 for confidence building measures and enhancing security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region;
- 11- *Ensures* 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;

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- 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 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 Arab League Council.

(R. 8611 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Recalling* Resolution 8541 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 9th September 2020,
- *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 Arab League 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,
- *Recalling* all relevant regulations of international law on the safety of navigation, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the freedom of navigation in international waters, according to the applied regulations 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;
 - 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 disturb international peace and security;

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- 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 Emirate 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, which considered 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* Iran 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 against the "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 international 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, affirming 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- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with the procedures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates against the practices and attacks targeting the safety of navigational channels, and 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 outcomes 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 indicates that these attacks most likely were perpetrated by State actor;
- 12- *Welcomes* the announcement on establishing the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on 6th January 2020 , which

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- would contribute to strengthening coordination and consultation mechanisms among the States bordering the Red Sea and the region on means to address the challenges facing the region and secure its maritime passages; *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;
- 13- *Calls upon* the Security Council to bear its responsibilities 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;
- 14- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit report on the developments of safety of navigation and energy supply in the region to the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8612 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - 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 convened at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 759 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and Ministerial Resolutions, most recently Resolution 8542 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session convened on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7th September 2020,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Ministerial Level on 24th December 2015 regarding its condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq as this action represents 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 region, 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-neighborliness *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 Arab League Member States to request the Turkish side (under bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, according to Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council on 24th December 2015, and to address these issues within its 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;

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- 5- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures taken in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim for the 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 Arab League Council on 24th December 2015 and to submit a full report on his endeavors hereof to the next Arab League 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. 8613 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

**Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of
Arab States**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - Resolution 8518 adopted by the 153rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 4th March 2020 and Resolution 8543 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020 concerning Turkish 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 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 concerning the Arab Stand towards the Violation by Turkish Forces of Iraq's Sovereignty,
 - Resolution 8537 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council 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 at the Ministerial Level on 12th October 2019 concerning the Turkish Aggression against Syria,
 - Resolution 8471 adopted by the 153rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 4th March 2020 and Resolution 8538 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,
 - Resolution 8456 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 31st December 2019 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,
 - *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the resolutions adopted by the Arab League 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;
- 2- *Calls upon* the Member States of the League to call on Turkey not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab States and to refrain from provocative acts

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- which undermine confidence building and threaten security and stability in the region;
- 3- *Rejects and condemns* the Turkish military intervention in the State of Libya, as well as Turkey's transfer of terrorist fighters to Libyan territories and the repeated Turkish violations of the arms embargo in Libya which constitute a direct threat to Arab national security and international peace and security, and a clear violation of relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 4- *Rejects and deplores* the Turkish aggression on the Syrian territories, 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 *and considers* this aggression 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 all its forces in Arab States and to stop supporting extremist organizations and militias in the Arab States;
 - 6- *Deplores* 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- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to engage in contacts with the United Nations Secretary-General to convey the content of the Resolution and have it circulated among UN members as an official document;
 - 8- *Continues to* mandate the Arab Group in New York to consider means of confronting the Turkish aggression against Arab States within various United Nations organs, in particular the Security Council, and to submit its recommendations hereof to the Council of the League of Arab States;
 - 9- *Welcomes* the convening of the Second 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 Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level;
 - 10- *Highlights* the need to increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab 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;
 - 11- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8614 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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- The Federal Republic of Somalia registers its reservation on the resolution.
 - While the State of Qatar emphasizes its firm position towards the preservation of the Arab States' sovereignty, limiting condemnation of interventions in Arab affairs to Turkey manifests a policy of double standards, whereas such condemnations is rather missing with regards to brotherly Arab States whose legitimacy and sovereignty are being violated, and with no reaction by our Council. Therefore, the State of Qatar has registered its reservation on the Resolution and requests the text of this reservation to be appended.
 - The Republic of Djibouti registers its reservation on the resolution.
 - The State of Libya emphasizes its firm position towards respecting the sovereignty of the Member States and non-interference in their internal affairs, and expresses its great surprise towards the policy of double standards in dealing with the interferences in the internal affairs of Arab countries, whereby the interference by an Arab country in another Arab country's affairs is being justified, and which in Libya reached the level of direct aggression in the form of aerial bombardment that led to civilian loss of life and targeting of state institutions, airports and civilian facilities, and also exposes double standards in referring to Turkey by name and accusing it of interfering in the internal affairs of Arab States and ignoring the interference of other foreign states in Libya as documented by the reports of UN expert panels. Accordingly, and in rejection of employing Arab League resolutions as a means to settle scores and political disputes of some member states with states outside of the Council, and given that the resolution considers the support of the Turkish Government to the legitimate Government in Libya as interference despite the fact that it was so requested on the basis of a memorandum of understanding signed between both sides, the State of Libya registers its reservation on the entire text of this resolution.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - *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 delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- 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 formation of the new transitional Government, as an outcome of the peace agreement that took place in Juba, the capital of the Republic of South Sudan on 13th August 2020; *requests* the Secretariat General and Member States to support the new Government in its efforts to consolidate peace and stability, promote democratic transition and achieve the goals and priorities of the transitional period *and calls on* the parties that have not yet acceded to the peace agreement to join the negotiations as early as possible;
 - 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- *Commends* the role of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission (UNITAMS) in supporting the transition phase in Sudan, which was established by the Security Council Resolution 2524 on 4th June 2020 *and emphasizes* the importance of enhancing further cooperation between the League of Arab States and the UN Mission in coordination with the Government of Sudan;
 - 5- *Requests* the Secretariat General 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 *and values* the Arab endeavors to support Sudan

