

Reports submitted to the Summit

**Summit Presidency Report (29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session)  
on Activities of the Follow-up Committee on  
Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Summit Presidency on proceedings of the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations,
  - The final report submitted by the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations,
- *Pursuant to the Committee Statute,*
  - 1- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Chairman of the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at summit level, for his cordial auspices of the follow-up efforts towards the implementation of Jerusalem Summit resolutions (Dhahran) of 2018;*
  - 2- *Thanks the Member States of the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations and the Secretary-General for the valuable efforts exerted in follow-up the implementation process of this Summit resolutions.*

**(S.R. 744 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Unofficial Translation**

Reports submitted to the Summit

**Report of the Secretary-General on the Joint Arab  
Action**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the diverse areas of the joint Arab action,
- *Having been briefed by* the Secretary-General at the opening session,

*Takes note of* the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action that covered diverse areas of joint Arab action; *and thanks* the Secretary-General and his assistants for the report.

**(S.R. 745 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

## Unofficial Translation

The Question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli Conflict and its Recent Developments

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Political Developments Follow-up for Palestine Question, Arab-Israeli Conflict and Enforcement of Arab Peace Initiative</b></p>
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### **The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions issued at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels on political developments follow-up for the question of Palestine,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the importance of the Palestine Question to 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 sovereignty over all its territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, territorial waters, and borders with neighbouring countries;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option, and to the resolve of the Arab-Israeli conflict pursuant to relevant international legitimacy resolutions, international law 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 the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
  - 3- *Emphasizes* that any deal or peace initiative contrary to the international terms of reference of the Middle East Peace Process is unacceptable and unsuccessful; *Rejects* exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian people and leadership with the aim of imposing unjust solutions for the question of Palestine inconsistent with terms of reference of the peace process;
  - 4- *Seeks* cooperation with international actors to establish an international multilateral mechanism, under the umbrella of the United Nations to sponsor the peace process, including the call for convening an international conference to re-launch a credible time-bound peace process, on the basis of international legitimacy resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution leading to end the Israeli occupation which began in 1967;
  - 5- *Reiterates* its endorsement and support for the peace plan presented by HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine to the Security Council on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2018;

*Unofficial Translation*

- 6- *Reiterates* the intention of the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures to counter any decision by any country recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power), or to move its embassy thereto, in implementation of the successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils resolutions;
- 7- *Reiterates* rejection and condemnation of any decision by any country breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, including the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to move its Embassy thereto, considering this decision as null and represents a serious breach of international law, relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall, and that this decision has no legal effect, represents a serious precedent that breaches the international law and international legitimacy, undermines peace endeavours, and prolongs tension, violence, chaos and instability in the region, consequently threatening international peace and security;
- 8- *Urges* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 of 2017 issued by its Tenth Emergency Special Session on basis of “Uniting for Peace”, which emphasized that any decisions and actions which purport to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem are of no legal effect, null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions; *and calls upon* all countries to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 478 of 1980, which also emphasized that the question of Jerusalem remains as a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 9- *Commends* the important report issued by the Independent Commission of Inquiry on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019, established by the United Nations Human Rights Council resolution of inquiry into the March of Return incidents in Gaza Strip, which concluded that Israel " the occupying Power" and its leaders and troops are responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity against Palestinian civilian demonstrators protected by the international law, and recommended concerted international efforts to stop these crimes, lifting of the Israeli siege on Gaza Strip and hold accountable those who commit such crimes; *Emphasizes* the Council's support for that report and its recommendations, as a significant legal instrument that can be invoked before international tribunals, to prove Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, and to ensure the enforcement of a clear mechanism to hold Israeli officials accountable, prosecute them for these crime, bring them to justice, and provide redress for the victims;
- 10- *Condemns* the extensive systematic Israeli crimes committed against unarmed Palestinian civilians, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, according to international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the recent Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip that targeted dozens of residential and economic buildings and infrastructure of the Palestinian people and caused numerous casualties among Palestinian civilians and massive losses of assets and property, as well as the brutal attack on the peaceful Palestinian

Unofficial Translation

demonstrators, who took part in the “Great March of Return” across the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly on the boundaries of the besieged Gaza Strip, which left hundreds of martyrs who were executed in cold blood and thousands of wounded among the unarmed civilians;

- 11- *Welcomes* the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018 on the protection of Palestinian civilians; and takes note of the recent report of the United Nations Secretary-General in this regard, which included viable options for the protection of Palestinian civilians, as well as urged countries and institutions of the international community to engage in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to form a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the General Assembly resolution and the United Nations Secretary-General report;
- 12- *Condemns* Israeli occupation authorities' rejection to renew the mandate of Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH); urges the international community, particularly the Security Council to ensure a truly protection for Palestinian civilians, in implementation of General Assembly resolution and Security Council previous resolutions pertaining to the protection of Palestinian civilians, particularly Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987 stipulating that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to the occupied Palestinian Territory and the need to provide international protection for unarmed Palestinian people; *and calls upon* the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to bear their responsibilities and to ensure respect and enforcement of the Convention in the occupied territories of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, through halting Israeli violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as well as enforcing the jus cogens of international law;
- 13- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Palestinian people funds, through applying the racist law that enables the occupation government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation government, among the occupation policies and practices to plunder the resources of Palestinian people livelihoods, pressure exercised on the Palestinian leadership, in violation of international law and bilateral agreements between the two sides; *Calls for* the international community to suppress such Israeli practices which would tremendously damages the capabilities of the Palestinian government, and would consequently further instability and tension in the region; *and expresses solidarity and support* to the State of Palestine against such criminal practices
- 14- *Condemns* the Israeli policy that adopted an extensive racist strategic approach to enactment of Israeli legislation to deprive the Palestinian people of their rights, to steal and plunder their territory, resources and livelihoods, and thereby undermining the principles of a just peace in the region, and regulating and perpetuating its colonial (apartheid) system;
- 15- *Reaffirms* rejection to the recognition of Israel as a Jewish State; strongly condemns and absolutely rejects the Israeli racist law entitled the "Basic Law: "Israel is the Nation-State of the Jewish People", aiming to obliterate and revoke the historical and political rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return to their homes and the right of self-determination, which constitutes a

Unofficial Translation

flagrant violation of international law, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965 and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973; *Calls upon* the international community and the international tribunals and parliaments to reject and criminalize this racist act; *and urges* Israel (the occupying Power) to revoke this law and to abide by the moral values of the international system, the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international laws; *Salutes and supports the sumud of* the 1948 Palestinian people against racism, which is being legitimized by this racist law;

- 16- *Endorses and supports* the State of Palestine's endeavours to obtain a full United Nations membership, seeking mobilization of international support to this end; *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; *and supports* the request of the State of Palestine to join Universal Postal Union
- 17- *Welcomes* handing the presidency of G77 plus China to the State of Palestine, commending the international support to this end, including the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 5/73/RES/A of 17<sup>th</sup> October 2018 on granting special powers to the state of Palestine in this regard;
- 18- *Calls on* the Member States and the Secretary-General to continue direct action with the States that have not recognized the State of Palestine, through bilateral and multilateral visits and contacts, urging them to recognize the State of Palestine on the borders of June 1967, including the occupied East Jerusalem, all of which represent a base and leverage for the peace process, and to clarify the strategic importance of such recognition in enforcing the two-State solution, and enhancing peace and security prospects in the region and the entire world;
- 19- *Emphasizes* that the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one of the most viable and legitimate means of resistance, termination and enforcement of the two-State solution and the peace process; and calls upon all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to boycott and to stop all forms of direct and indirect transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation regime and its illegal settlements due to their violation of international law, and to continue cooperating with international bodies to establish the database of enterprises dealing with Israeli settlements, pursuant to relevant Human Rights Council resolutions;
- 20- *Calls for* the Security Council to follow up on the implementation of its resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine, including Resolution 242 of 1967, Resolution 338 of 1973, Resolution 1515 of 2003 and Resolution 2334 of 2016, which underlined, inter alia, that Israeli 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 underlined that international community shall not recognize any changes to the borders of 4th June 1967, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon between the two parties through negotiations; *and calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to submit written reports on the follow up implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016;

*Unofficial Translation*

- 21- *Supports* the Palestinian efforts and endeavours to hold Israel (the occupying Power) accountable for its crimes committed against the Palestinian people; provides the necessary technical and financial support to these endeavours; and implements 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" and to provide practical proposals in this regard;
- 22- *Urges* the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to immediately investigate the referral presented by the State of Palestine on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2018, regarding the preliminary examination of the situation in Palestine and finalize preliminary examination, which started more than four years ago within a reasonable time frame, and commence an investigation on war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Israel against unarmed Palestinian people, and hold Israeli perpetrators accountable and achieving justice;
- 23- *Reiterates* considering that Israel's (the occupying Power) practices, policies and laws undermine the two-State solution and establish an apartheid system against the Palestinian people, in violation of international human rights law, including the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973 and all relevant international resolutions and reports; *and urges* world countries, international organizations and tribunals to address such Israeli practices criminalized by relevant international laws;
- 24- *Condemns* the Israeli occupation Supreme Court/ court's decision to demolish Khan Al-Ahmar village, east of occupied Jerusalem and the forcible eviction and displacement of its citizens as a part of an Israeli systematic ongoing racist policy for more than seven decades ago, that aims at displacing the Palestinian citizens from their cities and villages for the benefit of Israel's expansionist colonial settlement that aimed at dismemberment of the occupied Palestinian territories and undermining the two-State solution;
- 25- *Expresses* the grave concern over the malicious Israeli schemes in Africa; *affirms* the enforcement of Resolution 8231 of the 149th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on addressing Israeli targeting of the question of Palestine and Arab National Security in Africa, and implementation of the Declaration on Palestine issued by Africa-Arab Summit convened in Malabo in 2016; *underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support of the question of Palestine and its resolutions in international fora and to challenge any Israeli attempts to evade the significance of the Palestinian question in Africa, which was based on common values against colonialism, persecution and apartheid; *warns of* holding Israeli-African conferences, urging African countries not to participate in any of these conferences; *and requests* concerned Special Arab Ministerial Committee to proceed its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 26- *Calls for* the resumption of the joint Arab and Islamic action at the level of governments, parliaments and unions 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;
- 27- *Rejects* any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; emphasizes the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separate Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine; *warns of* the attempts to liquidate the question of Palestine by restricting its solutions on humanitarian and economic solutions far from the just political solution and to identify with such schemes by any party; *and rejects* any projects aiming to establish the State of Palestine with provisional borders;
- 28- *Emphasizes* the legitimacy of the Palestinian 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; calls upon the Palestinian factions and forces to accelerate conclusion of the national reconciliation in accordance with the Cairo Agreement signed in May 2011 and its implementation mechanisms and instruments, most recent of which the 2017 Cairo Agreement, to enable the Palestinian Government to bear its full responsibilities in Gaza Strip, to conduct general elections shortly in order to achieve political partnership; *and commends* the tireless efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve the Palestinian national reconciliation, urging Egypt to continue its endeavours to this end;
- 29- *Supports and appreciates* the tireless efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the Arab member of the Security Council to follow up on the developments of the question of Palestine and to defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;
- 30- *Continues* requesting the two Arab Groups at the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to support and follow up on implementation of this resolution and resolutions adopted for Palestine by the two organizations;
- 31- *Requests, once again,* 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 Security Council so as to bear its responsibilities to preserve international peace and security, end the occupation and halt all illegitimate Israeli practices,
  - Follow up on implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 on the illegal Israeli settlement activities in the State of Palestine,
  - Follow up on the State of Palestine obtaining a full United Nations membership,
  - Take all the necessary measures to challenge Israel's nomination for membership or post at the United Nations bodies and committees;
32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report in this regard to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

**(S.R. 746 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**



**Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied  
Jerusalem**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29th March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning the follow-up on political developments of Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem,
  - 1- *Reiterates* that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, rejecting any attempts to undermine the Palestinian sovereignty thereof;
  - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* all the illegal Israeli policies and schemes aiming at the annexation of the Holy City, the distortion of its Arab identity, the alteration of its demographic composition, isolating the City from its Palestinian environs, including the ratification of the so-called the "United Jerusalem" Law by Israeli occupation Parliament as of January 2018; *and emphasizes* that such Israeli policies, schemes and practices constitute a breach of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including Resolutions 252 of 1968, 267 of 1969, as well as 476 and 478 of 1980;
  - 3- *Salutes and supports* the sumud of the Palestinian people and their institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem against the Israeli systematic policies aiming to alter the demographic, legal and historical status of the City and its Holy Places, as well as their defense for Islamic and Christian Holy Places therein, which has recently culminated by their victory in the re-opening of the Bab al-Rahma Chapel, which was closed by Israel 16 year ago; *and commends* the role of the Jordanian Islamic Awqaf Administration in addressing the Israeli authorities decision, as well as its determination to keep all the gates of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque open, including Bab al-Rahma, as an integral part of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque;
  - 4- *Condemns and rejects* the Israeli occupation court's decision to close the Bab Al-Rahma Chapel, which constitute a violation of the existing legal and historical status of of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque; *and emphasizes* that the Bab al-Rahma Chapel is an integral part of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and that neither the occupation's courts nor authorities have any sovereignty or power thereon, and considering that decision as null and void with no legal validity. *Warns of* the consequences of the Israeli aggressive procedures and intentions against the Blessed Aqsa Mosque, which would fuel conflict and tension in the region;
  - 5- *Rejects and denounces* the violations committed by Israel (the occupying Power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the attempts aiming at

## Unofficial Translation

alteration of the existing historical and the legal status, the spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque, the attempts to undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers forcing them out of the Mosque, the attempts to take control of the administration of the Islamic and Christian Waqf in occupied Jerusalem, attacking the chairman of the Awqaf Council and employees of the Jordanian Islamic Awqaf Administration in Jerusalem and preventing them from carrying out their duty, and attempts to impose Israeli law over the Blessed Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as well as the Israeli excavations under Al-Aqsa Mosque and its walls;

- 6- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent incursions into the Blessed Aqsa Mosque and violating its sanctity by extremist settlers and Israeli officials under support, 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, including the incursions of Bab Al-Rahma and attempts to perform Talmudic rituals in situ; *and warns that* these offensives shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
- 7- *Highlights* Resolution 8229 adopted by the 149th Ordinary Session at Ministerial Level concerning the condemnation and rejection of the relentless Israeli attempts to undermine churches and to weaken the Christian presence in the Holy City, which recently culminated by the imposition of illegitimate Israeli taxes on the churches' properties and endowments, the issuance of confiscation orders of assets, properties, lands and bank accounts belonging to the churches in the Holy City of Jerusalem, in conjunction with the ongoing Israeli targeting of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which constitute a flagrant violation of the existing legal and historical status of the City's Holy Places, and a serious infringement of international agreements and instruments that ensure protection and rights of the City's Holy Places;
- 8- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its expropriation, demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses, including the illegal Israeli attempts to demolish Khan Al-Ahmar village 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 of its control over Jerusalem;
- 9- *Calls on* the Republic of Brazil, not to adopt any position that would prejudice the legal status of the City of Jerusalem; to thereby preserve the friendship ties and relations with the Arab states; *Emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8338 issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2018 on the violation of the legal, status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by some countries ;
- 10- *Condemns and rejects* the US decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power), and to move its Embassy thereto, including merging the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem with the U.S. Embassy; demanding the U.S. to rescind

