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**Political Developments Follow-up for Palestine
Question, Arab-Israeli Conflict and Enforcement of
Arab Peace Initiative**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Taking note* of the Ministerial Committee First Meeting on countering Israel's nomination for the Security Council membership for the period of 2019-2020, held at the headquarters of the Secretariat General on 7th March 2018,
 - *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions issued at different levels including summits, ministerial and permanent delegates levels on political developments follow-up for the Question of Palestine,
- 1- *Reaffirms* the importance of the Palestine Question to the entire Arab nation and the significance of the Arab identity of the occupied East Jerusalem; capital of the State of Palestine; *confirms* the right of the State of Palestine to sovereignty over all Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, its airspace, territorial waters, and borders with neighbouring countries;
 - 2- *Emphasizes*, once again, its rejection and condemnation of the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power), and to move its Embassy to Jerusalem, considering this decision as null and represents a serious breach of international law, of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and the legal Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Apartheid Wall, and that this decision has no legal effect and undermines peace endeavours, prolongs tension, triggers anger, thus pushing the region to an abyss of more violence, chaos, bloodshed and instability;
 - 3- *Condemns* the announcement of the Republic of Guatemala's intention to move its embassy to the Holy City of Jerusalem, following the U.S. Administration decision in this regard, which represents a violation of international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions; and *demand*s Guatemala to rescind this illegal decision and to abide by the international law and relevant international legitimacy resolutions;
 - 4- *Calls upon* Member States to take all the necessary practical actions to address any decision recognizing Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to hinder any similar decisions, in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the successive Arab Summits and Ministerial Councils;

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- 5- *Reaffirms* adherence to peace as a strategic option, and to the resolve of the Arab-Israeli conflict pursuant to the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 with all its elements, which stipulated that 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, recognition of the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, *inter alia*, the right to self-determination and the right of return and compensation for the Palestinian refugees and a just solution to their cause according to the Arab Peace Initiative and General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948; as well as rejection of any deals or initiatives to resolve the conflict contrary to the international terms of reference of the Middle East Peace Process;
- 6- *Endorses and supports* the peace plan presented by HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine to the Security Council on 20th February 2018;
- 7- *Seeks* cooperation with international actors to establish an international multilateral mechanism, under the umbrella of the United Nations to sponsor the peace process, including the call for convening of an international conference to re-launch a credible time-bound peace process, on the basis of international legitimacy resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution on the borders of 4th June 1967;
- 8- *Urges* all countries to abide by Security Council Resolutions 476 and 478 of 1980, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-10/19 of 2017 issued by its Tenth Emergency Special Session on basis of “Uniting for Peace”, which emphasized that any decisions and actions which purport to have altered the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem are of no legal effect, null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions; and *calls upon* all countries to refrain from establishing diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 478 of 1980, which also emphasized that the question of Jerusalem remains as a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions;
- 9- *Endorses and supports* the decisions of HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to counteract the U.S. Administration’s recognition of Jerusalem as capital of the occupying Power; and to cooperate with the State of Palestine to achieve the objective of these decisions at all levels;
- 10- *Endorses* and supports the State of Palestine’s endeavours to obtain a full United Nations membership, *seeks* mobilization of international support to this end; *and requests* the Arab Group in New York to undertake the necessary procedures in this regard;
- 11- *Seeks direct action with* the States that have not recognized the State of Palestine, through bilateral and multilateral visits and contacts, to urge them to recognize the State of Palestine on the borders of June 1967, including the occupied East Jerusalem, all of which represent a base and leverage for the Peace Process, and to clarify the strategic importance of such recognition in enforcing the two-State solution, and enhancing peace and security prospects in the Middle East and the world;
- 12- *Endorses and supports* the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and instruments in order to strengthen its legal and international

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- status and reinforce its independence and sovereignty over its occupied territory;
- 13- *Supports* Palestinian efforts and endeavours to hold Israel (the occupying Power) accountable for its crimes committed against the Palestinian people, including racial procedures and legislations enacted to regulate and perpetuate its colonial regime; *provides* the necessary technical and financial support to these endeavours; *and implements* the formation of an advisory legal committee within the framework of the League of Arab States to provide an advisory opinion on filing lawsuits before international courts on the Israeli violations of the Palestinian people's rights, territories, properties and Holy Places, as well as the historical discriminations suffered by the Palestinian people, including the 1917 "Balfour Declaration" and to provide practical proposals in this regard;
 - 14- *Emphasizes* that the boycott of the Israeli occupation and its colonial regime is one of the most viable and legitimate means of resistance, to end the occupation, to save the two-State solution and the Peace Process; *calls upon* all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to stop all forms of direct and indirect transactions with the Israeli colonial occupation regime and its illegal settlements due to their violation of international law; and to continue cooperation with international bodies to establish the database of enterprises dealing with Israeli settlements, in accordance with the relevant Human Rights Council resolutions;
 - 15- *Requests* the Security Council to implement its resolutions pertinent to the Palestine Question, including Resolution 242 of 1967, Resolution 338 of 1973, Resolution 1515 of 2003 and Resolution 2334 of 2016, which underlined, *inter alia*, that Israeli settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace, that demanded Israel (the occupation Power) to immediate and complete halt of all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem, and underlined that international community shall not recognize any changes to the 4th June 1967 borders, including Jerusalem, except for the changes to be mutually agreed upon between the two parties through negotiations;
 - 16- *Reaffirms* rejection to the recognition of Israel as a Jewish State; *condemns* the Israeli policy that aims to the enactment of systematic racist legislations to undermine principles of a just peace in the region, to the obliteration of the Palestinian people historical rights, as well as its attempts to impose Israeli sovereignty over occupied East Jerusalem, seizure and annexation of Palestinian territories under the pretext of annexation of illegal settlement blocs, as well as the enforcement of the Israeli law on the settlements established on Palestinian citizens' private territories in the occupied State of Palestine since 1967, and death penalty regulations attempts against Palestinians and denial of entry of international activists concerned with Israel's Boycott to the occupied Palestinian territories;
 - 17- *Reiterates* that Israel (the occupying Power), in light of its practices, policies and laws, has undermined the two-State solution and established the apartheid system against the Palestinian people, in violation of international human rights law, including the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of

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- 1973 and all the relevant international resolutions and reports; *and urges* world countries, international organizations and courts to counter such Israeli policies and practices criminalized by the relevant international laws;
- 18- *Affirms* the enforcement of Resolution 8172 of the 148th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on challenging Israel's targeting of the Question of Palestine and the Arab National Security in Africa, and implementation of the Declaration on Palestine issued by Africa-Arab Summit convened in Malabo in 2016; *underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support of the Question of Palestine and its resolutions in international fora and to challenge any Israeli attempts to evade the significance of the Palestinian Question in Africa, which was based on common values against colonialism, persecution and racial discrimination; *warns* against holding Israeli-African conferences, urging African countries not to participate in any of them; *welcomes* the formation of an ad hoc ministerial committee; *and requests* this committee to proceed its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;
- 19- *Emphasizes* implementation of Resolution 8118 adopted by the Council's 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017 that rejected Israel's nomination for a non-permanent member seat in the Security Council for the period of 2019-2020 due to its non-compliance with the nomination terms and conditions pursuant to the United Nations Charter, being an occupying Power with a long history of flagrant violations of international legitimacy resolutions, principles of international law and human rights; *calls upon* the Member States to address this serious issue through their bilateral and multilateral relations; *welcomes* the formation of an ad hoc ministerial committee; *and requests* this committee to proceed its work pursuant to the approved plan to this end;
- 20- *Calls for* the resumption of the joint Arab and Islamic action at governments, parliaments and unions levels in support for the Question of Palestine; and *requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue his consultations and coordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on the different issues and procedures relevant to the Question of Palestine, and on the implementation mechanisms of Arab and Islamic resolutions thereof;
- 21- *Rejects* any projects to establish a Palestinian State with provisional borders or any partitioning of the Palestinian territories; *emphasizes* the need to challenge the Israeli schemes aiming to separating Gaza Strip from the rest of the territories of the State of Palestine; *and warns* any of the parties against identifying with such schemes;
- 22- *Emphasizes* its respect for the national Palestinian legitimacy under the leadership of HE President Mahmoud Abbas, commending his efforts towards the Palestinian national reconciliation; *calls upon* the Palestinian factions and forces to accelerate conclusion of the national reconciliation in accordance with the Cairo Agreement signed in May 2011 and its implementation mechanisms and instruments, most recent of which the 2017 Cairo Agreement, to enable the Palestinian National Unity Government to bear its full responsibilities in Gaza Strip, to conduct general elections shortly in order to achieve political partnership, under the umbrella of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; *and commends* the tireless efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to achieve the Palestinian national reconciliation, urging Egypt to continue its endeavours to this end;

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- 23- *Requests, once again*, the two Arab Groups at the Human Rights Council and UNESCO to coordinate with the countries and regional groups in order to support and follow up on implementation of the resolutions adopted by the two organizations on Palestine;
- 24- *Requests, once again*, the Arab Group in the United Nations to:
- Mobilize support and endorsement for the resolutions on the Question of Palestine in the General Assembly; and follow up on the efforts exerted in Security Council so as to bear its responsibilities towards preservation of international peace and security, ending the occupation and halt of all the illegitimate Israeli practices,
 - Follow up on implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334 on the illegal Israeli settlement activities in the State of Palestine,
 - Follow up on the State of Palestine obtaining a full United Nations membership,
 - Take all the necessary measures to challenge Israel's nomination for the Security Council membership for the period of 2019-2020, and for any other Israeli nomination at the United Nations bodies and committees.
- 25- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait through its presidency and membership of the Security Council in February, that included the convening of a Security Council meeting on the situation in the Middle East, including the Question of Palestine, with the participation of the of HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine;
- 26- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the non-permanent Arab Member and the current President of the Security Council, that resulted in holding the informal meeting entitled (Arria Formula) headed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs, HE Sheikh Sabah Khalid Al-Hamad Al-Sabah on 22nd February 2018, on (Prospects for the two-State solution for Peace) which focused on the implementation of Resolution 2334 of 2016;
- 27- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at ministerial level.

