



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

# League of Arab States

## Ministerial Council

### 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session

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**Translation by:**

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*Index*

No.	Subject	Resolution No.	Page
1.	<p><b><u>The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Follow-up of the Political Developments on the Question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli Conflict and Effecting the Arab Peace Initiative</b></p> <p><b>2. Developments and Israeli Violations in the Occupied City of Jerusalem</b></p> <p><b>3. Follow-up on Recent Developments of (Settlements, the Wall, the Intifada, Prisoners, Refugees, UNRWA and Development)</b></p> <p><b>4. Support for the State of Palestine's Budget and Steadfastness of the Palestinian People</b></p> <p><b>5. Report and Recommendations of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States (107<sup>th</sup> Session)</b></p> <p><b>6. Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (156<sup>th</sup> -157<sup>th</sup>)</b></p> <p><b>7. Arab Water Security and Israel's Water Expropriation in Occupied Arab Territories</b></p> <p><b>8. The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan</b></p>	<p><b>8729</b></p> <p><b>8730</b></p> <p><b>8731</b></p> <p><b>8732</b></p> <p><b>8733</b></p> <p><b>8734</b></p> <p><b>8735</b></p> <p><b>8736</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>12</b></p> <p><b>18</b></p> <p><b>27</b></p> <p><b>29</b></p> <p><b>30</b></p> <p><b>32</b></p> <p><b>36</b></p>
2.	<p><b><u>Arab Affairs and National Security</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic</b></p> <p><b>2. Developments of the Situation in Syria</b></p> <p><b>3. Developments of the Situation in Libya</b></p> <p><b>4. Developments of the Situation in Yemen</b></p> <p><b>5. Iran's Occupation of the Three Arab Islands Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf</b></p>	<p><b>8737</b></p> <p><b>8738</b></p> <p><b>8739</b></p> <p><b>8740</b></p> <p><b>8741</b></p>	<p><b>41</b></p> <p><b>48</b></p> <p><b>53</b></p> <p><b>55</b></p> <p><b>62</b></p>

Unofficial Translation

	<b>6. Safety of Navigation and Energy Supply in the Arabian Gulf Region</b>	<b>8742</b>	<b>65</b>
	<b>7. The Arab Stand towards Turkish Forces Violation of Iraq's Sovereignty</b>	<b>8743</b>	<b>68</b>
	<b>8. Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States</b>	<b>8744</b>	<b>70</b>
	<b>9. Support for Peace and Development in the Republic of Sudan</b>	<b>8745</b>	<b>73</b>
	<b>10. Support of the Federal Republic of Somalia</b>	<b>8746</b>	<b>75</b>
	<b>11. Support of the Union of the Comoros</b>	<b>8747</b>	<b>80</b>
	<b>12. Peaceful Resolution of the Djibouti -Eritrea Border Dispute</b>	<b>8748</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b><u>International Political Affairs</u></b>		
	<b>1. Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries Internal Affairs</b>	<b>8749</b>	<b>84</b>
	<b>2. Risks of Israeli Armaments to Arab National Security and International Peace:</b> <b>Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all Other Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>8750</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>3. Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs</b> <b>Arab-Africa Relations</b>		<b>94</b>
	<b>A. Arab - Africa Relations</b>	<b>8751</b>	<b>94</b>
	<b>B. The Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries</b>	<b>8752</b>	<b>98</b>
	<b>4. Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs:</b> <b>Arab-European Relations</b>		<b>99</b>
	<b>A. Arab-European Dialogue</b>	<b>8753</b>	<b>99</b>
	<b>B. Euro-Mediterranean Partnership</b>	<b>8754</b>	<b>100</b>

	<b>5. Arab-Russian Relations</b>	<b>8755</b>	<b>101</b>
	<b>6. Enhancing Cooperation with Countries of Central Asia and Republic of Azerbaijan</b>	<b>8756</b>	<b>102</b>
	<b>7. Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China</b>	<b>8757</b>	<b>103</b>
	<b>8. Arab Relations with the Republic of India</b>	<b>8758</b>	<b>105</b>
	<b>9. Arab-Japan Relations</b>	<b>8759</b>	<b>106</b>
	<b>10. Arab Relations with the Group of Pacific Islands</b>	<b>8760</b>	<b>107</b>
	<b>11. Communiqué by the 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level Praising the efforts of the State of Qatar and the Arab States in Afghanistan</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>108</b>
	<b>12. Arab Relations with South American Countries</b>	<b>8761</b>	<b>110</b>
	<b>13. The Dominican Republic Request to accredit its Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt as Commissioner to the League of Arab States</b>	<b>8762</b>	<b>112</b>
	<b>14. Cooperation between the League of Arab States, the United Nations and other International Institutions and Organizations</b>		<b>113</b>
	<b>A. Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council</b>	<b>8763</b>	<b>113</b>
	<b>B. Candidatures for the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations and Institutions</b>	<b>8764</b>	<b>115</b>
	<b>15. Support Riyadh's Bid, the capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabi, for Expo 2030</b>	<b>8765</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b><u>Legal Affairs and Human Rights</u></b>		
	<b>1. Safeguarding Arab National Security, Counter-Terrorism and Developing the Arab Counter-Terrorism System</b>	<b>8772</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b><u>Any other matters</u></b>	<b>248</b>	<b>123</b>

**Unofficial Translation**

	<b>Communiqué by the 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on Developments of the current Crisis in Ukraine</b>		
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**Follow-up of the Political Developments on the  
Question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli Conflict  
and Effecting the Arab Peace Initiative**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions concerning the follow-up on the political development of the Palestinian question at summit level, most recently the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session Resolutions of Tunisia Summit of 2019, and at the Ministerial Level, most recently the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session Resolutions of September 2021, and the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at Permanent Delegates Level,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the centrality of the Palestinian question for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to absolute sovereignty over all its territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, territorial waters, natural resources and borders with neighboring countries;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option, and to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict pursuant to international law, pertinent international legitimacy resolutions, including Resolutions 242 of 1967, 338 of 1973, 1515 of 2003 and 2334 of 2016 respectively, and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 with all its elements, which stipulated that comprehensive peace with Israel and normalization of relations must be preceded by an end to its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and recognition of the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, inter alia, the right to self-determination and the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees and a just solution to their cause according to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;
  - 3- *Emphasizes that* any peace initiative contrary to the international terms of reference of the Middle East Peace Process is unacceptable and unsuccessful and rejects exercising any financial or political pressure on the Palestinian people and leadership with the aim of imposing unjust solutions for the question of Palestine;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 4- *Affirms that* the implementation of the Israeli occupation Government plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, constitutes yet another war crime added to the long record of Israeli atrocities perpetrated against the Palestinian people and its blatant violations of the Charter, United Nations resolutions and international law; *and calls on* the international community to put tremendous intolerable pressure on the occupation Government to halt its annexation and settlement schemes and other hostile colonial procedure;
- 5- *Supports and endorses* the peace plan presented, once again, by HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine before the United Nations General Assembly on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2020 and seeks cooperation with the Quartet, international actors to establish an international multilateral mechanism for a credible peace process within a specified time frame and international control, including the call for convening an international conference to restart negotiations on the basis of international law and international legitimacy resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution, leading to end the Israeli occupation which began in 1967; establishment of the independent State of Palestine with East Jerusalem as its capital according to the 4 June 1967 borders;
- 6- *Reaffirms* the condemnation of Israeli settlement policy and measures; *calls upon* the Security Council to assume its responsibilities towards the implementation of its Resolution 2334 of 2016, to hold violators accountable, to confront and halt the construction and expansion of the settlements and the annexation wall, as well as the forced displacement of the Palestinian population and demolition of their property; *and emphasizes that* the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one of the most viable and legitimate means for its resistance and termination and for achieving peace and calls upon all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to boycott and to halt all forms of direct and indirect transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation regime and its illegal settlements, including prohibiting illegal Israeli settlers entrance to States and rejects all attempts to criminalize this boycott and muzzle the voices as a pretext for "anti-semitism";
- 7- *Reaffirms* the refusal of granting Israel (the occupying Power) an observer membership in the African Union, which contradicts the principles and values of the African Union against colonialism, discrimination and apartheid, as well as the decisions of the African Union issued at the summit and ministerial levels, and the African Union firm positions to support the question of Palestine; *and condemns* all forms of Israeli practices against the Palestinian people; in this context, expresses appreciation and support for the efforts exerted by Member States: Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania and Tunisia, at the 35th Summit of the African Union (February 2022), which led to the suspension of Israel's observer membership in the African Union. Calls on

Unofficial Translation

- the brotherly and friendly countries in the African Union to continue their efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining undeserved status in the African Union.
- 8- *Reaffirms* the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on Addressing Israeli targeting of the question of Palestine and Arab National Security in Africa and the need to strengthen cooperation with the African Union in support of the question of Palestine and its resolutions in international forums and requests the concerned Special Arab Ministerial Committee to pursue its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;
  - 9- *Condemns* the extensive Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, including the repeated barbaric Israeli aggression on the besieged Gaza Strip, as well as the brutal attacks on peaceful Palestinian demonstrators in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the towns of Beita and Yatma and Jabal Sabih in the occupied West Bank, and the eastern line of the occupied Gaza Strip borders;
  - 10- *Urges* the International Criminal Court to move forward with the criminal investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity, which have been committed by Israel against the defenseless Palestinian people, including the forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes in occupied East Jerusalem, and calls on the Court to provide all human and material capabilities for this investigation and to give it due priority;
  - 11- *Reaffirms* the refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; condemns the systematic and racist Israeli policy of enacting Israeli legislations to undermine the historical rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return and self-determination and to discriminate against them on the basis of religion and race; *salutes and supports* the steadfastness of the 1948 Palestinian people;
  - 12- *Emphasizes* the importance of the reports of international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, which disclose by evidence and reasons the apartheid regime imposed and practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislation and plans aimed at persecution, oppression, domination and dispersal of the Palestinian people, undermining freedom of movement, obstruction of family life, forced displacement, extrajudicial killings, administrative detention, torture, deprivation of basic freedoms and rights, undermining political participation, curbing the economy and human development, expropriating land and property, and other Israeli racist practices against the Palestinian people; which constitute a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;



**Unofficial Translation**

- 13- *Calls upon* all countries and international organizations to hold their responsibilities and to address the policies, legislations and practices undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, seeking to undermine the achievement of the independence of the State of Palestine and the peaceful two-State solution and to establish an apartheid system against the Palestinian people;
- 14- *Endorses and supports* the State of Palestine approach to obtain a full membership in the United Nations and calls upon the States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; *also endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and instruments in order to strengthen its legal and international status and reinforce its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
- 15- *Rejects* any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine and rejects any project aiming to establish the State of Palestine with provisional borders;
- 16- *Emphasizes respect for* the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, headed by HE President Mahmoud Abbas; valuing his efforts in the field of Palestinian national reconciliation; *and calls on* Palestinian factions and forces to complete national reconciliation and adhere to the items and provisions of the Palestinian national dialogue agreements in Cairo over the past years; *and commends* the tireless efforts exerted by Egypt and Algeria to achieve the Palestinian national reconciliation, urging Egypt to continue its endeavors;
- 17- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying Power, not to impede conducting the Palestinian general elections in the occupied East Jerusalem and across all the Palestinian territories;
- 18- *Calls for* the continuation of joint Arab and Islamic action at the governments, parliaments and unions levels to support the question of Palestine and continues to request the Arab League Secretary-General to consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on different issues and procedures relevant to the question of Palestine, and on implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;
- 19- *Strongly condemns* the illegal Israeli decision to designate six active and effective Palestinian civil institutions at the local and international levels in the field of monitoring and follow-up on the Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights as “terrorist” organizations, and considering this invalid decision one of the tools of the brutal Israeli military force in an attempt to obscure the truth and conceal the Israeli crimes against Palestinian people;
- 20- *Commends* the adoption of resolutions on the question of Palestine, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and Israeli violations, at the 76<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly, including the Resolution entitled: B. "Jerusalem" No. 12/76/RES /A; *and commends* the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt in sponsoring and presenting this resolution as a consensus

**Unofficial Translation**

- Arab resolution, in defense of the Holy City and the rights of the Palestinian people, and in order to preserve the historical and legal status quo in the city;
- 21- *Welcomes* the inclusion of “the Art of Palestinian Embroidery”: Practices, Skills and Customs” on the Intangible Cultural Heritage List of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), during the Sixteenth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held in December 2021;
  - 22- *Welcomes* the appointment of four arbitrators from the State of Palestine to the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague, upon the request and designation of the State of Palestine;
  - 23- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan within the framework of the Munich Group formula in cooperation with France and Germany, and coordinate with various international parties to resume negotiations within the framework of the peace process on the basis of the two-State solution and the approved international references;
  - 24- *Commends* the continuous efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to promote dialogue between the Palestinian factions with the aim of achieving Palestinian national reconciliation, and urging it to continue exerting further efforts thereof; *and values* the recent efforts by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to achieve Palestinian national reconciliation;
  - 25- *Values* the efforts of the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, the United Arab Emirates, in follow-up on the development of the question of Palestine in the Security Council;
  - 26- *Continues* requesting the two Arab Groups at the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to support and follow up the implementation of this resolution and the resolutions adopted on Palestine by the two organizations;
  - 27- *Continues to* mandate the Arab Group in the United Nations to:
    - Mobilize support and endorsement for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up on the efforts exerted within the framework of the Security Council so as to assume its responsibilities to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and halt all illegitimate Israeli practices,
    - Conduct consultations and procedures necessary to address the possibility of the illegal occupation of Israel by annexing parts of the occupied West Bank,
    - Follow up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 on the illegal Israeli settlement activities,
    - Follow up on obtaining full United Nations membership by the State of Palestine,
    - Take all the necessary measures to challenge Israel's nomination for membership or posts at United Nations bodies and committees,

**Unofficial Translation**

- Confront any attempt to undermine the implementation of the resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem.
- 28- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8729 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning the follow-up on developments and Israeli violations in occupied Jerusalem,
- *Noting* the hold of the Third Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee in charge of the Arab Ministerial Committee on Taking Actions to Stop the Illegal Israeli Policies and Measures in the occupied Jerusalem;
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Reiterates that* East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, rejecting any attempt to undermine the Palestinian sovereignty thereof;
  - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* all the illegal systematic Israeli policies and schemes aiming at legitimizing the annexation of the Holy City, distortion of its Arab identity, alteration of its demographic composition, undermining the urbanization and population growth of its people, and isolating the City from its Palestinian environs *and emphasizes that* such Israeli policies, schemes and practices constitute a breach of the relevant international resolutions, including Resolutions 252 of 1968, 267 of 1969, as well as 476 and 478 of 1980;
  - 3- *Pays tribute and supports* the resilience of the Palestinian people and their institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem against the systematic Israeli policies aiming to alter the demographic, legal and historical status of the City and its holy places;
  - 4- *Rejects and denounces* the violations committed by Israel (the occupying Power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, particularly the attempts aiming at alteration of the existing historical and legal status, the spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, the attempts to undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers forcing them out of the Mosque, the attempts to take control of the Jordanian Islamic Awqaf Administration in occupied Jerusalem, attacking its employees and preventing them from carrying out their duty, and attempts to impose Israeli law over the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as well as the Israeli excavations under

**Unofficial Translation**

- Al-Aqsa Mosque and its walls with the aim of falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;
- 5- *Strongly condemns* the escalation of the Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of house demolition campaign and forced displacement of citizens in the neighborhoods and towns of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called “City Center” project, the Silicon Valley project, the City of David project, Settler's Light Rail project, Rebuilding Jerusalem project and the Real Estate Settlement Project in the city, all of which aim to plunder more Palestinian territories and properties in the Old City and its environs, demolish Palestinian economic facilities, impose heavy taxes on Jerusalemite citizens and conceal the Arab identity from the occupied city of Jerusalem; *and calls on* the international community to take deterrent action for these colonial projects that violate international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and jeopardize the security, peace and stability of the entire region;
  - 6- *Strongly condemns* the recurrent incursions into the Blessed Al-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 and warns that these offensives shall have serious repercussions and impacts on international peace and security;
  - 7- *Strongly denounces* the decisions and procedures of Israel (the occupying Power) and its unjust judicial system, as well as the terrorist campaigns organized by the Israeli settlers supported by the occupation army and police, which all aim to displace the people of occupied Jerusalem, including the families of the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood and other areas of the city as part of a campaign of ethnic cleansing aiming to perpetuate the apartheid regime; *calls on* the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume legal, moral and humanitarian responsibilities in order to immediately stop this Israeli aggression, and to provide international protection for the Palestinian people;
  - 8- *Calls upon* the United States of America to reopen its consulate in occupied East Jerusalem, and to reopen the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Washington, as soon as possible to resume representation of bilateral interests between the American and Palestinian sides at all levels;
  - 9- *Calls on* the Member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at the UNESCO for preserving cultural and historical heritage of Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and to cooperate closely with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in order to adopt resolutions by the UNESCO, particularly

Unofficial Translation

the resolutions that emphasize referring to the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif as a synonym for a single word; and that the Mughrabi Gate hill is an integral part of the blessed Mosque, and that the Jordan-run Administration of Jerusalem's Awqaf and Al-Aqsa Mosque Affairs is the only legal authority over Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, including its administration, maintenance and access organization;

- 10- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its expropriation, the illegal demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses, including the bloody recent attack by the Israeli occupation authorities which targeted residential buildings in different parts and neighborhoods of Jerusalem to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued erosion of thousands of dunams for the construction of the greater Jerusalem project, including the construction of the so-called project (E1) and a belt of settlements to ensure the geographical discontinuity of Palestine in a view to tightening its control over Jerusalem;
- 11- *Reiterates* condemnation of the established Israeli policy to distort the Arab culture and Islamic identity of the city of Jerusalem, whether through the closure of the Palestinian cultural institutions and attempts to steal the Palestinian heritage, or through attempts to change the educational curricula in the city of Jerusalem and the imposition of falsified Israeli curricula rather than the Palestinian curricula in the Arab schools, including the enforcement of financial and administrative sanctions against Palestinian schools that disobey this malicious policy;
- 12- *Reiterates rejection and condemnation of* any similar unilateral decision that breaches the legal status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, including the U.S. previous decision to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to move its Embassy thereto, or opening any offices or official missions in the city, the decisions of Kosovo and the Czech Republic in violation of international law to open two diplomatic missions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, or any offices or official missions in the city, constituting an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, provoking the sentiments of the Arab Muslim and Christian Nation and considering this decision as null and void, a serious breach of international law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall and a serious precedent violating international law and international legitimacy resolutions, and undermines peace endeavors, and consequently threatens international peace and security;
- 13- *Reiterates* the intention of the Member States to take all the necessary practical measures at the political, diplomatic and economic levels to counter any decision taken by any country that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel (the occupying Power), moves its embassy thereto or prejudices the legal status of the City, in implementation of the resolutions of successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils, and the need to follow up on implementation of the