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- and supports* the Secretariat General's participation in all international mechanisms of relevance to security, stability and peace in Sudan;
- 6- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General to cooperate with the Government of Sudan in mobilizing Arab and international financing institutions to actively participate in the Donors Conference to be held shortly, in a view to supporting the implementation of the peace agreement to enhance security and stability in the Republic of Sudan;
 - 7- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General, 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 completed 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 *and calls on* Arab States to continue providing financial support to this mechanism through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat General to support the fifth phase projects;
 - 9- *Calls upon* the Arab League Secretariat General, 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 are newly joined to the civil service in accordance with the signed peace agreement, in support of the efforts exerted to implement the transition phase;
 - 10- *Thanks* the Arab League Secretariat General for its active support for the various issues of Sudan and for the immediate financial support provided to Sudan's health emergencies committee to address the effects of floods, combat the COVID-19 pandemic and deal with the effects of the recent situation in Darfur.
 - 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 Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**Support of the Federal Republic of
Somalia**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Previous Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 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- *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the Somali national reconciliation process and the continued process of building and enhancing State institutions led by the Somali Government, particularly supporting the implementation of the Somali National Development Plan;
 - 3- *Promotes* dialogue and negotiations among all Somali leaders to achieve national consensus; *calls upon* all parties in the Republic of Somalia to effectively engage in dialogue according to the outcome of the agreement of 17th September 2020, so as to resolve all outstanding issues and holding legislative and presidential elections in an atmosphere of understanding, with the participation of all relevant parties, in accordance with the Constitution to fulfill the Somali people aspirations *and requests* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General to support national reconciliation efforts and to end any issues related to the preparation for elections;
 - 4- *Commends* the steady progress of the political and security situation in Somalia; *acknowledges* the important role of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in ensuring close cooperation with the Somali National Army to enhance the security situation, particularly the key role of the Djiboutian forces operating within the Mission *and condemns* the criminal and terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabaab Group against the Somali people, their government, as well as regional and international missions in Somalia;
 - 5- *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 increase efforts aimed at enhancing capabilities of

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- Somalia's security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops from Somalia *and appreciates* the ongoing Arab endeavors and assistance exerted at bilateral level in this regard;
- 6- *Requests* the Arab League Secretariat General to cooperate with the relevant Somali authorities in monitoring the Somali legislative and presidential elections and to assist the electoral commissions to be agreed upon in building their technical capacity in electoral process;
 - 7- *Welcomes* 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 Arab League 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 representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank; *expresses gratitude for* the kind and generous initiatives of the creditor Arab countries and funds to address the Somalia's external debt; urging to build upon these initiatives and discussions and to call for a second high-level meeting with the participation of the decision-makers of the concerned bodies of the creditor Arab States and funds to adopt the necessary decisions for addressing and cancellation of Somalia's external debts, in light of the terms of the agreements between Somalia and international financing institutions, the Paris Club and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative;
 - 8- *Welcomes* the outcome of Somalia Partnership Forum, which was held in Mogadishu on 7th December 2020; *and expresses* the readiness of the League of Arab States and its organizations to provide every support to the Somali Government to address the challenges to the implementation of the priorities of the Somali National Development Plan;
 - 9- *Calls on* the Somali Government to provide the Arab League Secretariat General and creditor Arab countries and funds with updated regular reports on the efforts exerted by Somalia to address the economic and financial challenges *and emphasizes* the need for better coordination among the States, Arab funds, international financing institutions and Paris Club to address the Somalia's debts crisis, including through submitting reports and participating in relevant meetings;
 - 10- *Commends* the existing cooperation between the Secretariat General and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which culminated with the issuance of the Arabic version of the Somali Constitution in April 2019, from which 50 thousand copies have been translated into Arabic Language and printed *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General 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;

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- 11- *Requests* the Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to provide every possible support to the Somali Government to address the drought and floods crisis, as well as the adverse impacts of COVID-19 pandemic *and thanks* the Arab States that have supported the development process, provided relief and humanitarian support to the Somali people, particularly in the face of the consequences of natural disasters and provided urgent medical assistance to combat the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 12- *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Arab League and the Somali Government for signing of a Memorandum of Understanding to support Somalia water resources management, upon the request of the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of Somalia and requests the League of Arab States to increase its consultations and coordination with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the concerned United Nations organs in the humanitarian relief to assist the Somali Government in fulfilling the growing humanitarian needs;
- 13- *Requests* the Arab League Secretariat General, 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;
- 14- Reaffirms the need to implement Resolution 756 adopted by the Arab League Council convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31st March 2019, which was also emphasized by Resolution 718 by Dohran Summit Resolution on 15th April 2018, and Amman Summit Resolution 683 on 29th March 2017 and Sharm El-Sheikh Summit Resolution 626 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 General 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;"
- 15- *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 Arab League summit resolutions;
- 16- *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 in order to support the Somali education process and to contribute to the dissemination of Arabic language in Somali schools and education curricula; requests the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the Secretariat General in this regard *and*

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- welcomes* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General to contribute to supporting the Somali students' education fees from the Somalia account at the Secretariat General and to benefit from the experiences and capacities of the Somali students studied abroad in the Arab universities, to promote development plans in Somalia;
- 17- *Calls on* Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat General to provide the Somali Government with every support, in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects in Somalia i.e. hospitals and schools, with valuable support from specialized Arab ministerial councils;
 - 18- *Welcomes* the establishment of the joint committee on Somalia, 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;
 - 19- *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;
 - 20- *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 coordinate with the ongoing international efforts to combat them and prosecute their perpetrators 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;
 - 21- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to bearing the expenses of the accredited Somali diplomatic and consular missions *and urges* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open missions in Somalia;
 - 22- *Urges* the Secretariat General, 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;
 - 23- *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

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implementation of this resolution and to submit report on this matter to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8616 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Support of the Union of the Comoros

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Union of the Comoros,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute concern over the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* the identity of the Comorian 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 procedures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and that they do not entail any rights or obligations;
 - 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and collaboration with the regional and international organizations to support the demands and stands of the Comorian Government concerning the Island of Mayotte;
 - 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General 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- *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 General; *calls upon* other States to settle their contributions *and urges* the Member States to support the Union of the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
 - 6- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to cooperate and coordinate with the concerned Comoros bodies to build on the outcome of the International Donors' Conference in Support of Development and Investment in the Comoros Union, which was held in Paris in December 2019;
 - 7- *Requests* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and relevant Ministries of Education in the Arab States and joint Arab action organizations, to provide financial and technical support to develop the nascent

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- National University in the Union of the Comoros *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue to coordinate with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in this regard;
- 8- *Calls upon* the Member States, specialized Arab councils and the Secretariat General 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;
 - 9- *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 peace and development in the country;
 - 10- *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States that support the Comorian diplomatic missions, particularly those accredited to the Arab States and international and regional organizations;
 - 11- *Expresses its appreciation to* 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 Ministerial Arab League Council.