(R: 8226 - O.S. (149) - S 2 - 07/03/2018)

**Developments and Israeli Violations in Occupied
Jerusalem**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions at different levels *i.e.* summit, ministerial and permanent delegates on follow-up of developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem,
 - *Taking note of* the meeting of the Arab Peace Initiative Committee at Ministerial Level that convened on 7th March 2018 at the Secretariat General headquarters,
- 1- *Confirms*, once again, that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, rejecting any attempts to undermine the Palestinian sovereignty thereof;
 - 2- *Strongly condemns and absolutely rejects* all the illegal Israeli policies and schemes that aim for annexation of the Holy City, the distortion of its Arab identity, alteration of its demographic composition and isolation from its Palestinian environs, including the ratification of the so-called "the United Jerusalem" Law by Israeli Occupation parliament as of January 2018; *and emphasizes* that such Israeli policies, schemes and practices constitute a breach of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including Resolutions 252 of 1968, 267 of 1969, as well as 476 and 478 of 1980;
 - 3- *Condemns and rejects* the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power), demanding the U.S. to rescind this decision which violates international law and international legitimacy resolutions; *warns* of jeopardizing Jerusalem and attempts to alter its existing legal and historical status, and provoking the sentiments of Muslims and Christians across the Arab and Islamic worlds; *and emphasizes* the need to follow up implementation of Resolution 8221, adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9th December 2017, and Resolution 8222 by the Extraordinary Session on 1st February 2018 to counteract the aforementioned U.S. decision;
 - 4- *Considers* that the U.S. decision to move its embassy to the Holy City of Jerusalem and deciding on the occasion of the Palestinian Nakba anniversary in 2018 as a date for such illegal procedure, represents a new episode of international law violations, disrespect for relevant international legitimacy resolutions in the Holy City of Jerusalem, provoking the sentiments of the Arab nation and triggering conflict and instability in the region and the world;

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- 5- *Stresses* its rejection and condemnation of the violations committed by Israel (the occupying Power) against the Islamic and Christian Holy Places, in particular the attempts aiming to alteration of the existing historical and the legal status, the spatio-temporal demographic division of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, attempts to undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers forcing them out of the Mosque through imposing control over the administration of the Islamic and Christian Waqf in the occupied Jerusalem, attacking personnel of the Jordanian Jerusalem Awqaf in Jerusalem and preventing them from exercising their duty, imposing Israeli law over the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif, and the Israeli excavations under and inside the walls of Al-Aqsa Mosque;
- 6- *Deploras* the constant hostilities perpetrated by Israel and Israeli extremist officials and settlers against the sanctity of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque under support, protection and participation of the Israeli government; *and warns* that jeopardizing the sanctity of the Blessed Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif would have serious consequences and implications on international peace and security;
- 7- *Condemns* Israel's (the occupying Power) expropriation, demolition and seizure of Jerusalemite citizens' houses to serve its settlement projects inside and outside the Old City Walls, as well as the continued erosion of thousands of dunams for the construction of the greater Jerusalem project, including the construction of the so-called project (E1), and a belt of settlements to ensure the geographical discontinuity of Palestine in a view to tightening of its control over Jerusalem;
- 8- *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 occupied Jerusalem; *denounces* Israel (the occupying Power) for its resumption to apply the so-called "Absentee Property Law" that targets confiscation of the Jerusalemites properties; *and urges* all international institutions and entities to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its discriminatory decisions and laws, which seek to clear the City from its native inhabitants by forced eviction; imposing high taxes and prohibiting them from obtaining construction permits;
- 9- *Condemns* Israeli arbitrary measures that aim to closure of the national institutions operating in Jerusalem, demanding their reopening, in particular the Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce, to enable them to serve Jerusalemite citizens and to protect the Palestinian existence in the Holy City;
- 10- *Urges* all countries to implement resolutions issued 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 world cultural heritage sites, and condemned the illegal Israeli aggressions and measures in the city of Jerusalem and the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif;
- 11- *Calls on*, once again, the Arab capitals to endorse twinning projects with the City of Jerusalem; *and calls upon* education, cultural, economic, social and health government and non-government institutions to endorse twinning

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- projects with their counterparts in Jerusalem in support for the occupied city of Jerusalem and to enhance the sumud of its people and institutions;
- 12- *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; *supports* the role of the Jordanian Administration of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque Waqf in preserving and defending Al-Haram in light of the Israeli violations and attacks against its personnel; *and calls upon* Israel (the occupying Power) to stop its aggression against the Administration and its personnel;
 - 13- *Commends* the endeavours exerted by HM King Mohammed VI of Morocco, Chair of Al-Quds Committee in defending the Holy City and supporting sumud of the Palestinian people; *and commends* the efforts exerted by Bayt Mal Alquds Asharif, an affiliate of Jerusalem Committee;
 - 14- *Highlights* the importance of the contacts undertaken by the Arab Ministerial Delegation formed according to Resolution 8221 of the Arab League Ministerial Council on 9th December 2017; *and requests* the Ministerial Delegation to continue its efforts and consultations and to report on this matter to the Council at its next session;
 - 15- *Commends* Al-Azhar International Conference in Support of Jerusalem held in Cairo on 17th-18th January 2018, seeking to implement its recommendations to protect Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preserve the existing legal and historical status of the City and its Holy places; *supports* the sumud (resilience) of its people in all its forms; *and endorses* its proposal to designate 2018 as a Year for Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
 - 16- *Calls for* support and visit Jerusalem and the Islamic and Christian Holy Places; stressing on the visit of Al-Aqsa Mosque/ Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Sharif in order to lift the blockade imposed thereon, and to travel to the Mosque to protect it from the schemes of extremist Jewish groups;
 - 17- *Provides absolute support for* the *sumud* of the Palestinian people and their institutions and their defense for the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in the occupied city of Jerusalem, particularly the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque against the Israeli violations and aggressions and its attempts to alter the existing historical and legal status;
 - 18- *Requests* the State of Palestine to develop a comprehensive vision on Arab visits to Jerusalem, including the mechanisms and measures that ensure achievement of the goal that East Jerusalem is the Capital of the State of Palestine, to support the Palestinian institutions and people in general, and the people of Jerusalem in particular, to strengthen their *sumud* against the policies and displacement and judaization plans by Israel (the occupying Power) to alter the existing historical and legal status of the City and its Islamic and Christian Holy Places;
 - 19- *Underlines* the Arab and Islamic collective responsibility towards Jerusalem; urging all the Arab and Islamic States and organizations, Arab funds and civil

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- society organizations to finance and carry out development projects pertaining to key sectors in Jerusalem in order to save the Holy City, to protect its Holy Places and to enhance sumud of its people;
- 20- *Requests, once again*, the Arab Group in New York to resume its mobilization at the regional and political groups in the United Nations to reveal the danger to which the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is subjected, including the Israeli serious judaization procedures and practices that have imminent implications on international peace and security;
- 21- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the procedures taken in this respect to the next session of the Arab League Council.

(R: 8227 - O.S. (149) - S 2 - 07/03/2018)

The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**The International Media Action Plan to Counter
the Unilateral American Decision to recognize
Jerusalem as capital of the Israeli Occupation
State**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Draft “*International Media Action Plan to Counter the Unilateral American Decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of the Israeli Occupation State*”,
 - Resolution 8221 issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 9th December 2017,
 - Resolution 8222 issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 1st February 2018,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Endorses* the International Media Action Plan to counter the unilateral American decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of the Israeli Occupation State, as per the enclosed text;
- 2- *Calls upon* the Ministries of Information or the bodies concerned with media affairs in the Arab Member States, the specialized Arab organizations, the Arab media organizations and agencies who obtain an observer status in the Council of Arab Ministers of Information to cooperate with the Secretariat General and contribute to the implementation of the International Media Action Plan.

(R: 8228 - O.S. (149) - S 2 - 07/03/2018)

**Targeting the Christian Presence in Occupied
Jerusalem by Israeli Occupation Government**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions at different levels i.e. summit, ministerial and permanent delegates concerning the developments and Israeli violations in occupied Jerusalem,
 - 1- *Strongly condemns* the escalated and systematic campaign by the Israeli occupation Government and Municipality against the Palestinian people, their properties and Holy Places in the Holy City of Jerusalem, which is based on Israel's illegal policies and schemes against freedom of worship and Islamic and Christian Holy Places in occupied Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine;
 - 2- *Condemns and rejects* the relentless Israeli attempts to undermine churches and to weaken the Christian presence in the Holy City, recently culminated to imposition of illegitimate Israeli taxes on the churches' properties and endowments, issuance of confiscation orders of assets, properties, lands and banking accounts belonging to the churches in the Holy City of Jerusalem, in conjunction with the ongoing Israel's targeting of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the existing legal and historical status of the City's Holy Places, and a serious infringement of international agreements and instruments that ensure protection and rights of the City's Holy Places;
 - 3- *Commends* the unity and strength of the Palestinian people, people of Jerusalem; Muslims and Christians; *and expresses full solidarity* with them in their just struggle against Israeli discriminatory and racial attempts that aim at distorting their history and identity and to alter the existing historical and legal status of the Holy Places in Jerusalem, particularly the Blessed al-Aqsa Mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher;
 - 4- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the State of Palestine under the leadership of HE President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine to safeguard the Arab, Islamic and Christian identity of Jerusalem against the Israeli systematic policies to distort and undermine this identity;
 - 5- *Commends* the unity of the heads of Church of all the Christian communities in Jerusalem in defending their rights, presence and identity against the Israeli campaign, which was reflected in their Statement of 25th February 2018, and their emergency decision to close the Church of the Holy Sepulcher for three days, in an unprecedented step that expresses the rejection of the Israeli racial discrimination against them;
 - 6- *Emphasizes* that the U.S. Administration decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel (the occupying Power) and to move its diplomatic missions to Jerusalem, and any other similar decision as a breach to international law and

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relevant international legitimacy resolutions that encourage the Occupation Government to further injustice and violations of the rights of the Muslim and Christian population of Jerusalem, and prejudicing their Holy Places and property;

- 7- *Values* the efforts exerted in this regard by HM King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan under the Hashemite custody of the Islamic and Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem;
- 8- *Calls on* the international community to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to abolish the imposition of tax on the churches' property, and to stop all Israeli violations aimed at undermining the Arab, Islamic and Christian presence in the Holy City of Jerusalem;
- 9- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the developments of the matter to the Council's next session.

(R: 8229 - O.S. (149) - S 2 - 07/03/2018)

**Follow-up on
Settlements, the Wall, the Intifada, Prisoners, Refugees,
UNRWA and Development issues**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions at different levels i.e. summit, ministerial and permanent delegates levels concerning developments of the Palestinian question,
- *Having been briefed by* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees,

I. Settlements

- 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 represent a war crime according to Rome Statute, fully ignoring the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice adopted on 9th July 2004, and aim to dividing the Palestinian territories and to undermine its geographical contiguity; *and affirms* the need to develop practical plans to confront this Israeli policy;
- 2- *Calls for* the international community to implement Security Council Resolution 2334 of 2016, which underlined that Israeli settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle towards peace; *urges* Israel (the occupying Power) to immediately and completely halt settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem; *and emphasizes* the need to implement other relevant international resolutions on the illegitimacy and illegality of Israeli settlements, including Security Council Resolutions 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981;
- 3- *Commends* the decisions and positions of the European Union condemning settlement activities, considering settlements as illegal and illegitimate entities, prohibiting financing enterprises in Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, labeling settlement products; and indicating that the

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- agreements signed between Israel (the occupying Power) and any European Union country shall not apply to the occupied Palestinian territories;
- 4- *Continues to call upon all States, institutions, enterprises and individuals to stop all forms of transactions with Israeli settlements established in the occupied Palestinian territories and provinces, including banning import and direct or indirect investment in their products due to their violation of international law; and appreciates, in this regard, all international stances calling for the boycott of institutions and enterprises that function in the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories of the State of Palestine;*
 - 5- *Strongly condemns the continuous terrorist crimes perpetrated by settlers against unarmed Palestinians, their properties and worship places under protection of Israeli occupation authorities; holds Israel (the occupying Power) fully responsible for these crimes and incursions; urges the international community to stand against these racist crimes that violate international humanitarian law, the Four Geneva Conventions and other international treaties and conventions that ensure safety and security of peoples under occupation; and calls for inclusion of settler groups and gangs who commit these crimes in terrorism lists and imposing financial sanctions and legal procedures against them;*
 - 6- *Denounces the Israeli practices that use the occupied Palestinian territories as a disposal site and landfills of solid, hazardous and toxic wastes from inhabitants of Israeli settlements; and calls upon the World Environment Organization to investigate these violations and to adopt the necessary measures to prevent their grave health and environmental impacts on the occupied Palestinian territories;*
 - 7- *Deplores all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers that aim to take control of large parts of Hebron and to deprive the Palestinian population from access to Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi, and to their homes, schools and work; and calls for expansion of the international presence mandate to include protection of the civilians of Hebron.*

II. The Apartheid Wall

- 8- *Condemns Israel (the occupying Power) for the construction of the Apartheid and Annexation Wall within the territories of the occupied State of Palestine in 1967, considering this wall as a form of apartheid; and calls upon all countries, international organizations and Security Council to take the necessary measures to force Israel (the occupying Power) to dismantle the constructed parts and compensate for resulting hardships, in conformity with the Advisory Opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9th July 2004 and in implementation of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (15/10) on 20th July 2004; which deem the Wall construction a violation of the jus cogens of the international law, including the right to self-determination;*
- 9- *Calls upon all Member States to continue supporting the United Nations Register of Damage Committee Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and to contribute to decreasing the financial deficit of the Committee, as it is important to continue its proceedings that aim to documentation of the damages caused by the construction of the Apartheid Wall;*
- 10- *Urges the international community to bear its responsibilities and stand against any forced migration of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli practices,*

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as well as to bear its responsibilities to enforce the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the construction of the Apartheid Wall, and to submit the Wall's case file to the International Criminal Court to be included as a war crime that violates international law.