**Unofficial Translation**

- Council of the League of Arab States' resolutions on the violation of the legal status of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by some countries, the International Media Plan and the integrated plan of action developed by the Secretariat General in this regard;
- 14- *Urges* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980 respectively, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/ES-10/19 of 2017, which emphasized that any decisions and actions that purport to alter the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem are of no legal effect, null and void; *calls upon* all countries to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem and emphasizes that the question of Jerusalem remains as a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;
  - 15- *Endorses and supports* the procedures of the State of Palestine to counteract any country recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State, including filing lawsuit at the International Court of Justice against any country in violation of the international law and prejudicing the legal status of the City of Jerusalem, and to cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;
  - 16- *Condemns* Israeli procedures to apply a racist law that targets the right of Palestinian Jerusalemites to reside in their City, according to which Jerusalemite identification cards are being withdrawn from thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites living inside or outside the environs of the occupied Jerusalem; denounces the resumption of applying the so-called "Absentee Property Law" that targets confiscation of the Jerusalemites properties; *and urges* international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its discriminatory decisions and laws, which seek to clear the City from its native inhabitants by forced eviction; imposing high taxes and prohibiting them from obtaining construction permits;
  - 17- *Urges* the international community to pressure the Israeli occupation authorities to stop its systematic and widespread policy of domestic detention against children in the occupied city of Jerusalem, with the aim of spreading fear and psychiatric illness in the consciousness of the Palestinian children to destroy their future; *condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures of arresting and imposing house arrest on Palestinian legal persons in Jerusalem, and the ongoing closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem, demanding their reopening, particularly the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
  - 18- *Urges* all countries to implement resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the UNESCO Executive Board on the question of Palestine, including the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which emphasized that the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif is an Islamic site dedicated to worship and an integral part of the world cultural heritage sites, and condemned

**Unofficial Translation**

- the illegal Israeli aggressions and measures in the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif;
- 19- *Underlines* the Arab and Islamic collective responsibility towards Jerusalem; *urges* all Arab and Islamic States and organizations, Arab funds and civil society organizations to provide the necessary funds to implement the projects contained in the strategic plan for the sectoral development in East Jerusalem (2018-2022), submitted by the State of Palestine in order to save the Holy City, to protect its Holy Places and to enhance the steadfastness of its people in countering Israeli schemes and practices to judaize the city and forced migrations of its people; *and seeks to* follow up on implementation of the resolution to support the Palestinian economy, adopted by the 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;
  - 20- *Commends* the efforts exerted by HM King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Custodian of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Al-Quds Al-Sharif on defending and protecting the Holy Places; *rejects, once again,* all attempts of Israel (the occupying Power) to jeopardize this Hashemite custodianship; *values* the Jordanian role in protecting and safeguarding the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem, under the historical Hashemite custody, which was reaffirmed by the agreement signed between HM King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine on 31st March 2013 *and supports* the role of the Jordanian Administration of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Waqf in preserving and defending Al-Haram from the Israeli violations and attacks;
  - 21- *Commends* the endeavors exerted by HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco, Chair of Al-Quds Committee in defending the Holy City and supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and commends the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alquds Asharif, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee;
  - 22- *Expresses gratitude to* the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for supporting the Holy City of Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, and enhancing the steadfastness of its people;
  - 23- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, in support for the question of Palestine, whether through its historical political positions, or through its obligations to provide financial support for the budget of the State of Palestine and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, including the provision of scholarships;
  - 24- *Reaffirms* the condemnation and rejection of Israel's systematic and illegal actions to undermine churches and weaken the Christian presence in the holy city, which constitute a flagrant violation of the existing legal and historical



**Unofficial Translation**

- status of the City's holy places, and a serious infringement of relevant international agreements and instruments;
- 25- *Emphasizes that* the purpose of the call to visit the city of Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian religious shrines, including the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups,
  - 26- *Calls, once again, on* the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem and calls upon education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem in support for the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the steadfastness of its people and institutions;
  - 27- *Expresses gratitude to* the Arab endeavors aiming to safeguard the city of East Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine, its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, its Holy Places and cultural and humanitarian heritage, against the Israeli systematic policies of the settlement, judaization and forgery;
  - 28- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the Arab Parliament to support the question of Palestine and protect the legal, spiritual and historical status of the occupied City of East Jerusalem and urges the Arab Parliaments to undertake similar measures in cooperation with other parliaments around the world;
  - 29- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to resume its mobilization to reveal the danger to which the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;
  - 30- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8730 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels: summit, ministerial and permanent representatives, concerning developments of the question of Palestine,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
- *Having been briefed by* the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Commissioner-General of UNRWA before the Opening Session of the Ministerial Council on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

**I. Settlement**

- 1- *Strongly condemns* Israel's illegal expansionist colonial settlement policy with its different manifestations in all the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem; *emphasizes that* Israeli settlements are null, void and shall not represent an acceptable fait accompli; and represent a breach of international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 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- *Urges* the international community to implement the Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which emphasized that Israel's colonial settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace, demanded Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately and completely halt all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and emphasized that the international community shall not recognize any changes to the 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967 lines, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon by the parties through negotiations and emphasizes the need to implement other relevant international

Unofficial Translation

- resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981;
- 3- *Condemns and rejects* any decision adopted by whatever State, which considered the Israeli colonial settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 shall not violate international law, however, this decision represents an unequivocal violation of the Charter and pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 2004, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 and other relevant principles of international law and emphasizes Resolution 8455 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2019;
  - 4- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union and its Court of Justice and the European Parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering them as illegal entities, prohibiting financing all kinds of enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to distinguish between the territories of Israel (the occupying Power) and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;
  - 5- *Calls, once again, upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to halt and boycott all forms of transactions with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories, inter alia, banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law, and prohibiting the entrance of illegal Israeli settlers to States;
  - 6- *Urges* the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to update the database of all business enterprises dealing with Israel's illegal settlements in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and to hold these companies responsible for the consequences of such illegal acts;
  - 7- *Strongly condemns* the continuous terrorist crimes of settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places under protection of Israeli occupation authorities, holding Israel fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; *urges* the international community to stand against these racist crimes that flagrantly violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation *and calls for* the inclusion of settler groups and gangs who commit these crimes into terrorism lists and undertaking the appropriate legal procedures against them;
  - 8- *Denounces* the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site and landfills of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; *and calls upon* the World Environment Organization to investigate the health and environmental impacts on the Palestinian territories and people;
  - 9- *Deplores* all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to take control of large parts of Hebron and to deprive the Palestinian population from

**Unofficial Translation**

access to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; *and calls on* the United Nations Secretary-General to seek effective alternatives for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron.

**II. The Apartheid Wall**

- 10- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the occupied State of Palestine in 1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid and a part of the settlement colonial occupation regime; *and calls upon* all countries, international organizations and Security Council to take the necessary measures to force Israel (the occupying Power) to dismantle the constructed parts and compensate for resulting hardships, in conformity with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/15 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 of self-determination;
- 11- *Calls upon* all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Committee Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, and to contribute to decreasing the financial deficit of the Committee, as it is important to continue its proceedings that aim to document the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;
- 12- *Urges* the international community to bear its responsibilities to stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices, as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be included as a war crime that violates international law.

**III. The Intifada**

- 13- *Pays tribute to* the heroic role and steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their land and supports their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defense for their holy places and inalienable rights;
- 14- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people's peaceful resistance and mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab endeavors;
- 15- *Condemns* the widespread and systematic Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, which are classified as war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including the repeated barbaric Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, the most recent of which was the aggression of May 2021, which targets the lives of the Palestinian people and their civil and economic infrastructure; *and deplores* the suffocating Israeli siege on the Gaza Strip by land, sea and air; *appreciates* the sincere

**Unofficial Translation**

- efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to spare the bloodshed of the Palestinian people, to establish a cease-fire, and to rebuild the Gaza Strip;
- 16- *Warns of* the deterioration of the current situation in East Jerusalem in a manner similar to the conditions that preceded the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip in 2021; *and calls on* Israel to assume its responsibilities as an occupying Power to maintain stabilization; commends the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt in implementing Phase II of the reconstruction of Gaza Strip, after clearing away the rubble and ruins by the Egyptian companies, which were left by the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, within the framework of the generous pledge made by HE President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr. Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, with an amount of 500 million dollars for the reconstruction process of the Gaza Strip, as well as the initiative of HH Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar to provide 500 million dollars in aid to support the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, through the State of Palestine;
  - 17- *Condemns* the brutal attacks perpetrated by the Israeli occupation army and terrorist gangs of settlers against peaceful Palestinian civilians and demonstrators in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the towns of Beita, Yatma and Jabal Sobeih in the occupied West Bank, and the eastern line of the occupied Gaza Strip border;
  - 18- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth by Israeli occupation forces; *demand*s the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and to bring perpetrators to justice and condemns Israeli occupation authorities' policy of detention of the martyrs' bodies and demolishing the houses of their families;
  - 19- *Urges* the international community to implement resolutions regarding the Palestinian civilians' protection, particularly Security Council Resolutions 904 (1994) and 1987, and UN General Assembly Resolution 20/10-ES/RES/A (2018) on the protection of Palestinian civilians; *and urges* countries and institutions of the international community to engage in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to constitute a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the General Assembly resolution and the United Nations Secretary-General's report, which included viable options for the protection of Palestinian civilians;
  - 20- *Supports* the Palestinian efforts and endeavors to hold Israel (the occupying Power) accountable for its crimes committed against the Palestinian people; to provide the necessary technical and financial support to these endeavors and to implement the formation of an advisory legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to provide an advisory opinion on filing lawsuits before international courts on the Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights, territories, properties and Holy Places, as well as the historical discriminations suffered by the Palestinian people, including the 1917 "Balfour Declaration";

### Unofficial Translation

- 21- *Urges* the international community and international organizations to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately lift the blockade imposed on Gaza Strip in a view to ending the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people in the Strip;
- 22- *Condemns* the Israeli attacks on Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif in the occupied city of Hebron, represented in its continued division, undermining freedom of access thereto and making the call for Muslim prayer, including the attempts to separate it from its Palestinian environs to establish its Judaization projects in the occupied city of Hebron; *holds* the Israeli occupation Government fully responsible for these serious attacks, crimes and provocations, which violate human rights, freedom of worship and relevant United Nations resolutions, including those of UNESCO; *and calls on* the international community to defend its decisions related to the occupied city of Hebron and Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi and to take the necessary measures to protect the holy site and restore its historical and legal reality, which has been distorted by the occupation authorities and forces;
- 23- *Calls on* the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs to continue 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**

- 24- *Commends* the Palestinian and Arab heroes' struggle in Israeli occupation jails and deplores the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, patients, political leaders and representatives, and detention of bodies of martyrs in the Israeli morgue refrigerators and Cemeteries of Numbers;
- 25- *Deplores* the established systematic policy of the occupation authorities to disregard for the Palestinian prisoner's life and the deliberate medical neglect of their health, causing vast numbers of prisoners martyrs; *and calls on* the international community, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross to observe the measures taken by the occupation authorities regarding the COVID-19 outbreak among prisoners, and to pressure the occupation authorities to release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, particularly patients and older persons to protect them from the COVID-19 outbreak, holding the occupation authorities fully responsible for any impacts on the life and health of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, including those who went on a hunger strike and those infected by the virus;
- 26- *Condemns* the illegal arbitrary administrative detention policy practiced by Israel against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners; *and expresses solidarity and*

**Unofficial Translation**

- support for the struggle of the prisoners on hunger strike in order to achieve their freedom;*
- 27- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to bear their responsibilities and to immediately and urgently interfere to force the Israeli Government to implement all international regulations and resolutions pertinent to the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 28- *Calls on* the international community and international rights agencies to pressure the Israeli occupation authority for the immediate release of all prisoners and detainees, in particular the veterans, patients, children, representatives and administrative detainees, forcing Israel to abandon its collective punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and calls for an inquiry commission to Israeli prisons to observe the violations perpetrated against prisoners;
- 29- *Condemns* the systematic piracy carried out by Israel (the occupying Power) of the Palestinian people funds, through applying the racist law, which was ratified by the Israeli Knesset on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018 enabling the occupation government to steal allocations of the families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenues controlled by the occupation Government considering as an illegitimate extortion and a clear legislation to steal the Palestinian people funds and assets, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two sides and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention and supports the procedures taken by the State of Palestine to address this public piracy;
- 30- *Urges* the Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoners Support which is under the supervision of the League of Arab States according to Paragraph (19) of Resolution 574 adopted by the 24<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2013.

**V. Refugees**

- 31- *Emphasizes that* the issue of Palestinian refugees is the core of the question of Palestine and underlines adherence to the inherent and inalienable right of the Palestinian refugees' generations and descendants to return to their homes, from which they had been displaced, in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the Arab Peace Initiative and highlights the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel (the occupying Power) for the emergence and continuation of the Palestinian refugees crisis;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 32- *Condemns and rejects* any action taken by any party to forfeit the right of return, to distort the issue of Palestinian refugees, through resettlement attempts, liquidation and stopping the finance of UNRWA, or the so-called redefinition of the legal status of the Palestinian refugee to deprive the Palestine refugees' generations and descendants from their right to return; *and calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat General to continue and to intensify their efforts at international level and in the United Nations to address such illegal attempts;
- 33- *Expresses its profound concern over* the critical situation of the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria; continues demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade, assisting in its reconstruction and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof; *and calls upon* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities in this regard within the framework of the five fields of its operation;
- 34- *Calls for* supporting the steadfastness, provision of decent life and freedom of movement for Palestinian refugees and maintaining their refugee status until exercising their right to return and compensation.

**VI. UNRWA**

- 35- *Affirms* the authorization granted to UNRWA according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949), without prejudice to its mandate or responsibility, altering or handing over its responsibilities to any other organ and emphasizes the need for UNRWA to continue bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees inside and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly resolved according to Resolution 194 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly of (1948);
- 36- *Rejects and condemns* the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including the seek for the closure of all centers and schools of the Agency in the occupied Jerusalem and replacing them with Israeli occupation institutions; *rejects and warns* any decision to end or decrease the finance of UNRWA; which shall lead to cut the number of health and educational services provided to Palestinian refugees' generations, and represent an unacceptable attempt to obliterate the issue of refugees, as an integral part of the final settlement issues;
- 37- *Calls on* the Member States to exert tireless efforts towards the mobilization of broader support for the renewal of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) mandate for three (3) years (2023-2026), according to its Founding Resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949), which is scheduled to be adopted at the 77<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly at the end of 2022; *requests* the Secretariat General and its missions abroad, and the councils of Arab ambassadors, to exert every effort to urge countries to vote in favor of renewing the UNRWA's mandate;



**Unofficial Translation**

- 38- *Expresses concern over UNRWA's annual budgetary deficit; calls on the international community to secure the necessary adequate sustained financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to be able to carry out its mandate and role and calls upon the Secretariat General, its Missions abroad and Councils of Arab Ambassadors to continue making contacts with donor countries, urging them to fulfill their financial obligations to the Agency;*
- 39- *Urges the Member States to complete settlement of their contributions to UNRWA's annual budget pursuant to successive Arab League Council resolutions at the Ministerial Level since 1987; and appreciates the efforts of the Palestinian refugees' hosting countries, particularly Lebanon, Jordan and Syria;*
- 40- *Urges UNRWA to create adequate means to increase the database of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the needs of the Agency without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding Resolution No. 302 of 1949, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programs in conformity to the policies of these countries, and to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programs and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees in the five fields of its operations, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA;*
- 41- *Holds the Israeli occupation Government responsible for the additional burdens undertaken by UNRWA due to the procedures of siege, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need and demands Israel to compensate for these losses;*
- 42- *Calls upon States and donor bodies to fulfill their financial commitments made in international conferences in support for UNRWA to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees; thanks the brotherly and friendly countries that provide support to UNRWA, including the sisterly State of Kuwait, which provided 23 million dollars in additional support to UNRWA for the period 2020-2021.*

**VII. Development**

- 43- *Condemns the Israeli systematic measures to undermine the Palestinian economy, and to deprive the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development and urges the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development on their occupied land since 1967 and its territorial waters;*
- 44- *Condemns all Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those in the Land and Sea;*

**Unofficial Translation**

- 45- *Reiterates* the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions adopted by its successive sessions, requesting the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue submitting a report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of the UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted reports to the United Nations General Assembly on those costs to develop documents and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* the Member States to contribute to funding this important documentary process;
- 46- *Calls on* the international community to bear its responsibilities and to continue its commitment towards providing assistance to enhance and empower the institution building process of the State of Palestine, and to meet the pledges they assumed concerning support for development plans and programs set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 47- *Calls on* the Arab States, according to bilateral arrangements with the State of Palestine, to continue supporting the Palestinian economy by opening their markets for the free flow of the Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 48- *Calls upon* the Member States to follow up on the implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions with regard to termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, and to transfer the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damages caused by the Israeli occupation during its repeated attacks on the Strip;
- 49- *Urges* the private sector institutions in the Arab States to effectively invest in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector;
- 50- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit his report hereof to the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8731 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* the important obligation of Member States to settle their contributions to the State of Palestine budget support according to resolutions adopted by the successive Arab Summits, as of Beirut Summit of 2002 to Jerusalem Summit of 2018 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Determination and Solidarity Summit in Tunis of 2019,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit, Ministerial and Permanent Delegates Levels concerning the support for the State of Palestine's budget and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2022,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the call for Arab States to adhere to the decisions of the League of Arab States and to the implementation of a financial safety net at the earliest opportunity with the monthly amount of USD 100,000,000 to the State of Palestine in order to address the financial pressures and crises to which it is subjected as a result of the constant economic and financial punishing measures by Israel (the occupying Power), including the detention of tax revenues and theft of a vast amount thereof, contrary to all the laws and international instruments and agreements between the two sides;
  - 2- *Expresses thanks to* the Arab States that fulfill their obligations to support the budget of the State of Palestine, particularly the sisterly Democratic Republic of Algeria, which recently provided 100 million dollars, and the sister Republic of Iraq, which recently provided 5.17 million dollars, as parts of their contributions to support 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 Member States that settle parts of their contribution in this increase; *thanks* the Member States that have settled their previous pledges

**Unofficial Translation**

towards Al-Aqsa Fund and Jerusalem Intifada Fund support pursuant to relevant Arab summit resolutions; *and calls upon* the Arab States that have not met their obligations to accelerate fulfillment of their pledges;

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

**(R. 8732 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Report and Recommendations of the Conference  
of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host  
Arab States (107<sup>th</sup> Session)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The Report and Recommendations of the Conference of Supervisors of Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States (107<sup>th</sup> Session)
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

*Takes note of* the Recommendations of the 107<sup>th</sup> Session of the Conference of Supervisors on Palestinian Affairs in the Host Arab States, which was convened at the Secretariat General headquarters in Cairo on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2021 via video-conferencing.