## Unofficial Translation

this decision which violates the international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and constitutes an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, provoking the sentiments of the Arab Muslim and Christian Nation, triggering conflict and instability in the region and the entire world, undermining the legal legitimacy of the international system; *Warns* against jeopardizing Jerusalem and any attempts to alter its legal and historical existing status; *and emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States to counter the aforementioned U.S. decision; and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat General upon the request of the Arab League Council in this regard;

- 11- *Reiterates* condemnation of Guatemala's act of moving its embassy to the City of Jerusalem, as well as the condemnation and rejection of Hungary's decision to open a trade office in Jerusalem as a branch of its Embassy in Tel Aviv, which represent a violation of the legal status of the City and bias to Israeli occupation in support for the Israeli policies aiming to impose control over occupied East Jerusalem, and constitute a detrimental action to peace; *Emphasizes* the intention of the Member States to take the appropriate political and economic measures against this illegal measure and any similar actions;
- 12- *Reiterates* condemnation and rejection of opening any bureaus or diplomatic missions for any country in the city of Jerusalem, including Australia's decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power); *calls upon* Australia to retract from it; *and expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the brotherly Republic of Indonesia for its effective endeavours with Australia in this respect;
- 13- *Endorses and supports* the procedures of the State of Palestine to counteract the decision of the U.S. or any other country, to recognize 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;
- 14- *Condemns* Israeli procedures to apply a racist law that targets the right of Palestinian Jerusalemites to reside in their City, according to which Jerusalemite identification cards are being withdrawn from thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites living inside or outside the environs of the occupied Jerusalem; *denounces* Israel (the occupying Power) for its resumption to apply the so-called "Absentee Property Law" that targets confiscation of the Jerusalemites properties; *and urges* all international institutions and entities 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;
- 15- *Condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures to continue close the national institutions operating in Jerusalem, demanding their reopening, in particular 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;
- 16- *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/

## Unofficial Translation

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 City of Jerusalem and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif;

- 17- *Encourages* supporting and visiting Jerusalem and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places; stresses on the visit of Al-Aqsa Mosque / Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif in order to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to travel to the Mosque to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups;
- 18- *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 sumud* of its people in countering Israeli schemes and practices to judaize the city of East Jerusalem and forced migrations of its people; *and seeks to* follow up on implementation of the resolution to support the Palestinian economy, issued by the 4<sup>th</sup> Arab Development Economic and Social Summit on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2019 in Beirut, which adopted an Arab Islamic intervention mechanism to implement the plan in coordination with the State of Palestine;
- 19- *Emphasizes* Resolution 8228 adopted by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level concerning the endorsement of the International Media Action Plan to counter the unilateral US decision to recognize Jerusalem as a capital of the Israeli Occupation State; *and calls upon* the Arab Ministries and institutions of Information to cooperate with the Secretariat General and contribute to the implementation of this Action Plan;
- 20- *Calls on*, once again, 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 sumud of its people and institutions;
- 21- *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 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013; *supports* the role of the Jordanian Administration of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Waqf in preserving and defending Al-Haram in light of the Israeli violations and attacks against its personnel; *and calls upon* Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its aggression against the Administration and its personnel;
- 22- *Commends* the endeavours exerted by HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco, Chair of Al-Quds Committee in defending the Holy City and supporting the sumud of the Palestinian

**Unofficial Translation**

- people; *and appreciates* the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alquds Asharif, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee ;
- 23- *Expresses gratitude to* the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, for designating the 29th Arab Summit the "Jerusalem Summit", in recognition of the spiritual and religious importance of the Holy City of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine and for his provision, like his Arab leaders brethren, all the political and financial support for the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people;
- 24- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, under the leadership of HE President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, 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;
- 25- *Expresses gratitude to* the Arab endeavours 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;
- 26- *Values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament and its effective actions to support the question of Palestine and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status of the occupied City of East Jerusalem; capital of the State of Palestine; *and urges* the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;
- 27- *Requests*, once again, the Arab Group in New York to resume its mobilization at the regional and political groups in the United Nations to reveal the danger to which the Blessed Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;
- 28- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report on the procedures taken in this respect to the next session of the Arab League Council.

**(S.R. 747 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels i.e. summit, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning developments of the Palestinian question,

**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, however, 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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- Calls for the international community to implement the Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which underlined that Israeli settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace; urging Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately and completely halt settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem; *and emphasizes* the need to implement other relevant international resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including the Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981 respectively;
- 3- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and European parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering settlements as illegal entities, prohibiting financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, as well as prohibiting or labeling settlement products, and emphasizing the need to distinguish between the territories of Israel (the occupying Power) and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and the non-applicability of any convention concluded between European Union (EU) countries and Israel (the occupying Power) in the territories that have been occupied in 1967; *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; *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

## Unofficial Translation

- process and its abstention from breaching the international law and international humanitarian law;
- 4- *Calls upon*, once again, all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to stop all forms of transactions with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories and provinces, including banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law; *and appreciates*, in this regard, all international stances calling for the boycott of institutions and enterprises that function in the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine;
  - 5- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes perpetrated by settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places under protection of Israeli occupation authorities; *holds* Israel (the occupying Power) fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that 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* inclusion of settler groups and gangs who commit these crimes in terrorism lists and imposing financial sanctions and legal procedures against them;
  - 6- *Denounces* the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; *and calls upon* the World Environment Organization to investigate these violations and to adopt the necessary measures to prevent their grave health and environmental impacts on the occupied Palestinian territories;
  - 7- *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 for* expansion of the international presence mandate to include protection of the civilians of Hebron.

## **II. The Apartheid Wall:**

- 8- *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 9<sup>th</sup> July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (15/10) on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right to self-determination;
- 9- *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;

## Unofficial Translation

- 10- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities and 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 to 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:**

- 11- *Pays tribute to* the heroic role and steadfastness of Palestinian people on their land; *and supports* their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense for their holy places and inalienable rights;
- 12- *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 endeavours;
- 13- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth perpetrated by Israeli occupation forces; demands the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and to bring perpetrators to justice; *and condemns* Israeli occupation authorities' policy of demolishing houses of martyrs, detention of their bodies and punishing their families;
- 14- *Urges* the international community and international organizations to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to lift the blockade imposed on Gaza Strip and immediately open the controlled crossings in a view to ending the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people in the Strip; *and thanks* the Kingdom of Morocco for its initiative to establish a multidisciplinary field hospital in Gaza Strip for the provision of medical services to the wounded from the Israeli aggression in particular, and the people of the Gaza Strip in general;
- 15- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with international community, government and non-government organizations to focus their efforts on addressing the deteriorating living conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories due to the Israeli oppressive practices, including establishment of barriers, blockade and siege on Palestinian cities and villages along with their negative implications on all fields;
- 16- *Condemns* all the practices perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power), jeopardizing and threatening the life and rights of the Palestinian people, including children; *and calls upon* the international community to take the necessary measures to provide international protection for unarmed Palestinian civilians, including children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which Israel is a party;
- 17- *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 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

### **IV. The Prisoners:**



## Unofficial Translation

- 18- Emphasizes the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8158 issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017 on Support for Palestinian and Arab Prisoners' Struggle in Israeli Occupation Jails;
- 19- *Condemns* the continued arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, political leaders and representatives by the Israeli occupation authorities, in addition to the continued mass arbitrary detention of the Palestinian citizens, being inconsistent with the principles of international law; *deplores* the adoption of the Israeli Knesset law that allows force-feeding of Palestinian prisoners and detainees on hunger strikes; and *continues to demand* concerned countries and international bodies to take immediate action to halt these arbitrary practices and flagrant violations against the Palestinian prisoners, including the recent incidents that took place in Israel's Negev Detention Centre and work towards their cessation and to ensure the release of all prisoners and detainees as part of any political settlement;
- 20- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to bear their responsibilities and to interfere immediately and urgently to compel the Israeli government to enforce the international humanitarian law and to treat the prisoners and detainees in its prisons in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949; *and condemns* the policy of arbitrary administrative detention against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners, holding the occupation authorities fully responsible for the life of striking prisoners and the life of all the prisoners; *and warns of* the individual and collective punishment policy, as well as the serious situation in the Occupation's detention centres;
- 21- *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 fourth batch of veterans and sick prisoners, children, representatives and administrative detainees, forcing Israel to abandon its collective punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;
- 22- Urges the international community to submit an inquiry commission to Israeli prisons so as to observe the violations perpetrated against prisoners; *and emphasizes* the need for the High Contracting Parties to the Four Geneva Conventions to force Israel (the occupying Power) to enforce the Conventions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails;
- 23- *Condemns* the ratification of another racist void law by the "Israeli Knesset" on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 that enables Israeli 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 sides and a violation of international law, including Article 81 of the Fourth Geneva Convention which stipulated that "the Detaining Power shall provide for the support of those dependent on the internees..."; *supports* the procedures taken by the State of Palestine to address this public piracy; *commends*, in this context, the Palestinian and Arab heroes struggle in Israeli occupation jails; *and invokes* the mercy of God

## Unofficial Translation

- upon the souls of the Palestinian people martyrs, who sacrificed their souls for freedom and have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces and settlers;
- 24- *Supports* the Palestinian approach towards prosecution of Israeli perpetrators of war crimes, committed against humanity and prisoners in violation of the humanitarian international law, the United Nations resolutions, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Four Geneva Conventions;
- 25- *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 24<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2013.

### **V. The Refugees:**

- 26- *Emphasizes* that the issue of Palestinian refugees is the core of the question of Palestine; *underlines* adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees' generations and descendants to return to their homes, from which they had been displaced, in accordance with 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;
- 27- *Condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party, including the United States of America and Israeli occupation government 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; *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;
- 28- *Expresses* its profound concern over the critical situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof;
- 29- *Calls for* the provision of essential elements needed to secure a decent human life to Palestinian refugees in refugee camps, along with lifting the hardships and unjust discrimination against them.

### **VI. UNRWA:**

- 30- *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 of its responsibilities to any other organ, seeking that UNRWA and its United Nations terms of reference shall prevail; *and stresses* the need for UNRWA to continue bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees in and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly and inclusively resolved according to Resolution 194 issued by the United Nations General Assembly of 1948 and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002;

*Unofficial Translation*

- 31- *Rejects and condemns* any attempt to end or diminish the role and mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) through the systematic Israeli campaigns against the Agency; *rejects* the U.S. decision or any similar decision to end or decrease the finance of UNRWA; which shall deprive the Agency from one third of its operational budget, leading to cut the number of health and educational services provided to Palestinian refugees' generations, whom rights are protected under international legitimacy resolutions, representing an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final settlement issues; *requests* the United States of America to reconsider its position and its serious implications on the Middle East stability; *and calls on* the international community to adhere to the UNRWA mandate and to secure the necessary sustained financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to enable it to carry out its role in providing basic services to the Nakba victims; a right whose responsibility to fulfil is borne by the international community as foreseen by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 with an aim to enhancing security and stability in the region;
- 32- *Expresses concern over* UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; emphasizes the need to call upon the Member States of the United Nations General Assembly to launch an international appeal to increase the database of UNRWA's donor countries that includes all the Member States; *calls for* exerting further efforts at the level of regional organizations, political groups, development banks and other financial institutions in a view to increasing the financial contributions of the Agency and ensuring sustainable funding solutions; stresses the importance of the continued provision of the necessary political, moral and financial support for UNRWA's regular and emergency programmes and activities; *and calls on* the Secretariat General, its Missions abroad and Councils of Arab Ambassadors to continue fostering different channels of communication with all donor countries urging them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency, to enable the Agency to fully undertake its mandate, and not to force host Arab States to sustain additional burdens that primarily fall under UNRWA's responsibilities;
- 33- *Urges* the Member States to complete fulfillment of their contributions to UNRWA's annual budget pursuant to successive resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level since 1987; *calls on* all bodies contributing to UNRWA's financial support to give priority to payment of the states' shares in UNRWA's budget, then providing voluntary support to other projects; *and expresses appreciation* to the efforts of the Palestinian refugees hosting countries, particularly Lebanon and Jordan, and to the Member States contributing to support UNRWA, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Kuwait;
- 34- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to increase the database of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the Agency's needs without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding Resolution 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 programmes in conformity to the policies of these countries, to seek engagement of the private sector in donor

## Unofficial Translation

countries in funding additional programmes and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA, and to explore the means to face its budget deficit;

- 35- *Holds* Israeli occupation authorities 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;
- 36- *Calls on* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities towards the Palestinian refugees in Syria and to provide all forms of necessary support to those displaced out of Syria pursuant to the laws, regulations and arrangements undertaken by the States to which they were displaced; *and urges* the international community to support UNRWA through provision of the necessary funds;
- 37- *Calls upon* all States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial commitments made in the conferences held in New York on 27th September 2018 and in Rome on 15th March 2018 to enable UNRWA to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees until their question is resolved, according to Resolution 194 Of 1948; *and expresses gratitude* to friendly countries providing support for the UNRWA.

### **VII. Development:**

- 38- *Condemns* the systematic measures imposed by Israel (the occupying Power) that aim to undermining the Palestinian economic development, to deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development and the efficiency and viability of the economy of the State of Palestine; *and urges* the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development;
- 39- *Condemns* all the Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those located in Land and Sea;
- 40- *Fully supports* the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/73/18 of 2018, particularly Paragraph (9), in which the General Assembly requested 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 prepare 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 programmes set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 42- *Calls on* the Arab States to continue their support for the Palestinian economy, according to bilateral agreements with the State of Palestine, and to open their

**Unofficial Translation**

- markets for the free flow of Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 43- *Seeks* implementation of previous Arab Summit resolutions with regard to termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, particularly the Arab Development Summit (Kuwait: 2009) and the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Arab Summit (Sirte: 2010); *and calls upon* Arab States to abide by the transfer of the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damage caused by the Israeli occupation during its war on Gaza Strip in Summer 2014; *further calls upon* the Arab States to fulfill the obligations they pledged at successive Arab Summits; *and further calls upon* them to fulfill the obligations they pledged at successive Arab Summits;
- 44- *Urges* private sector institutions at the Arab States for effective investment in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector.

**(S.R. 748 O.S. (30) – S. 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Support State of Palestine's budget and sumud of  
the Palestinian People**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Emphasizing* the important obligation of Member States to settle their contributions to the State of Palestine budget support according to resolutions adopted by successive Arab Summits, from Beirut Summit of 2002 to Jerusalem Summit of 2018 in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, *and reaffirming* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit, Ministerial and Permanent Delegation levels concerning support the State of Palestine's budget and the *sumud* of the Palestinian people;
- 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 US\$ 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 stealing 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 budget, particularly the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, who are committed to settle their contributions regularly; *expresses gratitude* to the State of Kuwait, the Republic of Iraq and the Arab Republic of Egypt for settling parts of their contribution to the budget of the State of Palestine; 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 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 on increasing the capital of Al-Aqsa and Jerusalem Funds by an amount of 500 million dollars; expresses gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Morocco for settling parts of their contribution in this increase; *also expresses gratitude* to the Member States that have settled their pledges towards Al-Aqsa Fund and Jerusalem Intifada Fund support pursuant to the resolutions of the Extraordinary Cairo Summit of 2000 and Beirut Summit 2002 and to implement Sirte Summit Resolution of 2010 in support for Jerusalem; *and calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their obligations to accelerate fulfillment of their pledges;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 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 struggle;
- 5- *Calls upon* the Member States to support the State of Palestine budget for a period of one year as of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 according to the mechanisms approved by Beirut Summit in 2002.