III. The Intifada

- 11- *Provides* every support and solidarity with the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggression on their territories, Holy Places and properties;
- 12- *Emphasizes* the right of the Palestinian people to exercise all forms of anti-occupation struggle in accordance with the provisions of international law, including the people's peaceful resistance and mobilization of the necessary supportive Arab endeavours;
- 13- *Condemns* the field executions and arrests of the Palestinian children, girls and youth perpetrated by Israeli occupation forces; *demands* the International Criminal Court and other international justice mechanisms to investigate these crimes and to bring perpetrators to justice; *and condemns* Israeli occupation authorities' policy of demolishing houses of martyrs, detention of their bodies and punishing their families;
- 14- *Urges* the Security Council to implement its relevant resolutions, particularly Resolutions 904 of 1994 and 605 of 1987 stipulating that the Fourth Geneva Convention applies to the Palestinian territories and the need to provide international protection in the Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem; *and calls upon* the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to bear their responsibilities and to ensure respect for and enforcement of the Convention in the occupied territories of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, through halting Israeli violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;
- 15- *Emphasizes* the need to terminate the humanitarian and economic crisis of the Palestinian people, particularly in Gaza Strip as a result of the unjust blockade imposed by Israel; *and urges* the international community and international organizations to pressure Israel to lift the blockade imposed on the Strip and to immediately and permanently open the controlled crossings;
- 16- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the international community, government and non-government organizations to focus their efforts on addressing the deteriorating living conditions in the occupied Palestinian territories due to the oppressive Israeli practices, including establishment of barriers, blockade and siege on Palestinian cities and villages along with their negative implications on all fields;
- 17- *Condemns* all the practices perpetrated by Israel (the occupying Power), as well as jeopardize and impose a threat to the life and rights of the Palestinian people, including children; *and calls upon* the international community to take the necessary measures to provide protection for the Palestinian people, including children, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in which Israel is a party;
- 18- *Commends* the State of Kuwait for hosting the International Conference on the Suffering of Palestinian Children held in the State of Kuwait on 12th-13th November 2017 in light of Israel's Violation (the occupying Power) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child *and calls on* the Council of Arab

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Ministers for Social Affairs to continue following up on the recommendations and outcome of the Conferences.

IV. Prisoners

- 19- *Emphasizes* the need to follow up on implementation of Resolution 8158 issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates level on 4th May 2017 on Support for Palestinian and Arab Prisoners' Struggle in Israeli Occupation Jails;
- 20- *Condemns* the continued arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, political leaders and representatives by the Israeli occupation authorities, in addition to the continued mass arbitrary detention of the Palestinian citizens, being inconsistent with the principles of international law; *deploras* the adoption of the Israeli Knesset law that allows force-feeding of Palestinian prisoners and detainees on hunger strikes; *and continues* to demand concerned countries and international bodies to take immediate action to halt these arbitrary practices and flagrant violations against the Palestinian prisoners and to ensure the release of all prisoners and detainees as part of any political settlement;
- 21- *Urges* international agencies, institutions and bodies as well as concerned human rights organizations to bear their responsibilities and interfere immediately and urgently to compel the Israeli government to enforce the international and humanitarian law and the treatment of prisoners and detainees in its prisons in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 on the treatment of prisoners of war; *condemns* the policy of administrative detention against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners, holding the occupation authorities fully responsible for the life of striking prisoners and the life of all the prisoners; *and warns of* the individual and collective punishment policy, as well as the serious situation in the Occupation's detention centres;
- 22- *Calls on* the international community and international rights agencies to pressure the Israeli occupation authority for the immediate release of all prisoners and detainees, in particular the fourth batch of veterans and sick prisoners, children, representatives and administrative detainees, forcing Israel to abandon its collective punishment policy which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;
- 23- *Urges* the international community to submit an inquiry commission to Israeli prisons so as to observe the violations perpetrated against prisoners; *and emphasizes* the need for the High Contracting Parties to the Four Geneva Conventions to force Israel (the occupying Power) to enforce the Conventions in the occupied Palestinian territories, including prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails;
- 24- *Supports* the Palestinian approach towards prosecution of Israeli perpetrators of war crimes, committed against humanity and prisoners in violation of the humanitarian international law, the United Nations resolutions, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the Four Geneva Conventions;
- 25- *Urges* the Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Fund for Prisoners Support which is under the supervision of the League of Arab States according to Resolution 574, Paragraph (19) adopted by the 24th Ordinary Session of Doha Summit on 26th March 2013.

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V. Refugees

- 26- *Emphasizes* that the question of Palestinian refugees represents the core of the Palestinian question; *underlines* adherence to the right of return of Palestinian refugees; *rejects* all forms of resettlement attempts and any actions by international parties to forfeit the right of return; *calls on* the Secretariat General and Member States to continue to intensify their efforts in the international arena and the United Nations to confirm this right according to international legitimacy resolutions, in particular General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948, and in accordance with the Arab Peace Initiative; *and highlights* the legal, political and moral responsibility of Israel (the occupying Power) for the outset and continuation of the Palestinian refugees problem;
- 27- *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in Syria to avoid engaging them in warfare despite their detachment since the outset of the conflict; *expresses* its profound concern over the continued incidents in the camps, demanding their evacuation of arms and militants, lifting the blockade and return of their population, and provision of all necessary services to support the Palestinian refugees thereof;
- 28- *Calls for* the provision of essential elements needed to secure a decent human life to Palestinian refugees in refugee camps, along with lifting the hardships and unjust discrimination against them.

VI. UNRWA

- 29- *Confirms* the authorization granted to UNRWA according to its founding resolution (General Assembly Resolution 302 of 1949) without prejudice to its mandate or responsibility, altering or handing over of its responsibilities to any other organ, seeking that UNRWA and its United Nations terms of reference shall prevail; *and stresses* the need for UNRWA to continue bearing its responsibilities in providing services for the refugees in and outside the camps in all the UNRWA's operation areas, including the occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestinian refugees is justly and inclusively resolved according to Resolution 194 issued by the United Nations General Assembly of 1948 and the Arab Peace Initiative of 2002;
- 30- *Rejects and condemns* attempts to end or diminish the role and mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) through the systematic Israeli campaigns against the Agency; *warns of* the danger of taking any decision by any State that reduces the Agency's financial support; *calls on* the international community to adhere to the UNRWA mandate and to securing of the necessary sustained financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities, so as to enable it to carry out its role in providing basic services to the Nakba victims; a right whose whose responsibility to fulfil is borne by the international community in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 with an aim to enhancing the security and stability in the region;
- 31- *Expresses concern over* the annual budgetary deficit; *stresses* the importance of continued provision of the necessary financial support for UNRWA's regular and emergency programmes and activities; *and calls on* the Secretariat General, its Missions abroad and Councils of Arab Ambassadors to continue fostering different channels of communication with all donor countries to urge them to

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- meet their financial obligations towards UNRWA, so as to enable the Agency to fully undertake its mandate, and not to force host Arab States to sustain additional burdens that primarily fall within the scope of UNRWA responsibilities;
- 32- *Urges* the Arab States to fulfil their contributions to the UNRWA's annual budget pursuant to successive resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level since 1987; *and urges* all bodies contributing to UNRWA's financial support to give priority to payment of the states' shares in UNRWA's budget, then providing voluntary support to other projects;
- 33- *Urges* UNRWA to create adequate means to increase the database of donor countries and to increase their committed funds according to the Agency's needs without reduction of any services provided thereof, pursuant to its founding Resolution 302 of 1949, to continue allocating its budget in accordance with the priorities and requirements of refugees, to coordinate with host Arab States in the preparation and implementation process of its programmes in conformity to the policies of these countries, to seek engagement of the private sector in donor countries in funding additional programmes and projects that help improve the conditions of refugees, though this shall not be an alternative for the pledges of donor countries towards UNRWA, and to explore the means to face its budget deficit;
- 34- *Holds* Israeli occupation authorities responsible for the additional burdens undertaken by UNRWA due to the procedures of siege, blockade and hindering access and delivery of humanitarian assistance to people in need *and demands* Israel to compensate for these losses;
- 35- *Calls on* UNRWA to bear its responsibilities towards the Palestinian refugees in Syria and to provide all forms of necessary support to those displaced out of Syria pursuant to the laws, regulations and arrangements undertaken by the States to which they were displaced *and urges* the international community to support UNRWA through provision of the necessary funds;
- 36- *Welcomes* the UNRWA's International Ministerial Conference chaired by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Kingdom of Sweden to be held on 15th March 2018 in Rome, Italy; *and calls upon* all countries and donor bodies to participate in this conference to support UNRWA and to enable it to assume its humanitarian and political mandate towards the Palestinian refugees until their question is resolved, according to Resolution 194 of 1948.

VII. Development

- 37- *Condemns* the systematic measures imposed by Israel (the occupying Power) that aim at undermining the Palestinian economic development, depriving the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to development and the efficiency and viability of the economy of the State of Palestine *and urges* the international community to enable the Palestinian people to take over all their resources and to exercise their right to development;
- 38- *Condemns* all Israeli practices, procedures and laws aimed at depletion, erosion, wasting or jeopardizing the Palestinian natural resources of the occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, including those located in Land and Sea;

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- 39- *Fully supports* the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/71/20 of 30th November 2016, A/RES/70/12 of 24th November 2015, and A/RES/69/20 of 25th November 2014, particularly Paragraph (9) of these resolutions, in which the General Assembly requested the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to report on the economic costs of the Israeli occupation; *welcomes* the efforts of UNCTAD Secretariat that submitted an initial report to the United Nations General Assembly on those costs (A/71/174) in November 2016 and recommended the need to submit an annual report thereof to the General Assembly so as to establish documents with international terms of reference on those costs and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; *and urges* Member States to contribute to funding this important documentary process estimated by the UNCTAD at five million dollars;
- 40- *Calls on* the international community to bear its responsibilities and to continue its commitment towards providing assistance to enhance and empower the institution building process of the State of Palestine, and to meet the pledges they assumed concerning support for development plans and programmes set forth by the State of Palestine;
- 41- *Calls on* the Arab States to continue their support for the Palestinian economy, according to bilateral agreements with the State of Palestine, and to open their markets for the free flow of Palestinian products of origin through exemption from customs duties in implementation of the previous resolutions adopted in this regard;
- 42- *Seeks implementation* of previous Arab Summit resolutions with regard to termination of Israeli blockade and reconstruction of Gaza Strip, particularly the Arab Development Summit (Kuwait: 2009) and the 22nd Ordinary Summit (Sirte: 2010); *and calls upon* Arab States to commit to the transfer of the pledged funds in Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of the damage caused by the Israeli occupation during its war on Gaza Strip in Summer 2014; *further calls upon* the Arab States to fulfill the obligations they pledged at the Arab Summits;
- 43- *Urges* private sector institutions at the Arab States for effective investment in Palestine and to support the Palestinian private sector.