**(R. 8733 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (156<sup>th</sup> -157<sup>th</sup>)**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The Report on Proceedings of the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (156<sup>th</sup>-157<sup>th</sup>),
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Takes note of* the report submitted by the Central Bureau and Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel between the two Sessions of the Arab League Council (156<sup>th</sup>-157<sup>th</sup>), and the recommendations of the 94<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Liaison Officers of the Arab Regional Bureaus for Arab Boycott of Israel and thanks the Commissioner-General, his assistants and the Director-Generals of the Regional Bureaus for the Boycott of Israel in Arab States for the report submitted to the Council;
  - 2- *Commends* the report issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020, which included the "Blacklist" database of Israeli and international companies doing business and providing services in Israeli settlements established on the occupied Arab territories (the West Bank and the Arab Syrian Golan); *emphasizes* the importance of those companies' adherence to the principles of international law and to immediately stop working and dealing with the colonial settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, and urges the Human Rights Council and High Commissioner to hold these companies responsible for the consequences of such illegal acts and to periodically update the database thereof; *and commends* the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union, which stipulated that the products from the Israeli settlements must be labeled;
  - 3- *Rejects* the action taken by the two American companies "Google" and "Apple" against the State of Palestine, by removing "Palestine" from their maps and replacing it with "Israel", in clear violation of international law and calls upon the two companies to rescind this action that disregards the historical facts of Palestine;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 4- *Welcomes* the moral and legal decision of the American “Ben and Jerry’s” Company to end its sales in the Israeli settlements, in the occupied Palestinian territory; *and calls upon* all enterprises cooperating, directly or indirectly, with the illegal settlement enterprise, to take similar positions, and to stop their dealings and business immediately, and to abide by the principles and standards of human rights, international law, and not to engage in any business with illegal entities such as Israeli settlements that violate the rights of the Palestinian people;
- 5- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue submitting periodic reports to follow up on the international Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS) movement, which is considered a peaceful resistance movement aiming to pressure on the Israeli occupation to abide by international legitimacy resolutions and values its achievements.

**(R. 8734 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The Arab League Council Resolutions in this regard, most recently Resolution 8671 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *Emphasizing, once again,* the importance of achieving Arab water security by safeguarding Arab rights and addressing water challenges in the Arab world,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Condemns* Israel (the occupying Power) for its continuation of expropriation of water resources in the occupied Arab territories (Palestine, Southern Lebanon and the occupied Arab Syrian Golan), exhausting them, forcing their diversion and initiating water expropriation projects, all of which constitute a threat to the Arab water security and national security as well; *and calls on* the international community to bear its responsibilities to enforce international legitimacy resolutions towards the Israeli violations in the Gaza Strip;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* the Palestinian people rights and sovereignty over their natural resources, including land and water, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of 20<sup>th</sup> December 2017 entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources"
  - 3- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinians to obtain their historical rights from water sources, including all shared water resources, and their right to access and use them, in accordance with international agreements such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Convention on the Use of International Watercourses for Non-Navigational Purposes (UNWC1997) and the United Nations Resolution A/RES/63/124 on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers (Principles Article), which were developed by the International United Nations Program, the UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Program, and proposed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and



**Unofficial Translation**

Cultural Rights and the Geneva Convention, as well as the recommendation issued by the Political Affairs Committee on Arab Water Security and Israel's Water Expropriation in Occupied Arab Territories;

- 4- *Assigns* the Arab Water Experts Network to develop a study on the repercussions and risks of Israel's water violations (the occupying Power) on the humanitarian and environmental aspects of the Arab peoples under occupation, and to make recommendations according to the Study's outputs, in line with the existing international political variables, with the aim of mobilizing efforts politically and diplomatically to pressure Israel to stop its racial water policies in the Arab regions under occupation, enabling the governments of these States to obtain the water rights of their peoples, and provide them with support to provide the basic water requirements for their peoples;
- 5- *Demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to compensate for any exploitation and depletion of the natural resources, damaging of the infrastructure and depletion of water resources as a result of its illegal policies and violations in the Palestinian territories;
- 6- *Requests* the international community, especially the United Nations (the General Assembly, the Security Council, and all its relevant organizations) to take the necessary measures to compel Israel (the occupying Power) to stop the plundering and theft of Arab and Palestinian waters for the benefit of the illegal settlements established on the occupied Palestinian territories; *and emphasizes* its rejection and illegality of any attempts by Israel (the occupying Power) to impose a fait accompli policy on controlling the groundwater basins (whether by military sovereignty, annexation schemes, illegal settlement expansion, or any future policies);
- 7- *Emphasizes that* the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the Jordan River as a riparian State is an established and inalienable right, based on the terms of reference of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, affirming adherence to the principle of fair and equitable use of the international watercourse, the right to participate in the management of the upper and lower parts of the river basin; *and reiterates* its rejection the Israeli policies to impose de facto control over the sources of the Jordan river and its estuaries (whether through military sovereignty, annexation plans or any future policies);
- 8- *Forces* Israel (the occupying Power) to eliminate and halt all kinds and forms of illegal practices in the Jordan River basin and transferring of the sea of Galilee to areas 1948 through the Israeli carrier line, which resulted in serious environmental and technical changes to the natural course of the Jordan River, drying out the Dead Sea and causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights, which are all considered to be in violation of international water law;
- 9- *Emphasizes that* the right of the State of Palestine to access and benefit from the resources of the Dead Sea and its economic value as a riparian State is an

**Unofficial Translation**

- inalienable right, in accordance with the terms of reference of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions, including the right of the State of Palestine to take the necessary decisions in various legal and technical areas; *emphasizes* the rejection of any attempts by Israel (the occupying Power), to impose a fait accompli policy regarding the control of the Dead Sea; *and holds* Israel fully responsible for the declining water levels of the Sea, causing significant harm to the Palestinian riparian rights;
- 10- *Supports* the Palestinian approach to reconsider the legality of the ongoing actions in accordance with the mechanisms set out in Article (40) of the Oslo Interim Accord on Water and Sewage; *and emphasizes* the need to launch final status negotiations on water, in accordance with the principles of international law on the right of the riparian states to benefit from shared basins, particularly the fair and equitable distribution of water resources among riparian states;
  - 11- *Forces* Israel (the occupying Power) to cease the complications and procrastination imposed on the Palestinian Government that prevent the establishment of treatment plants; *and strongly condemns*, in this regard, Israel for discharge of the illegal Israeli settlements' waste and poisonous water in the occupied Palestinian territories in the springs and valleys of the occupied West Bank, thus polluting the Palestinian water and inflicting serious damages to the environment as well;
  - 12- *Demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to stop deducting, unilaterally, from clearing funds under the pretext of wastewater treatment from specific areas in the West Bank, without any agreement with the Palestinian Government or any technical reports or details on the mechanism of this treatment, including quantities, prices and how Israel illegally benefits from this water;
  - 13- *Continues to* request the ministerial councils, in cooperation with the Arab Water Experts Network, and specialized Arab organizations, to expose Israeli practices in international and regional forums concerned with environmental, water and human rights affairs, in order to mobilize support for legitimate Arab demands to prevent Israeli policies from looting of Arab water resources and hold them accountable, as stipulated in the international legitimacy resolutions and laws, and presents the latest developments to the upcoming sessions;
  - 14- *Demands* Arab and international countries, funds and organizations to provide the necessary technical and financial support to activate the Arab Water Experts Network immediately and urgently, provided that the network provides them with proposals for programs and activities related to Arab water issues, including Arab water issues under occupation and shared water;
  - 15- *Emphasizes* the Resolution adopted by the 13<sup>th</sup> Session of the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, which was held on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2021 (Item 16): Development of the Water Sector in Palestine, regarding the call of the Arab countries to adopt the Gaza Central Desalination Plant and Associated Works Programme, as a distinctive Arab project and calls for the need to accelerate implementing the commitments announced in Donors Conference, held in

**Unofficial Translation**

Brussels in March 2018 to the Desalination Plant Trust Fund, managed by the Islamic Development Bank; *and urges* the Islamic Development Bank to submit a report on the developments of the matter to the upcoming session of the Arab League Council;

- 16- *Calls upon* the international community and its specialized organizations to provide urgent (financial and technical) support for the implementation of programs and projects of the Strategic Plan for Water, aimed at developing water and sanitation services to support the Palestinian people steadfastness on their lands; *and calls on* Arab and Islamic support funds and banks to raise their financial contributions to support the water sector in Palestine to overcome the difficult humanitarian situation resulting from water issues;
- 17- *Calls on* Arab mass media to continue shedding light on the assaults perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power) on the natural resources in the occupied Arab territories and its continued expropriation of Arab waters in the occupied Palestinian territories.

**(R. 8735 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by 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, Resolution 8351 by 151<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2019, Resolution 8406 by 152<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Resolution 8468 by 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8535 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8606 by the 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 and Resolution 8672 by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *Recalling* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 750 of the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, and Tunisia Summit Communiqué of 2019,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
- 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8672 adopted by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September

**Unofficial Translation**

2021 and Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 750 adopted by 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, which stipulated the rejection of all measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities to alter the legal, natural and demographic status of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, regarding the Israeli procedures to consolidate its control over Golan as illicit, null and void and a violation of international conventions, the United Nations Charter and resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 adopted by 63rd Session on 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 Resolutions 21/64 on 2nd December 2009, 18/65 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 recent resolutions by its 76<sup>th</sup> Session on the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan, and "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Arab Syrian Golan;"

- 2- *Supports* Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4th June 1967 line, based on the principles of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
- 3- *Reaffirms* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967, constitutes a constant threat to peace and security in the region and the world; *and affirms* adherence to the international legitimacy resolutions, particularly the successive resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, on the "occupied Syrian Golan," all of which affirm the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War on the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and considering the imposition by Israel (the occupying Power) of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Golan as illegal, null and void;
- 4- *Condemns* the Israeli practices in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources i.e. oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interest, the depletion of natural resources through water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for settlers interest, and deprivation of Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and livestock considering these resources exclusive property for the people of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and international legitimacy resolutions;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the Arab position of full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic to confront the continuous Israeli attacks and threats, considering any attack against them as an attack on the Arab Nation;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 6- *Rejects and condemns* the U.S. decision on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan, and considering this decision as null and void in form and substance; and constitutes a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations which endorses inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and the Security Council resolutions adopted unanimously, in particular Resolution 424 of 1967, and Resolution 497 of 1981, that unequivocally stipulated not to recognize Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan and emphasizes the full Arab support to Syria's right to restore the occupied Golan;
- 7- *Emphasizes that* the U.S. decision does not alter the legal status of the Arab Syrian Golan as a territory has been occupied by Israel in 1967, it has no legal validity and does not confer any rights or obligations or benefits;
- 8- *Calls, once again,* on the Administration of the U.S. President Joe Biden to abandon the former U.S. Administration decision of the illegal recognition of the Israeli sovereignty over the Golan, requesting it to renounce this decision as null in its form and substance; in consistent with the responsibility of the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council, to respect the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Council; *represents* a serious setback in the American position and a clear violation of the principles of international law *and undermines* the efforts exerted to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East and to end the occupation on the principle of land for peace;
- 9- *Condemns* the continuous Israeli violations and its repeated attempts to impose a de-facto policy on the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and its confiscation of thousands of dunums of agricultural lands from the people of the Golan for establishing the destructive settlement project "power generation from turbines", which is located in close proximity to Arab villages in the Golan, constitutes a serious health and environmental threat to the people of the Golan villages, destroys large areas of agricultural lands, suffocates Arab villages and limits their urban expansion; *condemns* the repeated Israeli attacks on the people of the Golan and its repression of their peaceful demonstrations, expressing their rejection of that project targeting their land, their present life and the future of their generations and calls on the international community to reject these aggressive measures, to forcefully deplore them and to put pressure on Israel (the occupying Power) to stop these illegal practices
- 10- *Demands* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its violations against the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to abide by the recommendations of the General Assembly of the World Health Organization in its report No. A74/22 on 20<sup>th</sup> May 2021, regarding health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Arab Golan; *demands* Israel (the occupying Power) reconsider the permit system to ensure the unimpeded access of patients to the services they need and accompanying patients, and to put an end to the arbitrary

**Unofficial Translation**

refusal or delay, provide independent and timely health services, improve conditions in Israeli jails, and ensure non-discriminatory, affordable and equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines for the protected population in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem and the occupied Syrian Golan, in accordance with international law;

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

**Unofficial Translation**

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

16- *Reaffirms* all international legitimacy resolutions regarding the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, especially the successive resolutions adopted by the United Nations Human Rights Council, including its latest Resolution 26/46 on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2021, regarding "Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", which condemned the continued Israeli settlement and related activities, including the transfer of Israeli citizens to the occupied territory, the de facto expropriation and annexation of lands, the demolition of homes and community infrastructure, the disruption of the livelihoods of protected persons, and the construction of bypass roads that change physical features and composition population in the occupied Syrian Golan and the rest occupied Arab territories; *emphasizes that* the Israeli settlements in the occupied Syrian Golan are illegal settlements and violate international law, especially Article (49) of the Fourth Geneva Convention and international human rights law, and constitute a major obstacle towards achieving the two-State solution; reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace and achieving economic and social development; *and demands* Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately cease all its settlement activities and fully implement all relevant Security Council resolutions, and to halt all actions harming the environment, including those committed by Israeli settlers, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the occupied Palestinian territories and the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, especially water and land resources, and jeopardize the environment, health and health facilities of the civilian population;

17- *Condemns* the Israeli Government's policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; *and calls on* the international community to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to enforce the United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4<sup>th</sup> June 1967 lines.

**(R. 8736 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**



**Solidarity with the Lebanese Republic**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141<sup>st</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the Syrian displaced persons crisis on Lebanon,
  - Resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8673 adopted by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
  - Note no. 246/C/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Lebanese Republic on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
- *Emphasizing* Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Tunisia Summit Resolution 751 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, particularly Resolution 599 adopted by the 25<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2014 concerning the support for the Lebanese Military Forces,
- Noting the latest internal, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
- Recalling relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- In light of the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Renews* its full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support for its Government and all its constitutional institutions to safeguard the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over all its territories; *reaffirms* the right of the Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'a Farms, the Lebanese Kafr Shuba Hills and the Lebanese part of Ghajar Village and their right to resist any hostilities with every available legitimate means and emphasizes the importance and need to distinguish between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a recognized right by international conventions and principles of international law, considering the act of resistance as a non-terrorist act;
  - 2- *Supports* Lebanon's stance calling for the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 1701 of 2006, which based on Resolutions 425 of 1978 and 426 of 1978 by ending Israel's violations and its

**Unofficial Translation**

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

3- *Emphasizes support for* the outcomes of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *commends* the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through convention of this Group's meeting and conferences to support the Lebanese economy and Army, particularly the Rome and the CEDRE Conferences and the International Support Group for Lebanon and underlines its commitment to support Lebanon, in light of the current economic, financial and monetary challenges, and to provide the Arab support in this regard to overcome the dire difficulties in a view to avoiding the potential serious repercussions on stability and social security;

4- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with Lebanon and its support after the Beirut explosion on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2020, which resulted in the massive destruction of vital facilities, buildings, infrastructures, private and public property, leading to thousands of casualties, leaving large numbers of missing persons and homeless families, considering Beirut a doomed city in light of the serious social and economic challenges the country is already facing;

*Emphasizes* the need to uncover the ongoing investigations of its circumstances and to ensure that those responsible are held accountable; *affirms* its support for Lebanon, its capital and people in reconstruction of the destroyed facilities and helping the affected people and reiterates the importance of the Beirut port and its historical role as a commercial link and entrance for goods and commodities to Arab States; and the need to exert further efforts for its reconstruction;

*Commends* the sense of solidarity expressed by Arab States; their endeavors to rapidly provide assistance to Lebanon, and their pledges at the International Conference on Assistance and Support to Beirut of 9th August 2020, in addition to the visits paid by the Arab League Secretary-General and Arab officials to Beirut.