**(S.R. 749 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Occupied Arab Syrian Golan**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by 133<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2013, Resolution 7665 by 140<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014, Resolution 7802 by 142<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2014, Resolution 7862 by 143<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2015, Resolution 7928 by 144<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015, Resolution 7999 by 145<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2016, Resolution 8057 by 146<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Resolution 8116 by 147<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017, Resolution 8170 by 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017, Resolution 8236 by 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Resolution 8289 by 150<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 and Resolution 8351 by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Jerusalem Summit Resolution (Dhahran) 712 of the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018,
  - 1- *Rejects and condemns* the US decision on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over 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 1982, that unequivocally stipulated not to recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan; *Emphasizes* the full Arab support to Syria's right to restore the occupied Golan;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* that the US decision does not alter the legal status of the 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;



## Unofficial Translation

- 3- Supports Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967 borderline, based on the principles of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
- 4- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Arab League's Council at Ministerial Level on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8351 adopted by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Jerusalem Summit Resolution (Dhahran) 712 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, which stipulated the 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 63<sup>rd</sup> Session on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2008, which underlines that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision of 14<sup>th</sup> 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 Resolution 64/21 adopted by its 64<sup>th</sup> Session on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2009, in addition to General Assembly Resolutions 65/18 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2010, 106/65 on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2010 and 19/66 on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2011, and its successive resolutions most recently Resolution 23/73 on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018 on the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and Resolution 98/73 on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan";
- 5- *Emphasizes, once again*, that the continued occupation of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan since 1967 represents a continued threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world;
- 6- *Condemns* 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 the deep 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;
- 7- *Condemns* Israeli violations in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by establishing wind turbines on agricultural land that forcibly confiscated to intensify its presence on its territory and bringing more settlers; *and calls on* the international community to vigorously condemn these practices and to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to halt such illegal practices;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the Arab stance's 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;
- 9- *Supports the sumud 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

*Unofficial Translation*

- 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);
- 10- 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;
  - 11- *Rejects* the Israeli actions that reveal its ambitions to control the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *strongly condemns* its illegal policies and endeavours towards annexation to its sovereignty and imposing its authority and power over the occupied Arab territories; *and urges* Israel to immediately stop taking any actions that shall impose a de facto authority and power, which remain inconsistent with the rules of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, and constitute a blatant defiance of international community, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, which clearly considered that imposing laws and exercising authority and power by Israel (the occupying Power) over the occupied Arab Syrian Golan are null and void; *Takes note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to stand up against the Israeli occupation authorities (the occupying Power) plans, and attempts to alter the existing legal status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and to separate it from the Syrian Arab Republic.
  - 12- *Condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities' procedures in October 2018, to impose local elections in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, which shall target the Golan residents in an attempt to eliminate their Arab Syrian 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 serious action that would ignite the conflict, and abort all international projects and efforts aiming to achieve peace and security in the region;
  - 13- *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;
  - 14- *Calls upon* 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 and human rights organizations to reveal such

*Unofficial Translation*

- Israeli violations of the rights of Golan's prisoners, 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;
- 15- *Adheres* to the successive international legitimacy resolutions, most recently the General Assembly Resolution 23/73 of 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018, and Resolution 100/73 of 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018, on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, which reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 1949, to the occupied Syrian Golan; *and emphasizes* that Israel's (the occupying Power) imposition of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is absolutely null, void and illegal; *also reaffirms* the General Assembly Resolution 98/73 of 7<sup>th</sup> December on "the Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied 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 from building settlements; *and emphasizes* the illegitimacy of Israeli of settlement which constitutes an obstacle to peace and economic and social development and demands Israel to immediately cease such settlement activities;
  - 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 issued by its 40<sup>th</sup> Session on 22<sup>nd</sup> 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- 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 A71/27 of 18<sup>th</sup> 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;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 18- *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 apply the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967 borderline.

**(S.R. 750 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Statement by the 30th Arab Summit  
on  
The rejection of the U.S. decision to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the occupied  
Syrian Arab Golan**

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**We, the leaders of Arab States, assembled in Tunisia on 31st March 2019;**

*Emphasizing* our adherence to the Arab principles, in particular maintaining the sovereignty of the Arab States over the Arab territories, as a fundamental factor in the joint Arab action,

*Express* the rejection and condemnation of the U.S. decision issued on 25th March 2019, to recognize Israel's sovereignty over Golan and consider it null and void in form and substance, it represents a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible, and to the relevant Security Council resolutions adopted unanimously, particularly Resolutions 242 (1967), and 497 (1981), which unequivocally refer to the absence of recognition for Israel's annexation of the Syrian Arab Golan. *Affirm* the Arab full support for the right of Syrian Arab Republic to regain the occupied Golan, and the Lebanese Shab'a Farms, Kafreshuba Hills and the North part of Ghajar Village, and the right of Lebanon to regain it.

We further affirm that U.S. decision is contradictory to its responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council, to respect the United Nations Charter and the Security Council resolutions; and stress that this recognition will not alter the legal status of Syrian Golan as an occupied territory by Israel since 1967, and does not create any rights or entails any obligations or benefits.

Underscore that legitimizing and legalizing the occupation is completely unacceptable, it represents a serious setback of the U.S stance, and a fundamental violation of the principles of international law, thereby escalating tension in the region, and undermine peace endeavours for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, ending the occupation on the basis of the Principle of Land for Peace.

*Express* appreciation of the firm positions taken by several states and international and regional organizations to reject the U.S. decision, confirming its respect for the international law, the United Nations Charter and international legitimacy resolutions, at the same time, warns of the danger of taking any decision by any State that violates international legitimacy, and to consider taking a similar action to the U.S. decision.

*Request* the Minister of Foreign Affairs to use all the political, diplomatic, and legal means to address the U.S recognition of Israel's sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan; *intensify* bilateral and collective contacts with the international community, including the submission of draft resolution to the Security Council through the Arab nations' representative to the Security Council (State of Kuwait), in addition to

**Unofficial Translation**

obtaining an opinion from the International Court of Justice confirming its illegality and invalidity.

*Request* the Secretary-General to follow up the developments, in this regard and *submit* a report, in this regard, to the next Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level convened to this end.

**Solidarity and Support for Lebanon**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
    - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the crisis of Syrian displaced persons on Lebanon,
    - Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8352 adopted by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
    - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
  - *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Jerusalem Summit (Dhahran) of 2018, in particular Resolution 599 adopted by the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2014 on supporting the Lebanese Military Forces,
  - *Noting* the most recent 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,
- 
- 1- *Renews* its full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support for its government and its constitutional institutions to preserve the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over all its territories; *reaffirms* the right of Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab' 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 stand and its call for the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), which based on Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) by ending Israel's violations and constant threats against Lebanon and the Lebanese civil institutions and infrastructure;
  - 3- *Emphasizes* support of the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *welcomes* the efforts exerted by international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through this Group's meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2017; *and commends* the outcome of the conferences to support the Lebanese Army in Rome and the Paris Cedar (CEDRE) Conference to support

## Unofficial Translation

- Lebanon's economy, both of which emphasized the commitment of international community to reserve stability and prosperity of Lebanon;
- 4- *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 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, the most recent of which is the operation of "Fajr Al-Joroud" and the high efficiency behind this victory freeing Lebanon from the evil and brutality of these organizations, which pose a serious threat to the security and stability worldwide and to the concepts, great religious values and humanity; *condemns* the heinous attacks against the Lebanese Army in 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;
  - 5- *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, undermining coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability; *highlights* the need to combat extremism, intolerance, Takfiri ideology and interference in the Lebanese internal affairs, as well as 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 increase penalties on them, and pursue preemptive measures in this regard;
  - 6- *Supports* Lebanon in its resistance to the constant Israeli aggressions, particularly the July 2006 aggression; *prays for* God's mercy be upon the souls of the Lebanese martyrs; *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 72/209 issued by the 72<sup>nd</sup> Session on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017, 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;
  - 7- *Condemns* Israeli incursions against the Lebanese sovereignty; land, sea and air including;
    - 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



## Unofficial Translation

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;

- 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's sovereignty and economic rights to its territorial waters, exclusive economic zone and oil and gas resources located within its marine areas, exceeding more than 11 thousand violations in the last 11 years;
- The finite 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;

### 8- *The Council 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 72<sup>nd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly to support Lebanon's nomination to be a permanent centre for dialogue among different civilizations and religions; a United Nations institution,
- 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 the 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

## Unofficial Translation

private property owners, on which interim camps were established on the Lebanese territories;

- The concern of the Lebanese government to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to shed light on the facts 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.

### 9– *The Council welcomes:*

- The formation of the Lebanese Government chaired by HE Saad al-Hariri; and stresses support for its orientation towards better reform achievements and economic advancement, with an aim to enhancing stability and sustaining Lebanon's position on the path of development and prosperity.
- 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 Lebanon and respect for the international law, commending Baabda Document 2017 issued on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2017,
- The efforts exerted by the government and people of Lebanon towards the Syrian refugees hosted on its territories despite its limited resources, stressing the need to assist and support Lebanon in this regard by sharing the burdens and numbers, and stopping increase of such burdens and numbers of displaced persons, affirming that their existence should be provisional under Lebanon's rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration with 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 all possible means to ensure their return to their countries as soon as possible as the only sustainable solution for displaced Syrians in Lebanon; commending the rigorous attempts exerted by the Lebanese government to reduce the numbers of displaced Syrians on the Lebanese territories and provide the Lebanese and Syrians with security 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 efforts that aim at consolidating Macro-economic and monetary stability, and its commitment towards the immediate address of the deeply-rooted problems, from which all the Lebanese people suffer,

**Unofficial Translation**

- The Lebanese government's vision that associates achievement of economic growth and the improvement and expansion of the social, health and educational safety net for all the Lebanese,
- The Lebanese Government's adoption of procedures pertaining to oil exploration and excavation licensing, 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 Lebanese Government's efforts to establish the law and institution state through a general national anti-corruption strategy, enhancing independence of the judiciary, the role of supervisory agencies and adhering to encourage the role of women in the political and public arena,
- 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.

**(S.R. 751 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Developments of the Crisis in Syria**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Recalling* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 714 issued by 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session in Dhahran on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, and all the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8353 by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016, and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Statements on the situation in Syria,
- *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations to which they are subjected threatening 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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,
- 1- *Reaffirms* its firm position regarding the preservation of Syria's 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 engaging all Syrian parties in order to meet the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and communiqués issued in this regard, particularly Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene Geneva meetings to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria; *and calls on* the League of Arab States to cooperate with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella 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 29<sup>th</sup> December 2016; *calls on* the parties, that have not adhered to the agreement implementation to abide by sustaining ceasefire and hostilities

## Unofficial Translation

- mechanism according to relevant Security Council resolutions; *welcomes*, in this regard, Security Council Resolution 2336 of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 that demanded ceasefire in Syria; *commends* the international efforts exerted 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; *condemns* the recent grave military escalation and foreign interference in Syria; *and requests* the Turkish side to withdraw its military forces from Afrin, which would support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria;
- 4- *Warns that* any military action in Idlib Governorate shall have catastrophic consequences 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; and 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 the international community to assume its full responsibility towards the existing terrorist threat in Idlib, particularly to prevent the spread of terrorists whether in Syria or any Arab States;
  - 5- *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; *underlines*, in this context, the rejection of any arrangements which may consolidate a new reality in Syria, inconsistent with international convention and law, in particular the relations with neighbouring countries, considering this a threat to security and stability in the region;
  - 6- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the period of 22<sup>nd</sup>- 23<sup>rd</sup> 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 to be invited by 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 the implementation of Geneva (I) Communiqué, the communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and relevant Security Council resolutions;
  - 7- *Welcomes* the appointment of Mr.Geir Pedersen as Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Syria; *affirms* the support for his efforts to resume the political process; and his call to continue forming the Constitutional Commission, and to hold the UN-brokered meetings shortly; *and values* the positive response by the Syrian Negotiation Commission representing the Syrian Opposition, its desire to participate in the Constitutional Commission;
  - 8- *Welcomes* the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2449 of 13<sup>th</sup> December 2018 which calls upon all parties to provide humanitarian assistance, and demands all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and to ensure safe and unhindered access of UN humanitarian convoys to all areas, according to United Nations' assessment of the needs in all parts of Syria;

Unofficial Translation

*commends* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the Arab member of the Security Council, most recent of which was its role in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden in adopting the aforementioned resolution and Resolution 2401 of 24<sup>th</sup> February 2018, which demands all parties to cease hostilities across Syria without delay for at least 30 consecutive days, to enable humanitarian aid deliveries to people in need in besieged locations without any restriction, as well as adopting the five points 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 welcomes* the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 2393 of 19<sup>th</sup> December 2017, submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning renewal of the authorization for humanitarian access to Syria;

- 9- *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 safe humanitarian corridors for the delivery of humanitarian assistance; *urges* the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to address the Syrian displacement crisis following the intense fighting against Da'esh terrorist organization; *and expresses deep concern over* its implications on the security and stability of the neighbouring countries;
- 10- *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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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;
- 11- *Urges* the International Support Group for Syria to intensify its efforts, to continue its endeavours to implement Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, the Vienna Communiqués issued by the International Support Group for Syria on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2015, 14<sup>th</sup> November 2015 and 17<sup>th</sup> May 2016 respectively, as well as the Munich Communiqué of 11<sup>th</sup> February 2016; and to abide by the agreed principles and

**Unofficial Translation**

- mechanisms in these communiqués, particularly sustaining 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;
- 12- *Condemns and denounces* the brutal bombardment with internationally prohibited chemical weapons in Khan Sheikhoun in rural Idlib on 4th April 2017; expresses grave concern over the information indicating the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all the operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly with chemical weapons, which constitute a war crime, barbarous act and violation of international law and international humanitarian law; and demands to bring all perpetrators or those engaged in this crime to international justice;
  - 13- *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;
  - 14- *Requests* the Arab Group in Geneva to closely coordinate with the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights to take all the necessary actions to stop the continuous violations of human rights perpetrated by the Syrian regime, including the provision of the necessary protection for children and women and prevent targeting hospitals and civil institutions in accordance with international humanitarian law;
  - 15- *Commends* the role of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State Kuwait for hosting the First, Second and Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference in 2013, 2014 and 2015; and requests donor countries to urgently meet the pledges undertaken at these Conferences, as well as the conferences held in London (2016), Brussels (2017), Brussels 2 (2018), and Brussels 3 (2019), particularly providing the necessary assistance for Syria's neighbouring countries and other Arab States that host 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;
  - 16- *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 intensify the exerted efforts to create a conducive environment 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 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and relevant Security Council resolutions;
  - 17- *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 Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

**(S.R. 752 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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- The State of Qatar has recorded its reservation over the terms of Paragraph (3), which begin with (requests the Turkish side to withdraw its military forces from Afrin, which would support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria).
  - Note: Lebanon emphasizes the policy of dissociation from internal conflicts in brotherly Arab countries, and calls for adopting consensus political solutions for preserving the unity, sovereignty and stability of Arab countries and meeting the aspirations of their peoples.