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The Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

**Addressing Israel's targeting of the Question of
Palestine and the Arab National Security in
Africa**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendation of the Ministerial Committee on addressing the Israeli schemes in Africa at its First meeting on 7th March 2018,
 - The recommendations of the two preparatory meetings of the Committee on addressing the Israeli schemes in Africa at permanent delegates level chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia held at the Secretariat General headquarters on 21st December 2017 and on 22nd January 2018 respectively,
 - *Taking note of* the First Meeting of the Ministerial Committee on addressing the Israeli schemes in Africa held at the Secretariat General headquarters on 7th March 2018,
 - *Emphasizing* all its previous resolutions endorsed at summit, ministerial and permanent delegates levels on challenging the Israeli penetration in Africa,
- 1- *Emphasizes* the continued implementation of Resolution 8172 issued by the 148th Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council at Ministerial Level on Addressing Israel's targeting of the Question of Palestine and the Arab National Security in Africa, and implementation of the Declaration on Palestine issued by Africa-Arab Summit convened in Malabo in 2016; *underlines* cooperation with the African Union in support of the Question of Palestine and its resolutions in international fora, to challenge any Israeli attempts to evade the significance of the Palestinian Question in Africa, which was based on common values against colonialism, persecution and racial discrimination, and to prevent holding Israeli-African conferences; *and urges* African countries not to participate in any of these conferences;
 - 2- *Commends* the formation of the ad hoc ministerial committee, with membership of the Tunisian Republic, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Palestine, the Republic of Sudan, the Lebanese Republic and the State of Libya;
 - 3- *Stresses* the importance to follow up to implementation of the Committee's endorsed action plan, in light of the actions taken to address the Israeli schemes in Africa, to increase the Arab-Africa relations, the friendly ties and cooperation in order to enhance historical solidarity in critical issues, particularly the Question of Palestine.

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The Occupied Arab Syrian Golan

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, particularly Resolution 7161 adopted by 133rd Ordinary Session on 3rd March 2010, Resolution 7230 by 134th Ordinary Session on 16th September 2010, Resolution 7306 by 135th Ordinary Session on 2nd March 2011, Resolution 7381 by 136th Ordinary Session on 13th September 2011, Resolution 7457 by 137th Ordinary Session on 10th March 2012, Resolution 7521 by 138th Ordinary Session on 5th September 2012, Resolution 7593 by 139th Ordinary Session on 6th March 2013, Resolution 7665 by 140th Ordinary Session on 1st September 2013, Resolution 7735 by 141st Ordinary Session on 9th March 2014, Resolution 7802 by 142nd Ordinary Session on 7th September 2014, Resolution 7862 by 143rd Ordinary Session on 9th March 2015, Resolution 7928 by 144th Ordinary Session on 13th September 2015, Resolution 7999 by 145th Ordinary Session on 11th March 2016, Resolution 8041 by the Extraordinary Session on 21st April 2016, Resolution 8057 by 146th Ordinary Session on 8th September 2016, Resolution 8116 by 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017 and Resolution 8170 by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
 - The recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* Arab summits resolutions, most recently Amman Summit Resolution 678 of the 28th Ordinary Session on 29th March 2017,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the Arab States' firm support to Syria's just claim and right to restore all the occupied Arab Syrian Golan to 4th June 1967 borderline, based on the principles of the peace process, international legitimacy resolutions and the outcomes of Madrid Peace Conference in 1991;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* Resolution 4126 adopted by the League's Council at ministerial level on 13th February 1982 and its subsequent resolutions, most recently Resolution 8116 adopted by 147th Ordinary Session on 7th March 2017 and Arab Summit resolutions, most recently Amman Summit Resolution 678 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session on 29th March 2017, 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

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- resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, General Assembly Resolution A/RES/63/99 adopted by 63rd Session on 5th December 2008, which underlines that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision of 14th December 1981 to annex the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is illicit, null and void with no legal effect and constitutes a serious violation of Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981 and General Assembly Resolution 64/21 adopted by its 64th Session on 2nd December 2009, in addition to General Assembly Resolutions 65/18 on 30th November 2010, 106/65 on 10th December 2010 and 19/66 on 30th November 2011, and its successive resolutions most recently Resolution 16/72 on 30th November 2017, and Resolution 86/72 on 7th December 2017 on "the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem and in the occupied Syrian Golan";
- 3- *Emphasizes* once again that the continued occupation of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan since 1967 represents a continued threat to peace and security in the region and the world;
 - 4- *Condemns* Israeli practices in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan by means of seizure and confiscation of agricultural lands and natural resources, including underground resources i.e. oil excavation, extraction to serve its economic interest, the depletion of natural resources through the deep water drilling, dam construction, water diversion from lakes for settlers interest, and deprivation of Syrian farmers from important water resources for the irrigation of their farms and livestock considering these resources exclusive property for the people of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, as endorsed by instruments, conventions and international legitimacy resolutions;
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the Arab stand in full solidarity with Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon Republic, their support in confronting the continuous Israeli attacks and threats and consider any attack against them as an attack against the Arab nation;
 - 6- *Supports* sumud (steadfast perseverance) of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan standing against the Israeli occupation and its oppressive practices; *supports* their determination to cling to their land and the Arab Syrian identity; *highlights* the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the citizens of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *condemns* the Israeli occupation authorities and their flagrant violations of all rights of Syrian citizens, young and old citizens, under occupation in the Golan pursuant to the principles of international law and international legitimacy; *and condemns* the occupation's expatriation and displacement of thousands of residents, plundering their land, causing family break up and the implication of this situation on the lives of children and their upbringing, in addition to other numerous violations of children's rights (inconsistent with international obligations under the International Convention on the Rights of the Child);
 - 7- *Calls upon* 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;
 - 8- *Rejects* the Israeli occupation authorities' decision to impose local elections in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan in October 2018; *urging* the Israeli occupation authorities to immediately stop taking any actions that shall impose a de facto

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authority and power over residents of Golan and the occupied Arab territories; *condemns* all aggressive statements by the Israeli Occupation Government members concerning the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *and denounces* actions aimed at consolidation of its control over the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and seeking to its annexation to its sovereignty, therefore, targeting the Golan residents, in an attempt to eliminate their Arab Syrian identity and to force them to abandon their heritage, history and homeland, all of which remain inconsistent with the rules of international law and the relevant international legitimacy resolutions, and constitute a blatant defiance of international community, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 of 1981, which decided that Israel's (the occupying Power) decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan is null and void;

- 9- *Calls on* the international community to reject the Israeli procedures to conduct local elections in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan, to vigorously condemn these practices and to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to halt such illegal practices, which constitute a direct threat to international peace and security that shall abort all international endeavours aiming at achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;
- 10- *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;
- 11- *Calls upon* Israel (the occupying Power) for the immediate release of the Syrian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons detention camps, some of whom have been detained for more than 29 years, and to treat them in conformity with the principles of international humanitarian law; *and urges* the international community and organs and human rights organizations to reveal such Israeli violations of the rights of Golan's prisoners, to condemn these practices and to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to allow the Red Cross representatives to visit Arab Syrian prisoners in the Israeli prisons with specialist physicians to identify their medical and psychological condition and to protect them, and to regard their continued detention a flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions, international humanitarian law and basic human rights principles;
- 12- *Adheres to* the successive international legitimacy resolutions, most recently the General Assembly Resolution 99/71 of 26th December 2016 that demands Israel to immediately end its occupation of the Arab Syrian Golan, and to desist from changing its legal status and from establishment of settlements, and to rescind all these measures and procedures in this regard, particularly imposing Israeli citizenship and identity cards on residents of the occupied Arab Syrian Golan; *and calls on* Member States to pressure Israel (the occupying Power) to adhere to this resolution reaffirming the need to enforce the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War on Arab residents at the occupied Arab Syrian Golan;
- 13- *Condemns* the Israeli Government's policy that destroyed the peace process and led to the continuous escalation of tension in the region; *and calls on* the international community to induce Israel (the occupying Power) to apply the

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United Nations resolutions concerning the full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab Syrian Golan and from all occupied Arab territories to 4th June 1967 borderline.

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**Solidarity with the Lebanese
Republic**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 7738 adopted by 141st Ordinary Session on 9th March 2014 on the adverse and serious impacts of the crisis of Syrian displaced persons on Lebanon,
 - Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8171 adopted by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
 - The recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Emphasizing* Arab Summits resolutions, most recently Amman Summit of 2017, in particular Resolution 599 adopted by the 25th Ordinary Session on 26th March 2014 on supporting the Lebanese Military Forces,
 - *Noting* the most recent internal, regional and international developments concerning Lebanon,
 - *Recalling* the relevant international resolutions adhered to by the Government of Lebanon, particularly Resolution 1701, based on Resolutions 425 and 426 with all their provisions,
- 1- *Renews* its full solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support for its government and its constitutional institutions to preserve the national Lebanese unity and Lebanon's security, stability and sovereignty over all its territories; *reaffirms* the right of Lebanese people to liberate or restore Shab'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 an 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, based on Resolutions 425 of 1978 and 426 of 1978 by ending Israel's violations and its constant threats against Lebanon and the Lebanese civil institutions and infrastructure;
 - 3- *Emphasizes* support of the outcome of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon; *and welcomes* the efforts of the international community to consolidate stability in Lebanon through this Group's meeting on 8th December 2017, and the ongoing preparations to

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- convene conferences to support the Lebanese economy and Army in Paris and Rome;
- 4- *Commends* the national role assumed 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 sacrifices presented by the Lebanese Army to counter terrorism, terrorist and Takfiri groups, particularly those included in the Security Council Resolution 2170 of 2014 and the relevant subsequent resolutions; *acknowledges* the victory achieved by the Lebanese Army, most recently "Fajr Al-Joroud" operation and the high efficiency behind this victory freeing Lebanon from the evil and brutality of these organizations, which pose a serious threat to the security and stability of most countries worldwide and to the noble religious and human perceptions and values; *condemns* the heinous attacks against the Lebanese Army in a number of Lebanese regions; *welcomes* the assistance provided by the brotherly and friendly countries to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and *urges* all States to enhance the capabilities of the Lebanese Army and to enable it to carry out its mandate as it represents the cornerstone of security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon;
 - 5- *Condemns* all the criminal acts, armed movements and terrorist bombings which targeted a number of Lebanese areas, causing death of innocent civilians; *rejects* all strife-inciting attempts, undermining coexistence, civil peace and national unity and destabilizing security and stability; *highlights* the need to combat extremism, intolerance, Takfiri ideology and interference in the Lebanese internal affairs, as well as full counter-terrorism cooperation and coordination by drying out its funding sources; to achieve cooperation in areas of information and expertise exchange as well as capacity building, prosecuting perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity and instigators of acts of violence and destruction which threaten peace and security and increase penalties on them, and pursue preemptive measures in this regard;
 - 6- *Supports* Lebanon in its resistance to the constant Israeli aggressions, in particular the July 2006 aggression; *prays* for God's mercy be upon the souls of the Lebanese martyrs; *considers* the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the Israeli hostilities as a guarantor for Lebanon's future, security and stability; *designates* Israeli crimes as war crimes that require prosecution of perpetrators; *holds* Israel fully responsible for its aggressions entailing an obligation to make reparation for the Lebanese Republic and Lebanese citizens; and *welcomes* the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly concerning "Oil Slick on Lebanese Shores", most recently Resolution 72/209 issued by the 72nd Session on 20th December 2017, which forces Israel to pay financial compensation for the damages that Lebanon was afflicted to as a result of Israeli shelling of the Jiyeh Power Station during the July 2006 war;
 - 7- *Condemns* Israeli incursions against the Lebanese sovereignty; land, sea and air including;
 - Israeli field actions to construct a separation cement wall along the Lebanese border with the occupied Palestine in the Western and Eastern parts, not just along the blue Line, which Lebanon does not consider as final border, but only a withdrawal line in the occupied Lebanese territories, which constitutes a flagrant infringement of the Lebanese territories and