5- *Commends* the national role undertaken by the Lebanese Army and Lebanese security forces in safeguarding stability and civil peace; *supports* the efforts exerted to establish the sovereignty of the Lebanese State to the internationally recognized borders; *salutes* the martyrs and injured; *values* the sacrifice made by the Lebanese Army to counter terrorism, terrorist and *Takfiri* groups, particularly those included in Security Council Resolution 2170 of 2014 and relevant successive resolutions; *welcomes* the assistance provided by the brotherly and friendly countries to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a result of the heinous terrorist attacks against the Lebanese army in more than one Lebanese region; *and urges* all States to enhance the capabilities of the Lebanese Army and to enable it to carry out its

Unofficial Translation

mandate as it represents the cornerstone of security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon, particularly in light of the economic and financial distress of Lebanon;

- 6- *Condemns* all the criminal acts, armed movements and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese areas, causing death of innocent civilians; rejects all strife-inciting attempts and those undermining coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability and highlights the need to combat extremism, intolerance, *Takfiri* ideology and interference in the Lebanese internal affairs, as well as the need for full counter-terrorism cooperation and coordination by drying out its funding sources and to achieve cooperation in areas of information and expertise exchange as well as capacity building, prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and instigators of acts of violence and destruction which threaten peace and security and tighten penalties on them, and pursue preemptive measures in this regard;
- 7- *Supports* Lebanon in its resistance to the constant Israeli aggressions, particularly the July 2006 aggression; *supports* Lebanon in the exercise of its legitimate right to self-defense against the escalated Israeli threats, accompanied by serious violations of national sovereignty; *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 76/199 by the 76<sup>th</sup> Session on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2021, which forces Israel to pay financial compensation for the damages that Lebanon was afflicted to as a result of Israeli shelling of the Jiyeh Power Station during the July 2006 war;
- 8- Condemns the Israeli land, sea and air aggression against Lebanese sovereignty, exceeding more than 20 thousand violations in the last 16 years, which are alarmingly increasing in a way that terrorizes the Lebanese people in all populated areas, including:
  - Daily and extensive violations of Lebanese airspace by warplanes and drones over all Lebanese territories, including the capital Beirut, in a blatant and continuous aggression on the security, stability and sovereignty of Lebanon, some of which posed a direct and serious threat to navigation and the safety of civil aviation;
  - Constructing a separation cement wall along the Lebanese border with the occupied Palestine in the Western and Eastern parts, not just along the blue Line, which Lebanon does not consider as final border, but only a withdrawal line in the occupied Lebanese territories, representing a flagrant infringement of the Lebanese territories and sovereignty, and a

Unofficial Translation

violation of Security Council Resolution 1701, and a provocative action that aim at altering land features and imposing a new fait accompli, thus threatening stability in Southern Lebanon and leading to grievous consequences;

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

9- *Emphasizes:*

- The need to sustain the Lebanese unique multifaceted formula based on equality between Muslims and Christians, coexistence and dialogue among religions, tolerance and acceptance of the other and condemns its blatant cultural opposite represented by abolitionist terrorist groups and their crimes committed against humanity that reproduce Israeli exclusionary policy based on State judaization, and hostile practices against Muslims and Christians,
- Support for the initiative of HE President of the Republic, General Michel Aoun, aimed at making Lebanon a permanent center for dialogue among different civilizations and religions, through the establishment of the “Academy of Man for Convergence and Dialogue”, which was included in Resolution 344/73, which was adopted by the 73<sup>rd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019 and provides the necessary support to establish the desired academy and implement the initiative;
- 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,

Unofficial Translation

- Its support to the Lebanese constitutional institutions towards adherence to the constitution provisions that reject resettlement and adhere to the right of return of Palestinian refugees; and value the unequivocal and firm stance of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting resettlement of the Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon; highlighting that States and international organizations must bear their full responsibilities with permanent and uninterrupted contributions to funding UNRWA, to continue funding the Nahr Al-Barid camp reconstruction, to settle the financial dues to the Lebanese Treasury (power and infrastructure consumption) and meet the due payment to private property owners, on which interim camps were established on the Lebanese territories;
- The concern of the Lebanese authorities to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to do justice concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or reprisal attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,
- Support the Lebanese Government's follow-up efforts on the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and the journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and holding officials of the former Libyan regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.

10- Welcomes:

- The formation of Mikati's "Together for the Rescue" cabinet and the efforts exerted to confront economic, financial, monetary and social challenges; *and emphasizes* keeping pace with and supporting its plan for economic and financial recovery through the assistance of Arab and international countries and funds;
- The Lebanese government's intention to hold the parliamentary elections scheduled for next May, and with the ongoing preparations in this regard, given the importance of maintaining political stability and ensuring the continuity of the proceedings of constitutional institutions;
- 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 Arab disassociation and respect for international law in general to preserve Lebanon's higher interests;
- Kuwait's initiative presented by HE Foreign Minister and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs of the sisterly State of Kuwait, Sheikh Dr. Ahmed Nasser Al-Mohammed Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, which won the support of sister Arab countries and friendly foreign countries, as well

**Unofficial Translation**

as Lebanon's openness, response and interaction thereof, and its desire to complete its path to achieve its goals, based on its solid Arab affiliation and its keenness on its active role within the Arab community and the joint Arab action system with all its elements;

- The efforts exerted by the Government and People of Lebanon towards the issue of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon despite its limited resources, and the need to assist and support Lebanon in this regard by sharing the burdens and numbers of displaced persons, and stopping the increase of them, stressing that their existence should be provisional in light of Lebanon's rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into host communities and its keen to address this issue as a top priority of proposals and solutions to the crisis in Syria, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence, and the need to seek, with every possible efforts, to ensure their return to their countries as soon as possible, commends the Lebanese Government's rigorous attempts to reduce the numbers of displaced Syrians on Lebanese territories, ensure safety of the Lebanese and Syrians and to eliminate the burdens placed on the people of Lebanon and its economy, particularly in light of the economic and financial crisis of Lebanon;
  - The Lebanese Government's adoption of procedures pertaining to oil exploration and excavation, exercising its sovereign right to investment in its natural resources, rejecting and denouncing Israeli threat to Lebanon through prevention from exercising its sovereignty over its territorial waters, claiming that "Block 9" of its national water belongs to Israel, in contradiction to the facts documented by Lebanon at the competent international authorities, proving that this Block is an integral part of the Lebanese territorial waters,
  - The Lebanese-Iraqi agreement, according to which Iraq supplied Lebanon with a basic part of its oil needs, so as to face the electricity crisis in particular;
  - The efforts made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to provide Lebanon with part of its electricity needs, and the Egyptian-Jordanian efforts to facilitate the delivery of Egyptian gas to Lebanon;
  - The constant and vigorous efforts exerted by the 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
- 11- Mandates the Ministerial Councils and specialized Arab organizations to take the necessary Resolutions and recommendations by adoption or via video conference, in a way that supports the efforts of the Lebanese Republic to face the challenges of increasing multidimensional poverty rates, in partnership

**Unofficial Translation**

with the United Nations specialized agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector.

**(R. 8737 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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The **State of Libya** considers that the Paragraph regarding the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two of his companions represents an attempt to pre-empt the results of investigations and prejudging the conclusions of the Libyan-Lebanese judicial committees in this regard, therefore, and in light of the failure to respond to Libya's request to restore the Paragraph to its former wording pursuant to Resolution 7162 adopted by the 133<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010, the State of Libya has recorded its reservation to Paragraph (9) Item (VI) of the present Resolution and emphasized its support to other paragraphs of this resolution.

**Developments of the Situation in  
Syria**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Recalling* the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at Summit Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 752 adopted by 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session in Tunis on 31st March 2019, and all resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8674 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021, Resolution 8454 by the Extraordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2019 concerning the Turkish Aggression against Syria, and Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session convened at the Permanent Delegates Level on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Communiqués on the situation in Syria,
- *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations to which they are subjected, thus threatening the existence and lives of innocent citizens,
- *Reaffirming* its full commitment to support the Syrian people's aspirations for freedom, justice and equality, their firm right to elect the regime which meets their aspirations in restoring peace and security throughout Syria,
- *Commending* the international efforts exerted to create the appropriate and conducive conditions to resume the negotiations process between the opposition and the Syrian Government in order to form a transitional governing body with full executive powers, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 and the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria, all of which aim at achieving the aspirations of the Syrian people with all their components and factions,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* its firm position with regard to the preservation of Syria's sovereignty, unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* its firm position that the only possible solution to the crisis in Syria is the political solution based on the participation of all the Syrian parties in



**Unofficial Translation**

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 adopted hereof, particularly Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene the Geneva meetings so as to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria and emphasizes the League of Arab States' continued cooperation with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella in order to end the conflict and to establish peace and security across Syria;

- 3- *Emphasizes* the importance of intensifying international efforts to sustain ceasefire in Syria, as an important step in achieving a political solution, in implementation of Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015, and the need to put an end to the foreign military interference in Syria and to ensure the departure of all foreign forces thereof;
- 4- *Condemns* the Turkish aggression on Syria, as a flagrant breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions, and a direct threat to the Arab national security and international peace and security and calls upon Turkey to halt aggression and to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from all Syrian territories, which shall support the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria;
- 5- *Warns of* the catastrophic repercussions of the military escalation in Idlib Governorate, and its impacts on more than three million Syrian citizens, half of which are displaced persons; *expresses grave concern over* the continued military breaches of the De-escalation in Idlib; *warns of* its implications which could undermine efforts to achieve the desired political settlement and calls upon the concerned parties to abide by the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Idlib; and the need for international community to assume its full responsibility towards the existing terrorist threat in Idlib, particularly to prevent the spread of terrorists whether in Syria or any Arab States;
- 6- *Expresses concern over* any new arrangements that would constitute a threat in preserving the unity of Syria, thus violating its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and allowing further intervention in Syria's affairs, and enhancing the existence of regional countries' troops inside the Syrian territory and underlines, in this context, its absolute rejection of all attempts aiming to pose demographic changes that would consolidate a new reality in Syria, which constitute a violation of international conventions and laws, particularly the relations with neighboring countries, considering this a threat to the unity and sovereignty over its territories and to security and stability in the region;
- 7- *Expresses grave concern over* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in northwestern Syria; *and warns of* future waves of displacement as a result of the continued military operations that deliberately target hospitals, civilian facilities and infrastructure; *and appreciates* the role of the former Syrian humanitarian co-penholders (Kuwait, Belgium and Germany) and currently (Ireland and Norway), and Tunisia; the Arab member of the Security Council, in

**Unofficial Translation**

- highlighting the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in areas witnessing military operations in Syria;
- 8- Emphasizes the importance of the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 22<sup>nd</sup>- 23rd November 2017, which succeeded in forming a Unified Syrian Opposition Delegation with its three platforms (Riyadh, Cairo and Moscow) to participate, under the umbrella of the Syrian Negotiation Commission in Geneva negotiations and the Constitutional Commission meetings under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to achieving the desired political solution for the crisis in Syria through a political process led by the Syrians, based on Geneva (I) Communiqué, the Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and the relevant Security Council resolutions;
  - 9- *Emphasizes support for* the efforts exerted by Mr. Geir Pedersen, the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General to Syria in order to resume the political process and the proceedings of the Constitutional Committee in Geneva and the formation of the Mini-Constitutional Committee; *and calls on* all parties to cooperate with the Special Envoy in this regard;
  - 10- *Commends* the Security Council adoption of Resolution 2585 of 2021 on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2021, which provides for extending its previous authorization of Bab al-Hawa crossing point, on Syria's border with Turkey, which was first laid out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Resolution 2165 of 2014, as at January 2022, however, those authorizations apply only to Bab al-Hawa, and not to several other crossing points whose use was previously curtailed by the Council, with a second six-month extension; as at 10<sup>th</sup> July 2022, subject to the issuance of a substantive report by the Secretary-General on transparency in aid delivery operations and progress on cross-line access; *and welcomes* the efforts exerted by Tunisia; the Arab Member of the Security Council, when adopting Resolution 2585, and the Syrian humanitarian co-penholders, Ireland and Norway;
  - 11- *Expresses deep concern over* the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions at Al Hol camp near the Syria- Iraq border, and al-Rukban camp near the borders of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in Syria; *requests* the international and Syrian parties to bear their responsibilities in establishing secured humanitarian corridors for delivery of humanitarian assistance inside Syria territories; *emphasizes* the importance of the return of all al-Rukban residents to their areas, which resulted in dismantling and complete evacuation of al-Rukban camp from displaced Syrians; *urges* the international community to provide more urgent humanitarian assistance to confront the acute displacement crisis in the Syria; *expresses deep concern over* its implications on the security and stability of the neighboring countries; *and emphasizes* the importance of restoring stability in Southern Syria to enable the voluntary repatriation of refugees and to prevent the deterioration of the security conditions in Southern Syria;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 12- *Emphasizes* the importance of reaching a comprehensive ceasefire in Syria that paves the way for a political solution preserves the sovereignty, stability, territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015 that is accepted by the Syrian people, while affirming the commitment to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria and rejecting any threatening arrangements; *and expresses deep concern over* the displacement and demographic change that the Syrian arena is witnessing;
- 13- *Expresses grave concern over* the information on the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all the operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly using chemical weapons, which may constitute a war crime, barbarous act and violation of international law and international humanitarian law; *and demands that* all perpetrators or those engaged in this crime to be brought to international justice;
- 14- *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;
- 15- *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;
- 16- *Requests* the donor countries to urgently fulfill their pledges announced at the International Humanitarian Pledging Conference, which was held in Kuwait in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively, London 2016 as well as Brussels in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021; *emphasizes* the importance of providing the necessary assistance for Syria's neighboring countries and other Arab States hosting displaced persons and Syrian refugees; *and urges* the international community to support national and international response plans to address the Syrian refugee crisis, in a manner that provides support for refugees and their hosting communities and contributes to sustaining the services and infrastructure of the host countries, so as to help them bear these burdens in areas of relief operations and urgent humanitarian assistance, in preparation for their dignified and safe return to Syria;
- 17- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue his consultations and contacts with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to Syria and different concerned parties to increase the existing efforts in order to create conducive conditions for the Geneva negotiation rounds in a view to endorsing transitional political solution to the crisis in Syria, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 18- *Requests* the Arab Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue exerting efforts and consultations with different regional and

**Unofficial Translation**

international actors concerned with the situation in Syria and to submit the outcome of such efforts to the next session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8738 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

**Developments of the Situation in  
Libya**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolutions of the Arab summits regarding the developments of the situation in Libya,
  - Resolution 753 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Tunis on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019,
  - Resolution 8675 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *As a result of* the deliberations on the developments of the situation in Libya, and emphasizing full solidarity with the brotherly State of Libya,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  1. *Reiterates* its adherence to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Libya, and its rejection of external interference;
  2. *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Joint Military Committee 5+5 and preserving the independence of its decision aimed at implementing the outcomes of the Paris summit, the Berlin process and Security Council resolutions regarding the departure of all foreign forces and mercenaries from Libya, without exception, and within a specific timeframe so as to preserve the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Libya; *commends* the outcomes achieved in this regard, including the ceasefire agreement, and the announcement of the opening of the coastal road, stressing the importance of completing other measures, inter alia, the release of detainees, removal of mines, and unification of security institutions to ensure political and security stability in the country;
  3. *Expresses its support for* the efforts of the United Nations aiming to reach a political settlement of the crisis in Libya, based on the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in 2015, as a general framework for the situation, and in accordance with relevant Security Council Resolutions and the

**Unofficial Translation**

outcomes of the Berlin process and the Paris Summit; *commends* the role of the Arab States and the neighboring countries of Libya and their efforts to support the achievement of security and stability in Libya; *supports* for the comprehensive national reconciliation efforts between the Libyan brothers; *and emphasizes* the importance of holding the presidential and parliamentary elections simultaneously in Libya.

**(R. 8739 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Developments of the Situation in  
Yemen**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Emphasizing its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8676 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Commits to* the unity, sovereignty, security, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen and rejects any interference in its internal affairs;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* its continued support to the Yemeni legitimate Government, led by President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi;
  - 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni Government position and its adherence to the three agreed terms of reference: the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015 and other relevant resolutions; *and commends* the positive interaction of Yemen's Government with international proposals and initiatives aimed at stopping the war and consolidation of sustainable peace in Yemen;
  - 4- *Supports* the efforts aimed at implementing the Riyadh Agreement signed on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2019, as well as the measures taken undertaken by the Yemeni Government to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, mitigation of the significant economic and social repercussions of the war, achieving security, stability and development, reconstruction and recovery;
  - 5- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen, Mr. Hans Grundberg aiming at the resumption of the political process and achieving a comprehensive and sustainable political settlement in Yemen, leading to put an end to the war and consolidation of sustainable peace;
  - 6- *Supports* the Saudi peace initiative in Yemen, announced by the Kingdom in March 2021, which aims to advance efforts to reach a comprehensive political solution in Yemen under the auspices of the United Nations; *emphasizes* the need for halting the condemned practices by the Houthi militias rejecting the Saudi initiative, and to respect and maintain the higher interests of Yemen, and

**Unofficial Translation**

- to free themselves from dependence on the Iranian project in the region; *highlights* the importance of dealing with the Saudi initiative as a sole indivisible package; *and commends* the positive response of the Yemeni Government to the Saudi initiative;
- 7- *Demands* all States to designate the Houthi group as a terrorist organization; *and calls on* the United Nations and the Security Council to assume their moral and legal responsibilities in designating this group as a terrorist organization, and to take a decisive stand against the criminal violations practiced by this group against the Yemeni people, and the terrorist Houthi attacks on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as international shipping lanes;
- 8- *Condemns* the massive and ongoing military escalation and the firing of ballistic missile and drones by Houthi militias against civilian objects inside the city of Ma'rib, which have killed and displaced its safe and peaceful population, exacerbated its humanitarian crisis and increased the number of displaced people and endangered their lives, considering the Houthi military operations in Ma'rib and other areas in Yemen, which have caused the death, disability and injury of thousands of peaceful citizens, an insistence on the continued undermining of peace efforts and initiatives in Yemen; *and calls on* the international community to pressure the Houthi militias to immediately cease military operations in Ma'rib and across Yemen; to promptly end the launching of drones and missiles against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, being full responsible for the consequences of their obstinacy, which shall lead to the prolongation of war, suffering of the Yemenis, deterioration of their humanitarian situation and complexity of the political and military situation in Yemen and the entire region;
- 9- *Condemns* the grave human rights violations perpetrated by the Houthi coup forces, including killings, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention of women, sexual assault on opponents, bombing homes, targeting hospitals and places of worship, using civilian objects, especially schools and hospitals for military purposes, and indiscriminate bombing of residential areas and killing of defenseless civilians; *condemns* the Houthi militia's planting of mines; *and calls on* the international community and United Nations to pressure the coup forces to stop the series of arrests and arbitrary and repressive measures, and the immediate release of detainees, prisoners, detainees, abductees, political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, journalists and activists;
- 10- *Warns of* the danger of the deterioration of the humanitarian and health situation in Yemen, and the harassment of cadres working in the humanitarian and health fields in Yemen by the Houthi militias, which led to an exacerbation of the spread of diseases and epidemics, and a severe shortage of food, medicine and medical services; *urges* to increase the provision of humanitarian and medical