**Situation Development in Libya**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
  - Resolution 715 issued by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level convened in Dhahran, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018,
  - Resolutions issued by Council, most recently Resolution 8354 of the 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
- 1- *Reaffirms* adherence to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, rejection of any sort of external interference; and supports the efforts and measures taken by the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government to safeguard peace, to undermine terrorist groups activities, to establish the sovereignty of the State over all its territories, and to protect its borders and sustain its resources and assets;
- 2- *Calls for* an inclusive political solution for the crisis in Libya; emphasizes support for full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015, as the only reference for the political solution in Libya; *welcomes*, once again, the United Nations Strategy and Action Plan submitted by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ghassan Salamé to resolve the crisis in Libya; including the convention of an inclusive national conference; holding constitutional referendum; and conducting the presidential and parliamentary elections;
- 3- *Reaffirms* the need to abide by the outcomes of the political dialogue brokered by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Libya; *urges*, in this regard, the House of Representatives and the Council of State to bear their historical responsibilities towards the Libyan people, and to accelerate the agreement on the legal frameworks to unify all military and economic sovereign State institutions, all of which lead to ending the division and achieving stability in Libya;
- 4- *Commends* the Security Council's full support for the National Unity Government, the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ghassan Salamé to Libya, as well as the United Nations Mission for its endeavours to mediate towards the political solution that would lead to elections according to a sound constitutional rule; *and welcomes* the Special Representative's announcement that the National Conference is set to be held for the period of 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> April;
- 5- *Calls for* enhancing the administration of the Libyan frozen funds in foreign banks and all Libyan assets for the benefit of the Libyan people and to meet their needs, in

## Unofficial Translation

- coordination with the Presidential Council, in accordance with Security Council relevant resolutions: Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 (2011) and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973 (2011); *and supports* Libya's endeavours to amend or interpret these resolutions effectively;
- 6- *Continues* providing political and financial support for the Presidential Council of Libya's National Unity Government as the only legitimate government in Libya to overcome the persisting difficulties encountering the performance of its functions and to refrain from providing any support or communication with other parallel bodies; *and calls upon* all States to provide urgent assistance for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, to restore support, rehabilitation and alliance of national civil and military institutions and to abide by relevant Security Council resolutions, most recently Resolution 2259 of 2015 and Resolution 2278 of 2016;
  - 7- *Expresses deep concern over* security challenges and terrorist threats facing Libya and neighbouring countries; *condemns, in this regard,* the terrorist attack that targeted Libya's Foreign Ministry in Tripoli on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2018, led to the martyrdom of a number of ministry's employees; and reaffirms the Council and the League of Arab States support to the Libyan people and every effort aiming to eradicate terrorist groups activities that threaten the security and stability of Libya and safeguards peace and security in society;
  - 8- *Urges* the Security Council to partially lift the embargo imposed on arms export to ensure that the presidential guard, counter terrorism forces, the coast guard and border protection forces are armed and well equipped under the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government;
  - 9- *Welcomes* the economic reforms and the security arrangements initiated by the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government simultaneously; *calls on* the Presidential Council, the House of Representatives, the High Council of State, the Central Bank of Libya and other Libyan national economic institutions to work together to resolve Libya's economic problems; *and takes note of* Rome Communiqué on Libya issued on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2016;
  - 10- *Condemns* the continuous attacks against Libya's oil ports and facilities which hinders its mission; *emphasizes* adherence to all relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Council of the League of Arab States concerning rejection and condemnation of illicit export of oil and petroleum products; also stresses that the National Oil Corporation based in Tripoli, is the sole legitimate entity responsible for running the Libyan oil according to pertinent mechanisms and laws; *supports* all the relevant and necessary measures to reinforce the authority of the National Unity Government over Libyan economic institutions.
  - 11- *Underlines* the role of the League of Arab States and the Quartet proposed by the Secretary-General to coordinate the endeavours exerted by the League of Arab States with the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union; *and commends* the outcome of the Quartet's meetings, most recently the Quartet's fourth meeting convened on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Cairo;
  - 12- *Commends* the role of Libya's neighbouring countries; calls upon these countries to continue providing support to advance the political settlement process in Libya, to

*Unofficial Translation*

- safeguard its unity and territorial integrity, protecting its citizens and achieving peace and stability, in coordination with the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government; *welcomes*, in this regard the outcomes of the Ministerial meeting of the neighbouring countries generously hosted by the Republic of Sudan on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2018; and commends, once again, the efforts of Arab States, whether of the countries that had brokered the meetings of inter-Libyan national dialogue, or those participated in the meetings aiming to achieve political settlement of the crisis in Libya;
- 13- *Supports* the National Unity Government Initiative with Chad, Niger and Sudan to monitor the joint southern borders with Libya to prevent trafficking in humans, drugs and arms, and all forms of cross-border crimes; *welcomes*, in this regard, the outcomes of the Fourth Ministerial Meeting for protecting and monitoring the joint borders between Niger, Chad, Libya, and Sudan, held in Niamey, capital of Niger, on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2019,
  - 14- *Welcomes, once again*, the outcome of the coordinating meetings of the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt, most recently the meeting convened in Cairo on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019, in view of the Tunisian initiative launched by HE President of the Tunisian Republic, Beji Caid Essebsi on the political solution through comprehensive dialogue and national reconciliation in Libya; which has become a Tripartite Initiative to support the comprehensive political settlement in Libya to create a conducive environment for engaging all different Libyan parties in a UN-brokered inter-Libyan national dialogue, based on the Skhirat Political Agreement of 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015;
  - 15- *Welcomes* the meetings hosted by the Arab Republic of Egypt aimed at discussing the unification of the military institution; *emphasizes*, in this regard, the need to encourage the integration of the Libyan forces under the civilian leadership of the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government as a sole solution to restore stability and peace in Libya; *and commends* the Cairo meetings aiming to achieve convergence of visions between the representatives of Libyan cities;
  - 16- *Welcomes* the meeting held in Abu Dahbi in the United Arab Emirates on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019 between the Libyan parties; and commends the progress in this matter, in particular the agreement on the need to end the transitional phase in Libya through general elections; *and maintains* the country's stability and consolidates its institutions;
  - 17- *Takes note of* the outcome of the Meetings of the African Union High-level Committee on Libya which includes Libya's member neighbouring countries, most recently the Committee's Ministerial Meeting convened in Addis Ababa on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2019 on the sidelines of the 32<sup>nd</sup> African Union Summit;
  - 18- *Commends* the paragraph on Libya contained in Abu Dahbi Declaration; issued by the forty-sixth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, convened on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2019;
  - 19- *Urges* the Member States to actively participate and contribute to the improvement of the humanitarian situation in Libya through the UN urgent humanitarian response plan to support Libya, in coordination with and under supervision of the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 20- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his contacts and consultations with the UN Secretary-General Representative, the different Libyan parties and Libya's neighbouring countries; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance the role of the League of Arab States to overcome the persisting difficulties impeding the implementation of the UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in the Kingdom of Morocco.

**(S.R. 753 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Situation Development in Yemen**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
  
- 1- *Abides by* safeguarding the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs.
- 2- *Emphasizes* its continued support to the constitutional legitimacy, 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 and other relevant resolutions so as to achieve an inclusive political settlement in Yemen; *Commends* the Yemeni Government cooperation and positive position towards the international proposals and its adherence to the option of sustainable peace in Yemen. *Supports* actions undertaken by the legitimate government aiming to normalization of the situation, ending the coup, restoration of State authority, enabling the government to fulfill its constitutional functions, taking the urgent measures to alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigation of the economic and social repercussions of the war, achieving security, stability and development, reconstruction and recovery, and counter-terrorism and extremism;
- 4- *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, based on the three agreed upon of references;
- 5- *Welcomes* the Stockholm Convention ( December 2018) including the Agreement on the City of Hodeidah and Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Isa, the executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *emphasizes* the need to fully implement the Stockholm Convention, in particular the withdrawal of the Houthis from the Ports and the City of Hodeidah as the first step towards true and lasting peace in Yemen;
- 6- *Commends* the keenness of the Yemeni Government and commitment to fully implement the Stockholm Convention; *calls upon* the international community and the Security Council to provide international safeguards to limiting the continued procrastination and hindering implementation of those agreements by Houthis, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, opening humanitarian corridors and hindrance of the United Nations work;
- 7- *Condemns* all human rights violations perpetrated by the coup forces, acts of killing, kidnapping, forced disappearance, house bombings, children recruitment,

**Unofficial Translation**

- use of schools and hospitals for military purposes, the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, killing unarmed civilians, 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;
- 8- *Warns of* the danger of the deteriorating humanitarian, health and economic situation in Yemen; *urges* to increase the provision of humanitarian and medical assistance to the Yemeni people; *calls for* unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance and facilitation of their delivery to people in need and addressing the risk of the spread of epidemics and diseases; *and calls for* the immediate suspension of the recruitment of children process and to take the means to put an end to it; condemns mine-laying; and urges the international community to halt it and to provide demining assistance;
  - 9- *Appreciates* 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 and Emirates Red Crescent in supporting the relief and humanitarian assistance programmes 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 areas.
  - 10- *Expresses gratitude to* the States that pledged to provide assistance within the framework of the Humanitarian Response Plan (Geneva - February 2019) amounting to 2.6 billion US dollars, including the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Kuwait, whose pledges have amounting over 50% of the total of these pledges;
  - 11- *Calls on* the international community not to disregard the causes of the humanitarian catastrophe 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 authority in areas under their control.
  - 12- *Calls upon* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good neighbourliness policy and to abstain from supporting the Houthi militias with money and weapons, encouraging them to undermine the political process endeavours, 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 threatens security and stability of Yemen, the neighboring countries and the region in general, and is considered a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216;
  - 13- *Calls on* the international community and the United Nations to pressure the coup forces for halting the series of assassination and release of detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, in particular journalists and activists;

(S.R. 754 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)

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

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations held in Tunisian Republic on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
  - *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
  - *Recalling* previous resolutions issued by the League's Council at summit and ministerial levels concerning the support for peace and development in the Republic of Sudan; *highlighting* full Arab solidarity with the Republic of Sudan and safeguard of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and rejection of any interference in its internal affairs;
  
- 1- *Welcomes* the vigorous endeavours exerted by the Sudanese Government to enhance peace, security and stability in Sudan, based on the National Dialogue Initiative outcome; and *commends* HE President of the Republic of Sudan's announcement that "2019 as the year of peace and stability in Sudan".
- 2- *Commends* the Government of Sudan's announcement of an open ceasefire until peace is achieved in southern Kordofan and the Blue Nile; *calls upon* the Sudanese armed movements in the both regions to accelerate resumption of negotiations with the Sudanese Government; *renews* its call for all armed movements to join the peace process and the National Dialogue based on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; and *values* the UN-brokered initiative pertaining to arms collection in the different provinces of Sudan; .
- 3- *Values* Sudan's significant efforts to promote regional peace and security, most recently hosting and facilitating peace negotiations in the Republic of South Sudan, which culminated in signing a peace agreement on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2018, as well as hosting and facilitating peace negotiations in the Republic of Central Africa that led to signing of initials peace agreement on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2019;
- 4- *Supports* the Sudanese Government's vision towards implementation of UNAMID exit strategy, in light of the relevant resolutions of the African Union and the Security Council, particularly Security Council Resolution 2429 dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 2018, which provided for effective measures for gradual drawdown of UNAMID mission that shall eventually lead to its full withdrawal from Darfur by 2020; *supports* Sudan's vision towards implementation of early recovery and development strategies and maintaining peace and security in Darfur as per Darfur Development Strategy, and to provide the necessary funds from the UNAMID annual budget as well as from the UN funds and its commissions;
- 5- *Supports* the efforts exerted towards removal of Sudan from the U.S. list of State Sponsors of Terrorism, in light of the declared and constant recognition and commendation of numerous regional and international entities, including the U.S.

**Unofficial Translation**

- Administration, of the Sudanese Government's counter-terrorism efforts and promoting regional peace and security;
- 6- *Welcomes* the solidarity statement issued by the Arab Parliament on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2018, concerning the removal of Sudan from the list of State Sponsors of Terrorism; *commends*, in this regard, the Arab Parliament's initiative and efforts, which were welcomed by the 29<sup>th</sup> ordinary summit "Jerusalem Summit – Dhahran", aiming to support efforts to restore Sudan's economic integration at all international levels and to benefit from the support and assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to alleviate burdens of the heavily indebted countries;
  - 7- *Urges*, once again, the Member States and Arab Funds to cooperate with the Government of Sudan to support its efforts towards cancellation of its external debts and to address the burden of these debts, and to support Sudan's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to enable it to benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative;
  - 8- *Commends* the continued efforts exerted by the joint mechanism, comprised of the Government of Sudan and the League of Arab States concerned with the follow up and implementation of the Arab development and humanitarian projects in Darfur and across Sudan; and *urges* the Arab States to continue providing this mechanism with further financial and technical support to enable it to launch the fifth phase of its development projects;
  - 9- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Arab financial and investment institutions and other relevant international institutions and in cooperation with the Sudanese Government, to convene expert workshops to support the Joint Mechanism work and to help accelerate the current preparations concerned with the convening of an Arab conference for reconstruction and development support in Sudan;
  - 10- *Supports* the efforts exerted by Sudan to join the World Trade Organization in a view to achieving the required economic stability through its integration with world trade;
  - 11- *Appreciates* the ongoing significant efforts undertaken by the Government of Sudan to combat illegal immigration and human trafficking and hosting large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries; and *requests* the Arab States and the Secretariat General to support the Sudanese endeavours in this regard;
  - 12- *Calls on* the Arab States, the Arab financing and investment funds and specialized Arab organizations to implement the initiative of Field Marshal Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir President of the Republic of Sudan on agricultural investment and achievement of Arab food security which was acknowledged by Sharm El-Sheikh Summit, as one of the pillars of the Arab national security, and to seek implementation of definite action plans to achieve it through the executive mechanism endorsed by Amman Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017;
  - 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit regular reports on implementation of this resolution.