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

- Israeli infiltration of the Lebanese society through propagation of agents and espionage networks that targeted an assassination attempt on the Lebanese territories;
- Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and economic rights to its territorial waters, exclusive economic zone, in addition to oil and gas resources located within its marine areas, exceeding more than 11 thousand violations during the last 11 years;
- The finite dimensional electronic warfare carried out by Israel against the Lebanese Republic through its conspicuous increase of the number of towers, antenna, monitoring, spying and surveillance devices for purposes of piracy and espionage against all the Lebanese communication and information networks,
- Israel's refusal to hand over full and accurate information and maps pertaining to the locations of all the unexploded ordnance, including the quantity and types of cluster bombs indiscriminately dropped over populated civilian areas during its 2006 summer incursion;

8- *The Council emphasizes;*

- The need to sustain the Lebanese unique multifaceted formula based on equality between Muslims and Christians, coexistence and dialogue among religions, tolerance and acceptance of the other; and *condemns* its blatant cultural opposite represented by abolitionist terrorist groups and their crimes committed against humanity that reproduce Israeli exclusionary policy based on state judaization, and hostile practices against Muslims and Christians,
- *Praise for* the initiative by the President of the Republic, General Michel Aoun submitted to the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly to support Lebanon's nomination to be a permanent centre for dialogue among different civilizations and religions; a United Nations institution;
- Its support to the Lebanese constitutional institutions to enhance Lebanon's Arab and international presence, spread of its civilization message and cultural diversity, particularly confronting Israel, safeguarding minorities as original and fundamental constituents of the social fabric of the countries of the region, and the need to preserve their rights from being targeted by terrorist groups and considering crimes perpetrated against them as crimes against humanity,
- Its support to the Lebanese constitutional institutions towards adherence to the constitution provisions that reject resettlement and adhere to the right of return of Palestinian refugees; and value the unequivocal and firm stance of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting the resettlement of the Palestinian refugees in host countries, particularly in Lebanon; highlighting that States and international organizations must bear their full responsibilities with permanent and uninterrupted contributions to funding UNRWA, to continue funding the Nahr Al-Barid camp reconstruction, to settle the financial dues to the Lebanese Treasury (power and infrastructure

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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 Government to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to shed light on the facts concerning the assassination of the late Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri and members of his entourage without any politicization or reprisal attempts, which would adversely affect Lebanon's stability, unity and civil peace,
- Support the Lebanese Government's follow-up efforts on the disappearance of His Eminence Imam Musa Al-Sadr along with two companions, Sheikh Muhammad Yaqoub and the journalist Abbas Badreddine, seeking their release, and holding officials of the former Libyan Regime accountable to bring this crime to closure.

9- The Council welcomes:

- Statement by the President of the Republic contained in the swearing-in speech confirming the unity of the Lebanese People, their adherence to preserve their civil peace that alienates them from the simmering tension in the region, and their commitment to respect the Charter of the League of Arab States, particularly Article VIII thereof, in addition to Lebanon's adoption of an independent foreign policy based on the higher interests of Lebanon and respect for the international law, commending Baabda Document 2017 issued on 22nd June 2017,
- The efforts exerted by the Government and People of Lebanon towards the issue of the Syrian refugees in Lebanon despite its limited resources, and the need to assist and support Lebanon in this regard by sharing the burdens and numbers, and stopping increase of such burdens and numbers of displaced persons, stressing that their existence should be provisional in light of Lebanon's rejection of any form of their incorporation or integration into host communities and its keen to address this issue as a top priority of proposals and solutions to the crisis in Syria, as it poses a threat to Lebanon's entity and existence, and the need to seek, with every possible efforts, to ensure their return to their countries as soon as possible, commending the Lebanese Government's rigorous attempts to reduce the numbers of displaced Syrians on Lebanese territories, ensure safety of the Lebanese and Syrians and to reduce the burdens placed on the people of Lebanon and its economy, particularly in view of the imminent social, economic and security outbreak that threatens its existence;
- The Lebanese Government's efforts that aim at consolidating Macro-economic and monetary stability, and its commitment towards the immediate address of the deeply-rooted problems from which all the Lebanese people suffer;
- The Lebanese Government's vision that associates achievement of economic growth and improvement and expansion of the social, health and education safety net for all the Lebanese people;
- The Lebanese Government's adoption of procedures pertaining to oil exploration and excavation licensing, exercising its sovereign right to investment in its natural resources, rejecting and denouncing Israeli threat to Lebanon through prevention from exercising its sovereignty over its territorial waters, claiming that "Block 9" of its national water belongs to Israel, in contradiction to the facts documented by Lebanon at the competent

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international authorities, proving that this Block is an integral part of the Lebanese territorial waters;

- The Lebanese Government's efforts to establish the law and institution state through a general national anti-corruption strategy, enhancing independence of the judiciary, the role of supervisory agencies and adhering to encouraging the role of women in the political and public arena;
- The constant and vigorous efforts exerted by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to support the Lebanese Republic, in consultation with the Arab States, the Lebanese constitutional institutions and the different political powers to consolidate stability and to enhance sustainable economic growth in Lebanon, so as to preserve its unity, security and stability, to be therefore capable of facing the challenges.

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Situation Development in Syria

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation issued by the Second Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 27th March 2017,
 - The Recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Recalling* the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, particularly Resolution 680 issued by 28th Ordinary Session in Amman on 29th March 2017, and all the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8173 by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017, Resolution 8106 by the Extraordinary Session on 19th December 2016, and Resolution 8105 by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Permanent Delegates Level on 15th December 2016 and Ministerial Committee Statements on the situation in Syria,
 - *Reiterating* its full solidarity with the Syrian people over the serious violations they are subjected to that threaten their existence and the 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 issued of 30th June 2012 and Communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria, all of which aim at achieving the aspirations of the Syrian people with all their components and factions,
- 1- *Reaffirms* its firm position regarding the preservation of Syria's unity, stability and territorial integrity, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States and its principles;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* its firm position that the only possible solution to the crisis in Syria is the political solution based on engaging all Syrian parties in order to meet the aspirations of the Syrian people, according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012 and based on all the resolutions and communiqués issued in this regard, particularly Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *supports* the United Nations efforts to convene Geneva meetings to achieve a political settlement to the crisis in Syria; and *calls on* the League of Arab States to

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- cooperate with the United Nations to ensure success of the Syrian negotiations conducted under its umbrella to end the conflict and to establish peace and security across Syria;
- 3- *Expresses* grave concern over the implications of the continued military operations and breaches of the De-escalation Zones Agreement in Syria, despite the Ceasefire Agreement of 29th December 2016; *calls on* the parties, that have not adhered to the agreement implementation, to abide by the sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism according to the relevant Security Council resolutions; *welcomes*, in this regard, Security Council Resolution 2336 of 31st December 2016 that demanded ceasefire in Syria; *commends* the international efforts exerted to sustain ceasefire, as an important step to achieve political solution according to the Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *expresses concern over* the recent grave military escalation occurring in the northern regions to the detriment of the brotherly Syrian people; and *rejects* the operations carried out by the Turkish Armed Forces in Afrin, which would undermine the ongoing efforts to achieve political solutions to the crisis in Syria; *
 - 4- *Condemns and denounces* the recent intensive military escalation in Eastern Ghouta, which targets civilians, infrastructure and medical facilities, constituting gross violation of international human rights law; *expresses deep concern* over the deterioration of the humanitarian conditions in Eastern Ghouta as a result of the military escalation; and *calls upon* all the parties to fulfill their obligations and allow urgent access of humanitarian assistance as per the Security Council Resolution 2401 of 2018;
 - 5- *Welcomes* the positive outcome of the Saudi-brokered Syrian Opposition Open Meeting that convened on 8th-9th December 2015, as well as the meeting hosted by Riyadh on 21st-22nd August 2017; *also welcomes* the outcome of the Riyadh Meeting (2) hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 22nd-23rd November 2017, which succeeded in forming a Unified Syrian Opposition Delegation in its three platforms (Riyadh, Cairo and Moscow) to participate, under the umbrella of the Syrian Negotiations Commission, in the UN-brokered Geneva negotiations (8,9) with a view to achieving the desired political solution for the crisis in Syria through a political process led by the Syrians, based on implementation of Geneva (I) Communiqué, the communiqués of the International Support Group for Syria and the relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 6- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the State of Kuwait, the non-permanent Arab member and the current President of the Security Council, in cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden, in adopting Resolution 2401 of 24th February 2018, which demands all parties to cease hostilities without delay for at least 30 consecutive days, to enable humanitarian aid deliveries to people in need in besieged locations without any restrictions; *and calls upon* all the concerned parties to adhere to this Resolution and to the immediate ceasefire throughout Syria; *Welcomes* the adoption of the Security Council Resolution 2393 of 19th

* The State of Qatar has recorded its reservation over the terms of paragraph (3), which begins with (rejects the operations carried out by the Turkish Armed Forces in Afrin... to the end of the Paragraph) of this resolution.

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- December 2017, submitted by the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning renewal of the authorization for humanitarian access to Syria;
- 7- *Takes note of* the efforts exerted to sustain ceasefire within the framework of Astana meetings, including the De-escalation Zones Agreement concluded by the Fourth Round of Astana meetings on 4th May 2017; *welcomes* the Egyptian efforts to conclude two agreements to establish de-escalation zones in Eastern Ghouta in rural Damascus and North rural Homs in July 2017 to stop the bloodshed of the Syrian people and to accelerate access to humanitarian aid; and *urges* the guarantors of the Agreement to abide by its implementation and to remove all the foreign armed militia from the Syrian territories, so as to help support and ensure success of the UN-brokered negotiation course in Geneva; also *welcomes* the signing of the Amman Agreement to support ceasefire in southwest Syria between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Russian Federation and the United States of America on 7th July 2017 to create de-escalation zones in Southern Syria, as a step towards achieving full cessation of hostilities and reaching a political agreement accepted by the Syrian people that preserves sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity of Syria in accordance with Geneva (I) Communiqué and Security Council Resolution 2254 of 2015; *emphasizes*, in this context, the obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of Syria, to reject any arrangements which may threaten this principle; *expresses grave concern over* the displacement operations and the demographic changes occurring in Syria; and *stresses* that any arrangements in this regard must be provisional;
 - 8- *Urges* the International Support Group for Syria to intensify its efforts and to continue its endeavours to implement Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012, the Vienna Communiqués issued by the International Support Group for Syria on 30th October 2015, 14th November 2015 and 17th May 2016 respectively, as well as the Munich Communiqué of 11th February 2016, and to abide by the agreed principles and mechanisms in these communiqués, particularly sustaining ceasefire and hostilities mechanism, providing humanitarian assistance; and creating conducive conditions to resume the UN-brokered negotiations in Geneva, that aim at creation of a transitional governing body with full executive powers;
 - 9- *Condemns and denounces* the brutal bombardment with internationally prohibited chemical weapons in Khan Sheikhoun in rural Idlib on 4th April 2017; *expresses grave concern over* the information indicating the use of chemical weapons in a number of Syrian cities and regions; *condemns* all the operations targeting innocent civilians, particularly with chemical weapons, which may constitute a war crime, barbarous act and violation of international law and international humanitarian law; *and demands* to bring all perpetrators or those engaged in this crime to international justice;
 - 10- *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;
 - 11- *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

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- women and prevent targeting hospitals and civil institutions in accordance with international humanitarian law;
- 12- *Commends* the role of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait for hosting the First, Second and Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively and for co-chairing the Fourth Conference held in London in 2016, during which the contributions by the State of Kuwait amounted to 1.6 billion dollars; *welcomes* the participation of the State of Kuwait in organizing the Fifth EU-brokered International Humanitarian Pledging Conference to support the humanitarian situation in Syria held in Brussels on 4th-5th April 2017 that culminates the humanitarian leading role of the State of Kuwait towards the crisis in Syria; *and urges* donor countries to urgently meet the pledges undertaken at the London Conference to support the humanitarian situation in Syria, particularly providing the necessary assistance for Syria's neighbouring countries and other Arab States that host displaced persons and Syrian refugees so as to help them bear these burdens in areas of relief operations and urgent humanitarian assistance, in preparation for their dignified and safe return to Syria;
 - 13- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue his consultations and contacts with the UN Secretary-General and his Special Envoy to Syria and the different concerned parties to intensify the exerted efforts to create a conducive environment for the Geneva negotiation rounds in a view to endorsing transitional political solution to the crisis in Syria in accordance with the Geneva (I) Communiqué of 30th June 2012, the International Support Group for Syria communiqués and the relevant Security Council resolutions;
 - 14- *Requests* the Ministerial Committee on Syria and the Secretary-General to continue exerting efforts and consultations with different regional and international actors concerned with the situation in Syria and to submit the outcome of such efforts to the next session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.*

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Lebanon emphasizes the policy of dissociation from internal conflicts in brotherly Arab States; and calls for consensus political solutions in order to safeguard the unity, sovereignty and stability of countries, and meet the aspirations of their peoples.