**Unofficial Translation**

aids, to support the health sector in Yemen and provide it with the necessary supplies and equipment, to confront the risk of exacerbating the spread of epidemics and diseases, especially in light of the outbreak of the novel COVID-19 pandemic, and to support environmental sanitation efforts in various governorates of the Republic of Yemen, and to prevent the Houthis from hindering the flow of Humanitarian assistance as well as plundering of humanitarian and relief aids, and to ensure the international intervention to pressure in order to facilitate its access to the needy; *and calls for* mobilizing Arab and international efforts to confront the outbreak of polio in areas under the control of the Houthi militia, due to the militia's systematic policy to hinder the access to vaccines;

- 11- *Calls on* the international community not to disregard the real causes of the humanitarian situation in Yemen, which is primarily related to the Houthi militia's coup against the legitimate Yemen's Government, and its use of the humanitarian situation as a means to extort the international community and organizations, and to loot aids for financing the war machine and enhancing their illegitimate authority in areas under their control;
- 12- *Calls on* the international community to urgently help in resolving the tragedy of the displaced Yemenis, halt the Houthi group's targeting of their camps; *emphasizes* the importance of increasing the humanitarian aid, especially in the severely damaged areas of the Houthi war, particularly Ma'rib Governorate, and the need to intensify Arab and international efforts to fulfill the humanitarian needs of the displaced persons in Yemen, and confront the serious humanitarian situation challenges due to the increasing displacement, especially in Ma'rib Governorate;
- 13- *Condemns* the violations that the Houthi militias continue to commit against children, particularly their recruitment in training camps, and their inclusion in military operations; *and deploras* the systematic distortion of educational institutions and curricula, and the seriousness of fueling sectarian tendencies and spreading allegations that perpetuate racial discrimination and claims of superiority and the right to power and wealth for a certain segment of Yemeni society, which takes Yemen back to the ages of backwardness;
- 14- *Emphasizes* the need for the international community and Security Council to obligate the Houthi militias to fully implement the Stockholm Convention; including the Agreement on the City and Ports of Hodeidah, Salif, and Ras Issa, the executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement and the Statement of Understanding on Ta'iz; *calls upon* the international community and Security Council to provide international safeguards to limiting the continued procrastination and hindering the implementation of those agreements by Houthis, their rejection of the principle of withdrawal, opening humanitarian corridors, their intransigence, which resulted in the failure of the prisoner swap talks and their continued hindrance of the United Nations work; *condemns* the

Unofficial Translation

Houthis' use of the city of Hodeidah and its ports to equip and plant naval mines, weapons smuggling and piracy activities, and the use of gunboats to attack commercial ships, threaten international shipping, and forcibly detain commercial ships in international shipping lanes, as happened with the Emirati ship "Al-Rawabi" in early January 2022; *condemns* the Houthi militias' imposition of restrictions and obstacles on the United Nations Mission to support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA); *and supports* the Yemeni Government's call to move the mission's headquarters to another area not under Houthi control, so that the mission can carry out its tasks in accordance with its mandate thereof;

- 15- A. *Firmly condemns* all attacks of the Iranian-backed terrorist Houthi militia against civilian objects and vital and oil installations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, which require a firm international position to deplore and prevent them;
- B. *Emphasizes that* these terrorist attacks perpetrated by the terrorist Houthi militia constitute a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law, a real threat to vital civilian facilities and global energy supplies, pose a threat to international commercial shipping lanes, and a serious and direct threat to the stability of the global economy and undermine the Arab national security and disturb international peace and security;
- C. *Emphasizes that* the terrorist attacks performed by the Houthi militias reflect their terrorist nature and reveal their true goals of destabilizing the security and stability of the region, and their defiance of the rules of international law and international humanitarian law;
- D. *Endorses and supports* the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to self-defense and respond to aggression under international law;
- 16- A. *Appreciates* the keenness of the Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates to abide by and respect international law and their compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions; *welcomes* the issuance of Security Council Resolution 2624 on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2022, which designates the Houthi militia as a "terrorist group;" *condemns* the cross-border attacks launched by this group, specifically terrorist attacks on the United Arab Emirates and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which targeted civilians and infrastructure, and the Houthi attacks on international shipping, and the resolution called for an immediate halt of these attacks; *and welcomes* the Security Council's Resolution to extend the sanctions regime in Yemen, and to include the Houthi group according to this Resolution in the Security Council sanctions list, in response to the flagrant violations and vicious attacks committed by these militias, which would limit the military capabilities of this terrorist group, and seek to stop Iranian support thereof, including arms smuggling

**Unofficial Translation**

that prolongs the war and exacerbates the humanitarian crisis, in addition, this Resolution represents a positive step in order to pressure the Houthi militias to abandon the option of war and return to the path of peace;

- B. *Commends* the official Communiqué issued by the Security Council on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2021, in which the members of the Council condemned the Houthi cross-border attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as the attack that took place on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2021 on King Abdullah Airport, and the drone attacks that targeted Abha Civil Airport in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
  - C. *Welcomes* the press statement issued by the Security Council on 21st January 2022, which condemned the attack perpetrated by the Houthi militia with drones on a number of fuel tankers at Abu Dhabi Airport, which reflects its terrorism nature, and reveals its objectives of inflicting destruction and devastation in the region in order to achieve Iran's agenda; *welcomes* the united position expressed by members of the Security Council in condemning these attacks;
- 17- *Expresses appreciation to* all Arab States that have contributed to providing humanitarian and relief assistance to Yemen and its legitimate government; *expresses gratitude for* the role performed by the Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in supporting the legitimate Government in facing development and service challenges; *and hails* the humanitarian role played by the King Salman Center for Relief in Yemen, the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen, the Emirates Red Crescent and the State of Kuwait in supporting relief and humanitarian aid programs and rehabilitating infrastructure and services in the liberated areas;
- 18- *Calls on* countries and donors to actively participate in the Donors Conference for Yemen for the year 2022, which will be hosted by the United Nations and the governments of Switzerland and Sweden at the ministerial level at United Nations Headquarters in Geneva on Wednesday 16 March 2022; *calls upon* countries and donors, which were participated in the Donors Conference for the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, which was organized by the United Nations in partnership with the Governments of Sweden and Switzerland in March 2021 to fulfill their obligations to meet Yemen's urgent humanitarian needs, within the framework of the Humanitarian Response Plan of Yemen; *and supports* the Yemeni Government in achieving reforms in the Central Bank of Yemen, and supporting its programs in order to confront the problems of currency instability, including the transfer of funds allocated for aid through the central bank in the temporary capital of Aden, confronting the deterioration of public services, rebuilding government institutions, reconstruction and economic recovery, implementing sustainable development goals; *emphasizes* the importance of supporting government programs to save the educational process

**Unofficial Translation**

and human development programs from collapse; *calls for* providing relief aids in parallel with its action, with a focus on direct support in the economic field, particularly contributing to support development projects and productive sectors;

- 19- *Expresses support for* the efforts of the Yemeni Government in counter-extremism and terrorism; *emphasizes* the importance of combating Yemeni, Arab and international efforts to confront and address the causes and conditions that provided the appropriate environment for the spread of extremist ideology and terrorist organizations in Yemen, particularly the coup against the State and its legitimate institutions, which is not just a coup in its traditional sense, however, it is a dangerous plan to implement an expansion project targeting Arab national security, and the security and stability of the regional environment adjacent to Yemen;
- 20- *Calls upon* Iran to adhere to the principles of international law, to promote the good Arab-Iran neighborliness policy and to abstain from supporting the Houthi militias with money and weapons, including the supply of Iranian-made ballistic missile smuggled to Yemen; encouraging them to undermine the political process endeavors, hindering the international efforts aiming to end the war, violence and terrorism, converting the areas controlled by the Houthis to missile launch platform against the neighboring countries, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which seriously threaten security and stability of Yemen and the neighboring countries and jeopardize the regional and international security and consider a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216; *and calls on* the international community to pressure Iran to stop its interference in Yemeni affairs and stop its support for the Houthi coup militias, and to violate international resolutions, which provided for an arms embargo on Houthi militias;
- 21- *Condemns* the continued refusal of the Houthi militia to allow the technical team of the United Nations access to evaluate and maintain the oil tanker "SAFER" anchored near the port of Ras Issa in Al-Hudaydah, western Yemen, in order to prevent an environmental disaster from the oil spill in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, whose consequences could certainly be incalculable, and to avoid the risks of destroying ecosystems in the Red Sea and the fishing sector in the region, affecting the safety of international sea lanes and the global economy; and the continuation of the serious economic and environmental threat posed by the "SAFER" reservoir, which represents a time bomb that threatens the region and international shipping lanes; *and calls on* the international community and Security Council to hold their responsibilities and take the necessary measures to pressure the Houthis to grant access to the United Nations technical team to perform its mandate without delay or conditions. Highlights the need to take an urgent action and increase

**Unofficial Translation**

international efforts to put the problem of the reservoir aside from using this disaster to serve the Houthi group's agenda and ramp up political pressure.

**(R. 8740 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Recalling* previous summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 757 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 concerning Iran's occupation of the Three Arab Islands: the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa of the United Arab Emirates in the Arabian Gulf,
- *Emphasizing* previous statements and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8677 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute and full sovereignty of United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa and supports all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
  - 2- *Deplores* the continued attempts of the Iranian Government to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands, violating the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and thereby undermining security and stability in the region and threatening international peace and security;
  - 3- *Condemns* the construction of housing facilities by the Iranian Government with an aim to settle Iranian citizens in the three occupied UAE Islands;
  - 4- *Denounces* the Iranian military maneuvers in the three occupied UAE Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, their territorial waters, airspace territory, continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the three Islands which form an integral part of the United Arab Emirates and demands Iran to stop such violations and provocative acts, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign State, and do not contribute to confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region and jeopardize security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 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- *Expresses denunciation and condemnation of* the visits made by Senior Officials to the Iranian Officials to the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa), the most recent of which was the Commander of Navy of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard, Alirzea Tangsiri, who visited the Greater Tunb Island on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2022; and his announcement of the opening of "Imam Ali" airport and launching flights from Tehran to the island, in a clear violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and his condemnation of all hostile Iranian steps, considering that a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates on its lands, and is inconsistent with the efforts and attempts being made to find a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to stop taking such provocative and escalating steps, and to adopt constructive positions that enhance confidence in order to reach a just solution to the issue of the three occupied UAE islands;
- 7- *Commends* the initiatives of the United Arab Emirates to reach a peaceful and just settlement to the issue of the three occupied Islands: Greater and the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa with the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- 8- *Calls, once again, on* the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three UAE Islands, to desist from imposing a fait accompli by force, to stop building any facilities on the Islands with the aim of changing their demographic and population composition, to call off all these procedures and to remove all the establishments previously carried out unilaterally by Iran on the three Arab Islands, considering these measures and allegations void with no legal standing and do not impair the firm right of the United Arab Emirates to its three Islands, inconsistent with the provisions of international law and the 1949 Geneva Convention and demands Iran to resolve the present dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the rules and principles of international law, including the referral of the case to the International Court of Justice;
- 9- *Hopes that* the Islamic Republic of Iran re-considers its rejecting stance to reach peaceful solution to the issue of the UAE three Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
- 10- *Demands* Iran to render its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States, to promote dialogue and to renounce tension, by taking practical and tangible steps in word and deed, to respond genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the President of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by referral

**Unofficial Translation**

- 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- *Informs* the UN Secretary-General and the Security Council President of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;
  - 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and to submit a report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8741 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**



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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Recalling* Resolution 8678 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *Taking note of* Resolution 8725 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on targeting the civilian sites and facilities by the Houthi terrorist militia in the United Arab Emirates, which was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2022,
- *Taking note of* the communiqué and declarations issued by the two emergency summits of the Council of the League of Arab States and the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019 in Makkah Al-Mukarama, on the safety of navigation and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf and the entire region, as well as all relevant previous statements and resolutions of the Arab League Council,
- *Taking note of* the final communiqué and "Makkah Declaration" adopted by the 14th Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019, on the terrorist attacks against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the sabotage acts in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist attack that targeted the "Aramco" oil facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14th September 2019,
- *Taking note of* the terrorist Houthi militias' seizure of three vessels on the Red Sea coast on 18th November 2019,
- *Taking note of* the announcement of Establishing the "Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden" on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020,
- *Taking note of* the outcomes of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council convened on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021 on "Strengthening Maritime Security: A case for international cooperation,"
- *Recalling* all relevant regulations of international law on the safety of navigation, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

**Unofficial Translation**

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

**Unofficial Translation**

- coast on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2022, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the principle of freedom of navigation and global trade in international law and the United Nations Convention on the Law of seas and in violation of international humanitarian law;
- 12- *Emphasizes* its solidarity with the procedures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates against the practices and attacks targeting the safety of navigational channels, and energy supply in the Arabian Gulf; and safeguarding the security and safety of the region, its people and its residents; *supports* the investigation to hold the perpetrators of these acts accountable and bring them to justice and endorses the outcomes of the ongoing investigations on the attack incident of the four ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates conducted by the United Arab Emirates and international partners, which indicates that these attacks most likely were perpetrated by State actor;
  - 13- *Welcomes* the announcement of establishing the Council of Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 and the implementation of its Charter as of 29<sup>th</sup> October 2020, which would contribute to strengthening coordination and consultation mechanisms among the Arab and African States bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden on means to address the challenges facing the region and secure its maritime passages, enhancing economic cooperation, trade and investment exchange, and protecting the marine environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and other areas agreed upon by the GCC countries; *values* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the headquarters of this Council; *and commends* the efforts of the States that have contributed to the establishment of this Council in support for the restoration of security and stability in the region;
  - 14- *Commends* the outcomes of the High-Level Meeting of the United Nations Security Council held on 9<sup>th</sup> August 2021 on “Strengthening Maritime Security: A case for international cooperation”, chaired by the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, to discuss the continuing threats to the security and safety of international maritime transport;
  - 15- *Urges* countries to continue coordination to protect international maritime transport from any external threats that might affect the security of navigation and energy supplies; *and calls upon* the Security Council to bear its responsibilities to ensure the freedom of navigation, its security and safety; to safeguard the security and stability across the region; to take a firm action against activities and attempts aiming to threaten the freedom of navigation and energy supply in the region;
  - 16- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit report on the developments of safety of navigation and energy supply in the region to the next ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8742 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Note no. 03/C/1049/04 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 28th February 2021,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Summit Level, most recently Resolution 759 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Tunis on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, and Ministerial Resolutions, most recently Resolution 8679 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session convened on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Ministerial Level on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 regarding its condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish Government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq as this action represents a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
  - 2- *Deplores and condemns* the recent repeated Turkish aggression against Iraq, which led to the martyrdom and injury of a number of Iraqi officers, soldiers and civilians and damaging villages and civilian facilities in the region, considering such acts a violation of Iraq's sovereignty and security, the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and good-neighborliness; *and affirms* the support of the Republic of Iraq in all its measures in this regard to preserve its security and sovereignty;
  - 3- *Calls on* the Arab League Member States to request the Turkish side (under bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, according to Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015, and to address these issues within its contacts with the Turkish Side;
  - 4- *Calls upon* the Member States to request the Turkish Government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq and to refrain from these provocative acts, which

**Unofficial Translation**

undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;

- 5- *Reiterates* its support to the Iraqi Government in the measures taken in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim for the Turkish Government withdrawal of its forces from Iraqi territories, thus consolidating sovereignty of the Government of Iraq over its entire territories;
- 6- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to follow up on implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council on 24<sup>th</sup> December 2015 and to submit a full report on his endeavors hereof to the next Arab League Council's ordinary session;
- 7- *Reaffirms* the need for the Security Council Arab Member to continue follow-up on the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories and to take all the necessary procedures hereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved.

**(R. 8743 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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- The **State of Qatar** emphasized its reservation to this Resolution.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - Resolution 8581 issued by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8543 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8614 by the 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021, Resolution 8680 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning the Turkish interference in the internal affairs of Arab States,
  - Resolution 8413 adopted by the 152<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Resolution 8475 by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020 and Resolution 8542 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8613 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 and Resolution 8679 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning the Arab Stand towards the Violation by Turkish Forces of Iraq's Sovereignty,
  - Resolution 8537 adopted by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020 concerning Developments of the Situation in Syria,
  - Resolution 8454 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 12<sup>th</sup> October 2019 and Resolution 8608 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 concerning the Turkish Aggression against Syria,
  - Resolution 8471 adopted by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8538 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8609 by the 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021, Resolution 8675 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning the developments of the situations in Libya,
  - Resolution 8456 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019 concerning Developments of the Situation in Libya,
- *Taking note of* the Fourth Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with Follow-up on the Turkish interference in the internal affairs of Arab States on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
- *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,

**Unofficial Translation**

- 1- *Emphasizes* the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level on the condemnation of Turkey's interference in the internal Affairs of Arab States; and the importance of building ties between the Arab States and Republic of Turkey on the principle of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs; with the Turkish refusal to take steps that would prejudice Arab national security;
- 3- *Rejects and condemns* the Turkish military interference in the State of Libya, rejecting the continued presence of foreign fighters, including those transferred by Turkey to Libyan territory; *and expresses deep concern over* the repeated Turkish violations of decisions of arms embargo on Libya, particularly its negative implications on the new political track that is being implemented by the will of the Libyan people;
- 4- *Rejects and deploras* the Turkish aggression on the Syrian territories, as a clear violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and Security Council resolutions that call for preserving the unity and independence of Syria, particularly Resolution 2254 and considers this aggression a direct threat to Arab national security and international peace and security;
- 5- *Condemns* the Turkish military presence in a number of Arab States and calls upon the Turkish side to withdraw all its forces in Arab States and to stop supporting extremist organizations and militias in the Arab States;
- 6- *Deploras* Turkey's hosting and providing safe haven to elements of extremist terrorist groups in its territories, and the permanent financing of media platforms that incite the use of violence to destabilize the security and stability of Arab States;
- 7- *Calls on* Turkey to reflect the positive contacts with Arab States on its abstention from the negative practices referred to above, in a manner that establishes healthy and balanced relations with all Arab States and achieves the benefit for all parties;
- 8- *Welcomes* the convening of the Fourth Meeting of the Arab Committee at the Ministerial Level on the Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States to follow up on this matter, and to submit its recommendations to the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level;
- 9- *Highlights* the need to increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the aggressive practices of the Turkish regime and its threat to regional and international security;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8744 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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- **Somalia** has registered its reservation to this Resolution.
  - The **State of Qatar** has registered its reservation to this Resolution, accusing it of double standards.
  - The **State of Libya** has registered its reservation to the Resolution entitled the "Turkish Interference in the Internal Affairs of Arab States".