(S.R. 755 – O.S. (30) – S 4 – 31/03/2019)



**Support Federal Republic of  
Somalia**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
  - Previous Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions issued in this regard,
  - 1- *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;
  - 2- *Commends* the steady improvement of the political and security situation in Somalia; *appreciates* the significant 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 and the regional and international missions operating in Somalia;
  - 3- *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 Somalia's security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops in Somalia; *and appreciates* the ongoing Arab endeavours and assistance exerted at bilateral level in this regard;
  - 4- *Welcomes* the tireless efforts exerted to assist the the Federal Republic of Somalia in safeguarding its security, regional sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; *and requests* the Arab Member States to provide all forms of support to the Somali government to ensure safety of its air and maritime space, in a way that stresses its unity and enhances its sovereignty against any external interference attempts aiming to the partition of its territories;
  - 5- *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing Resolution 718 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Dhahran on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, which was also emphasized by Resolution 626 of 26<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2015 and Amman Summit Resolution 683 of 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of US\$ 10 million for a year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat General to support the Somali Government's budget programme so as to enable establishment and administration of its effective institutions and to

Unofficial Translation

- implement security and stability programmes, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services";
- 6- *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;
  - 7- *Welcomes* the outcome of the First Technical Meeting convened at the headquarters of the Secretariat-General on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2018, between the Delegation of the Somali Government chaired by the Minister of Finance, and the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States and the specialized Arab organizations, to discuss supporting the implementation of the Somali development plan and cancellation of its external debts; *commends* the establishment of a joint mechanism between the Federal Somali Government and the League of Arab States, including relevant Arab organizations and bodies, which periodically meet at the headquarters of the Secretariat-General or in the Somali capital Mogadishu, at least once a year, to follow up on the implementation of recommendations of the meeting, and priority issues according to the resolutions of the Arab League Summits and the Arab Development Summits, most recently, the Resolution issued by the 4<sup>th</sup> Arab Development Economic and Social Summit on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2019 in Beirut, entitled " support the Republic of Somalia towards the implementation of the Somali development plan and cancellation of its foreign debts";
  - 8- *Commends* the ongoing cooperation between the Secretariat General and the government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which resulted in the Arabization of the Somali constitution and relevant laws; *and calls on* the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General to continue providing the necessary technical and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali government to complete the Arabization of the relevant laws;
  - 9- *Requests* the Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to fully cooperate with the Federal Somali Government in order to provide every possible support to address the drought crisis in Somalia and the Horn of Africa, urging prompt action to prevent the severe consequences of the drought which threatens lives, destroys the economy, peace, security and stability in the country;
  - 10- *Calls on* the Member States to cancel debts imposed on the Federal Republic of Somalia, to support its economy and to benefit from the Initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; *expresses gratitude to* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the cancellation of Somalia's debts;
  - 11- *Demands* the Arab Funds (the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Arab Monetary Fund ) to normalize the financial relations with the Federal Somali Government, and encourage both sides to convene further direct meetings to discuss the cancellation of external debts issue, and finding the most flexible solutions to enable the Somali government to benefit from the necessary financial support packages and provide technical support to the Federal Somali Government in its negotiations with Arab and International financial institutions;
  - 12- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General to buy 4 emergency cars to support the health sector of an amount of USD 100000 with the support provided

Unofficial Translation

- by the Council of Arab Ministers of Health in accordance with its Resolution 15 adopted by 47<sup>th</sup> Session on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2017 of the Health Development Arab Fund accounts;
- 13- *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; *and requests* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate with the Secretariat General in this regard, and to benefit from the conference to discuss means to benefit from the experiences and capacities of the Somali students studied abroad in the Arab universities, to promote education in Somalia;
  - 14- *Calls on* specialized Arab organizations, Arab funds, specialized Ministerial Councils and the Secretariat General to provide every support to the Somali government and to contribute to alleviating the suffering of the Somali people; *appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects with the support of the Secretariat General and specialized Arab ministerial councils;
  - 15- *Welcomes* the establishment of the joint committee on Somalia comprises of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health to provide the social and health support in the Somali Development Plan, and assisting in building Somali capacity in these two areas; *and seeks to* achieve further benefit from the Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve the Somali community
  - 16- *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;
  - 17- *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; *rejects* any attempt aiming to the internationalization of the Red Sea waters; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into account the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
  - 18- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to these States; *and urges* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open missions in Somalia;
  - 19- *Requests* the Secretariat General in cooperation with concerned Somali entities, the Council of Arab Ministers of Health and concerned Arab bodies to contribute in financing the purchase of firefighting and ambulance vehicles, and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiation laboratory equipment, funding the transfer of physicians of specialties required in Somalia, and the allocation of vehicles and medical equipment for Somalia, expenses of

**Unofficial Translation**

which to be deducted from “Support for Somalia” bank account at the League of Arab States;

- 20- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards contributing to the Somali reconciliation and Somali people relief; *expresses* appreciation for the Secretariat General delegations that visit Somalia with an aim to enhance the Arab presence thereof; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report on this matter to the Council at its next session.

**(S.R. 756 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
    - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
  - *Recalling* previous Summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 720 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018 concerning Iran's occupation of the three Arab Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf,
  - *Emphasizing* previous statements and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8356 by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
- 1- *Highlights* absolute and full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; *and supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by the 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;
  - 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 the 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 as a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories, as well as being inconsistent with the efforts and endeavours exerted to reach a peaceful settlement in this regard; *and*

**Unofficial Translation**

- calls on* Iran to refrain from practicing such escalated provocative acts and to endorse constructive stances that enhance trust 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 concrete steps in both 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;
  - 12- *Decides to* inform the United Nations 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 the 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 Council's next ordinary session.

**(S.R. 757 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations held in Tunisian Republic on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
- *Emphasizing* resolutions and statements issued by the Council at summit and ministerial levels in this regard, most recently Dhahran Summit Resolution 721 of 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and Ministerial Resolution 8362 issued by the Council's 151<sup>st</sup> ordinary session dated 6<sup>th</sup> March concerning "*Iran's Interference in the Arab States Internal Affairs,*"
- *Taking note* of the Eleventh Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Quartet 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 the Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the importance that cooperation ties between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on the principle of good neighbourliness and refraining from use or threat of force; *condemns* Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs, considering such act as a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighbourliness and sovereignty of States; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
  - 2- *Strongly condemns* the continuation of the Iranian-made ballistic missile attacks over the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi militias, including the ballistic missile targeting Saudi cities including the Muslims' Qibla, which amounted to more than 200 missiles, considering that as a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and a threat to the Arab national security; *emphasizes* the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to legitimate defense of its territories, in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations; *and supports* its measures against these Iranian violations within the international legitimacy framework;
  - 3- *Condemns and denounces* the continued Iranian interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain, the support for terrorism, training of terrorists, arms smuggling, incitement of sectarian strife, and the continued statements at different levels to undermine security and stability, the creation of terrorist groups in Bahrain, financed and trained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and its terrorist wings Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq and the terrorist Hezbollah, in contrary with the principle of good neighbourliness, and non-interference in the internal affairs, according to the principles of the UN Charter and international law; *and emphasizes* support for

*Unofficial Translation*

- Bahrain in all the procedures it takes to counter terrorism and terrorist groups to safeguard its security and stability;
- 4- *Commends* efforts exerted by security agencies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain who were able to abort numerous terrorist plans and detention of members of terrorist organizations assigned with carrying out these plans supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
  - 5- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, therefore, triggering sectoral and doctrinal disputes; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that ignite these disputes, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries; *and demands* Iran to stop its support and funding of armed militias and parties in the Arab countries, particularly its interference in Yemen's internal affairs and to stop its support for its affiliated and pro-opposition militias to Yemen's legitimate government providing them with arms, transforming it into a missile launch pad against Yemen's neighbours 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 neighbouring countries and the entire region and represents a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
  - 6- *Fully supports* all the measures taken by the State of Kuwait concerning the terrorist cell called "Abdali cell"; *emphasizes* the importance of the security and stability of the State of Kuwait, and the rejection 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 enhance security and stability in the region;
  - 7- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist Hezbollah -partner in the Lebanese Government-responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with advanced arms and ballistic missiles; *and highlights* the need to abstain from disseminating extremism, sectarianism and interference in the internal affairs of States and to refrain from supporting terrorism and terrorists in its regional environs;
  - 8- *Bans* broadcasting of Iranian-funded satellite channels on Arab satellites, considering them as a threat to Arab national security by triggering sectarian and ethnic strifes; *and requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution with the pertinent actors;
  - 9- *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;
  - 10- *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;
  - 11- *Seeks* increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of



**Unofficial Translation**

- the Iranian regime and its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism and its threat to regional and international security;
- 12- *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;
  - 13- *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 UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with the international law;
  - 14- *Underlines* the importance of Iran's commitment to implementation of 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;
  - 15- *Deplores* Iranian intervention in Syria crisis and its serious implications on the future of Syria, its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and regional integrity; such interference shall not favour the efforts exerted to resolve the crisis in Syria by peaceful means according to Geneva (I) provisions;
  - 16- *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;
  - 17- *Emphasizes* the importance that the Arab States continue to provide the Secretariat General with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
  - 18- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet, 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 the development of an Arab action plan to counter the Iranian interventions in the Arab region and to mobilize international support for the Arab position that rejects Iranian interference;
  - 19- *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;
  - 20- *Maintains* the item entitled "*Iran's interference in the Arab States internal affairs*" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with States, regional and international organizations;
  - 21- *Addresses* all the concerned UN organs to place the matter on their agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the UN Charter that ban intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
  - 22- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the Council's next ordinary session.

**(S.R. 758– O.S. (30) – S. 4 – 31/03/2019)**

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- Lebanon has recorded its reservation to paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the resolution on the Iranian interference in the Arab States internal affairs:  
Lebanon has recorded its rejection for labelling 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 parliamentary and ministerial bloc in the Lebanese constitutional institutions. Lebanon condemns any interference in the Arab States internal affairs and emphasizes the stance of Lebanon's disassociation policy. Lebanon demanded omission of “the terrorist Hezbollah” phrase so that agreement to all resolution provisions can be effective without any reservation.
  - Iraq has recorded its reservation to paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the resolution.

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

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 722 adopted by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Dhahran Summit on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, and its Resolutions adopted at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8353 issued by the 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 concerning condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Arab League Member States to request the Turkish side (under bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, in implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015, and to address these issues within their contacts with the Turkish side;
  - 3- *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;
  - 4- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi government in the measures taken thereof, in accordance with 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;
  - 5- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue follow-up on implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and to submit a detailed report on his endeavours in this regard to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council;
  - 6- *Reaffirms* the resumption of the Security Council Arab member to follow up the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary procedures thereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.

**(S.R. 759 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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

**Cancellation of 75% of the Republic of  
Iraq's debts to the League of Arab States  
Funds**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The note no. 03/C/2306/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
  - Resolution 8309 adopted by 150<sup>th</sup> ordinary session of the League's Ministerial Council on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018,
- *Emphasizing* Paragraph (5) of Resolution 8189 adopted by 148<sup>th</sup> ordinary session of the League's Ministerial Council on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2017, which calls on the Arab States to contribute to the reconstruction of liberated cities from criminal groups, and to provide relief aid for the displaced persons,
- *Affirming* its absolute solidarity with the Iraqi Government's efforts in addressing the challenges and economic burdens resulting from its war against terrorist organizations and Da'esh terrorist group, as well as its support to the Iraqi Government's reconstruction of the liberated territories in order to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their homes, and to provide them with basic services to achieve stability,
- *Commending* the Republic of Iraq's concern to support the joint Arab action and its desire to fulfill its pledges in respect of its contribution in the shares of the League of Arab States,
- *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
  - 1- *Decides* cancellation of 75% of the Republic of Iraq's debts to the support funds provided to the Arab countries, and rescheduling of its remaining debts.
  - 2- *Requests* Iraq to settle its arrears and contributions to the budget of the League of Arab States until 2007 and the years 2016 and 2017.
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Republic of Iraq, including implementation mechanisms of the resolution as per agreed.

**(S.R. 760 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
  - Notes no. 03/C/1747/4 and 03/C/1797/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
- *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
  - 1- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Arab States' Governments that are afflicted by the displacement phenomenon, particularly the Iraqi Government, through providing for the displaced persons, urging Arab States to contribute to the reconstruction of the liberated cities from terrorist groups, including engagement of the Arab private sector in these humanitarian efforts so as to ensure the safe return of all displaced persons to their place of origin;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Arab States to provide urgent food and medical assistance to large numbers of internally displaced persons in Iraq, particularly in view of the serious increase in their numbers that exceed the Iraqi government's capabilities, and to contribute to the reconstruction of the provinces that have been liberated from Da'esh terrorist groups;
  - 3- *Decides to* convene an international conference, under the auspices of the League of Arab States, to discuss the issue of internally displaced persons in the Arab region and to identify the problems and solutions, with the participation of Member States, pertinent international and regional organizations and donors to provide the necessary assistance for displaced persons;
  - 4- *Commends* the outcomes of the Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq, held during the period of 12<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> February 2018; *and thanks* the Arab States that pledged to provide financial assistance to contribute to the international efforts for the reconstruction of Iraq; *and takes note* that the State of Kuwait started fulfilling its obligations on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2018, by granting a loan of USD 80 million to Iraq and seeking to equip 73 schools in 15 Iraqi provinces;
  - 5- *Calls on* the Arab States and specialized cultural and educational organizations to launch an educational campaign aiming to eliminate the extremist Takfiri ideology promoted by terrorist organizations in areas under their control, focusing on the school age group 7-18 years;
  - 6- *Calls on* the Arab States to explore prospects of establishing a fund to support the reconstruction of liberated Arab cities from terrorist organizations in the Arab States, some of which were under these organizations control, so as to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their cities, as an effective, successful and rapid mechanism to alleviate the negative impact of internal displacement;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 7- *Calls on* the Secretariat General and Arab States to provide technical and logistical support to the Arab States afflicted by internal displacement in general and Iraq in particular, through training employees in State ministries concerned with the displacement phenomenon;
- 8- *Commends* Resolution (R3 (S.07.c05-1) issued by the Council of the Arab Ministers for Social Affairs and Health on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2018 to establish an Open-Membership Committee on the Social and Health Support for Internally Displaced Persons in the Arab States, and particularly Iraqi displaced persons;
- 9- *Postpones* the proposal submitted by the Republic of Iraq concerning the preparation of an "Arab Convention on Internal Displacement" for further consideration and consultation by the Member States.

**(S.R. 761 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Arab National Security Safeguard  
and Counter-Terrorism**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report of the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
    - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations held in Tunisian Republic on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
    - *Recalling* the resolutions of the League's Council at summit and ministerial levels concerning Arab national security safeguard and counter-terrorism,
  - *Reiterating* its firm commitment to continue its efforts towards enhancement the Arab national security, combating terrorist 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 counter any aggression against their communities, citizens and State institutions, as well as their right to take all actions and means to prevent any threat or attack that may jeopardize their security and safety, in accordance with the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations, as well as the relevant principles of international law,
  - *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices, *and firmly 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, including threats or hostage kidnapping or assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
  - *Commending* the importance of increasing efforts, and encouraging coordination and cooperation among Member States to counter terrorism, particularly in drying out its funding resources, addressing foreign terrorists travel, seeking to limit their movement to conflict zones and setting safe havens for them, and taking the necessary legal measures to prevent terrorists from access to information and communication technology to spread terrorist ideologies and recruitment for terrorist organizations,
- 1- *Strongly condemns* all forms of criminal acts perpetrated by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; including the adoption of religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans that trigger strife, violence and terrorism;
  - 2- *Affirms* that all the military, security and deterrence measures are essential to defeat terrorism; taking note of the need to adopt a comprehensive multidimensional Arab counter-terrorism strategy, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at summit and ministerial levels, including the political, legal, and judicial dimensions, in addition to the cultural, media, religious and social aspects;

*Unofficial Translation*

- 3- *Continues* the existing inter-Arab counter-terrorism and extremism cooperation; *intensifies* joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism; *and urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 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 procedures and deposit the ratified documents at the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
- 4- *Calls on* the Arab States to increase inter-Arab bilateral and collective cooperation in areas of information exchange on combating terrorist organizations and implementation of the provisions of Article (4) of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism which stipulate States parties cooperation to prevent and combat terrorist crimes, in conformity with national laws and regulations of each State;
- 5- *Calls upon* 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 by terrorist groups including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests;
- 6- *Calls on* the Member States to prevent and counter terrorist crimes, in accordance with Article II of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, and prevent use of their territories to plan, organize, commit or engage in any terrorist crimes;
- 7- *Supports* inter-Arab cooperation in areas of countering extremist ideology and eradicating its roots through the Arab Strategy for Intellectual Security; *Calls upon* the Arab Bureau for Combating Terrorism and Intellectual Security, to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with its initiatives and scientific studies to be circulated to Member States for beneficial purposes;
- 8- *Commends* the overwhelming victories achieved by Member States against terrorism in defeating terrorist organizations and extremist groups; *calling for* further efforts to ensure termination of terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations and continue efforts aiming to consolidate values of tolerance and peace;
- 9- *Commends* the inclusion of some members belonging to the so-called "Saraya Al-Ashtar" terrorist group in the Kingdom of Bahrain on the terrorists list, thus reflecting the world countries' determination to address all forms of terrorism at regional and international levels, its supporters, inciters and sympathizers; in support for the efforts and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to enhance its peace, security and stability;
- 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 travelling to conflict zones, to deprive them of any safe havens and to bring them to justice for committed terrorist crimes;
- 11- *Further strengthens* international and regional cooperation to enhance national capacities of States to effectively combat and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;



*Unofficial Translation*

- 12- *Urges* the Member States to enhance cooperation and efforts to implement the Arab Anti-Cybercrime Strategy in order to prevent terrorist organizations from access to information, communication technology and social media used to disseminate hatred, sectarian strife and racism and sowing discord among society members, without prejudice to the freedom of thought and expression protected by national legislations and ratified regional and international conventions;
- 13- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with counter-terrorism national initiatives, including the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and terrorist organizations;
- 14- *Calls on* the Member States to continue to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with available prints, documentary films and printed material that highlight tragedies of the victims of terrorist acts in order to present them at the Arab event dedicated to raise awareness of the horror and tragedies of victims of terrorist acts in the Arab region; and *calls on* the Member States and joint Arab action institutions to celebrate this event and to provide the Secretariat General with ant initiatives in this regard;
- 15- *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 normal life;
- 16- *Commends* the adoption of the Arab Framework Law to provide assistance to victims of terrorist acts pursuant to Resolution 1134 issued by the 34<sup>th</sup> session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice held on 22th November 2018 in Khartoum (Sudan); and *calls on* the Member States to benefit from its articles;
- 17- *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;
- 18- *Urges* the Arab States to streamline the procedures regarding shared legal assistance requests concerning the issues related to terrorist acts, and their movement to commit acts of terrorism, in accordance with the relevant Arab security and judicial agreements, encouraging use of electronic means to accelerate and facilitate the processing of these requests;
- 19- *Calls on* the Member States to continue to share information on acts and movement of terrorist organizations and networks, including terrorist fighters, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms particularly with States of residence or nationality, and the outreach divisions of the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior;
- 20- *Takes note* of the report and recommendations of the 25<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, convened on 13-14 February 2019 at the headquarters of the General Secretariat;
- 21- *Welcomes* the re-election of the Kingdom of Morocco for the co-presidency with Canada of the Global Counter-terrorism Forum for the third time (2020-2022), during the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Forum's Coordinating Committee held on Wednesday 13 March 2019 in Malaga;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 22- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports to this end to the Council's next sessions.