(R. 8617 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 - *Implementing* the Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8547 adopted by 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity of the Republic of Djibouti, rejecting any aggression on Djiboutian territories;
 - 2- *Calls, once again, for* respecting the principles of good-neighborliness 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 appeasement, arbitration or judicial settlement, or by any other means of dispute settlement identified in Article 33 of the Charter upon which they agree *and commends* Djibouti's confirmation of its commitment to deepening 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 of 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

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- normalization of relations and enhancement of security and stability in the Horn of Africa;
- 6- *Requests* the Eritrea to immediately and unconditionally release the remaining Djiboutian prisoners 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 29th 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. 8618 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

**Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries
Internal Affairs**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - *Emphasizing* all the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning this matter, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 758 adopted by the 30th Ordinary Session on 31st March 2019, Resolution 8548 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level on 9th September 2020 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries Internal Affairs" and the Final Communiqué adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Summit Level held in Makkah on 30th May 2019,
 - *Taking note of* the 15th Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with the follow-up of the crisis with Iran and means to counter its interference in the internal affairs of the Arab States;
 - *Having been briefed by* 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 neighborliness and refraining from the use or threat of force *and condemns* Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs, considering such act as a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighborliness 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 countries,
 - 3- *Strongly condemns* the continued attacks using drones, ballistic missiles and other Iranian-made missiles against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi militias, considering that a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and a threat to the Arab national security; *emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to defend its territories, in

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accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations *and supports* the Kingdom's measures taken against such Iranian violations under international legitimacy 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 holding the Iranian regime responsible for these sabotages; *expresses full support for* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia endorses all the procedures taken to secure its territories against the aggression on its oil installations, which represent a violation of the Arab national security; *condemns* the sabotage of commercial ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates and Oman Gulf *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, which constitute 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; *supports* 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 neighborliness, 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 procedures to counter terrorism and terrorist groups to safeguard its security and stability;
- 6- *Commends* the security agencies efforts 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 intervention 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 create channels of dialogue with Iran to strengthen security and stability in the region;
- 8- *Deplores* Iranian intervention in the Syria crisis and its serious implications on the future of Syria, its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and regional integrity; such interference shall not favor 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 organizations and terrorist militias in Arab States, particularly Syria and Yemen;
- 10- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist party Hezbollah, a partner in Lebanon's Government, responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with state-of-the art weapons, ballistic missiles and other missiles; *condemns* the hostile and inciting speech issued by the Secretary-General of the terrorist group, which contained abuses 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 speeches that exploit religious feelings for sectarian strife and violence;
- 11- *Bans* broadcasting of Iranian-funded satellite channels on Arab satellites, considering a threat 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 the Yemeni issue which is a Gulf and a national security issue for the Gulf States in particular and the Arab region in general; and to stop its support and arming its Pro-opposition militias to Yemen's legitimate Government, so as to transform it into a missile launch pad against Yemen's neighbors and threatening navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which is adversely reflected on the security and stability of Yemen, its neighboring countries and the entire region and represents a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
- 14- *Condemns* Iran's disruptive role by inciting the Houthi Militia's subversion of state power 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 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 and confusing the situation with any solution for the crisis in Yemen, including the appointment of a coup militias "ambassador" and a military governor in Sana'a,

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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 movable and immovable property, 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 procedures and measures taken by the UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with international law;
- 16- *Highlights* the need to increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab Member States and other countries 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- *Seeks* mobilization of media campaigns through multimedia to uncover the true image 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 commitment to implement Security Council Resolution 2231 of 2015, the need to apply an effective mechanism to verify the agreement implementation, inspection and observation for the rapid and effective re-imposition of sanctions, in case Iran breaches its obligations under the agreement, and the importance of its accession to all nuclear safety instruments, taking into account the environmental problems of the region;
- 19- *Emphasizes* the importance of the concerned Arab States' participation in any international negotiations with Iran relating to its nuclear program and activities destabilizing security and stability across the region, taking into account the concerns of the Arab States in this regard;
- 20- *Highlights* the importance of including, in any agreement with Iran, stronger provisions related to its ballistic missile program and other types of missiles and explosive drones, which are provided to terrorist militias, particularly the Houthi militia, as well as its activities destabilizing the security;
- 21- *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 destruction;
- 22- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat General with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
- 23- *Mandates* the Secretary-General to continue his coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet Committee, comprised of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue developing an Arab action plan to address the Iranian interventions in the Arab

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- region and mobilizing international support for the Arab stance rejecting the Iranian interference;
- 24- *Continues to* inform the concerned UN organs of Iranian violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231, which represent a dire threat to the Arab national security;
- 25- *Decides to* keep the item "Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations;
- 26- *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 intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
- 27- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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- The Republic of Iraq has formally registered its reservation to Paragraphs 6, 5 and 10 of the resolution entitled "Iran's interference in the Arab countries 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 interventions 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, and requested to be registered as follows:
- Lebanon has registered its rejection for labeling Hezbollah as "terrorist" and referring to its existence in the Government, which cannot be agreed as it is not classified as thus by the United Nations, and is inconsistent with the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism with regard to distinguishing between resistance and terrorism, and that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and embodies a large segment of the Lebanese people with a balanced representative parliamentary bloc in the Parliament. 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 agreement to all resolution provisions can be effective 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 convened at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Recalling* the recommendations of the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction",
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,