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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Briefings by the Head of delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
- *Recalling* the previous resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States convened at Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7th March 2022,
  - 1- *Affirms* full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan and the preservation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial unity, and rejection of interference in its internal affairs;
  - 2- *Welcomes* the good offices exerted to facilitate the process of the comprehensive Sudanese National Dialogue under Sudanese leadership, so as to ensure the rapid formation of a government of national competencies and agreement on the necessary amendments to be added to the constitutional document signed in 2019, in order to hold fair elections at the end of a transitional phase with an agreed timeframe; *and calls on* the Arab League to deepen the existing cooperation and coordination with the good offices of the "United Nations Integrated Mission to Support the Transitional Phase in Sudan (UNITAMS)" to facilitate a comprehensive Sudanese national dialogue;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General and the Member States to provide the political, technical and financial support needed to complete the measures of the transition phase; *appreciates* the Arab efforts exerted to support Sudan, and calls on the Secretariat General to participate in all international and regional mechanisms pertinent to supporting security, peace and development in Sudan;
  - 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Sudan and all relevant actors, to support Sudan's efforts to fulfill its national development needs, by holding a series of technical meetings and workshops with the participation of specialized Arab organizations and Arab financing funds and institutions, to

**Unofficial Translation**

- promote the economy and consolidate the peace-building and development efforts;
- 5- *Commends* the significant role of the joint mechanism of the Government of Sudan and the League of Arab States in implementing humanitarian support programs in Darfur and other war-affected areas, through the four phases that were accomplished in 2019; *welcomes* the humanitarian and development projects of the fifth phase provided by the Government of the Republic of Sudan at a preliminary cost of 100 million dollars, requesting the joint mechanism to complete the feasibility studies for these projects to be submitted to Arab States and Arab financing organizations and institutions; *and calls on* Arab States to continue providing financial support to this mechanism through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat General;
  - 6- *Calls on* the Arab League Secretariat General, in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Sudan and relevant Arab and Sudanese authorities, including the Arab Organization for Administrative Development, to provide the necessary financial and technical support for the rehabilitation and training of civil service cadres in Sudan at various levels of national and state government, as well as the rehabilitation and training of those who are newly joined to the civil service in accordance with the signed peace agreement through the Sudanese bank account at the Secretariat General, in support of the efforts exerted to implement the transition phase;
  - 7- *Expresses gratitude to* the Secretary-General for the great efforts exerted by the Secretariat General to overcome the challenges of the transition period, calling him to submit a report on the implementation of this Resolution at the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8745 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Support of the Federal Republic of  
Somalia**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Previous Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Emphasizes support for* the security, stability, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia and for the Somali Government in its efforts to safeguard the Somali land, sea and air sovereignty;
  - 2- *Values* the considerable efforts exerted to resolve the outstanding issues facing the holding of legislative and presidential elections; in conformity with the constitution and for achieving the aspirations of the Somali people, promoting dialogue among all Somali leaders on the basis of the outcomes of the Agreement of 17<sup>th</sup> September 2020 and 27<sup>th</sup> May 2021 in a manner that leads to holding legislative and presidential elections;
  - 3- *Calls on* the Member States to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Independent National Electoral Commission directly and/or through Support Somalia account at the Secretariat General; *and requests* the Arab League Secretariat General to support the Somali technical capabilities concerned with preparing for the elections to hold them in the best possible manner;
  - 4- *Expresses satisfaction with* the agreement of the Government of the Republic of Somalia, the African Union and the United Nations to establish a new African Union Transitional Mission (ATMIS) to replace the current African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) that implements the objectives of the Somalia's transitional plan under which African forces shall gradually hand over security tasks to Somali forces; *condemns* the terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabaab against the Somali people and their Government, as well as regional and international missions operating in Somalia; *and hails, in this regard,* the visit of the Delegation of the African Peace and Security Council headed by the Arab Republic of Egypt to Mogadishu from 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> November 2021, and the Retreat hosted by the Cairo International Center for Conflict Resolution, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding on “Post 2021 Arrangements in

**Unofficial Translation**

- Somalia” on 25-26 January 2022, which contributed to Narrowing the gap between the concerned parties and the resumption of negotiations on clear grounds;
- 5- *Calls on* the Member States to provide urgent support to the Somali Government for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the military and security institutions and to increase efforts aimed at enhancing capabilities of Somalia’s security, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops from Somalia; *and appreciates* the Arab efforts at bilateral level in this regard; *and emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat General with information on these Arab efforts in a way that helps in registering, coordinating and maximizing benefit from them;
  - 6- *Reaffirms* the need to implement Resolution 756 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council convened at Summit Level in Tunis on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, which was also emphasized by Resolution 718 by the 29<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Dhahran Summit on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2018, and Resolution 684 by 28<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Amman Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and Resolution 626 by 26<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of Sharm El-Sheikh Summit on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2015 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of USD 10 million for a year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat General to support the Somali Government budget so as to be able to establish and manage its active institutions and to implement security and stability programs, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services;"
  - 7- *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 urgently in implementation of the Arab League summit resolutions;
  - 8- *Urges* the Arab States to direct their investments to the priorities of the Somali Development Plan, particularly youth employment, support for education, health, livestock, fisheries and energy sectors), in coordination with specialized Arab organizations, and to benefit from the investment opportunities currently available in the Somali economy; *and welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Arab League and the Somali Government in the area of support for the support the management of Somalia water resources;
  - 9- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General for the annual contribution to support the Somali students' education fees from the Somalia account at the Secretariat General; *calls upon* the Secretariat General, in coordination with the Federal Government of Somalia, to hold a technical workshop in the field of university youth employment, in which the relevant Somali Government agencies, representatives of the Somali private sector and relevant international bodies (World Bank, International Labor Organization, United Nations Development Program and the African Development Bank) participate to develop a long-term program that maximizes Somalia’s benefit

**Unofficial Translation**

- from the expertise and capabilities of Somali youth who are graduated and post-graduated in Arab States in supporting development plans in Somalia, particularly in highly specialized fields because of Somalia's brain drain; *and welcomes* the generous initiative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to provide 550 free scholarships for Somali students in all Egyptian universities and Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and in various scientific disciplines;
- 10- *Calls for* holding high-level bilateral meetings, between Somalia and Arab creditors, to address and exempt Somalia from its foreign debts, taking advantage of the terms of the agreements between Somalia and the international financial institutions, the Paris Club, and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative; the outcome of the Arab meeting to support Somalia's efforts for addressing and cancellation of its external debts, held on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020, in cooperation between the Arab League and the Somali Government, with the participation of representatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, and high-level representatives of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank;
  - 11- *Expresses appreciation* for the support provided by the Council of Arab Health Ministers to the Somali health sector with an amount of 200,000 dollars to raise the capabilities of Somali doctors and rehabilitate Somali hospitals; *and emphasizes* the importance of continuing this crucial role of the specialized Arab councils;
  - 12- *Calls on* the Somali Government to provide the Arab League Secretariat General on the efforts exerted by Somalia to address the economic and financial challenges; *and emphasizes* the need for better coordination to address the Somalia's debts crisis, including through submitting reports and participating in relevant meetings;
  - 13- *Commends* the existing cooperation between the Secretariat General and the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia, which culminated with translating the Somali Constitution in April 2019, from which 50 thousand copies have been translated into Arabic Language and printed and calls on the Arab Member States and the Secretariat General to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the concerned authorities in the Somali Government to complete the Arabization process of the relevant Somali laws;
  - 14- *Requests* the Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to provide every possible support to the Somali Government to address the drought and floods crisis, as well as the adverse impacts of COVID-19 pandemic and thanks the Arab States that have supported the development process, provided relief and humanitarian support to the Somali people, particularly in the face of the consequences of natural disasters and provided urgent medical assistance to combat the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 15- *Commends* the ongoing efforts between the Arab League Secretariat General and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Somalia to hold the first forum of Somali ambassadors in the Arab world, and to train and build diplomatic capacities for young Somali diplomatic cadres, including Somali diplomats in the Permanent Delegation of the League of Arab States;
- 16- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host a conference for supporting education sector in Somalia; *calls upon* the Arab Member States to effectively participate in this conference, particularly the Ministries concerned with education to support the Somali education process and to disseminate the 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;
- 17- *Calls on* Arab organizations and funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat General to provide the Somali Government with every support, in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields and appreciates the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects in Somalia i.e. hospitals and schools, with valuable support from specialized Arab ministerial councils;
- 18- *Welcomes* the establishment of the joint committee on Somalia, comprising of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Social Affairs and Health to support the social and health aspects in the Somali Development Plan, assist in building Somali capacity in these two areas and to enjoy the maximum benefit from the Somali capabilities in the Arab world to serve the Somali community;
- 19- *Supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the dumping of toxic waste off the Somali coast, all of which constitute crimes that threaten the health of Somali people, depriving them from their natural resources and affecting the safety of the coasts of a number of riparian Arab countries of the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea;
- 20- *Condemns* piracy operations off the Coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden; *underlines* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to counter these operations; *and emphasizes* the importance of the Arab League's participation in the ongoing international efforts to combat piracy and illegal fishing; *and commends* the ongoing Arab endeavors to enhance cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into consideration the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
- 21- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to bearing the expenses of the accredited Somali diplomatic and consular missions; *and urges* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open missions in Somalia;
- 22- *Urges* the Secretariat General, in cooperation and coordination with the concerned Somali entities, to contribute to providing the needs of health sector, firefighting and environment sanitation in Somalia, and funding the transfer of physicians thereto, purchase of two fire vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiation laboratory equipment,

**Unofficial Translation**

- expenses of which to be deducted from “Support for Somalia” bank account at the League of Arab States;
- 23- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards affirming the Arab contribution in achieving national reconciliation, providing development and relief assistance and addressing the Somali external debts' issue and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit report on this matter to the next session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8746 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Support of the Union of the Comoros**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The Report on the achievements of the Arab Committee for Development and Investment in the Union of the Comoros,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute concern over the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of the Comoros;
  - 2- *Reaffirms* the identity of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island; its unrecognition of the results of the referendum that took place in France on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2009 concerning the incorporation of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, converting it into a French province and considers the procedures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal and void and that they do not entail any rights or obligations;
  - 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and collaboration with the regional and international organizations to support the demands and stands of the Comorian Government concerning the Island of Mayotte;
  - 4- *Calls upon* the Secretariat General to continue exerting further efforts with relevant authorities in the Comoros Union to achieve renaissance and development goals, which the country seeks to achieve by 2030;
  - 5- *Supports* the national dialogue initiative called for by HE President Othman Ghazali, President of the Republic of the United Comoros to contribute to providing political stability, social cohesion and sustainable development;
  - 6- *Thanks* the Member States that have already provided financial and development support to the Union of the Comoros through "Support for Comoros" banking account at the Secretariat General; *and calls upon* other States to settle their contributions and urges the Member States to support the Union of the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
  - 7- *Commends* the medical aid and support in the field of health and medical training provided by the Kingdom of Morocco, upon instructions from HM King Mohammed VI, to the United Republic of the Comoros;



**Unofficial Translation**

- 8- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue cooperation and coordination with the concerned Comoros bodies to build on the outcome of the International Donors' Conference in Support of Development and Investment in the Comoros Union, which was held in Paris in December 2019;
- 9- *Requests* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and relevant Ministries of Education in the Arab States and joint Arab action organizations, to provide financial and technical support to develop the nascent National University in the Union of the Comoros and calls on the Secretariat General to continue to coordinate with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in this regard;
- 10- *Calls upon* the Member States, specialized Arab councils and the Secretariat General to provide all forms of support to the Comoros health sector and to provide it with the necessary support, particularly in light of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- 11- *Requests* the Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to deal with the issue of foreign debts of the Union of the Comoros in contribution to peace and development in the country;
- 12- *Expresses gratitude to* the Member States that support the Comorian diplomatic missions, particularly those accredited to the Arab States and international and regional organizations;
- 13- *Expresses its appreciation to* the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support for the national accord, stability and development in the Union of the Comoros, requesting a report hereof to be submitted to the next ordinary session of the Ministerial Arab League Council.

**(R. 8747 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
    - The Note of the Secretariat General,
    - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
  - *Implementing* the Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8684 adopted by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
  - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity of the Republic of Djibouti, rejecting any aggression on Djiboutian territories;
  - 2- *Calls, once again, for* respecting the principles of good-neighborliness and the inviolability of post-colonial borders;
  - 3- *Urges* the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea to resolve the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute that broke out in February 2008 in Ras Doumeira, through direct negotiations or agreed international arbitration mechanisms, so as to avoid any implications on the sovereignty of Djibouti and the security and peace of the Horn of Africa region in general, and in way that should positively enhance the relations between the two neighboring countries;
  - 4- *Highlights* Security Council Resolution 2444 of 14<sup>th</sup> November 2018, which contained, inter alia, the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute, and urged, in its Paragraph (7) the two parties to continue exerting efforts to settle their border dispute peacefully in line with international law through appeasement, arbitration or judicial settlement, or by any other means of dispute settlement identified in Article 33 of the Charter upon which they agree and commends Djibouti's confirmation of its commitment to deepening dialogue and negotiation in good faith with Eritrea until amicable solution is reached for all outstanding issues and urges Eritrea to note the importance of continued engagement, guidance and observation of the Security Council;
  - 5- *Commends* the encouraging and steadily increasing conditions for the relations between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea and supports border demarcation efforts between the two neighboring countries, which shall lead to normalization of relations and enhancement of security and stability in the Horn of Africa;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 6- *Requests* the Eritrea to immediately and unconditionally release the remaining Djiboutian prisoners and missing persons detained in Eritrean prisons;
- 7- *Welcomes* the Joint Communiqué adopted by the League of Arab States (the Peace and Security Council at that time) and the African Union (the Peace and Security Council) on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2010 on the dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea;
- 8- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the developments of the matter, and to report hereof to the next session of the Ministerial Council.

**(R. 8748 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all the resolutions and communiqués adopted by the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning this matter, most recently Tunis Summit Resolution 758 adopted by the 30<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, Resolution 8685 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session at the Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries Internal Affairs" and the Final Communiqué adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Summit Level held in Makkah on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2019,
- *Taking note of* the 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Committee concerned with the follow-up of the crisis with Iran and means to counter its interference in the internal affairs of the Arab States;
- *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the importance of building cooperation ties between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran on the principle of good neighborliness and refraining from the use or threat of force and condemns Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs, considering such act as a violation of international law, the principle of good-neighborliness and sovereignty of States and demands the Islamic Republic of Iran to halt these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
  - 2- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, which shall fuel sectarian strife; *emphasizes* the need to abstain from supporting the groups that incite strife, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries and demands Iran to abstain from supporting and funding of militias and armed parties in the Arab countries,
  - 3- *Strongly condemns* the continued attacks using drones, ballistic missiles and other Iranian-made missiles against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi terrorist militias, considering that a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and United Arab Emirates and a threat to the Arab national security; *emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to defend its territories, in accordance

Unofficial Translation

with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations and supports the Kingdom's measures taken against such Iranian violations under international legitimacy resolutions;

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

**Unofficial Translation**

- 9- *Demands* Iran to withdraw its militias and armed elements from all Arab States and to abstain from supporting organizations and terrorist militias in Arab States, particularly Syria and Yemen;
- 10- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist party Hezbollah, a partner in Lebanon's Government, responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with state-of-the art weapons, ballistic missiles and other missiles; condemns the hostile and inciting speech issued by the Secretary-General of the terrorist group, which contained abuses rejected by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain and the Republic of Yemen, constituting a blatant interference in the internal affairs of these States to incite strife and hatred and emphasizes the need to prevent the spread of extremism, sectarianism and interference in the internal affairs of States practiced by Hezbollah, to refrain from providing any support to terrorism and terrorists in its regional environment and to stop its inciting speeches that exploit religious feelings for sectarian strife and violence;
- 11- *Bans* broadcasting of Iranian-funded satellite channels on Arab satellites, considering a threat to Arab national security through inciting sectarian and ethnic strife and requests the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution with pertinent actors;
- 12- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab States and demands the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts and to stop anti-Arab media campaigns, considering these acts as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of these States;
- 13- *Underlines* the need to monitor Iranian actions and attempts to undermine security and stability in the region, and to prevent Iran's interference in the Arab States internal affairs, particularly the Yemeni issue which is a Gulf and a national security issue for the Gulf States in particular and the Arab region in general; and to stop its support and arming its Pro-opposition militias to Yemen's legitimate Government, so as to transform it into a missile launch pad against Yemen's neighbors and threatening navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which is adversely reflected on the security and stability of Yemen, its neighboring countries and the entire region and represents a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
- 14- *Condemns* Iran's disruptive role by inciting the Houthi Militia's subversion of state power and its institutions; the destruction of the social fabric and their continued hostile military operations against civilian objects and population and by providing the Houthi Militia with smuggled weapons, ballistic missiles and drones, funding and training, thus prolonging the war, exacerbating the suffering of the Yemeni people and undermining all UN-brokered peace initiatives by pursuing a policy of escalation, and of shuffling cards and confusing the situation with any solution for the crisis in Yemen, including the appointment of a coup militias "ambassador" and a military governor in Sana'a,

**Unofficial Translation**

whose mandate is to undermine any effort aiming to achieve political settlement in Yemen, its seizure of the Yemeni Embassy in Tehran, as well as its movable and immovable property, thereby representing a serious precedent in international relations, and a flagrant violation of the rules of international law, all of which require the Security Council to condemn these actions in order to preserve the rules of international relations;