**(S.R. 762 – O.S. (30) – S 4 – 31/03/2019)**

**Development of the Arab Counter-Terrorism System**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Republic of Tunisia,
- *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 endeavours, 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 of the 26<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2015, Nouakchott Summit Resolution 654 of the 27<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2016, Amman Summit Resolutions 690 and 699 of the 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2017, Resolution 7804 of the 142<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of 2014, Resolution 8019 of the 145<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2016, Resolution 8189 of the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2017, Resolution 8219 of the Extraordinary Session of 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017, Resolution 8262 of the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Jerusalem Summit Resolution 725 of the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of 2018, Resolution 8316 of the 150<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 and Resolution 8377 of the 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
- *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 concerning safeguarding the Arab national security,
- *Emphasizing* adherence to the provisions of the Charter of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Charter, Security Council resolutions and the rules of international law,

## Unofficial Translation

- 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 which incite 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 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 the different terrorist groups in the region of the same extremist ideology;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate implementation of the Council of the League of Arab States resolutions, which welcomed the initiative by the Arab Republic of Egypt endorsed by the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Kuwait Summit of 2014 to convene a joint meeting for the Arab Ministers of Interior and Justice to discuss means of enforcement of security and judicial agreements, and the need to convene this meeting in an urgent manner to discuss means to enhance the Arab Counter-Terrorism System and advance the Arab Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior in 1997, in light of the current terrorist, security and technical challenges and threats, and to explore ways to strengthen the Arab judicial cooperation in areas of countering terrorism and organized crime, in addition to enforcing the 2010 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, in order to provide the required supervision on non-profit sector institutions and companies operating in the financial and technical fields and other areas where their products and services could be used to finance terrorist organizations;
- 6- *Urges* the Member States to strengthen their cooperation under the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, and seeking collective work to prevent terrorist organizations from access to information and communication technology and social media to disseminate hatred and strife and to enhance cooperation in areas of combating information technology crimes used for financing terrorism;
- 7- *Calls upon* Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism to conclude the ratification; *and calls on* the Arab States that ratified the Convention to endorse the amendment to Paragraph III of Article (1) of the Convention concerning the definition of the terrorist offence for criminalizing incitement to terrorist crimes, glorification, publishing, printing, editing, preparation of written or printed material or any sort of audio material for

**Unofficial Translation**

- distribution or perusal by others to incite such crimes, as well as criminalizing provision or collection of any sort of funds to finance terrorist offences;
- 8- *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 2368 of 2017, and making the necessary amendments to national legislations to enable the application of these sanctions;
  - 9- *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;
  - 10- *Calls on* the Member States to enact legislations and laws and to 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;
  - 11- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit report on the procedures taken in this regard to the next session of the Arab League Council.

**(S.R. 763 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Reform of the League of Arab States**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
  - The report and recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Open-Membership Committee at Permanent Delegates Level concerned with the League of Arab States Reform, chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia held on 5<sup>th</sup> September 2018;
  - The report and recommendations of the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Fourth Task Force concerned with reform of the civil dimension of the League of Arab States, chaired by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria held on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2018;
  - The report and recommendations of the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Second Task Force concerned with reform of the Arab League's organs and their mandates, chaired by the Tunisian Republic on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018;
  - The recommendations of the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 28-29 August 2018, and the 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2019 of the Third Task Force concerned with the reform of the joint Arab economic and social action, chaired by the Republic of Iraq;
  - The recommendation issued by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations held on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019 in the Tunisian Republic,
- *Commending* the efforts exerted by the Open-Membership Committee concerned with the League of Arab States Reform, chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Task Forces formed thereof,

*Calls on* the Open Membership Committee at Permanent Delegates Level concerned with the League of Arab States Reform and the Task Forces emanating from the Committee, to continue their work and to submit the outcome to the next 152<sup>nd</sup> ordinary session of the League's Ministerial Council.

**(S.R. 764 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/3/2019)**

**The simultaneous Convocation of the Arab Summit and  
the Arab Development Summit**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit level Resolution (365) of the 19th Ordinary Session on 29th March 2007 , Resolution (437) of the 20th Ordinary Session on 30th March 2008, Resolution (658) of 27th Ordinary Session on 25th July 2016;
    - Resolution (70) of the Fourth Arab Economic and Social Development Summit on 20th January 2019, that welcomed the Development Summit at its fifth Ordinary Session in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania during 2023;
    - Resolution 8342 issued by the 151st Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
  - Commending the achievements of the Arab Economic and Social Development Summits in its four sessions ( Kuwait 2009 Sharm El sheikh: 2011, Riyadh: 2013, Beirut : 2019), of the tangible progress on the joint Arab Development Economic and Social action, and its impact on the social and economic development in its different sectors, which will reflect positively on the citizen's life achieving his honour, advancement and decent existence;
  - *Having been briefed by* the Secretariat-General,
  - *In light of* discussions,
- 1- *Agrees* on the simultaneous Convocation of the ordinary summit and the Economic and Social Development Summit once every 4 years;
  - 2- *Agrees* to pursue the simultaneous convocation of the two summits after convening the Fifth Arab Development Economic and Social Summit in 2023 in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretary General to prepare a draft annex on the regular convocation of the Arab Development Economic and Social Summit, to be submitted to the next Arab Summit for adoption;
  - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to submit a report every two years to the ordinary Arab summit on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Arab development summit resolutions; Member States shall not take any action thereof.

**(S.R. 765 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Arab Human Rights Strategy**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at summit level,**

- *Having reviewed,*

- The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
- Resolution 7901 adopted by the 143<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2015,
- Resolution 7969 issued by the 144<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015,
- Resolution 8383 issued by the 151<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
- Arab Human Rights Strategy

*Adopts* the Arab Human Rights Strategy as per the enclosed document.

**(S.R. 766 O.S. (30) – S 3 –31/03/2019)**



Preamble

The Member States of the Arab League,  
Heading from Divine honoring of the human being,  
And inspired by the high embedded Arab values that develop, reinforce, and protect human rights and freedoms,  
Based on our belief of the special characteristics pertaining to the Arab region,  
And on recognition of the responsibility to protect human dignity and rights on national, regional and international levels,  
And aspiring towards advancing and progressing the Arab human/citizen, and elevating him to a place suiting his deep-rooted history,  
And keeping pace with global human rights norms and principles which is based upon,  
And by way of promoting and protecting human rights culture and generalizing the national and international standards in accordance with Arab states commitments,  
And in attempting to ensure the conformity of the Arab legal system – both national and regional, with the standards agreed upon in regional and international accords of human rights, of which Arab states are parties,  
And working to achieve human rights objectives, especially ones that are listed in the Arab Guidance Framework, keeping a spirit of regional and international partnership and solidarity, to carry on achieving sustainable development goals,  
And conforming Arab legal system with civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights stipulated in regional and international human rights treaties, of which Arab states are parties,  
And conscious to the challenges obstructing international peace and stability, thus preventing achievement of sustainable development and human rights protection, and hindering the progress of the Arab Region and the protection of its citizens and enjoyment of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
And out of willingness to bring efforts together, both official and unofficial, in order to consolidate and promote human rights in the Arab Region,  
And aware of the important role of Arab civil society organizations working in the field of human rights, within legal national and Arab frameworks,  
And encouraging calls for national reconciliation as a way of achieving and protecting civil peace, keeping national solidarity, highly promoting citizenship, dialogue, and law prevalence values,  
And aiming at consolidating Arab regional coordination and cooperation, in order to carry on with the efforts of Arab states to perform their duties and responsibilities pertaining to their obligations as per regional and international human rights agreements, especially in the framework of the League of Arab States, the United Nations and their specialized organizations,  
And emphasizing the importance of Promoting, developing and ensuring consistency of the mechanisms and initiatives related to Human Rights, established under Arab League umbrella,

## Unofficial Translation

And based on objectives of the Arab League Charter, the Arab Charter of Human Rights, the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam, and all the Arab regional instruments and plans related to human rights,

And in its execution of resolution no. 7901 of Arab League Council on Ministerial Level released at its ordinary session 143 dated March 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015 and resolution no. 7969 of Arab League Council on Ministerial Level released at its ordinary session 144 dated September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2015, both of which adopted the recommendation of The Arab Standing Human Rights Committee (The League's Council human rights' mechanism), in order to put a draft of an Arab human rights strategy,

It has been agreed upon that this Arab human rights strategy be drafted, known hereof as the Strategy, in the form of general principles, boosted by progressive executive plans on a realistic, participatory, integrative, transparent, flexible and consultative among those interested in human right issues in the Arab world on both national and regional levels.

### First - Overview of the Arab Strategy of Human Rights

The strategy aims at realizing and promoting human rights situations in the Arab region and protecting them, and develop the consciousness of stakeholders towards their common responsibilities to achieve this perspective, in addition to encourage Arab woman and youth participation in the preparation of programs, work plans and activities when executing the strategy objectives,

The objectives of the strategy are directed, primarily, to official Governmental bodies and institutions at Arab League member states, incorporating national institutes for human rights, related Arab specialized organizations, and Arab NGOs working in the field of human rights, in a way that conform to national and Arab legal applicable frameworks,

The general overview of the Arab Strategy of Human Rights is based on four principles:

- **Realism:** The planned objectives are derived from the realistic challenges and the available chances. These objectives are clear, unambiguous, achievable, scalable and adjustable.
- **Flexibility:** The strategy is capable of accommodating changes that may arise, through interim executive plans that help adjusting the strategic requirements to conform to these variants.
- **Integration:** The strategy makes sure that civil and political rights are realized simultaneously with the economic, social and cultural rights.
- **Harmony:** The objectives listed in the strategy neither depart nor contradict with the spirit and provisions of the Arab Charter for Human Rights. On the contrary, they conform to and integrate with the latter.

The general overview of the strategy is based on two levels:

- **Level One:** the general objectives summarizing the directives which helps in realizing, in an integrational framework, the Arab Strategy of Human Rights on the near and mid intervals.

## Unofficial Translation

- **Level Two:** The collection of sub-objectives that helps in achieving each general goal individually.

The term “Human Rights” is used here, for the strategy purposes, the rights contained /stipulated in the international and regional treaties, to which the Arab states are parties.

### Second Time Frame

The protection and promotion of human rights is an ongoing process; thus, the strategy is meant to be as a roadmap that is represented in general objectives, the implementation of which requires the development of phased plans that will continue to be operational for at least one year,

And the progress achieved is followed up periodically by the Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights, and to be reviewed on a five-years basis, including a list of operational activities and their impact to achieve the desired objectives, taking into consideration that the Arab Committee for Human Rights (Charter Committee) and the Committee for Legislative, Legal and Human Rights Affairs of the Arab Parliament, within the mandate of every committee.

### Third – Arab Strategy for Human Rights: The Objectives

#### First Objective

*Strengthen coordination and cooperation at the regional and international levels for the protection and promotion of human rights*

–

The strategy aims at strengthening coordination, cooperation and information exchange within the framework of joint Arab Action, and between the Arab League and the UN with its specialized agencies in the field of Human Rights as well as partner regional organizations, with emphasis on the importance of building new Partnerships,

#### 1- Within Arab League framework:

Importance of achieving and promoting the following:

- a- Coordination, cooperation and information exchange between Arab League’s departments, and with Arab bodies and mechanisms in the field of human rights within the framework of their mandates.
- b- Establishing a database incorporating all the treaties, conventions, and action plans under the umbrella the Arab League, in addition to national laws pertaining to Human Rights in member states.
- c- Organization of conferences and periodical meetings on both national and regional levels, related to Arab conventions as well as guiding and model laws on human rights.

Unofficial Translation

- d- cooperating with the Arab Parliament within the field of legislation and supervision, especially in relation to prioritized Human Rights issues in the Arab Region,
  - e- Cooperating with the Arab Network /the Arab Network and national institutes for Human rights,
  - f- Cooperating with Arab NGO's in the field of Human Rights and accredited on the national level or by the Arab League to fulfill their obligations, in a manner that does not contradict with the national and Arab legal frameworks,
- 2- Between the Arab League, UN, and regional and semi-regional partner organizations:

Importance of achieving and promoting the following:

- a- Holding periodic meetings between the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States represented by the Department of Human Rights (Technical Secretariat of the Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights), and the Arab Committee for Human Rights (Charter Committee), and the UN with its specialized agencies, in order to promote joint efforts aiming at promoting mechanisms of respect for human rights,
- b- Promotion of cooperation and consultancy with the regional bodies of Human Rights, and continuity to build partnerships in a vision that promotes and supports cooperation with all international and regional partners, taking into account the religious and cultural characteristics specific to the Arab region,
- c- Continuity of coordinating Arab stands in the field of human rights within the framework of the international community, and highlighting them through UN Arab Group statements, and their meetings with the other political and geographical entities,
- d- Organization of national, regional and international events on the sidelines of international conferences on human rights held under the umbrella of the UN in order to highlight efforts of Arab States and the Arab League within the international community,
- e- Preparation of a summary of UPR Review Discussions by the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States (Department of Human Rights, Arab League Geneva Mission), and circulating it among member states to benefit from the best practices in this field.
- f- Urging UN secretariat to avail a timely translation in Arabic of the most important documents it publishes in the area of human rights, since Arabic is one of UN official adopted languages,

Second Objective

*Encourage Arab states to ratify regional and international human rights treaties*

The Strategy aims at encouraging Arab States to ratify the regional and international treaties on human rights and protocols and provide assistance to

## Unofficial Translation

overcome obstacles in ratifying /acceding Conventions, taking into account the principle of national sovereignty

In order to achieve this, work should be done as follows:

A- Enhancing cooperation and coordination among The Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights, The Arab Human Rights Committee (the Charter Committee), and the Arab Parliament,

B - Emphasize the role of the Arab Parliament in urging the Arab States to ratify and accede Arab regional and international instruments in the field of human rights,

C- holding workshops on the ratifications of Arab States on regional and international human rights treaties and protocols,

D- cooperation between the Human Rights Department (the secretariat of the Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights), the Arab Human Rights Committee (the Charter Committee) and the Legislative, Legal and Human Rights Affairs Committee of the Arab Parliament to organize visits and meetings requesting states , in view of following up of the ratifications of member states to the Arab Charter of Human Rights, regional and international human rights instruments, within the mandate of the three committees,

E- Urging member States to ratify the Statute of the Arab Court of Human Rights,

### Third Objective

*Enhancing Arab states capacity buildings to implement all human rights norms, and provide them with technical assistance in order to fulfill their obligations*

The promotion of human rights in the Arab region depends on human resources capable of doing what is necessary. This requires knowledge, technical and logistical capacity buildings in the field of human rights, without additional financial burdens on the budget of the League of Arab States.