I. Preparation for Tenth Session of "the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (New York: 2-27/8/2021)

- 1- *Takes note of* the postponement of " the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons", in light of the exceptional circumstances of COVID-19 outbreak, and scheduling another date during the period of 2nd -27th August 2021 *and requests* the Arab Senior Officials Committee to follow-up on the updates and developments in this regard;
- 2- *Emphasizes,* once again, the need for active participation of all Arab States in the 2020 Review Conference, safeguarding the unity of the Arab stance, as well as preserving, respecting and adhering to the Arab States' rights obtained through previous review conferences and addressing and confronting any attempts to infringe these rights;
- 3- *Reiterates* the importance of respecting the inalienable right of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop and use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and rejecting any attempts to restrict the rights of these States under any pretext;
- 4- *Recalls* that the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" shall remain in effect until its goals and objectives are achieved and represents an integral part of the outcomes of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Treaty, upon which the Arab States approved the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote during this Conference;

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- 5- *Emphasizes that* any future proposal concerning the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction must give due consideration to the agreed upon references, namely, "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East" and the outcome of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences and rejects any attempts for further procrastination in implementing these references, which shall have negative repercussions on the disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation system and the outcome of the Tenth Session of the 2020 Review Conference;
- 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of delivering the Arab Communiqués adopted by the Arab League Council upon its Resolution 8481 by the 153rd Ordinary Session on 4th March 2020, and submitting the working paper on "specific regional issues and implementation of the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" to the Conference Secretariat on behalf of the Arab Group and urges the Arab States to deliver national Communiqués on the three pillars of the Treaty (nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy), and the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons;
- 7- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to prepare a comprehensive assessment in light of the outcomes of the 2020 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), submitting this assessment to the Arab Senior Officials Committee to develop a report to be submitted to the Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level to be convened in March 2022.

II. The "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" and the Arab coordination in the 65th Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna: 20-24/9/2021)

- 8- *Commends* the role of the Kingdom of Morocco in chairing the 64th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference and its efforts for the success of the Conference;
- 9- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna to include the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 64th Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference.

III. Preparation for the Second Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction"

- 10- *Takes note of* the postponement of the Second Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction" and highlights the need for holding the Second Session of the Conference no later than November 2021;
- 11- *Thanks* the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for its pivotal role in preparing, chairing and managing the First Session of the Conference and its valuable efforts in ensuring the success of its proceedings, which culminated by a well-

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- balanced political communiqué; *welcomes* and fully supports the presidency of the State Kuwait for the second Session of the Conference;
- 12- *Praises* the participation of all Arab States in the conference *and emphasizes* the need for active participation of all relevant regional and international parties, as an imperative for the success of the conference;
- 13- *Emphasizes* the need to call upon the League of Arab States and all concerned regional organizations to attend the conference;
- 14- *Emphasizes that* the Conference is an additional step that supports the general Arab approach, within the framework of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is not an alternative track, but a complement and support to other tracks;
- 15- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue consultations with a view to preparing the Second Session of the Conference and to pursue discussions to complete the meetings on the rules of procedure agreed upon during the First Session of the Conference, and to provide the Arab Senior officials Committee and the Secretariat General with all updates and developments hereof.

IV. The dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant

- 16- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna to continue implementing the Arab measures included in part IV of Resolution 8363 adopted by the 151st Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on concerning the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant 6th March 2019 and to meet with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- 17- *Emphasizes* the importance of exerting continued efforts by the Arab Group in Vienna; coordination of Arab and international positions within the framework of the IAEA to continue pressuring and demanding Iran to accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety to benefit from the IAEA assessment missions with a view to fostering trust in nuclear facilities and programs in the region;
- 18- *Urges* Arab Senior Officials Committee to follow up on the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant in coordination with the Arab group in Vienna and New York in this regard.

V.

- 19- *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22nd January 2021, as an important addition to the global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation system, and its purposes are consistent with Arab policies in this area *and emphasizes that* the Treaty is complementary, and not an alternative, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
- 20- *Requests* the Secretariat General to refer the issue and its development to the Ministerial Council's next Ordinary Session.

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Arab-Africa Relations

- A -

Arab - Africa Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Previous resolutions adopted in this regard,
 - *Taking note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
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- 1- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Member States and the African Union Commission towards implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period 17th to 23rd November 2016;
 - 2- *Commends* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's hosting of the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit and mandates the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the host country to schedule the Summit's date, highlighting the importance of good preparation for this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the host country to ensure its success;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union 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 concerning the "Joint Activity Report of the African Union Commission Chairperson and the Arab League 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 partnership progress;
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and cooperation with the African Union Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit "concerning "Coordination for Financing of the Arab-Africa Joint Projects;"

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- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance to continue exerting efforts to remove the obstacles hindering the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and the organization of meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all the Arab-Africa summits, with an aim to preserving the Arab-Africa relations, averting any threats;
- 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 question of Palestine and countering any Israeli attempts to evade the position of the Question of Palestine in Africa;
- 7- *Expresses appreciation for* the African Union stance in supporting the Arab position towards the question of Palestine, which represented in the declaration issued by the African Union summits, the most recent of which was the declaration by the 34th Ordinary Session of the African Union Summit which was convened on 6th and 7th February 2021 in Addis Ababa via video conference, concerning the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, which stipulated its solidarity with the Palestinian people in rejecting the so-called deal of the century and the need to exert sincere and concerted efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution based on the two-States solution, the declaration called, once again, upon all members of the international community to preserve the legal status of East Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Palestine, particularly refraining from moving embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and the declaration affirmed that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East requires a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories to the line of 4 June 1967 line, including the Syrian Golan Heights, and the occupied lands in southern Lebanon;
- 8- *Welcomes* the convening of the first meeting of the Joint Coordination Mechanism between the Arab League Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 12th December 2018 at the headquarters of the Arab League Secretariat General *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;
- 9- *Calls on* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors, particularly in African capitals to exert all their efforts and cooperate with the African countries and the African Union Commission to prevent Israel from obtaining the observer status at the African Union;
- 10- *Highlights* the importance 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- *Commends* the results of the third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security convened in Khartoum/Sudan, during the period from 31st October to 2nd November 2016 and mandates the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the African Union Commission and the Arab Republic of Egypt in a view to