- 15- *Condemns* Iran's continued occupation of the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa) and supports all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by the UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with international law;
- 16- *Highlights* the need to increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of the Iranian regime and its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism and its threat to regional and international security;
- 17- *Seeks* mobilization of media campaigns through multimedia to uncover the true image of the extremist Iranian regime, the continuation of its expansionist and hostile policy abroad and its continued support for sectarianism, extremism and terrorism;
- 18- *Underlines* the importance of Iran's commitment to implement Security Council Resolution 2231 of 2015, the need to apply an effective mechanism to verify the agreement implementation, inspection and observation for the rapid and effective re-imposition of sanctions, in case Iran breaches its obligations under the agreement, and the importance of its accession to all nuclear safety instruments, taking into account the environmental problems of the region;
- 19- *Expresses deep concern over* Iran's acceleration of uranium enrichment to high levels, according to recent reports issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- 20- *Emphasizes* the importance of taking into account the concerns of Arab States in the international negotiations taking place in Vienna on Iran's nuclear program, and that any agreement with Iran should be a starting point for resolving regional issues, in a way that enhances security and stability in the region;
- 21- *Highlights* the importance of including, in any agreement with Iran, stronger provisions related to its ballistic missile program and explosive drones, which are provided to terrorist militias, particularly the terrorist Houthi militia, as well as its activities destabilizing the security;
- 22- *Calls upon* the international community to extend the arms embargo on Iran and to emphasize that lifting the international embargo on Iran will lead to further destruction;
- 23- *Emphasizes* the importance of providing the Secretariat General with regular reports on the Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
- 24- *Mandates* the Secretary-General to continue his coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet Committee, comprised of the

**Unofficial Translation**

United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Chair of the Quartet), the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue developing an Arab action plan to address the Iranian interventions in the Arab region and mobilizing international support for the Arab stance rejecting the Iranian interference;

- 25- *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;
- 26- *Decides to* keep the item "Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs" on the agenda of the Arab cooperation forums with regional and international organizations;
- 27- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to take the necessary measures towards submitting this resolution to the concerned United Nations organs for issuance as an official document, requesting to place the matter on their agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2), Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations that ban intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any State;
- 28- *Mandates* the councils of Arab ambassadors in the capitals of the world and the Arab League missions to take the necessary measures towards referring this resolution and all documents issued by the session regarding Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States to the ministries of foreign affairs and the relevant agencies in those countries and organizations, and to clarify the seriousness of these interferences on regional and international security;
- 29- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8749 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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- The Republic of Iraq has formally registered its reservation to Paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the Resolution entitled "Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs" under Item (4) of the Agenda. Iraq has also registered its reservation to the press statement issued by the Quartet on the development of the crisis with Iran and means to address its interventions in the Arab countries internal affairs;
  - Lebanon has registered its reservation to Paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs draft resolution:  
Lebanon has registered its rejection for labeling Hezbollah as “terrorist” and referring to its existence in the Government, which cannot be agreed as it is not classified as thus by the United Nations, and is inconsistent with the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism with regard to distinguishing between resistance and terrorism, and that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and embodies a large segment of the Lebanese people with a balanced



**Unofficial Translation**

representative parliamentary bloc in the Parliament. Lebanon also condemns any interference in the Arab States internal affairs, affirming its commitment to the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof; and demands omission of “the terrorist Hezbollah” phrase so that agreement to all resolution provisions can be effective without any reservation.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - The recommendations of the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction,"
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

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

- 1- *Takes note of* the postponement of the Tenth Session of the "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," in light of the exceptional circumstances and precautionary measures for the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, and setting a tentative date for holding the Session during the period 1-26 August 2022;
- 2- *Appreciates* the proposals for hosting the Tenth Session of the Review Conference outside the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and follow-up on developments related to its venue, emphasizing the importance of holding the Tenth Session of the Conference during the current year and in personal presence within a framework that ensures the effective participation of all State Parties;
- 3- *Emphasizes*, once again, the need for active participation of all Arab States in the Tenth Session of the Review Conference, safeguarding the unity of the Arab stance, as well as preserving, respecting and adhering to the Arab States' rights obtained through previous review conferences and addressing and confronting any attempts to infringe these rights;
- 4- *Highlights* the importance of respecting the inalienable right of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop and use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and rejecting any attempts to restrict the rights of these States under any pretext;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 5- *Recalls that* the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" shall remain in effect until its goals and objectives are achieved; *and represents* an integral part of the outcomes of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Treaty, upon which the Arab States approved the indefinite extension of the Treaty without a vote during this Conference;
- 6- *Affirms that* any future proposal concerning the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction must give due consideration to the agreed upon references, namely, "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East" and the outcome of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences and rejects any attempts for further procrastination in implementing these references, which shall have negative repercussions on the disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation system and the outcome of the Tenth Session of the Review Conference;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the importance of delivering the Arab Communiqués adopted by the Arab League Council upon its Resolution 8481 by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, and submitting the working paper on "specific regional issues and implementation of the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" to the Conference Secretariat on behalf of the Arab Group, taking into account any technical and procedural updates related to holding the Second Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East;"
- 8- *Urges* the Arab States to deliver national Communiqués on the three pillars of the Treaty (nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy), and the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons;
- 9- *Supports* the Arab efforts to reach a unified position during the Tenth Session of the Review Conference regarding the timetable for the Eleventh Session of the Review Conference and its preparatory committees, given the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the timeframe of the next Session of the Conference;
- 10- *Mandates* the Arab group at the headquarters of the Tenth Session of the Review Conference to prepare a comprehensive evaluation in light of the Conference outcomes, and to present it to the next meeting of the committee to be submitted to the 158<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States;

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

- A. The "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" and the Arab coordination in the 66<sup>th</sup> Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference (Vienna: 26-30/9/2022):**
- 11- *Commends* the efforts of the State of Kuwait during its presidency of the 65<sup>th</sup> Session of the IAEA General Conference;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 12- Mandates the Arab Group in Vienna to include the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 66<sup>th</sup> Session of the IAEA General Conference, and postponing a decision on submitting the draft resolution entitled "Israeli nuclear capabilities" at a later time;

**B. Developments related to the reports and deliberations of the Board of Governors of the IAEA regarding the application of safeguards in Iran**

- 13- *Emphasizes* the importance of continuing follow-up of the Arab Group in Vienna and the Secretariat General of the "Safeguards Agreement with Iran under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;" and providing the Committee of Senior Arab Officials with the latest developments in this regard, in light of the reports of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the decisions issued by the Board of Governors;
- 14- *Affirms* the importance of follow-up on developments on the ongoing negotiations in Vienna regarding the nuclear agreement between Iran and the 4+1 countries, known as the "Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action" (JCPOA), and the need to continue communication with the state parties to the negotiations and enhance coordination thereof, and to take the Arab concerns into consideration regarding any developments to be agreed upon in the future;
- 15- *Commends* the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna and the Arab League mission in implementing the Resolution of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**III. Assessment of the Second Session of the "Conference on the Establishment of a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East" (New York: 29/11 – 3/12/2021)**

- 16- *Commends* the convening of the Second Session of the Conference on "Establishing a Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East," which was convened at United Nations Headquarters during the period 29/11-3/12/2021, and its success in adopting the conference's procedural rules as the legal framework for its work, and a consensual final report of the Conference, as well as the adoption of a decision to establish an informal committee with the aim of continuing consultations between the sessions;
- 17- *Expresses gratitude to* the State of Kuwait for its pivotal role in preparing, chairing and managing the Second Session of the Conference, and for its estimated efforts for ensuring its success;
- 18- *Commends* the effective role of all Arab delegations participating in the Conference; and emphasizes the importance of the participation of all Arab States in the upcoming Sessions of the Conference;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 19- *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant regional and international parties, as a necessity for the success of the Conference; without being at the expense of the Arab firm positions;
- 20- *Reaffirms* the need to call upon the League of Arab States and all concerned regional organizations to attend the conference;
- 21- *Mandates* the Arab Group in New York to continue supporting the current presidency, and to continue consultations between Member States during the periods between the Sessions, in coordination with the concerned parties, and to provide the Committee of Senior Arab Officials and the Secretariat General with all developments in this regard.

**IV. The dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Plant**

- 22- *Mandates* the Arab Group in Vienna to continue implementing the Resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level related to "the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant;" in addition to meeting the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to consult and support efforts to demand Iran's accession to the Nuclear Safety Agreement;
- 23- *Emphasizes* the importance of exerting continued efforts by the Arab Group in Vienna; coordination of Arab and international positions within the framework of the IAEA to continue pressuring and demanding Iran to accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety to benefit from the IAEA assessment missions with a view to fostering trust in Iran's nuclear activities in the region;
- 24- *Highlights* the importance of follow-up on the developments of "the dangers of Iran's Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant"; *and requests* the Arab group in Vienna to provide the Committee of Senior Arab Officials with any updates and developments regarding this issue.

**V.**

- 25- *Welcomes* the presidency of the Kingdom of Morocco of the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security of the 76<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 26- *Requests* the Secretariat General to refer the issue and its development to the Ministerial Council's next Ordinary Session.

**(R. 8750 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

## I. Arab-Africa Relations

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<b>Arab - Africa Relations</b>
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The Council of the League of Arab States convened at the Ministerial Level,

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Emphasizing its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8687 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *Taking note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Member States and the African Union Commission towards implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2016;
  - 2- *Commends* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's hosting of the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit in 2022 and mandates the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the host country to schedule the Summit's date, highlighting the importance of good preparation for this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the host country to ensure its success;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue their coordination concerning the implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programs and to pursue preparation for the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action, in implementation of Resolution (1) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "Joint Activity Report of the African Union Commission Chairperson and the Arab League Secretary-General on implementation of the Arab-Africa Partnership Strategy and the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action (2014-2016)" and Resolution (7) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit on "Drafting the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action", and Resolution (10) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit entitled "Principles and Standards of participation in the meetings and events of the Arab-Africa Partnership", all of which shall contribute to partnership progress;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and cooperation with the African Union Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit " concerning "Coordination for Financing of the Arab-Africa Joint Projects;"

**Unofficial Translation**

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

**Unofficial Translation**

- the Arab Republic of Egypt's proposal on the establishment of a joint Arab-African counter-terrorism mechanism;
- 11- *Commends* the results of the third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security convened in Khartoum/Sudan, during the period from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2016; *and mandates* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the African Union Commission and the Arab Republic of Egypt in a view to holding the fourth Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Meeting at a date to be determined in the Arab Republic of Egypt and ensuring the good preparation thereof, according to the set criteria pursuant to Resolution (10) of Malabo Summit;
  - 12- *Welcomes* the outcome of the first Joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016 and requests the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and to seek implementation of Resolution (3) of the fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the convening of a regular joint meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Trade and Finance on the sidelines of the Arab-Africa summits;
  - 13- *Stresses the importance of* Member States' support for the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute to be able to assume its mandate, in implementation of the resolutions of the third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013, and Resolution (5) of the fourth Arab-Africa Summit held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea in 2016 concerning the Arab-Africa Cultural Institute;
  - 14- *Welcomes* the joint launch by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the African Union Commission of the African Union Center for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, hosted by Cairo, especially that the center's programs target a number of Arab States on the African continent;
  - 15- *Expresses appreciation for* the efforts exerted by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for its continued support for the Arab-Africa cooperation and its mechanisms and programs;
  - 16- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's invitation to the World Health Organization to participate in the Board of Trustees of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumet Prize for African Development in the area of health, food security and education, whereas the organization named Dr Jaouad Mahjour, Assistant Director-General, Emergency Preparedness and International Health Regulations as a representative of the World Health Organization in the Board of Trustees;
  - 17- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's equally awarding the 2019 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumet on African Development in the area of Food Security, and the 2020 Prize in Education to Ubongo Organization and Molteno Institute for Language and Literacy, noting that the 2021 award will be in the field of health, as well as Kuwait's initiative presented at the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant one (1) billion US dollars as



**Unofficial Translation**

- concessionary loans, of which about 99.56% have been delivered, consequently, the Fund has fulfilled its obligation in this regard within the specified time frame; allocated one billion US dollars to invest in the African continent;
- 18- *Commends* the financial grant of the State of Kuwait with an amount of five million dollars for African Union Commission Medical Center project, as well as the State of Kuwait's allocation of US\$ 1.6 million for the establishment of the Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention;
  - 19- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation.
  - 20- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8751 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs**

**Arab-Africa Relations**

**- B -**

<p><b>The Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries</b></p>
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**The Council of the League of Arab States convened at the Ministerial Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Based on the acknowledgement of the Fund's role in support of the Arab-Africa cooperation,
  - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

*Emphasizes* the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that contributes to strengthening, activating and promoting Arab-African cooperation in the technical field, taking the necessary measures and providing the assistance it needs to support its role in strengthening brotherhood and solidarity relations between Arab and African countries, in implementation of the Resolutions of the League Council at the Summit Level and the Resolutions of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level, the most recent of which was Resolution 8688 adopted by 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021.

**(R. 8752 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs**

**Arab-European Relations**

- A -

**Arab-European Dialogue**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolution 8689 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
  - *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
- 1- *Welcomes* holding the Second Arab-European Summit in Brussels during the last quarter of 2022 or at a date to be agreed upon by both sides;
- 2- *Commends* the convening of the Sixth Arab-European Ministerial Meeting during the last quarter of 2022 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General;
- 3- *Welcomes* the convening of the Ninth Meeting of the Permanent Delegates to the League of Arab States and the Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union, and the second joint retreat and the meetings of the strategic cooperation working groups scheduled to be held on 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> June 2022 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General;
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8753 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs**

**Arab-European Relations**

**- B -**

**Euro-Mediterranean Partnership**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolution 8690 adopted by the 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Appreciates* the role and efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during its joint presidency of the Union for the Mediterranean with the European Union since 2012;
  - 2- *Emphasizes* the importance of good Arab coordination in all meetings and committees, particularly the Committee of Senior Officials within the framework of the Union for the Mediterranean and the Board of Governors of the Anna Lindh Foundation;
  - 3- *Values* the role of the Arab Republic of Egypt as coordinator of the Arab group within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership;
  - 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8754 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs**

**Arab-Russian Relations**

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

- Having reviewed,
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolution 8691 adopted by the 156th Ordinary Session on 9th September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the Sixth Session of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum in 2022, according to global health developments;
  - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Russian side; and discuss the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow aiming to support and encourage understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8755 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolution 8692 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Welcomes* the convening of the Third Session of the Arab Economic and Cooperation Forum with the countries of Central Asia and the Republic of Azerbaijan in the State of Qatar on a date to be determined by the two sides, according to global health developments;
  - 2- *Mandates* Secretariat General to continue its cooperation with the concerned bodies in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the First Session of the Conference for Businessmen and Investors from Arabs, Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan on a date to be determined by the two sides, according to global health developments;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8756 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

## Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

### Arab-Asian Relations

<b>Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China</b>
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#### **The Council of the League of Arab States convened at the Ministerial Level,**

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8693 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning the Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Expresses the Member States' keen interest* to strengthen relations with the People's Republic of China in diverse areas, in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative;" *and reiterates* the Arab States solidarity with the One-China principle;
  - 2- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by Chinese diplomacy to support Arab issues so as to find peaceful solutions to the current crises in the region, in a way that enhances peace and security at the regional and international levels;
  - 3- *Commends*, once again, hosting the First Arab-China Summit by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to be convened in 2022 to promote the Arab-China Strategic partnership, thereby serving their mutual interests; *and mandates* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the concerned bodies of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Republic of China to ensure successful preparation for this important Meeting;
  - 4- *Welcomes, once again,* the Tunisian Republic desire to host the 11th Session of the Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum in 2024;
  - 5- *Commends* the outcomes of the Ninth Session of the Arab-China Relations and Civilization Dialogue Seminar, which was convened in Beijing, China on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2021;
  - 6- *Welcomes* the outcomes of the Fifth Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of radio and television, which was held on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2021 in Hangzhou, China;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 7- *Commends* the outcomes of the Third Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of satellite navigation "BeiDou", which was held in China on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2021;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in various activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum and calls on the Secretariat General to continue exerting every effort to coordinate with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the organization of activities and events to be held under the Forum's Executive Program, including The Sixth Session of the Arab-China Friendship Conference to be held in the State of Qatar, the Third Session of the Arab-Chinese Cooperation Forum in the field of health to be held during the second quarter of 2022 in the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Third Session of the Forum of Arab and Chinese cities to be held in 2022 in China, and the Fifth Session of the Arab-Chinese cooperation symposium in the field of media to be held during 2022 in China, the Seventh Session of the Arab-Chinese Energy Cooperation Conference to be held in November 2022 in China, the Arab-Chinese ministerial meeting in the field of tourism, the Fourth Session of the Chinese Arts Festival in the Arab States, the Fifth Session of the Arab Arts Festival in China and a meeting of ministers Arab-Chinese Culture and the Fourth Session of the Arab-Chinese Women's Forum in China;
- 9- *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation between the Arab and Chinese sides in the field of combating the repercussions of the COVID-19 Pandemic;
- 10- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8757 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**



## Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs

### Arab Relations with the Republic of India

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8694 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning the Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Expresses* the Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the Republic of India in different political, economic, social and cultural areas, through implementation of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum mechanisms;
  - 2- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with relevant Indian authorities to schedule the Second Ministerial Session of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum at an appropriate time for the two sides; and emphasizes the importance of good preparation thereof;
  - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to exert further efforts in coordination with the concerned Arab and Indian authorities to organize various activities and events within the framework of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during the coming period, including The Sixth Session of the Arab-Indian Partnership Conference, in the Second half of 2022 in India, the First Session of the Conference for the Heads of Arab-Indian Universities to be held on 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> April 2022 in India via video conference, the Third Session of the Arab-Indian Culture Festival in India, and the Second Session of the Arab-Indian cooperation symposium in the field of media in India; *and calls on* the Member States to actively participate; *and calls on* the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Forum; the activities of the Forum;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

(R. 8758 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)

**Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs**

**Arab-Japan Relations**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, in this regard, most recently Resolution 8695 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 concerning the Arab Relations with Japan,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Expresses the Member States' keen interest to* strengthen and promote relations with Japan in different political, economic, social and cultural areas and to benefit from the Japanese economic progress and expertise to advance development efforts in the Arab States;
  - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Japanese side to organize the Fifth Session of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum in Japan on the date to be agreed by the two sides;
  - 3- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8759 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard, the most recent of which was Resolution 8696 by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021 on the Arab Relations with the Group of Pacific Islands,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Reaffirms* the Abu Dhabi Declaration, adopted by the Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers with the Group of Pacific Islands on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2010, and its recommendations concerning the enhancement of cooperation with the Pacific Islands and the importance of implementing these recommendations;
  - 2- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Secretariat General with their visions on cooperation with the Pacific Islands countries, taking into consideration their potentials and stances towards the Arab issues, in order to develop an Arab strategy in this regard;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter in consultation with the United Arab Emirates, and to develop a report on the development of Arab relations with the Pacific countries;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to next ordinary session of the Arab League Council at the Ministerial Level.