The strategy aims on the long term at the capacity buildings of the entire Arab system, including League of Arab States as well as other legislative and executive bodies and official governmental institutions working in the field of human rights,

In order to achieve this, work should be done as follows:

First: enhancing capacity building of all Arab States to implement all human rights, through the following:

a- Capacity building of Arab League employees in order to assist member states fulfill their obligations in the field of human rights, and help requesting states to achieve transitional justice,

b- Promoting the knowledge capacities of staff of human rights department at the Arab League, in all issues related to Human Rights, as the technical secretariat of the Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights, and to members of the Arab Committee of Human Rights (The Charter Committee) and Legal, Legislative and Human Rights Committee of the Arab Parliament,

Unofficial Translation

- c- Integrating principles and requirements of human rights into the work of all departments and specialized bodies at the League of Arab States,
- d- Capacity building of all the employees at the ministries and national official institutions and law enforcement bodies in the Arab countries, in relation to human rights,
- e- Providing consultancy, support and capacity building in conforming national legislation with international treaties and the preparation of regional and international treaty reports,
- f- Supporting the capacities of officials and specialists in legislative bodies and the authorities of justice of Arab states in the field of human rights.
- g- Capacity Building of Arab NGO's, within the framework of the national and Arab systems and laws in force and in line with the Arab Decade for Civil Society Organizations 2016-2026 launched by the League of Arab States on 22 February 2016 in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program,

**Second:** Offering technical support for the Arab States in fulfilling their obligations as follows:

- a- Executing the recommendations accepted by the member states and issued by the Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights, the Legal, Legislative and Human Rights Committee of the Arab Parliament, national institutes for human rights, and UN treaty Bodies and committees,
- b- Executing the accepted recommendations by member states and issued by the Arab Committee for Human Rights (Charter Committee),
- c- The Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights shall, when necessary, use the relevant experts when needed in, committees and mechanisms of the United Nations,
- d- Inviting special procedures and United Nations treaty bodies member - when needed - to brief at meetings of the Permanent Arab Human Rights Committee

**Fourth Objective**

*Mainstream and promote the culture of human rights and the dissemination of international norms under the obligations of Arab States*

Arab States are convinced of the importance of this objective. It adopted national and regional strategies and work plans for human rights education, to mainstream

## Unofficial Translation

and promote human rights culture at the instructional, educational and community levels.

The Arab Strategy for Human Rights aims primarily to help promote Human Rights especially with regards to equality and non-discrimination.

To achieve this, the following should be done:

- a- implementing and updating the Arab Plan on Promoting Human Rights Culture, Arab Plan on Human Rights Education and its manual on the national and regional levels, and promoting the role of ALECSO in this regard,
- b- Encouraging scientific research and studies, publications, and reviews of best practices in the field of human rights on national, regional, and international scales,
- c- Coordinating the national and regional efforts and continuous work to raise public awareness of human rights at the national and regional levels,
- d- Holding national, semi-regional, and regional trainings on human rights, international humanitarian law, refugee law and other international standards, and relevant Arab and international mechanisms,
- e- Holding workshops on international human rights treaties and their mechanisms,
- f- Encouraging the best proper use of social media in mainstreaming and promoting human rights culture,
- g- Producing special media programs in the field of human rights,
- h- Organizing human rights Arab events in national, regional and international occasions related to human rights.

### Fifth Objective

*Follow-up of the efforts exerted by the Arab countries in the field of human rights*

The Technical Secretariat of The Arab Permanent Committee for Human Rights shall be responsible for following up programs and activities to promote human rights in the Arab region in implementing the Arab Strategy for Human Rights, through the following:

- a- Putting guidelines for the execution of the Arab Strategy for Human Rights, taking into consideration the United Nations Human Rights Index,
- b- Develop a preliminary database suitable for these guidelines and use databases available to the concerned entities.
- c- follow-up of the progress achieved through these guidelines in cooperation with member states,

### Five - The Resources required For Strategy Implementation

**Unofficial Translation**

- **Each state finances individually of the implementation of national activities according to its national programs and work plans,**
- **The execution of the strategy and its programs are carried out at regional level based on the shares of member States in the general budget of the League of Arab States, according to available means, and in the concerned human rights departments budgets, cooperating and coordinating with Human Rights Department,**
- **Benefit from the support of the UN and partner regional organizations in implementing programmed activities.**



**The Secretary-General Report on the  
joint Arab Economic and Social  
Action**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab economic and social action,
  - The final report of the Follow-up Committee on Implementation of Resolutions and Obligations concerning the Follow-up on Implementation of the Resolutions issued by 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab Summit (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: April 2018 concerning economic and social issues,
  - Resolution 2212 issued by the 103<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Council on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019,
  - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit
- *Having been briefed by* the Secretariat-General,
- *In light of* discussions,
- 1- *Takes note of* the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab development economic and social action; *and thanks* the Secretary-General and his assistants for this report;
- 2- *Takes note of* the procedures undertaken by Member States, the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, specialized Arab Ministerial Councils and joint Arab action organizations to implement the development economic and social resolutions issued by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab Summit (the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: April 2018); *urges* the States to continue follow-up on the implementation of these resolutions

**(S.R. 767 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Palestinian National Institution  
for Economic Empowerment**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - Note no. 917 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the State of Palestine on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
  - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit,
- *Having been briefed by* the Secretariat General,
- *In light of the deliberations,*

*Calls on* the concerned Arab funds to support the State of Palestine in the establishment of the Palestinian National Institution for Economic Empowerment and to provide the assistance needed to undertake its projects targeting vulnerable groups of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the statutes of these funds;

**(S.R. 768 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/3/2019)**

**Welcomes the United Arab Emirates' efforts to  
establish the Arab Group For Space  
Collaboration,**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - Note no. 40-89 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the United Arab Emirates on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2019,
    - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit,
  - *Taking note* of announcement of establishing the Arab Group For Space Collaboration, by 11 Arab founding States during the Arab meeting convened on the sideline of the second Global Space Congress held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates on 19-21 March 2019,
  - *Taking note further* of the initiative launched by the Vice President - Prime Minister - Ruler of the Emirate of Dubai, State of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, to dedicate a satellite project for Arab scientists as a first cooperation initiative within the framework of the Arab Group for Space Collaboration,
  - *Having been briefed* by the Delegation of the United Arab Emirates and the Secretariat General,
  - *In light of the deliberations,*
- 1- *Welcomes* the initiative and endeavours exerted by the United Arab Emirates for the establishment of "the Arab Group For Space Collaboration, and appreciates its role and contributions to developing Arab cooperation in the area of space science and uses for the advancement of the Arab States; and *urges* to keep up with the present initiative upon subsequent approval by the States in the light of its relevant incorporation documents and functioning and mandates.
  - 2- *Welcomes* the initiative launched by HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum to dedicate a satellite project for Arab scientists as the first cooperation initiative within the framework of the Arab Group for Space Collaboration, and calls upon relevant Arab scientists to get engaged in this project.

**(S.R. 769 O.S. (30) –S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

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- The Delegation **of the State of Qatar** would like to emphasize the need to include names of the founding members of the Arab Group for Space Collaboration in the resolution of welcoming the United Arab Emirates' efforts to establish Group,
  - The Kingdom of Morocco **has recorded its reservation over the** resolution entitled " The establishment of the Arab Group For Space Collaboration".. " The Kingdom of Morocco considers that the present resolution has not yet met the necessary measures and has not yet been sufficiently examined prior to submission to Arab leaders at the 30th Arab Summit, therefore, the Kingdom demands to excluded from the agenda and as a resolution".

**Action Plan of the Arab Strategy for  
Housing and Sustainable Urban  
Development**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab economic and social action,
  - Resolution 2212 adopted by 103<sup>rd</sup> ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019,
  - Resolution 8 adopted by 35<sup>th</sup> ordinary session of the Council of Arab Ministers for Housing and Construction on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2018,
  - The Action Plan of the Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,
  - The outcome of the meetings of the Economic and Social Council,
- *Having been briefed by* the Secretariat-General,
- *In light of* discussions,
  
- 1- *Adopts* the Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, as per the enclosed document [R 30/(19/03)/17- RU(0178)], noting that State Members shall not bear any financial responsibilities thereof;
- 2- *Calls on* the pertinent Arab, regional and international organizations, to coordinate and cooperate with the Technical Secretariat of the Council of Arab Ministers for Housing and Construction to seek implementation of this action plan.

**(S.R. 770 O.S. (30) – S. 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Arab Action in Climate Change  
Negotiations  
and Addressing Climate Change Issues**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab economic and social action,
  - The resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at summit level, most recently Resolution 634 of 26<sup>th</sup> ordinary session on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2015,
  - Resolution 2212 adopted by 103<sup>rd</sup> ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019,
  - Resolutions of the Council of Arab Ministers for Environment Affairs concerning "Arab action in climate change negotiations",
  - The outcome of the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, most recently the outcome of 24<sup>th</sup> Session held in Katowice/ Poland during the period 1-15 December 2018,
  - The principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Additional Kyoto Protocol, in particular: the Principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, justice and historic responsibility towards of the accumulated emissions and priority of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries, in line with their priorities and national strategies,
  - The recommendations of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Arab Negotiating Group on Climate Change that took place at the Secretariat General during the period 5-7 February 2019,
  - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit,
- *Underlining* the pillars of the Arab position towards climate change issues,
- *Having been briefed* by the Secretariat-General,
- *In light of* discussions,

*Endorses* the action plan of the Arab Negotiating Group on Climate Change and addressing climate change issues, as per the enclosed document [R 30/(19/03)/17-RU(0178)], including the need to adhere to values of justice and solidarity in addressing the phenomenon of climate change, ensuring the Arab States' rights to economic development, and to benefit from the advanced scientific and technological evolution through the empowerment of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, by providing the necessary financial and technical support that would enhance strengthens their capacity to adapt to climate changes while ensuring a sustainable development path.

**(S.R. 771 O.S. (30) – S. 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**The Arab Charter of Ethic of Science and  
Technology**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab economic and social action,
    - The recommendations of the Fourth meeting of the Technical Intellectual Property Committee held at the Secretariat General on 13-14 February 2019,
    - The "Code of Conduct for Science and Technology Ethics in the Arab Region"
    - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit,
  - *Having been briefed by the Secretariat General,*
  - *In light of the deliberations,*
- 1- *Approves* the Arab Charter of Ethic of Science and Technology as per the enclosed document [R30/(19/03)/17- R U(0178)], which serves as guideline framework for the Arab States;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Member States to circulate the Code of Conduct principles to research institutions thereof.

**(S.R. 772 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**The Arab Strategy for Older  
Persons**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab economic and social action,
  - Resolution 2212 adopted by the 103<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Council on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2018,
  - Resolution (1) issued by the Joint Ministerial Meeting of the Councils of Arab Ministers of Health and Social Affairs on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2018,
  - The Arab Strategy for Older Persons
  - Note no. 200 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Tunisia on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2018,
  - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit,
- *Having been briefed by the Secretariat General,*
- *In light of the deliberations,*
  - 1- Adopts "the Arab Strategy for Older Persons, as per the enclosed document [R30-01/(19/03)06-RU(0178)].
  - 2- *Calls on* the Member States to take the Strategy into account in their national plans and programmes relating to older persons, and the Secretariat General and the Councils of Arab Ministers of Health and Social Affairs, shall coordinate with relevant United Nations agencies, to enhance efforts of the Member States to implement this strategy, in a manner appropriate to their legislation and laws,
  - 3- *Decides* to form a committee of the Secretariat General, the Councils of Arab Ministers of Health and Social Affairs and the Arab Centre for legal and Judicial Researches of the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States, in coordination with the Working Group of the Tunisian Republic, in its capacity as the initiator, to prepare an Arab draft guiding framework law to protect and promote the rights of older persons.

**(S.R. 773 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Arab Action Plan  
to Address Social Causes  
leading to Terrorism**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
    - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab economic and social action,
    - Resolution 737 adopted by 29<sup>th</sup> ordinary session of the League's Council on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018,
    - Resolution 2212 adopted by 103<sup>rd</sup> ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019,
    - Resolutions 853 adopted by 38<sup>th</sup> ordinary session of the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018,
    - The Arab Action Plan to Address the Social Causes leading to Terrorism
    - The outcome of the meetings of the Economic and Social Council,
  - *Emphasizing* its determination to continue efforts that aim at drying out the social, intellectual and cultural sources of terrorism,
  - *Highlighting* the role of Specialized Ministerial Councils, the civil society organizations and the regional and international organizations, to enhance the Arab endeavours seeking to eradicate terrorism and to address its causes,
  - *Reaffirming* continuation of the Arab social development process and achievement of security and social cohesion for Arab citizens,
  - *Having been briefed* by the Secretariat-General,
  - *In light of* discussions,
- 1- *Adopts* the Arab Action Plan to Address the social causes leading to Terrorism, as per the enclosed document [R 30/(19/03)/17- RU(0178)];
  - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, Specialized Ministerial Councils, Arab Organizations and all the partners to take the necessary measures to implement the Arab Action Plan to address the social causes leading to terrorism.

**(S.R. 774 O.S. (30) – S. 3 – 31/03/2019)**



**Ending Children Recruitment  
in Armed and Terrorist Conflicts**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - Resolution 2212 adopted by 103<sup>rd</sup> ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2019,
  - The note 7458 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 26<sup>th</sup> November 2018,
  - The outcome of the Economic and Social Council preparatory meetings prior to the Summit
- *Having been briefed by* the Secretariat-General,
- *In light of* discussions,
  - 1- *Requests* the Secretariat General, in coordination with the ministerial councils and the specialized Arab organizations, to set up a comprehensive action plan to end children recruitment in armed and terrorist conflicts that aim at their protection and to secure their rights and social reintegration;
  - 2- *Submits* the aforementioned action plan to a future session of the League of Arab States Council at summit level in accordance with the rules of procedures in this regard.

**(S.R. 775 O.S. (30) – S. 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Expression of Gratitude and Appreciation  
to the Tunisian Republic for hosting the  
30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Summit in Tunisia**

**The Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
  - The report submitted by the Secretary-General on the joint Arab action,
- *In appreciating* of the Tunisian Republic for its cordial hosting of the proceedings of the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, and for its valuable efforts in the organization of the summit proceedings,
  - 1- *Expresses sincere gratitude and utmost appreciation to* HE President Beji Caid Essebsi of the Republic of Tunisia, for the valuable efforts he exerted to ensure success of the Summit and for his sensible leadership of its proceedings; *and emphasizes* its full confidence in his solemn leadership of the joint Arab action towards its reform, broadening its horizons, consolidation of Arab solidarity for a better future and to serve the interests of the Arab Nation;
  - 2- *Expresses gratitude to* the Government and People of the Tunisian Republic for their warm reception, generous hospitality and good organization of the meetings of the League's Council at summit level and the preceding preparatory councils, and for providing all the necessary resources and arrangements to ensure its successful convocation under optimal conditions and culmination of its proceedings with the desired results.