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- holding the fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting at a date to be determined in the Arab Republic of Egypt and ensuring the good preparation thereof, according to the set criteria pursuant to Resolution (10) of Malabo Summit;
- 12- *Welcomes* the outcome of the first Joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21st November 2016 and requests the Secretariat General 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;
 - 13- *Stresses* 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;
 - 14- *Expresses appreciation for* 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;
 - 15- *Welcomes* the State of Togo's hosting of the Eighth Arab-Africa Trade Fair at a time to be determined and emphasizes the importance of good preparation thereof by the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the host country;
 - 16- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's granting the 2019 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumet on African Development in the area of Food Security, and the 2020 Prize that would be on Education, as well as 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 covered the full amount of the commitment within the specified time frame;
 - 17- *Commends* the financial grant of the State of Kuwait with an amount of US\$ five million for African Union Commission Medical Center project, as well as the State of Kuwait's allocation of US\$ 1.6 million for the establishment of the Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention;
 - 18- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the necessary support for the Arabic Language Teaching Programme in Africa *and commends*, in this regard, the United Arab Emirates' financial contribution of twenty thousand USD in support for the Arabic Language Teaching Programmes for Francophone students, including support for the second phase of the Programme of Teaching Arabic and the Francophone Administrative Leadership in Chad;
 - 19- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation.
 - 20- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8621 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs

Arab-Africa Relations

- B -

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - *Pursuant to* Article (IV), (VI), (VII), (IX) and (XII) of the Fund's Statute,
 - In implementation of the Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8551 adopted by 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that strengthens and promotes Arab-African cooperation in the technical field, and taking the necessary measures and providing the assistance needed to support its role in strengthening brotherhood and solidarity ties between Arab and African countries;
 - 2- *Cooperates and coordinates with* Arab, regional and international countries and organizations, bodies and agencies in the field of development and technical aid to build a partnership thereof, within the framework of joint financing for the Fund programs.

(R. 8622 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab-European Relations

A- Arab-European Dialogue

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8552 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Welcomes* convening of the Sixth Arab-European Ministerial Meeting in 2021 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General according to global health developments *and mandates* the Arab League Secretariat General to ensure good preparation thereof in coordination with the Arab States and the European Union;
 - 2- *Welcomes* the convening of the Ninth Meeting of the Permanent Delegates to the League of Arab States and the Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union, and meetings of the Strategic Cooperation Working Groups in 2021 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General, according to global health developments;
 - 3- *Welcomes* the convening of the Second Joint Meeting of the Permanent Representatives to the League of Arab States and Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union in 2021 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General, according to global health developments;
 - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8623 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs -

Arab-European Relations

B- Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8553 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Acknowledges* the role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its joint presidency of the South;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the importance of good Arab coordination in all meetings and committees, particularly the Committee of Senior Officials 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 General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8624 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab-Russian Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8554 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the Sixth Session of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum in 2021, according to global health developments;
 - 2- *Requests* the Arab States to implement the activities included in the action plan issued by the Fifth Session of the Forum (2019-2021);
 - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Russian side; and discuss the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
 - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8625 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8555 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Welcomes* 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 in 2021, according to global health developments;
 - 2- *Mandates* Secretariat General to continue its cooperation with the concerned bodies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the First Session of the Conference for Businessmen and Investors from Arabs, Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan in 2021, according to global health developments;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

(R. 8626 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

<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 convened at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8556 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 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- *Commends*, once again, hosting the Arab-China Summit by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to be convened in 2022 at a date to be determined by the Arab and Chinese sides in order to promote the Arab-China Strategic partnership, thereby serving their mutual interests and mandates the Secretariat General to coordinate with the concerned bodies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Republic of China to ensure successful preparation for this Meeting;
 - 3- *Welcomes* the Tunisian Republic's desire to host the 11th Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in 2024;
 - 4- *Welcomes* convening the Seventeen Senior Officials Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum, and the Sixth Strategic Political Dialogue at Senior Officials level in 2021 in China; *emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in the two events *and calls on* the Secretariat General to pursue coordination with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders to ensure excellent organization of the two events;
 - 5- *Commends* the outcome of the Fourth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of media, which was held at the headquarters of the Secretariat General through the digital platform on 24th November 2020;
 - 6- *Commends* cooperation between the Arab and Chinese sides in the area of addressing the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the workshop that was organized on 23rd September 2020 under the theme "China's leading role in reducing the economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on different economic sectors in China", and the Arab-China medical experts meeting, which was held on 29th September 2020 via video conference;

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- 7- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in various activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue exerting every effort to coordinate with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the organization of activities and events to be held under the Forum's Executive Program during 2021, including Commends the People's Republic of China hosting of the Ninth Session of the Arab and Chinese Businessmen Conference, the Seventh Session of the Investment Symposium (6th April 2021 via video-conference), the Sixth Session of the Arab-China Friendship Conference (the Islamic Republic of Mauritania or the State of Qatar), the Seventh Session of the Arab Cooperation Conference in the field of energy (China), the Third Session of the Arab-China Cities Forum (China), the Fourth Session of the Chinese Arts Festival in the Arab Countries (the Republic of Iraq), the Third Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of Satellite Navigation system "Baidu" (China), the Fourth Session of the meeting of Arab and Chinese Experts in the field of Library and Information (19th-21st October 2021 via video conference), the Third Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in the field of health (the Arab Republic of Egypt), the Fourth Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Conference for Technology Transfer and Innovation, the Arab-Chinese Exhibition of 2021 (Ningxia, China), the Fifth Session of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in the field of Radio and Television (China), the Ninth Seminar on the Arab-China Relations and Inter-cultural Dialogue (China), the Fourth Session of the Arab-China Women's Forum (China) and the Arab-China Ministerial Meeting in the field of tourism;
- 8- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8627 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab Relations with the Republic of India