Situation Development in Libya

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 682 issued by the 28th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level convened in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on 29th March 2017,
 - Its previous resolutions, most recently Resolution 8174 issued by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Reaffirms* adherence to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya, rejection of any sort of external interference; *supports* the efforts and measures taken by the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government to safeguard peace, to undermine terrorist groups activities, to establish the sovereignty of the State over all its territories, to protect its borders and sustain its resources and assets;
- 2- *Calls for* an inclusive political solution for the crisis in Libya; *emphasizes* support for full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat on 17th December 2015; *welcomes* the UN Strategy and Action Plan submitted by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Ghassan Salamé to resolve the crisis in Libya and to resume the transitional phase, through political, constitutional and electoral commitments, within the framework of the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, all of which lead to ending the division in Libya and enhancing trust between the Libyan parties; *commends*, in particular, the measures taken by the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government concerning the preparations for the elections and the announcement by the High National Elections Commission of Libya on the initiation and update of the voter registration process;
- 3- *Reiterates* support for the political dialogue brokered by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to Libya; *welcomes* the UN-brokered political dialogue negotiations on 26th September 2017 in the Tunisian Republic, and their outcomes; *calls on* the Dialogue Committees of the House of Representatives and the Council of State to bear their historical responsibilities towards the Libyan people to resume the Dialogue negotiations and discuss the amendment of the Political Agreement, as a first step towards achieving the political and constitutional commitments;
- 4- *Calls for* enhancing the administration of the Libyan frozen funds in foreign banks and all Libyan assets for the benefit of the Libyan people and to meet their needs, in coordination with the Presidential Council, in accordance with Security Council relevant resolutions: Paragraph (18) of Resolution 1970 (2011)

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- and Paragraph (20) of Resolution 1973 (2011); and *supports* Libya's endeavours to amend these resolutions effectively;
- 5- *Calls on* the provision of political and financial support for the Presidential Council of Libya's National Unity Government as the only legitimate government in Libya, and to refrain from providing any support or communication with other parallel bodies; *calls upon* States to provide urgent assistance for the full implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement, to restore support, rehabilitation and alliance of national civil and military institutions under the Presidential Council's leadership, and to abide by relevant Security Council resolutions, most recently Resolution 2259 (2015) and Resolution 2278 (2016);
 - 6- *Expresses* deep concern over security challenges and terrorist threats facing Libya and neighbouring countries; particularly during the recent period; *condemns*, in this regard, the terrorist attack that took place at the Libyan Misrata courts complex on 3rd October 2017, the terrorist bombing that took place near the Baya'at Al-Radwan Mosque in Benghazi Al-Salmani District on 23rd January 2018, and the terrorist bombing that targeted Saad Ibn Ibada Mosque in Benghazi Berka District on 10th February 2018, all of which constitute terrorist crimes against peaceful citizens resulting in tens of martyrs, injuries and casualties; and *reiterates* its full support to the Libyan people and in order to eradicate the terrorist groups activity that threatens security and stability in Libya;
 - 7- *Calls upon* the Presidential Council, the House of Representatives, the High Council of State, the Central Bank of Libya and other Libyan national economic institutions to seek agreement and implementation of solutions to address Libya's economic problems; *takes note* of Rome Communiqué on Libya of 17th November 2016; *emphasizes* adherence to all relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States concerning rejection and condemnation of illicit export of oil and petroleum products; *and supports* all the relevant and necessary measures to reinforce the authority of the National Unity Government over Libyan economic institutions;
 - 8- *Expresses grave concern* over the serious developments in southern Libya and their consequences of violence, killings and involvement of non-State actors igniting the conflict, thus creating an incubator for terrorism generation and transnational organized crime and *calls upon* these parties to refrain from interference in the Libyan affairs;
 - 9- *Underlines* the role of the League of Arab States and the Quartet proposed by the Secretary-General to coordinate the endeavours exerted by the League of Arab States with the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union; and *commends* the outcome of the last meeting convened on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly on 21st September 2017; and *reaffirms* the outcome of the fourth meeting convened on 23rd May 2017 in Brussels, Belgium;
 - 10- *Commends* the role of Libya's neighbouring countries; and *calls upon* these countries to continue providing support to advance the political settlement process in Libya, in a view to safeguarding its unity and territorial integrity, protecting its citizens and achieving peace and stability, in coordination with the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government;

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- 11- *Welcomes* the outcome of the fourth coordinating meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt convened in Tunisia on 17th December 2017, reaffirming that the Political Agreement signed in Skhirat, Morocco on 17th December 2015, represents the only reference for the political solution in Libya, in view of the Tunisian initiative launched by HE President of the Tunisian Republic, Beji Caid Essebsi on the political solution through comprehensive dialogue and national reconciliation in Libya; which has become a Tripartite Initiative to support the comprehensive political settlement in Libya in order to create the conducive environment to engage all the different Libyan parties in a UN-brokered inter-Libyan national dialogue, based on the Skhirat Political Agreement of 17th December 2015;
- 12- *Welcomes* the meetings hosted by the Arab Republic of Egypt that aimed to discussing unification of the military institution; *emphasizes*, in this regard, the need to encourage the integration of the Libyan forces under the civilian leadership of the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government as a sole solution to restore stability and peace in Libya; *and commends* the Cairo meetings aiming to achieve convergence of visions between the representatives of Libyan cities;
- 13- *Takes note of* the outcome of the Meetings of the African Union High-level Committee on Libya which includes neighbouring countries, most recently the Committee's fifth meeting convened in Addis Ababa on the sidelines of the 30th Session of the African Union Summit on 28th-29th January 2018;
- 14- *Urges* the Member States for their active participation and contribution to improve the humanitarian situation through the UN urgent humanitarian response plan to support Libya, in coordination with the Presidential Council of the National Unity Government;
- 15- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his contacts and consultations with the UN Secretary-General Representative, the different Libyan parties and Libya's neighbouring countries; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance the role of the League of Arab States to overcome the persisting difficulties impeding the implementation of the UN-brokered Libyan Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in the Kingdom of Morocco.

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Situation Development in Yemen

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Emphasizes* its continued support to the constitutional legitimacy, led by HE President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi of the Republic of Yemen, and all the actions undertaken by the legitimate government aiming to normalization of the situation, ending the coup and restoring security and stability to all the Yemeni provinces;
- 2- *Abides by* safeguarding the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen; *and rejects* any interference in its internal affairs.
- 3- *Endorses* the Yemeni government position and its adherence to the three agreed terms of reference: the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanisms, the National Comprehensive Dialogue Outcome, and Security Council Resolution 2216 and other relevant resolutions so as to achieve an inclusive political settlement in Yemen;
- 4- *Commends* the efforts exerted by the United Nations Special Envoy to Yemen, Mr. Ismail Ould Sheikh Ahmed, throughout his term as a Special Envoy to Yemen, and his endeavours to advance the peace process in Yemen despite the difficulties and obstacles which he had faced as a result of the obstinacy of the coup militias; *and welcomes* the new United Nations Special Envoy to Yemen, Mr. Martin Griffiths, providing him with the support needed for the resumption of the political process, based on the three agreed terms of reference;
- 5- *Urges* all Yemeni actors and political parties to appeal to reason and upholds the higher interests of the Yemeni people, to work under the Yemeni legitimate government leadership so as to resolve the disputes through dialogue, to refrain from political conflicts which adversely affect the prospects to overcome the challenges of the recent critical phase, and to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people that reached extremely difficult stages; *and calls for* concerted efforts to maintain peace, public safety and civilian lives in all Yemeni provinces;
- 6- *Commends* the Yemeni Government cooperation and consent to the international proposals aiming for securing safe and smooth flow of humanitarian and relief assistance and commercial goods, including the Yemeni Government welcome of the proposals submitted by the international Envoy on securing Al-Hudaydah Port out of the militia's control, ensuring that no funds are diverted from customs revenues for war purposes, to be diverted instead to payment of salaries and meeting the needs of the citizens; *and condemns* the rejection of the Houthis to all these proposals, and their disregard of the critical humanitarian conditions of the Yemeni people;
- 7- *Condemns* all human rights violations perpetrated by the Houthis coup forces, acts of killing, kidnapping, forced disappearance, house bombings, children

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- recruitment, use of schools and hospitals for military purposes, the continued siege by coup militias of the city of Taiz for nearly three years, the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, killing unarmed civilians, plunder of humanitarian and relief aids, the systematic destruction of health institutions and posing constriction for health workers, all of which resulted in the spread of disease, epidemic and severe shortage of food, medicine and medical care;
- 8- *Supports* counter-terrorism and extremism efforts exerted by the Yemeni Government; and *emphasizes* that the coup had provided conducive environment for the spread of extremist terrorist groups whose ideologies are in line with coup militias, and *stresses* that ending the coup and restoring constitutional authorities of State ensure ending war against extremism and terrorism;
 - 9- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the humanitarian role of the Coalition Supporting Legitimacy in Yemen, under the leadership of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as launching a new comprehensive humanitarian operation of 1.5 billion dollars that contains a number of initiatives, including the donation to support the UN humanitarian organizations efforts, projects aiming to increase the capacity of Yemen's ports, programmes to reduce the cost of transportation and improve road infrastructure, and other projects for the rehabilitation of infrastructure, services and reconstruction plans;
 - 10- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the humanitarian role of the Centre of King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud for Relief in Yemen; *thanks* the United Arab Emirates for its role in supporting the relief and humanitarian assistance programmes and rehabilitation of infrastructure and services in the liberated areas; *Thanks and appreciates* the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Sultanate of Oman, the Republic of Sudan, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Djibouti, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and all Member States for the contributions and assistance provided to the Yemeni legitimate government in the humanitarian areas;
 - 11- *Expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the State of Kuwait for its role, disposition and welcome to host and facilitate the Yemeni political process and to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Yemen, based on the three agreed terms of reference;
 - 12- *Commends* the directives by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz to deposit two billion dollars in the Yemeni Central Bank account to help the Government reduce the economic collapse, deterioration of the exchange rate of the local currency, due to the Houthi militia's plunder of the State's income and their appropriation of its revenues including the oil products revenue and manipulation of the exchange rate;
 - 13- *Urges* donor countries to immediately meet the pledges they assumed towards Yemen at the Humanitarian Response Conference held in Geneva in April 2017;
 - 14- *Condemns* the Iranian support of the Houthis, encouraging them to undermine the political process endeavours, hindering the international efforts to end the cycle of violence, terrorism and war in Yemen, through providing Houthi militias with weapons, turning the areas controlled by the Houthis to missile launch platform against the neighboring countries, threatening international maritime traffic in Bab El-Mandab and the Red Sea straits, which is negatively reflected on the security and stability of Yemen, the neighboring countries and

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the region in general, and is considered a flagrant violation of the Security Council Resolution 2216;

- 15- *Calls on* the United Nations Special Envoy to pressure the coup forces, for the immediate and unconditional release of detainees, prisoners and abductees, along with political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, in particular journalists and activists.