**(R. 8760 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**



Secretariat General

Secretariat of Arab  
League Council Affairs

Communiqué by

**the 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the  
Ministerial Level**

**Praising the efforts of the State of Qatar and the Arab States in Afghanistan**

**Cairo**

**Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022**

*The Council of the League of Arab States expressed its appreciation for the significant role of the State of Qatar in hosting the negotiations that took place between the United States of America and Taliban, and its endeavors to sign a historic agreement between the two sides to consolidate peace in Afghanistan, as well as its special efforts aiming to promote a comprehensive political consensus away from any political agendas.*

*At the same time, the Arab League Council commended the concentered efforts exerted by the State of Qatar and fraternal Arab countries in helping to safely and urgently evacuate tens of thousands of foreign nationals after the Taliban took over the reins of power in Afghanistan, including the success of the Qatari technical teams in operating Hamid Karzai Airport in Kabul, Afghanistan.*

*The Arab League Council expressed its appreciation for the support provided by the State of Qatar in sheltering thousands of evacuees from inside Afghanistan until their transfer to their final destination, in an operation that is the largest of its kind, which was highly appreciated internationally.*

*The Arab League Council also highly praised the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Action in providing aid to the Afghan people, and the call for an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for the Afghan people, which was convened on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2021 in Islamabad. The Council also highlighted the importance of outcomes of this meeting.*

*The Council appreciated the humanitarian role performed by the United Arab Emirates in evacuating thousands and sheltering more than ten thousand people in the Emirates Humanitarian City until their arrival to their destination is secured.*

**Unofficial Translation**

*At the same time, the Arab League Council appreciated the UAE's efforts in providing humanitarian and relief assistance to the Afghan people.*

*The Arab League Council hailed the efforts of the Kingdom of Bahrain and its contribution, along with its international partners, in supporting relief efforts in Afghanistan, and facilitating the evacuation process by allowing flights to take advantage of the Kingdom's location as a transit point to reach their final destinations, and to provide direct evacuation flights for the flag carrier to the United States of America, and urgent relief shipments of medical, relief and treatment materials, under the supervision of the Royal Institution for Humanitarian Action.*

*The Arab League Council commended the valued efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait in facilitating the transit of “thousands of Afghan nationals who were evacuated from Afghanistan on their way to their final destination, in continuation of the State of Kuwait's humanitarian role calling for the importance of facilitating the evacuations from Afghanistan.”*

**(Communiqué 247 – O.S. – S.2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with South American  
Countries**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Declaration of the Fourth Arab-South American Summit (Riyadh Declaration of 2015),
  - Resolution 8697 adopted by the 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- In light of the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and the participation in all scheduled activities and meetings;
  - 2- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Regional Coordinator of South American Countries (Brazil), concerning Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council, preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
  - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the third meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Economy, following the Republic of Bolivia's decline to host it;
  - 4- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the South American side to determine an alternative date and venue of the Second Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Environment following the Republic of Ecuador's decline to host it;
  - 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Ministry of Tourism of the Arab Republic of Egypt to convene a meeting of joint tourism ministers of Arab and South American countries;
  - 6- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to seek coordination for the convening of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education in an Arab State;
  - 7- *Welcomes* the Republic of Sudan's hosting of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts and calls for effective participation in this meeting;

**Unofficial Translation**

- 8- *Welcomes* the convening of the Arab-South American Ministries of Social Affairs at Senior Officials Level at the Secretariat General headquarters, in preparation for the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Social Affairs;
- 9- *Commends* the announcement of the Parliamentary Dialogue Forum south-south of the city of Rabat as the capital of cooperation between the countries of Africa, the Arab world, Latin America and the Caribbean, within the framework of strengthening cooperation between Arab States and Latin American countries; *and commends* the inauguration of the King Mohammed VI Library in the Moroccan space at the headquarters of the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament of the Republic of Panama;
- 10- *Requests* the Secretariat General to report this matter to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8761 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Arab Relations with Regional and International Blocs**

**The Dominican Republic Request to accredit  
its Ambassador to the Arab Republic of  
Egypt  
as Commissioner to the League of Arab  
States**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The letter of the Foreign Minister of Dominican Republic to the Secretary-General dated 14<sup>th</sup> November 2021, concerning the Dominican Republic Request to accredit its ambassador in Egypt as commissioner to the League of Arab States,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

*Approves* the accreditation of the Dominican Republic's ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt as commissioner to the League of Arab States.

**(R. 8762 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**



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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - Resolutions 8078 adopted by the 146<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016, Resolution 8140 by the 147<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017, Resolution 8195 by the 148<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2017, Resolution 8256 by the 149<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Resolution 8424 by the 152<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2019, Resolution 8493 by the 153<sup>rd</sup> Ordinary Session on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2020, Resolution 8561 by the 154<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2020, Resolution 8632 by 155<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2021 and Resolution 8698 by 156<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
  - The recommendations of the two Presidential Statements adopted by the High-Level Security Council Sessions, which were convened on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2019, 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021 and 18<sup>th</sup> April 2021 respectively,
  - The Recommendations issued by the High-Level Unofficial Interactive Dialogue Session of the Security Council between the Arab Summit Troika at the Ministerial Level, and members of the Council, under the title “Strengthening Cooperation between the Security Council and the League of Arab States”, which was convened in New York on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2021,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,
  - 1- *Requests* the Arab Group, the Arab League Mission in New York, and the Secretariat General to consult and coordinate with the non-permanent Arab Member of the Security Council, to follow up and implement the recommendations of the presidential statements issued by the Security Council sessions, including the following:
    - To convene a meeting for the Security Council, whenever possible, at the leaders level, with the participation of the Arab Summit Troika leaders and the Arab League Secretary-General, on the margins of the high-level meetings

**Unofficial Translation**

of the regular sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, to discuss the recent developments of Arab issues,

- To hold an unofficial annual meeting for the Security Council and the Arab League Member States at the Secretariat General headquarters for discussing the latest developments of the Arab region,
  - To hold an annual high-level briefing session at the Security Council on "Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council" during the presidency of the Arab member with the participation of the Arab League Secretary-General in order to strengthen their cooperation on issues concerned with safeguarding peace and security, particularly at the regional level and to consider means of promoting collective security,
  - To Strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States on regional peace and security issues as well as with other relevant regional organizations on issues of mutual interest;
  - To strengthen cooperation and strategic coordination between the League of Arab States and the United Nations in the field of capacity-building to prevent conflict, manage crises, achieve post-conflict stability, safeguard peace, and effectively implement its mandate to enhance confidence-building and dialogue, with the aim of laying the foundations of security, stability and sustainable development in the Arab region;
- 2- *Requests* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, in coordination with the Arab Group and the Arab League Mission in New York, to take an advantage from holding meetings via videoconference in order to convene a virtual meeting between the League of Arab States and the members of the Security Council amid the outbreak of the COVID19 pandemic;
- 3- *Calls upon* the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council to coordinate and cooperate with the Arab Group in New York to develop a mechanism for implementing the Group's proposal to unify the Security Council position towards Arab issues, to limit the use of the veto power and to find effective Arab solutions for Arab issues;
- 4- *Requests* the Arab member, in coordination with the Arab Group in New York, and the Arab League Mission in New York, to work on strengthening cooperation and effective partnership between the organizers, leading to a more effective participation of the League of Arab States in the maintenance of international peace and security path.
- 5- *Mandates* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Arab League Council's next ordinary session.

**(R. 8763 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The Note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022,

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

- Candidacy of the State of Qatar for the membership of the International Civil Aviation Organization Council (ICAO), Category (C), for the term 2022-2025, (ICAO)
- Candidacy of the State of Kuwait for the membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), for the term 2023-2026,
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the membership of the International Civil Aviation Organization Council (ICAO), Category (B), for the term 2022-2025,
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Dr. Maya Morsi) for membership of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Dr. El-Sayed Azzouz) for membership of the Radio Regulations Board (RRB) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the African Group for the term 2023 - 2026.
- Candidacy of the Republic of Tunisia for membership of the Executive Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for membership of the Executive Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the term 2023-2026.

## **Unofficial Translation**

- Candidacy of the Yemeni Republic (Mr. Amjad El-Kamim) for the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations for the term 2025-2027.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco (Prof. Miloud Loukili) for membership of the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for the term 2023-2028.
- Candidacy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for membership of the Executive Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union (Area D) for the term 2023-2026,
- Candidacy of the kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Radio Regulations Board (Mr. Hassan Talib) of the International Telecommunication Union for the term 2023-2026,
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Bahrain for membership of the Human Rights Council for the term 2023-2025.
- Candidacy of the Lebanese Republic for membership of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the term 2026-2028 .
- Candidacy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Ms. Louisa Oussedik) for membership of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) for the term 2023-2026.
- Candidacy of the State of Libya (Mr. Ali Krir) for the position of Chairman of the United Nations Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for the term 2026-2030.
- Candidacy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Mr. Tayyar Ezzedine) for membership of the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for the term 2023-2028.
- Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco (Ms. Hind Ayoubi Al-Idrissi) for membership in the Committee on the Rights of the Child for the term 2023-2027.

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

- Submits the nomination of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the membership of the Executive Board (2021-2025) to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action in this regard, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations, in implementation of Resolution (6346) issued by the 120<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2003.
- Submits the nomination of the Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of the Executive Board (2025-2029) to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action in this regard, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations, in implementation of Resolution (6346) issued by

**Unofficial Translation**

- the 120<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at ministerial level on 9th September 2003.
- Submits the nomination of the State of Qatar for the membership of the Executive Board (2023-2027) to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action in this regard, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations, in implementation of Resolution (6346) issued by the 120<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at ministerial level on 9th September 2003.
  - Submits the candidacy of the Lebanese Republic for the membership in the Heritage Committee for the term 2023-2027 to the Organization's Arab Group to take the appropriate action in this regard, according to the applicable criteria for coordinating nominations, in implementation of Paragraph (5) of Resolution (7115) issued by the 132<sup>nd</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2009.
- III. Requests the Secretariat General not to include any previously considered candidacies by the Council under this item.
- IV. Requests the Secretariat General not to include under this item candidacies for posts in organizations, agencies or government organizations, which does not include all the Arab States in its membership.
- V. Requests the Secretariat General not to include candidacies for posts in organizations, agencies, institutions, Arab committees, civil society organizations or non-government organizations, under this item.
- VI. Mandates the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with their candidacies for international posts at least (15) working days prior to the ordinary sessions of the Arab League Council, mentioning the term of office.
- VII. Requests the Secretariat General not to submit any candidacy for an international post provided later than the deadline or without stating the term of office.

**(R. 8764 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

**Support Riyadh's Bid, the capital of the  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabi, for Expo 2030**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note of the Secretariat General,
  - The note no. 324/1867 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 2nd January 2022,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
  - 1- *Supports* the candidacy of Riyadh, the capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting Expo 2030;
  - 2- *Requests* the Arab States, members of the Bureau International des Expositions, to support Riyadh's bid, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the 2030 Expo, to be given at the General Assembly of the Bureau International des Expositions in November 2023 in Paris;
  - 3- *Urges* the Member States to make all possible efforts in their contacts with fraternal countries to support this candidacy;
  - 4- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow-up on this matter.

**(R. 8765 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
  - The note of the Secretariat General,
  - The Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
  - *Recalling* the resolutions of the Arab League Council at Summit and Ministerial Levels concerning preservation of peace and security amongst Member States, and safeguarding the Arab national security,
- *Reiterating* its firm commitment to safeguard the Arab national security, combating extremist organizations, defending the independence of Arab States and protecting their national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity against any aggression,
- *Emphasizing* the firm right of Member States to prevent any aggression against their communities, citizens, State institutions and government bodies, as well as their right to take all measures and means to prevent any threats or attacks that may jeopardize their security and the safety of their communities, in accordance with the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations and the principles of international law,
- *Strongly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices *and fully rejecting* any attempts to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,
- *Reiterating* its full rejection of any form of support, active or passive, to terrorist or extremist organizations; and its firm condemnation of terrorist operations in all its forms and manifestations,
- *Calling for* exerting further efforts and strengthening coordination with the international community and its regional and international organizations to counter terrorism, particularly in areas of drying out its funding resources, the phenomenon of foreign terrorists travel and seeking to limit their movement and establishing safe havens, and taking the necessary legal measures to prevent terrorists from access to information and communication technology,
- *In light of* the outcomes of the Arab League Council Meeting at Permanent Delegates Level on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021,
- 1- *Condemns* all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; *and denounces* all practices

**Unofficial Translation**

- perpetrated by these extremist organizations that adopt religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans inciting violence, extremism and terrorism;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the tolerant humane values of Islam that respect human dignity and renounce distinction of any kind as to race, color, sex, language or religion;
  - 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; *and appreciates* the exerted Arab efforts that led, in this regard, to passing of the resolution on the effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights in the International Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;
  - 4- *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;
  - 5- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, to conclude the ratification instruments and deposit the ratified documents at the Arab League Secretariat General;
  - 6- *Calls on* the Arab States that have not ratified relevant international conventions and protocols on suppression of terrorism to consider concluding the ratification instruments, in line with the national legal systems;
  - 7- *Continues* updating foreign terrorist fighters database and the unified Arab list of terrorist organizations and entities (the blacklist of perpetrators, organizers and financiers of terrorist acts); *and urges* the Arab States to provide it with the required data;
  - 8- *Calls upon* the Member States to enact legislations and laws and undertake the necessary measures and procedures to criminalize extremist *takfiri* ideologies, due to its gravity as a fueling source of terrorism and sectarian strife; *and requests* the Secretariat General to strengthen coordination with Arab actors concerned with counter-terrorism and to continue cooperation with relevant regional and international organizations;
  - 9- *Urges* the Arab States to criminalize traveling to join terrorist organizations, participation in hostilities acts, enforcement of appropriate national legislations for prosecution, considering forgery of identity papers and travel documents for movement to areas of conflict is an aggravating circumstance in the national laws;
  - 10- *Calls upon* all States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; *and rejects* all forms of



**Unofficial Translation**

- extortion including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
- 11- *Continues* coordination of Arab positions in international organizations and counter-terrorism conferences in which Arab countries participate;
  - 12- Continues to benefit from the expertise of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in New York upon the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, and the Centre of King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, the African Centre for Studies and Research of Terrorism in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria; Al-Nahrain Centre for Strategic Studies in Iraq; Renaissance Forum for Cultural Communication in Sudan, Mohammed bin Naif Counseling and Care Centre in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Mohammed VI Foundation for African Ulema; Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines, and Morchidates in the Kingdom of Morocco, Doha International Centre for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar; the Arab Bureau for Combating Terrorism and Terrorist of Arab Ministers of Interior Affairs; the International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (Hedayah), the Sawab Centre in the United Arab Emirates; the regional Sahel-Saharan Anti-Terrorism Centre in Cairo and the King Hamad International Centre for Peaceful Coexistence in the Kingdom of Bahrain;
  - 13- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, as well as the co-chairmanship of the Kingdom of Morocco of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum with Canada;
  - 14- *Calls on* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide further support and assistance in areas of international legal and judicial cooperation in combating terrorism through the Regional Programme for the Arab States to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats, and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in Line with the International Human Rights Standards (2016-2021);
  - 15- *Calls on* the Arab States to enhance cooperation with international organizations and agencies to benefit from the available technical assistance programs for national capacity-building in a view to confronting the danger of acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their components by terrorists, and to enhance the security of airports, seaports and borders;
  - 16- *Commends* the inclusion of some members belonging to the so-called "Saraya Al-Ashtar" terrorist group in the Kingdom of Bahrain on the terrorist list, thus reflecting the world countries determination to address all forms of terrorism at regional and international levels, its supporters, inciters and sympathizers and supporting the efforts and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to promote its peace, security and stability;
  - 17- *Calls, once again, upon* the Member States to continue providing the Arab League Secretariat General with comprehensive reports on the national

**Unofficial Translation**

- counter-terrorism initiatives, including the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and extremist organizations;
- 18- *Calls on* the Member States to provide the Secretariat General with any photographs, documentary film and printed material at their disposal that highlight the pain and tragedies of the victims of terrorist acts for presentation at the Arab Day to raise awareness on the pain and tragedies of victims of terrorist acts in the Arab region; *and calls upon* the Arab States and concerned institutions of joint Arab action to commemorate that day and to provide the Secretariat General with their initiatives in this regard;
- 19- *Takes note of* the report and recommendations of the 30th Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, which was convened on 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> February 2022 at the headquarters of the Secretariat General;
- 20- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow-up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports hereof to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council.

**(R. 8772 – O.S. (157) – S. 2 – 9/3/2022)**



Secretariat General

Secretariat of Arab  
League Council Affairs

**Communiqué by**

– **the 157<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level**

**on**

**Developments of the current Crisis in Ukraine**

**Cairo: Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022**

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The Arab League Council discussed, during its consultation meeting today at the level of foreign ministers, the developments of the ongoing war in Ukraine and its potential and expected repercussions on the international and regional political, security and economic situations, and on the Arab States in general.

#### **THE COUNCIL**

- 1- *Reaffirms* all the provisions stipulated in the Arab League Council Communiqué at the Permanent Delegates level pertinent to the basic principles of the collective Arab position regarding this critical crisis;
- 2- *Reiterates* the Arab States' adherence to the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, which are based on safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States;
- 3- *Emphasizes* the need to reach a diplomatic solution shortly, as the only solution for this crisis, in order to spare the bloodshed of the innocent and eliminate the deterioration of the tragic humanitarian situation;
- 4- The Arab States also acknowledge the seriousness of the continued escalation of the crisis, and affirm their adherence to depoliticize international and specialized organizations of technical nature in various fields, and to avert the increased political and diplomatic confrontations and to refrain from adopting any double standards at the international level.

**(Communiqué 248 – O.S. – S.2 – 9/3/2022)**