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8557 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
 - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
-
- 1- *Expresses* the 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- *Welcomes* holding the Third Session of the Meeting of Senior Officials of the Arab-Indian Cooperation Forum on 12th January 2021, via video conference and mandates the Secretariat General to follow up on the implementation of its outcomes in coordination with the concerned Arab and Indian authorities;
 - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General 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 (in the second half of 2021 according to health conditions) and emphasizes the importance of good preparation thereof;
 - 4- *Welcomes* the willingness of the Kingdom of Morocco to organize Symposium on Arab-Indian Cooperation in the field of Energy during the first half of April 2021 *and mandates* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the concerned authorities in the Kingdom of Morocco, the Arab countries and the Republic of India to prepare for this important Symposium;
 - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to exert further efforts in coordination with the 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 Third Session of the Arab-India Culture Festival in India, the First Session of the Conference of Arab-India University Presidents Conference of 2021 in India, the Second Session of the Symposium on Arab-India Cooperation in the Field of Media of 2021 in India, and the Sixth Session of the Arab-India Partnership Conference in India on 6th-7th December 2021 *and*

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calls on the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Forum, and to host some of these activities and events;

- 6- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8628 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

Arab-Japan Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8558 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen interest to strengthen and promote relations with Japan in different political, economic, social and cultural areas and to benefit from the Japanese economic progress and expertise to advance development efforts in the Arab States;
 - 2- *Welcomes* holding of the Second Ministerial Meeting of Arab-Japan Political Dialogue on 1st April 2021 via video-conference;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Japanese side to organize the Fifth Session of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum in Japan on the date to be agreed by the two sides.
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8629 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with the Group of Pacific Islands

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8559 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 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 the 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 General 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- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter in consultation with the United Arab Emirates.
 - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8630 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Arab Relations with South American Countries

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Declaration of the Fourth Arab-South American Summit (Riyadh Declaration),
 - Resolution 8560 adopted by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and the participation in all scheduled activities and meetings;
 - 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Regional Coordinator of South American Countries (Brazil), concerning Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council, preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General 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 General 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 General 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 General to seek coordination for the convening of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education in an Arab State;
 - 7- *Welcomes* 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- *Welcomes* the convening of the Arab-South American Ministries of Social Affairs at Senior Officials Level at the Secretariat General headquarters, in

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preparation for the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Social Affairs;

- 9- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue follow-up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

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Cooperation between the League of Arab States, the United Nations and other International
Institutions and Organizations

- A -

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolutions 8078 adopted by the 146th Ordinary Session on 8th September 2016, Resolution 8140 by the 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017, Resolution 8195 by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017, Resolution 8256 by the 149th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2018, Resolution 8424 by the 152nd Ordinary Session on 10th September 2019, Resolution 8493 by the 153rd Ordinary Session on 4th March 2020 and Resolution 8561 by the 154th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
 - The recommendations of the two Presidential Statements adopted by the High-Level Security Council Sessions, which were convened on 13th June 2019 and 18th January 2021 respectively,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Thanks* the Republic of Tunisia, the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council (2020-2021), for its efforts aiming to promote cooperation ties between the League of Arab States and the United Nations;
 - 2- *Requests* the Arab Group, the Arab League Mission in New York and the Secretariat General in Cairo to cooperate and coordinate with the Arab member of the Security Council to follow up and implement the two Presidential Statements adopted by the Security Council Sessions, particularly
 - To convene a meeting for the Security Council, whenever possible, at the leaders level, with the participation of the Arab Summit Troika leaders and the Arab League Secretary-General, on the margins of the high-level meetings of the regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, to discuss the recent developments of Arab issues,
 - To hold an unofficial annual meeting for the Security Council and the Arab League Member States at the Secretariat General headquarters for discussing the latest developments of the Arab region,

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- To hold an annual high-level briefing session at the Security Council on "Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council" during the presidency of the Arab member with the participation of the Arab League Secretary-General in order to strengthen their cooperation on issues concerned with safeguarding peace and security, particularly at the regional level and to consider means of promoting collective security,
 - To Strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States on regional peace and security issues as well as with other relevant regional organizations on issues of mutual interest;
- 3- *Requests* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, in coordination with the Arab Group and the Arab League Mission in New York, to take an advantage from holding meetings via videoconference in order to convene a virtual meeting between the League of Arab States and the members of the Security Council amid the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 4- *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;
- 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8632 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

Unofficial Translation

Cooperation between the League of Arab States, the United Nations and other International
Institutions and Organizations

- B -

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,

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

- Re-election of the Kingdom of Morocco (Mr. Hassan Shahidi) for membership of the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) for the term 2023-2027.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for membership of the Board of Directors of the International Labour Organization (member) for the term 2021-2024.
- Re-election of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Mr. Larbi Djacta) to chair the United Nations Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco (Mr. Hassan Zahid) to chair the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Sultanate of Oman for membership of the Board of Directors and Investment Council of the Universal Postal Union for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Dr. Muhannad Al-Azzeh) for membership of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for the term 2023-2027.
- Candidacy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for membership of the Board of Directors and the Postal Operations Council of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the term 2023-2027.
- Candidacy of the State of Kuwait for membership of the Human Rights Council for the term 2024-2026.