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The delegation of the Republic of Iraq announced its position towards the developments of crisis in brotherly Yemen as follows:

"Rejection of military interference to resolve the dispute of brotherly Yemen; calling for an end to violence, support for the political dialogue between parties leading to the formation of a national unity government that represent all factions of Yemeni people, and alleviation of the suffering of the Yemeni people towards the critical humanitarian situation in Yemen, especially as cholera outbreaks."

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The recommendation of the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Recalling* previous summit resolutions, most recently Resolution 687 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session at Amman Summit on 29th March 2017 concerning Iran's occupation of the three Arab Islands: the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa – of the United Arab Emirates in the Persian Gulf,
 - *Emphasizing* previous statements and resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level, most recently Resolution 8176 by 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
- 1- *Highlights* absolute and full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa; *and supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by the United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands;
 - 2- *Deplores* the continued attempts of the Iranian government to perpetuate its occupation of the three Islands, violating the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates, and thereby undermining security and stability in the region and threatening international peace and security;
 - 3- *Condemns* the construction of housing facilities by the Iranian government with an aim to settle Iranian citizens in the three occupied UAE Islands;
 - 4- *Denounces* the Iranian military maneuvers in the three occupied UAE Islands: Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, their territorial waters, airspace territory, continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the three Islands which form an integral part of the United Arab Emirates; *and demands* Iran to stop such violations and provocative acts, which constitute interference in the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state, and do not contribute to confidence building measures, threaten security and stability in the region and jeopardize security and safety of the regional and international navigation in the Arabian Gulf;
 - 5- *Condemns* Iran for opening two offices in the United Arab Emirates Abu Musa Island; *and demands* Iran to remove these illegal establishments and to respect the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories;
 - 6- *Denounces* and condemns the inspection visit carried out by members of the National Security and Foreign Policy Committee at the Iranian Islamic

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- Consultative Assembly to the three occupied UAE Islands, Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, considering it as a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its territories, being inconsistent with the exerted endeavours to reach a peaceful settlement; *and calls on* Iran to refrain from such provocative acts;
- 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 reconsiders its stance rejecting a peaceful solution to the issue of the three occupied UAE Islands, either through serious and direct negotiations or by resorting to the International Court of Justice;
 - 10- *Demands* Iran to render its declared desire to improve relations with Arab States, to promote dialogue and to renounce tension, by taking practical and concrete steps in both word and deed, to respond genuinely to the serious and sincere calls by the President of the United Arab Emirates, His Highness Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, by the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Arab States, international groups, brotherly countries and the United Nations Secretary-General, that call for a solution to the dispute over the three occupied Islands by peaceful means in accordance with the norms and conventions and rules of international law through direct and serious negotiations or by referral to the International Court of Justice for confidence building measures and enhancing security and stability in the Arabian Gulf region;
 - 11- *Ensures* commitment of all Arab States in their contacts with Iran to raise the issue of Iran's occupation of the three Islands so as to emphasize the need to end this occupation on the basis that the three occupied Islands are occupied Arab territories;
 - 12- *Decides to inform* the United Nations Secretary-General and the Security Council President of the importance of remaining actively seized of the matter, until Iran ends its occupation of the three Arab Islands and the United Arab Emirates restores its full sovereignty over them;
 - 13- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and to submit a report to the Council's next ordinary session.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation issued by the First Meeting of the Committee on Implementation Follow-up of Resolutions and Obligations at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions, most recently Resolution 8178 by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* Resolution 7987 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 24th December 2015 concerning condemnation of the Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territory, demanding the Turkish government to immediately and unconditionally withdraw its forces from Iraq, considering this a violation of Iraqi sovereignty and a threat to Arab security;
 - 2- *Calls on* the Member States to request the Turkish side (under bilateral relations) to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territories, in implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 24th December 2015, and to address these issues within their contacts with the Turkish side;
 - 3- *Calls upon* the Member States to request the Turkish government not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq, and to refrain from these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 4- *Confirms* its support to the Iraqi government in the measures taken thereof, in accordance with the relevant principles of international law that aim for the Turkish government withdrawal of its forces from Iraqi territory, thus consolidating sovereignty of the government of Iraq over its entire territories;
 - 5- *Emphasizes* the inclusion of the item "*Turkish forces incursion into Iraqi territories, and preventing Turkish interference in the Arab neighbouring countries*" as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level, until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved;
 - 6- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue following up on implementation of Resolution 7987 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States on 24th December 2015 and to submit a detailed report on his endeavours in this regard to the next Ordinary Session of the Arab League Council;
 - 7- *Reaffirms* the resumption of the Security Council Arab member to follow up on the request concerning the Turkish forces withdrawal from the Iraqi territories,

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and to take all the necessary procedures thereof until full withdrawal of these forces is achieved .

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- The United Arab Emirates has recorded its reservation to this resolution.
 - The Kingdom of Bahrain has recorded its reservation to this resolution.
 - The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has recorded its reservation to this resolution.
 - The State of Qatar has recorded its reservation to this resolution.

**Support the Republic of Iraq in its final
Victory over Da'esh Terrorist Groups and
the Liberation of its Cities**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - Note no. 03/C/82/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 4th January 2018,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Emphasizing* Paragraph (3) of Resolution 7948 issued by the 144th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level concerning the need for enactment of legislations and laws and other necessary measures to criminalize extremist takfiri ideologies,
 - *Stressing* the need to implement Paragraphs (6), (7), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15) of the Resolution 8188 issued by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
 - *Emphasizing* Paragraph (5) of Resolution 8189 issued by the 148th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 9th December 2017, which calls on the Arab States to contribute to the reconstruction of liberated cities from criminal groups, and to relief aid of displaced persons,
 - *Emphasizing* the recommendations of the 22nd Meeting of the Arab Counter-terrorism Experts Group (Tunisia 7th-9th August 2017),
 - *Affirming* its absolute solidarity with the Iraqi Government's efforts in combating terrorist organizations and Da'esh terrorist group in Iraqi cities and territories afflicted by these terrorist groups, as well as its support to the Iraqi Government's reconstruction of the liberated territories in order to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their homes,
 - *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
- 1- *Welcomes* the great victory over Da'esh terrorist groups and the restoration of security and peace throughout Iraq; *and commends* Iraq's counter-terrorism accomplishments, which made it a successful model for restoring progress and stability;
 - 2- *Emphasizes* the territorial unity and respect for the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Iraq; *and rejects* any State-undermining attempts;
 - 3- *Emphasizes* the importance of the Arab and international cooperation and coordination in areas of information, security and intelligence so as to combat the terrorist groups extremist ideologies, reiterating the outcome of the 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Information, held at the headquarters of the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States in July 2017, and Resolutions 438 adopted by the 48th Ordinary Session on 12th July 2017 and Resolution 437 by 48th Ordinary Session of the Council of the Arab Ministers of Information on 12th July 2017 entitled "*the Role of the Arab Media in Addressing terrorism phenomenon*";

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- 4- *Calls on* brotherly Arab States and friendly countries to effective contribution to the reconstruction of the liberated cities from terrorism in Iraq to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their homes;
- 5- *Values* the humanitarian initiatives provided by all the Arab States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Qatar, including the medical and in-kind assistance provided to Iraqi displaced persons during their plight;
- 6- *Commends* the Iraqi initiative to host the Third International Conference for Countering Da'esh Propaganda and Ideology, held on 13th-14th December 2017, which emphasized the importance of post-Daesh international partnership to make confident and coordinated steps to defeat terrorism intellectually and ideologically, by means of a well- designed strategy with clear objectives and dimensions, along with allocation of the necessary implementation resources, pursuant to Paragraph (9) of Resolution 8189 issued by the 148th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level which stipulates "*Calling upon Member States to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with comprehensive reports on the national counter-terrorism and extremist organizations initiatives*";
- 7- *Commends* the role of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah for hosting the Kuwait International Conference for the Reconstruction of Iraq, held during the period 12th -14th February 2018; *and emphasizes* that the Conference success reflected the international community's awareness of the suffering of the Iraqi people, whereas the Conference succeeded in collecting pledges amounting to 30 billion US dollars from participating countries, the private sector and civil society organizations in form of development loans and credit and investment facilities, all of which shall improve the living conditions, infrastructure development, provision of basic services and allowing a safe environment in the Iraqi liberated territories, in addition to the announcement by the State of Kuwait of its one billion dollar contribution as loans, in accordance with the mechanisms of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic development, as well as one billion dollars for investment projects in Iraq and 330 million US dollars as voluntary contributions from the Kuwaiti national charity associations.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Note no. 03/C/82/4 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Iraq on 4th January 2018,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Iraq,
 - 1- *Supports* the efforts exerted by Arab States' Governments afflicted by the displacement phenomenon, particularly the Iraqi Government through providing support for the displaced persons, urging Arab States to contribute to the reconstruction of liberated cities from terrorist groups, including engagement of the Arab private sector in these humanitarian efforts so as to ensure safe return of all the displaced persons to their places of origin;
 - 2- *Calls on* the Arab States to provide urgent food and medical assistance to the large number of internally displaced persons in Iraq, particularly in view of the serious increase in their number that exceeds the Iraqi Government's capabilities, and to contribute to the reconstruction of the provinces that have been liberated from Da'esh terrorist groups;
 - 3- *Decides* to convene an international conference under the auspices of the League of Arab States to discuss the issue of internally displaced persons in the Arab region so as to identify their tragedies and solutions with the participation of Member States, the relevant international and regional organizations and donors to provide the necessary assistance for the displaced persons;
 - 4- *Calls on* the Arab States and specialized cultural and educational organizations to launch an educational campaign aiming to elimination of the extremist Takfiri ideology promoted by terrorist organizations in areas under their control, focusing on the school age group 7-18 years;
 - 5- *Calls on* the Arab States to explore prospects of establishing a fund to support the reconstruction of liberated Arab cities from terrorist organizations in the Arab States which some of their cities have been under these organizations control, so as to facilitate the return of the displaced persons to their cities, as an effective, successful and rapid mechanism to alleviate the negative impact of internal displacement;
 - 6- *Calls on* the Secretariat General and Arab States to provide technical and logistical support to the Arab States afflicted by internal displacement

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- phenomenon in general and Iraq in particular, through training employees in state ministries concerned with the displacement phenomenon;
- 7- *Endorses* an Arab action plan on humanitarian support for the internally displaced persons in Arab States in general and Iraq in particular, based on self-sufficiency so as to improve the living conditions of the displaced persons, providing the necessary employment opportunities to ensure a decent life for them and to secure effective contribution to the reconstruction of their liberated cities, in accordance with a defined technical and practical vision that aims at their reintegration and stability in their societies;
 - 8- *Approves* the inclusion of the item "*Support Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Arab States, in Particular Iraqi Displaced Persons*", as a permanent item on the agenda of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - Note no. 27-18-149 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Sudan on 20th March 2018,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Recalling* the previous resolutions issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit and Ministerial Levels on peace and development support in the Republic of Sudan,
 - *Affirming* full solidarity with the Republic of Sudan and safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, *and rejecting* any interference in its internal affairs,
 - *Having been briefed by* the Head of delegation of the Republic of Sudan,
- 1- *Welcomes* the vigorous endeavours exerted by the Sudanese Government towards enhancing peace, security and stability across Sudan, including the endeavours undertaken to enforce the national dialogue outcomes, to extend the ceasefire in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and the UN-brokered initiative pertaining to weapons collection in the different provinces of Sudan;
 - 2- *Commends* the resumption of the AU-brokered negotiations between the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese armed movements concerning peace in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, the announcement by the government of Sudan and the armed movements on the extension of ceasefire and hostilities, and the continued efforts to create a conducive environment for negotiations and achievement of peace, security and stability;
 - 3- *Welcomes* the U.S. Administration's decision of October 12th on the full and final lift of the unjust economic sanctions imposed on Sudan since 1997; *expresses gratitude and appreciation* to the Arab League and its Member States for their contribution to lifting these sanctions; *and values* the efforts exerted by all the brotherly and friendly countries, regional and international organizations, particularly the African Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Arab Parliament to this end;
 - 4- *Supports* the efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government to remove Sudan from the American list of State Sponsors of Terrorism, particularly in light of the declared and repeated U.S Administration's commendation of the Sudanese Government's counter-terrorism efforts recently contained in the U.S. Administration's decision on sanctions lifting; *welcomes*, in this regard, the Arab Parliament's initiative and action plan adopted in its December 2017 session on removing Sudan from the U.S. list of State Sponsors of Terrorism; *and urges* the pertinent Arab authorities to provide the necessary forms of