**(S.R. 776 O.S. (30) – S 3 – 31/03/2019)**

**Tunis Declaration**  
**Issued by the 30<sup>th</sup> Arab ordinary Summit**  
**Tunis – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019**

*We, the leaders of Arab States assembled in the City of Tunis-Tunisian Republic on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 at the 30<sup>th</sup> ordinary session of the League of Arab States Council convened at summit level, upon kind invitation of HE President Beji Caid Essebsi of the Tunisian Republic.*

- *Based on our inclusive and profound assessment of inter-Arab relations, the prevailing situation in our region, the serious challenges and dangers that our nations are currently facing which threaten their security, stability and development, in addition to the impacts of the significant changes witnessed by international relations on the regional Arab system.*
- *Emphasizing our firm commitment to the principles of the Charter of the League of Arab States and its goals, and our adherence to the noble universal values.*
- *Based on our devotion to our mutual responsibility to advance the conditions in the Arab region and to boost solidarity among our nations.*
- *Out of concern for the presence of our Nation and the future of the coming generations.*

*1- We Affirm that what unites the Arab nations and peoples is much more than what divides them, due to the deep-rooted cultural ties, the mutual history and destiny, the brotherly ties and unity of culture and mutual interests. The continuation of conflicts and strifes in the region has contributed to the depletion of much of Arab potentials, thus causing weakness of the Arab solidarity and affecting the Arab national security, giving way to interference in the region's affairs.*

*The continuation of the current situation is unacceptable as it turned the Arab region to arenas for international and regional conflicts, sectarian and doctrinal strifes, havens for terrorist groups that threaten security, stability and development in our nations.*

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*We stress that achieving security and consolidating elements of stability in the region requires increase of efforts to end all forms of tension and conflict, to focus on addressing causes of weakness and division, to accelerate of the course of comprehensive political settlement for the current crises.*

*We also emphasize that national and Arab conciliation represents a fundamental starting point to enhance the immunity of the Arab region, its security and stability and to protect it against external interventions.*

*Welcoming the initiative of HE President of the Tunisian Republic Beji Caid Essebsi to choose the title “Determination and solidarity” for the thirtieth Arab summit, we affirm our concern to continue exerting mutual efforts, according to one vision, to consolidate ties of Arab solidarity and elements of the Arab national security with its comprehensive concept, in order to preserve peace and security for the Arab nations and peoples and to advance their social standards and enhance their capabilities to face political, security, economic and cultural challenges and to secure their effective engagement in the international relations system.*

- 2- We reaffirm the fundamental position of the Palestine question in our joint Arab action and in all our action in the regional and international arena, and affirm our will to continue exerting efforts to relaunch serious and effective negotiations within a definite time line that would contribute to reaching a settlement that achieves comprehensive and just peace according to references of the peace process and international legitimacy resolutions, the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative and the principle of the two-State solution.*

*We stress that achieving peace, security and stability in the Middle East is primarily based on the just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question and of the whole Arab Israeli conflict.*

*We also emphasize continuation of providing all forms of political, moral and financial assistance to the Palestinian people and their legitimate and national leadership, the Palestinian Liberation Organization; the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and our support for their resilience and struggle to restore their legitimate rights, first and foremost their right of self-determination, to establish their independent state on 4 June 1967 borderline with*

Unofficial Translation

*East Jerusalem as its capital, their right of return, according to the UN General Assembly Resolution 194 and release of prisoners.*

*Reaffirming our adherence to providing financial support for the State of Palestine budget and the financial safety net so as to be able to face its economic and financial hardships, and to contribute to strengthening the resilience of the Palestinian people, we call upon the international community to continue supporting the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), to secure the necessary financial resources for its budget to enable it to continue providing the basic needs for the Palestinian refugees.*

*In the light of the continued hostile Israeli practices, we call on the international community and the Security Council to bear their responsibilities to provide protection for the Palestinian people, to end Israel's aggressions, its systematic violation of the Islamic and Christian holy places, first and foremost the Blessed Aqsa Mosque, warning against the Israeli plans and attempts aiming at its division and altering its existing historical status, including the decision of the Occupation court to close Bab Al-Rahma Praying area, its illicit expansionist settlement activities in the Palestinian territories, urging implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 in this regard.*

*Moreover, we reaffirm our rejection of all the unilateral steps and procedures taken by Israel as the Occupying power to change the legal and historical status of East Jerusalem, particularly the Islamic and Christian holy places in the Holy City. We demand the world nations not to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel and not to transfer their embassies to the City in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 in this regard.*

*We affirm the importance of the historical Hashemite custodianship undertaken by His Majesty King Abdullah Al Thani Bin Al-Hussain of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan over the Islamic and Christian holy places in East Jerusalem, particularly the Blessed Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, and its important role in protecting these holy places and their Arab Islamic and Christian identity.*

*We commend the presidency of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Jerusalem Committee and the signing of the special appeal for Jerusalem...the Holy City and meeting place, with the Pope of Vatican on 30 March 2019.*

*We affirm implementation of the resolution adopted by the 200<sup>th</sup> session of the UNESCO Executive Council on 18 October 2016, and urge the international community to bear its responsibilities towards the Israeli*

## Unofficial Translation

*violations and its arbitrary procedures in the Aqsa Mosque and its worshippers, and consider the Jordanian administration of Jerusalem Awqaf and of the Aqsa Mosque as the sole legal authority over Al-Haram in its administration, preservation and access organization.*

*We reaffirm our rejection of the so-called “Jewish Nation State Law” as it consolidates the racist practices and denies the Palestinian people’s rights particularly their right of self-determination.*

- 3- *We affirm our concern for the unity and sovereignty of Libya, reiterate our rejection of military solutions and all forms of interference in its internal affairs, call for acceleration of achieving comprehensive political settlement in the framework of consensus and dialogue without exclusion on basis of the Political Agreement and the UN-brokered path in order to restore security and stability to Libya and end the suffering of the brotherly Libyan people.*

*Highlighting our support for the action plan presented by Dr. Ghassan Salama, UN envoy to Libya endorsed by the Security Council, we welcome all efforts aiming at creating the suitable conditions for the implementation of all its phases.*

*We once again value the role of Libya’s neighbouring countries, particularly the tripartite initiative of HE President of the Tunisian Republic Beji Caid Essebsi in coordination with the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Arab Republic of Egypt, to assist the Libyan parties to resolve their difference and to achieve the comprehensive political settlement.*

*We affirm our support for all endeavours aiming at eradicating terrorist groups and the danger they represent for Libya, its neighbourhood and the entire region.*

- 4- *We reaffirm our concern for the need to reach a political solution to end the existing crisis in Syria in accordance to Geneva track, the communiqués adopted by the Syria International Support Group, the relevant security Council resolutions in order to end the suffering of the brotherly Syrian people and to achieve their aspirations to live in peace and security, and to preserve the unity, sovereignty and independence of Syria. We assert our rejection of the military options that complicate the crisis and exacerbate the suffering of the Syrian people, and urge to expedite the transition course towards a political*

Unofficial Translation

*situation to be drafted and agreed on by all the components of the Syrian people.*

*We also affirm the importance of the Arab role in assisting the brotherly Syrian people to exit the current crisis to enable Syria, an inherent part of the Arab world, to restore its natural status on the Arab arena and to contribute to enhancing the security and stability in the region and protecting it against the external interventions and breaches.*

*Affirming that Golan is an occupied Syrian territory in accordance with international law, UN and Security Council resolutions and international community acknowledgment, we express our rejection of the attempts to impose de facto policies, consolidate Israel's sovereignty over Golan which represents serious breach of international resolutions and a threat to security and stability, and undermines all horizons of peace in the region. We stress that any decision or procedure aiming at the alteration of the legal and demographic status of the Golan is illicit and null, with no legal effect in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 497 (1981), and the UN General Assembly relevant resolutions. We also affirm the full Arab support for Syria's right to restore the Occupied Golan.*

- 5- In the light of the aggravated crisis of Syrian displacement and refugee problem, and the continued and chronic Palestinian refugees crisis and the constant attempts to drop heir legitimate right of return, we call on the international community to bear its responsibilities to end the tragedy of displacement and refugee problem and to provide all potentials to find radical and successful solutions and to increase collective international efforts to enhance the suitable and available conditions for the return of displaced persons and refugees to their homes in accordance with relevant international legitimacy and to secure respect for the sovereignty of hosting countries and their enforced laws and to continue to provide the necessary support for the refugees and displaced persons and to their hosting countries.*
- 6- We support the regional and international endeavours aiming at restoring the legitimacy to Yemen and ending the suffering of the brotherly Yemeni people. We reaffirm the need for the Houthi militias to adhere to the truce deal and ceasefire and implement the UN-*

Unofficial Translation

*brokered Stockholm Agreement signed in December 2018, and continue negotiations to reach a political settlement in accordance with the Gulf Initiative and its executive mechanisms, the outcome of the National Conciliation Conference and the Security Council resolutions, so as to end the existing crisis far off the external and regional interventions and to preserve its independence and unity and restore security and stability to Yemen and to the Arab Gulf region. We affirm the importance to increase humanitarian aid to the Yemeni people to face the serious deterioration of the humanitarian, health and economic conditions in Yemen.*

- 7- We value the success achieved by Iraq in eradicating terrorist groups, and once again commend the sacrifices of the Iraqi people in defense for the sake of their country's sovereignty and security. We also underscore our concern for the unity and integrity of its territories and our support for its efforts of reconstruction of liberated areas.*
- 8- We affirm our determination to increase relations of cooperation and security coordination among our nations, to intensify efforts to combat extremism and terrorism in all its forms, to eradicate its roots and its funding sources through implementation of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, and take the necessary legal procedures to criminalize the extremist and takfiri ideology. We reiterate our concern to seek promotion of values of tolerance, moderation, democracy and human rights, and resist all aspects of exclusion, marginalization and frustration used by the terrorist groups and fanatical obscurantism, in order to protect our peoples and capabilities of our nations and to defend their security.*
- 9- We highlight our support for the interreligious dialogue as a fundamental factor in promoting the values of tolerance and human solidarity and respect for difference in the face of fanaticism and extremism. In this context, we once again welcome the meeting between the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif Dr. Ahmed Al-Tayeb and Pope Francis of the Vatican during his visit to the United Arab Emirates in February 2019.*



Unofficial Translation

- 10-We affirm that relations of cooperation between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on the principle of good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of power or threat in accordance with the principles of international law, and to refrain from any practices that undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region. We reiterate our rejection and condemnation of targeting the territories of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its cities with ballistic missiles. We affirm our concern for its security and stability as a principal factor of the security of the Arab Gulf region and the entire Arab region. We also affirm the full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands (Great and Lesser Tunub and Abu Musa) and support all its peaceful procedures and means to restore its sovereignty. We call on the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the Initiative of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful solution to this issue through direct negotiations or resorting to the International Court of Justice which shall contribute to confidence building and enhancing security and stability in the Arab Gulf region.
- 11-We affirm full solidarity with the Sudanese Government in its peace and development efforts and to preserve its national sovereignty and to implement the outcome of the national dialogue. We welcome the increasing security progress in Darfur, and support the UNAMID Darfur exit strategy by December 2020. We also emphasize our support for implementation efforts of HE President of the Republic of Sudan's initiative to achieve Arab food security, and call on Arab Member States and Financing institutions and the private sector to invest in the projects provided for in this initiative, and we once again call for the removal of Sudan from the U.S. list of States Sponsors of Terrorism.
- 12-We reiterate our continued support for our brothers in the Federal Republic of Somalia to spread security and stability and to fight terrorism, and in the reconstruction and enhancement of the national institutions to face the economic challenges and to implement the Somali national development plan.
- 13- We welcome the presidential elections in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros on 24 March 2019 that were held in optimal conditions of integrity, in which the League of Arab States and the African Union participated with monitoring missions, and led to the election of HE

Unofficial Translation

*President Ghazali Osman. We also support efforts of Comoros to be in line with the emerging countries by 2030.*

*14- We value the successful results of the Arab cooperation forums with regional blocs and entities; welcome, in this regard, the convocation of the first Arab European Summit in Sharm El-Sheikh –Arab Republic of Egypt on 24-25 February 2019. We aspire to hold the fifth Arab-Africa summit in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2019 and the fifth Arab-South American summit in the near future.*

*15- We highlight the crucial importance of comprehensive development for the progress of the region and to protect Arab societies against the scourges of extremism and terrorism and to reduce marginalization and exclusion. We affirm the need for the increase of national strategies for inclusive and sustainable development through investment in the Arab citizens capacity building and seek their rehabilitation in science, knowledge and values. We also stress on making progress of human development indicators in the Arab countries and increase youth participation in decision making process and support its role in achieving economic development and social renaissance, in addition to reinforcing the role of women and their participation in public life, providing them with economic and social empowerment factors.*

*We also affirm the need for increase of efforts in support for education and scientific research plans, Arab youth empowerment to benefit from modern technologies.*

*In this regard, we commend the initiative of the United Arab Emirates to establish the “Arab Group for Space Collaboration” and value its role and contributions in development of the Arab cooperation in the field of space science and its uses for the progress of Arab nations. We welcome the initiative of His Highness Mohamed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates and Governor of Dubai to dedicate a satellite project for the Arab scientist as the first initiative of cooperation within the Arab Group for Space Collaboration, and we invite the pertinent Arab scientists to engage in this project.*

*16- We reaffirm the importance of the economic and development dimension in the joint Arab action, and commend the results of the Fourth Arab Development Summit held in Beirut on 20 January 2019, we also affirm the pressing need in our Arab world today to intensify joint efforts to increase and implement the Arab economic cooperation through investment of integrative advantages as well as*

Unofficial Translation

*the natural and financial resources and human force in the Arab nations. We reaffirm the need to intensify efforts to increase trade exchange and to set up investment projects so as to be able to build an Arab economic bloc capable of positive engagement in the world economic system to contribute to increasing development courses in the Arab nations and to provide employment for the Arab youth.*

- 17- *We reiterate our support for the League of Arab States as it embraces the joint Arab action and highlight the need to accelerate the course of its reform and giving its organs more efficiency and success, all with an aim to implement the Arab role and restore the spirit of initiative in addressing the Arab issues and finding suitable settlement to the different crises and conflicts. We commend in this regard, the constant endeavours exerted by HE the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and we also affirm the importance of the Arab regional blocs i.e. the Arab Maghreb Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council in strengthening and supporting the pan Arab action and in promoting integration and cooperation between the Arab nations and in interacting with other regional blocs.*

*In conclusion, we reiterate our deep gratitude and appreciation to the Tunisian Republic and the brotherly Tunisian People for their generosity, warm reception and excellent organization of the summit. We also express our gratitude to HE President of the Tunisian Republic Beji Caid Essebsi for all his valuable efforts and sensible conduct of the summit's meetings and proceedings, and to deepen consultation and coordination in a framework of constructive and effective dialogue that made the "Determination and Solidarity Summit" an important platform in the course of the joint Arab action and in consolidating the true will that unites us for the sake of enhancing Arab solidarity uniting our nations to face the challenges and to improve the situation in the region and to consolidate elements of our national security, all of which contribute to achieving the long-awaited aspirations of our peoples.*