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- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the Executive Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for the term 2022-2023.
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt for membership of the Postal Operations Council of the Universal Postal Union (UPU-POC) for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for membership of the Board of Directors of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for membership of the Board of Directors of the International Labour Organization (member of governments) for the term 2021-2024.
- Candidacy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for membership of the Executive Council of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the term 2022-2025.
- Candidacy of the United Arab Emirates for membership in the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization for the Middle East region for the term 2022-2025.
- Candidacy of the United Arab Emirates for the United Nations Statistical Committee for the Asian Group for the term 2024-2027.
- Re-election of the Kingdom of Morocco (Mr. Mohamed Ayat) for membership of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances for the term 2021-2025.
- Candidacy of the Lebanese Republic (Mr. Nassib Ziada) for membership of the International Law Commission (ILC) for the term 2023-2027.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco for membership of the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization for the term 2022-2025.
- Re-election of the United Arab Emirates for membership of the Executive Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), Category (B) for the term 2022-2023
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Bahrain for membership of the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization for the term 2021-2025.
- Re-election of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Mr. Amir Noureddine) for membership of the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) for the term 2022-2025.
- Candidacy of the State of Libya (Mr. Ali Ayad Kreir) for membership of the United Nations Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia for membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the term 2022-2024.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia for membership of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) for the term 2022-2025.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia for membership of the United Nations Statistical Committee for the term 2022 – 2025.

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- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt for membership of the Executive Council of the World Tourism Organization for the term 2022-2025.
- II. Candidacy for Posts in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):**
- A. Submits the nomination of the Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Executive Board (2021-2025) to the Organization’s Arab Group to take the appropriate action in this regard, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations, in implementation of Resolution (6346) issued by the 120th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at ministerial level on 9th September 2003.
 - B. *Submits* candidacy of the United Arab Emirates for the membership of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, group five (B) for the term 2022-2026 to the Organization’s Arab Group to take the appropriate action, according to the criteria set by the Group to coordinate nominations, pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Resolution 7115 issued by the 132nd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at ministerial level on 9th September 2009.
- III. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include any previously considered candidacies by the Council under this item.
- IV. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include under this item candidacies for posts in organizations, agencies or government organizations, which does not include all the Arab States in its membership.
- V. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include candidacies for posts in organizations, agencies, institutions, Arab committees, civil society organizations or non-government organizations, under this item.
- VI. *Mandates* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with their candidacies for international posts at least (15) working days prior to the ordinary sessions of the Arab League Council, mentioning the term of office.
- VII. *Requests* the Secretariat General not to submit any candidacy for an international post provided later than the deadline or without stating the term of office.

(R. 8633 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)

**International Terrorism and Measures to
combat it**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendations of the 28th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism (Cairo, 25th February 2021),
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 1- *Condemns* all acts and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes;
 - 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;
 - 3- *Reaffirms that* terrorism cannot be associated with any religion or nationality *and emphasizes* the need to continue efforts to promote dialogue among peoples and religions to consolidate understanding, tolerance and peace in peoples, irrespective of their cultural, religious and civilizational orientations, thus contributing to the decline of Islamophobia and extreme racism against Muslims around the world;
 - 4- *Underlines* the importance of the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
 - 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 line with the national legal systems;
 - 6- *Emphasizes* the importance of international concerted efforts in order to reach a comprehensive agreement regarding international terrorism as an effective approach against terrorism;
 - 7- *Strengthens* international cooperation to address the threats posed by foreign fighters, including (those who are returned and moved) in the field of exchange of information, border security, investigations, mutual judicial assistance, extradition, and taking procedures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, inter alia, countering incitement to commit terrorist acts, and combat the causes of terrorism and recruitment of terrorist fighters;
 - 8- *Calls upon* Arab States to criminalize traveling to join terrorist organizations, participation in hostilities acts, enforcement of appropriate national legislations

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- for prosecution, considering forgery of identity papers and travel documents for movement to areas of conflict is an aggravating circumstance in the national laws;
- 9- *Intensifies* the joint Arab action to address the terrorist fighters phenomenon returning from conflict zones and their families, through the development of comprehensive mechanism, in conformity with the Arab security agreement to counter terrorism and the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at both Summit and Ministerial Levels and the Councils of Arab Ministers of justice and Interior;
 - 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- *Calls on* the Arab States to take the necessary measures to prevent the use of information and communication technology by terrorist organizations to incite, support, finance, plan and prepare their terrorist acts and to develop a national mechanism to deal with terrorist organizations websites;
 - 12- *Continues* coordination of Arab positions in international organizations and counter-terrorism conferences, in which Arab States participate;
 - 13- *Continues to* benefit 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 Coexistence in the Kingdom of Bahrain;
 - 14- *Supports* the existing cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations organs, as well as regional organizations concerned with counter-terrorism;
 - 15- *Highlights* the importance of the Arab states' benefit from relevant best practices and successful initiatives in addressing terrorist ideologies to prevent the spread of ideologies and perceptions promoted by terrorist organizations *and mandates* the Arab League Secretariat General (the Legal Affairs Sector) to provide the relevant bodies with this expertise;

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- 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 (2016-2021);
- 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- *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;
- 19- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and submit a report hereof to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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**Safeguarding Arab National Security
Safeguard and combatting Terrorism**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendations of the 28th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism (Cairo, 25th February 2021),
 - Recalling the resolutions of the Arab League 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 attempts 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 seeking to limit their movement and establishing safe havens, and taking the necessary legal measures to prevent terrorists from access to information and communication technology,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
- 1- *Strongly condemns* all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide *and denounces* all practices

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- committed by extremist organizations that adopt religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans which incite violence, extremism and terrorism;
- 2- *Reiterates* that military and security solutions are not enough to defeat terrorism *and emphasizes* the need to adopt an Arab comprehensive, multidimensional counter-terrorism strategy, including the political, social, legal, cultural, media and advocacy dimensions, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Arab League Council;
 - 3- *Seeks to* continue the existing inter-Arab cooperation in areas of counter-terrorism and extremism, and to intensify joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the items and provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism;
 - 4- *Calls upon* Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the Arab agreements 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 Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
 - 5- *Commends* the overwhelming victories achieved by Member States against terrorism and in defeating terrorist organizations and extremist groups, calling for further efforts to ensure termination of terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations;
 - 6- *Commends* the inclusion of some members belonging to the so-called Saraya Al-Ashtar and Saraya al-Mukhtar terrorist groups in the Kingdom of Bahrain on the terrorist list, thus reflecting the world countries 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;
 - 7- *Calls on* the Arab States to intensify inter-Arab bilateral and collective cooperation in areas of information exchange on combating terrorist organizations through the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior and implementation of the provisions of Article (4) of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism stipulating States parties' cooperation to prevent and to combat terrorist crimes, in conformity with national laws and regulations of each State;
 - 8- *Calls upon* the Member 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, threats or hostage-assassination or ransom demand by terrorist groups;
 - 9- *Continues* inter-Arab cooperation in areas of confronting extremist ideologies and eradicating its roots; calls upon the Arab States to provide the Arab League Secretariat General with the initiatives undertaken to be circulated on Member States;

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- 10- *Calls on* the Member States to create effective criminal justice systems to prosecute perpetrators of terrorist acts, to take the necessary legal and judicial procedures to prevent terrorist fighters from joining terrorist organizations and moving to areas of conflict, to deprive them of any safe havens and to bring them to justice for committed terrorist crimes;
- 11- *Urges* the Member States to increase cooperation, to intensify efforts through implementing the Arab anti-cybercrime strategy and to work collectively towards preventing all terrorist and extremist organizations with all their religious, sectarian and ethnic forms, from getting access to information and communication technology and social media, putting an end to dissemination of hatred, sectarian strife and racism and sowing discord among society members, without prejudice to the freedom of thought and expression permitted by national legislations and ratified international conventions;
- 12- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Arab League Secretariat General with comprehensive reports on the national counter-terrorism initiatives, including the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and extremist organizations;
- 13- *Calls on* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with any photographs, documentary film 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 General with their initiatives in this regard;
- 14- *Calls upon* the Member States to ensure that victims of terrorism and their families are treated with dignity and to consider setting up national systems and mechanisms to provide them with assistance, in accordance with its national systems, to meet their needs and help them return to their normal life;
- 15- *Calls upon* the Arab States to exert further efforts to combat sources of terrorism financing, and access of terrorist groups to information technology for means of funding terrorist activities through the Internet, in implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
- 16- *Calls on* the Arab States to continue updating terrorist fighters database, established within the Prosecution and Criminal Data Department at the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers, with relevant inputs of the terrorist fighters, the recruitment methods and their means of transport to the areas of conflict and sources of tension;
- 17- *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 28th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, which was convened on 25th February 2021 via video-conference;

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- 18- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports hereof to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

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- Note: **The State of Qatar** emphasizes its support to the efforts exerted to safeguard Arab national security and countering terrorism *and affirms that* the term counter-terrorism should not be used as an umbrella to commit acts of reprisals, shelling against civilians, or prosecuting political opponents; or as a pretext for settling scores and enforcing impositions on some States. However, this term should be used to address the conditions and causes conducive to the spread of terrorism, and the reason for its ideologies that justify and grant it legitimacy."

**Developing the Arab Counter-Terrorism
System**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The Note of the Secretariat General,
 - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendations of the 28th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism (Cairo, 25th February 2021),
- *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices, *and fully rejecting* any attempts to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,
- *Reaffirming* the need to continue the existing inter-Arab counter-terrorism and extremism cooperation, and to intensify joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism,
- *Stressing,* in this regard, the importance of coordinating Arab and international counter-terrorism endeavors, through exchange of security and intelligence information, judicial cooperation and military coordination,
- *Emphasizing* the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States, particularly Sharm El-Sheikh Summit Resolution 628 by the 26th Ordinary Session of 2015, Nouakchott Summit Resolution 654 by the 27th Ordinary Session of 2016, Amman Summit Resolutions 690 and 699 by the 28th Ordinary Session of 2017, Jerusalem Summit Resolution 725 by the 29th Ordinary Session of 2018, the Determination and Solidarity Summit Resolution 763 by the 30th Ordinary Session of 2019 in Tunis, Resolution 8219 by the Extraordinary Session of 4th December 2017, Resolution 8262 by the 149th Ordinary Session of 7th March 2018 and Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8572 by the 154 Ordinary Session on 9th September 2020,
- *Pursuant to:*
 - Article II of the Charter of the League of Arab States,
 - Relevant Articles of the Arab Treaty of Joint Defense,
 - Resolutions and Declarations of the Council of the League Council at Summit Level on safeguarding the Arab national security,

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- *Emphasizing* adherence to the provisions and principles of the Charter of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Charter, Security Council resolutions and the rules of international law,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 1st March 2021,
 - 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 firm right of Member States to take all actions 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;
 - 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 of 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- *Stresses* the inevitability of the holistic approach to the war on terror, without selectivity or discrimination *and warns, once again, of* the strong connection and cooperation between different terrorist groups in the region of the same extremist ideology;
 - 5- *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;
 - 6- *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 Arab League Secretariat General;
 - 7- *Emphasizes* the importance of the ratification and accession of all Arab States to international and regional counter-terrorism instruments and conforming their national legislations with the provisions of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism and relevant international instruments, urging adherence to the United Nations regulations and lists in the classification of terrorist groups and entities and to abide by applying international sanctions against individuals and entities listed thereto, according to Security Council Resolutions 1267 of 1999, 2253 of 2015 and

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- 2368 of 2017, and making the necessary amendments to national legislations to enable the application of these sanctions;
- 8- *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;
 - 9- *Calls on* the Member States to enact legislations and laws and undertake the necessary measures and procedures to criminalize extremist takfiri ideologies, due to its gravity as a fueling source of terrorism and sectarian strife *and requests* the Secretariat General to strengthen coordination with Arab actors concerned with counter-terrorism and to continue cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;
 - 10- *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 Arab League Council.

(R. 8643 – O.S. (155) – S. 2 – 03/03/2021)