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- support for the implementation of the action plan and to enable the Arab Parliament to take action at all levels;
- 5- *Continues* to support the Sudanese Government's vision to enforce the hybrid UNAMID exit strategy in Darfur; *welcomes* the success of phase I of UNAMID drawdown by 44% of the mission; *commends* the productive cooperation demonstrated by the Sudanese Government during the procedures of troops and personnel withdrawal; *and urges* all parties to continue cooperation in the implementation of phase II of the mission's drawdown, according to the Security Council Resolution 2363 of 29th June 2017;
 - 6- *Commends* the tireless efforts exerted by the joint mechanism, comprised of the Republic of Sudan and the League of Arab States to follow up and implement the Arab development projects in Darfur and across Sudan, which culminated by the completion of Phase IV projects in Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile; *and calls upon* the Arab States to continue providing financial and technical support to the mechanism in order to resume its activities;
 - 7- *Supports* the Sudanese Government's efforts to cancel its external debts, and to accelerate Sudan's benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; *and requests* once again the Member States, creditor Arab Funds and the Secretariat General to cooperate, in this regard, with the Government of Sudan so as to lift the burden of these debts and to encourage the Sudanese economy;
 - 8- *Reiterates* its welcome to the convening of an Arab conference for reconstruction and development support in Sudan; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to cooperate with the Sudanese Government in coordination with relevant international agencies and Arab financial and investment institutions to undertake the necessary procedures to convene meetings and workshops at expert level, in preparation for that conference in the near future;
 - 9- *Appreciates* the sincere and tireless efforts undertaken by the Government of Sudan to combat illegal immigration and human trafficking and hosting large numbers of refugees from neighbouring countries, particularly from the Republic of South Sudan; *and requests* the Arab States and the Secretariat General to support the Sudanese endeavours in this regard;
 - 10- *Calls on* the Arab States, the Arab financing and investment funds and specialized organizations to consider the achievement of Arab food security and the initiative of HE Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan, in this regard, an integral part of the Arab national security system, and to seek to promote this initiative and implement its executive mechanism, in accordance with Amman Summit resolutions of 29th March 2017.

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**Support Federal Republic of
Somalia**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Previous Resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 - 1- *Welcomes* the progress achieved in the Somali national reconciliation process, the continued process of building and enhancing State institutions led by the Somali Government, in particular support for the implementation of the Somali National Development Plan;
 - 2- *Commends* the steady improvement of the political and security situation in Somalia; *appreciates* the significant role of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in ensuring close cooperation with the Somali National Army to enhance the security situation, particularly the key role of the Djiboutian forces operating within the Mission; *and condemns* the criminal and terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabaab Group against the Somali people, their Government and the regional and international missions operating in Somalia;
 - 3- *Welcomes* the tireless Somali efforts in order to protect the Federal Republic of Somalia, its security, regional sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity; *requests* the Arab Member States to provide all forms of support to the Somali government to ensure safety of its air and maritime space, in a way that stresses its unity and enhances its sovereignty against external interference attempts aiming to the partition of its territories;
 - 4- *Calls on* the Member States and the Secretariat General to provide political, technical and financial support to the Somali State institutions, including the federal Government, the Parliament's two Chambers, the People and the Senate, to enable them to continue making progress on the political and security levels and to help re-building State institutions, conclusion of the Provisional Constitution review, consolidation of a federal system, increasing transparency and accountability, reform of the security sector, accelerating economic recovery, establishing political parties and coordinating with the UN Mission to Somalia to this end;
 - 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, particularly in view of the gradual withdrawal of the African Union Mission troops in Somalia; *and appreciates* the ongoing Arab endeavours and assistance exerted at bilateral level to this end;
 - 6- *Requests* the Arab Member States and Arab humanitarian relief organizations and bodies to fully cooperate with the Federal Somali Government in order to

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provide every possible support to address the drought crisis in Somalia and the Horn of Africa, urging prompt action to prevent the severe consequences of the drought which threaten lives, destroy the economy, peace, security and stability in the country; *and thanks* the Arab States that provided financial and in-kind support to Somalia to confront drought;

- 7- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordinating Arab endeavours towards addressing risks of drought through cooperation with the Somalia Ministry of Water Resources, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, the Council of Arab Ministers of Health and the Arab Ministerial Council for Water, the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, the Arab Council for Water, in addition to the concerned United Nations organizations and agencies, the World Bank and its pertinent initiatives, particularly the World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, and to design a technical Arab action plan to support water resources in Somalia and means to coordinate efforts to identify the most vulnerable and affected regions in Somalia, and capacity-building and flexibility means to address the risks of drought; *and welcomes* the current cooperation between the Secretariat General and the Somali Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, the Arab Council for Water, the Center For Environment and Development For the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), to prepare a project on the provision of technical support to the water sector in areas of water resources management, institutional enhancement and planning;
- 8- *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing Resolution 626 adopted by the 26th Ordinary Session at Summit Level in Sharm El-Sheikh on 29th March 2015, which was also emphasized by Amman Summit Resolution 683 of 29th March 2017 concerning the "provision of urgent financial support of a monthly amount of US\$ 10 million for a year through the current bank account "Support for Somalia" at the Secretariat General to support the Somali Government's budget programme so as to enable establishment and administration of its effective institutions and to implement security and stability programmes, to fight corruption and violence and to provide important and essential services";
- 9- *Thanks* the States that settled their contribution to "Support for Somalia" account; *and calls upon* Member States that have not settled their contributions to meet their pledges in implementation of the Arab League summit resolutions;
- 10- *Thanks* the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for settling 100,000 US Dollars on 27th December 2017 to the Somali Government, in response to the request by the 147th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level;
- 11- *Requests* the Secretariat General in cooperation with the Federal Somali Government and in coordination with Arab and international financial and investment institutions to take the necessary action to support the implementation of the Somali Development Plan (2017-2019), the outcome of Support Somalia London Conference held on 11th May 2017; *and welcomes* the convening of the first technical conference next April with the participation of Somali Government officials, Arab funds and the World Bank to identify Somali Government's priorities and needs for the implementation of the Somali Development Plan and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Somalia,

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- and to participate in the preparation for the convening of an Arab conference for the reconstruction and development in Somalia;
- 12- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative to host the conference of donors to support education sector in Somalia in 2017; *calls upon* the Arab Member States to effectively participate in this conference, particularly the Ministries concerned with education in order to support the Somali education process and to contribute to the dissemination of Arabic language in Somali schools and education curricula; *and requests* the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to coordinate the Arab endeavours in this regard;
 - 13- *Calls on* the Member States to cancel the debts imposed on the Federal Republic of Somalia to support its economy and to benefit from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; *expresses gratitude* to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the cancellation of Somalia's debts; *calls upon* the Secretariat General to coordinate its cooperation with the Somali Government and the relevant international bodies to this end, in conformity with recently agreed commitments between the Government of Somalia and the international financial institutions concerning the short and long-term economic reform priorities; *and welcomes* the endeavours exerted in this regard, most recently the Resolution of the 101st Ordinary Session of the Economic and Social Council regarding the convening of a technical workshop with the participation of the relevant joint Arab action institutions to support Somalia's efforts with the international financial institutions with a view to cancel its external debts;
 - 14- *Calls on* specialized Arab organizations, Arab funds, specialized ministerial councils and the Secretariat General to provide every support to the Somali Government and to contribute to alleviating the suffering of the Somali people, including submission of Arab physicians and experts in accordance with Somali requirements in various fields, and in response to the Somali Government's request to continue Phase II of the reconstruction of the National Library in the Somali capital Mogadishu; *welcomes* the efforts of the Secretariat General to this end; *appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab League's office in Mogadishu in supervising Arab projects i.e. hospitals, schools, etc. with commendable finance from specialized Arab Ministerial Councils; *and requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Somali Government, the Council of Arab Ministers of Health and the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs to provide forms of in-kind, technical and financial support to Somalia, and to conduct a field visit to Somalia in support for the Arab development efforts in health and social areas and to highlight the Arab support provided to the Government and people of Somalia;
 - 15- *Requests* the League of Arab States to enhance its consultations and coordination of efforts with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the United Nations organizations concerned with humanitarian relief and delivery of relief aids in Somalia; *and requests* the Arab States and the Secretariat General to provide the necessary financial and technical support so as to assist the Somali Government to meet the growing humanitarian needs and to cater for the influx of Yemeni refugees to Somalia, in addition to the return of Somalis from Kenya and Yemen;

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- 16- *Supports* the Somali Government in its efforts to combat illegal fishing in Somali waters and the dumping of toxic waste off the Somali coast, all of which constitute crimes that threaten the health of Somali people, depriving them from their natural resources and affecting the safety of the coasts of a number of riparian Arab countries of the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea;
- 17- *Condemns* piracy operations off the Coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden; *underlines* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to counter these operations and coordinate with the ongoing international efforts to combat them and prosecute their perpetrators; *rejects* any attempts aiming to the internationalization of the Red Sea waters; *and emphasizes* the need to enhance Arab cooperation to achieve security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, taking into account the responsibility of the Red Sea Arab Riparian States in securing their coasts;
- 18- *Requests* the Member States to contribute to the expenses of the Somali diplomatic and consular missions accredited to these States; *and urges* the Arab States with no embassies in Mogadishu to open missions in Somalia;
- 19- *Requests* the Secretariat General in cooperation with concerned Somali entities to provide health sector needs, firefighting and environment sanitation services through purchase of two fire vehicles and environment sanitation and medical equipment, including dialysis and radiation laboratory equipment, funding the transfer of physicians of specialties required in Somalia, and the allocation of ambulance vehicles and medical equipment for Somalia, expenses of which to be deducted from “Support for Somalia” bank account at the League of Arab States;
- 20- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts towards contributing to the Somali reconciliation and Somali people relief; *expresses appreciation* for the Secretariat General delegations that visit Somalia with an aim to enhance the Arab presence thereof; *and requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report on this matter to the Council at its next session.

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**Support for the Federal Republic of
Comoros**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by 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 Federal Republic of Comoros,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* absolute concern for the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Comoros;
 - 2- *Reaffirms* the identity of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, rejecting the French occupation of this Island and non-recognition of the results of the referendum that took place in France on 29th March 2009 concerning the integration of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to be a French province; *considers* the procedures taken by France pursuant to the outcome of this referendum illegal, void and, therefore, does not entail any rights or obligations; *and encourages* the ongoing dialogue between the Government of the Republic of Comoros and France within their High Joint Council to reach a solution that ensures the return of the Island of Mayotte to Comorian sovereignty;
 - 3- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and cooperation with regional and international organizations to support the demands and positions of the Comorian Government concerning the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
 - 4- *Supports* the Comoros' National Dialogue Initiative launched at Moroni on 5th February 2018 with valuable participation of the League of Arab States, the African Union, the United Nations, the International *Organization* of La *Francophonie*, the Indian Ocean Commission, and bilateral partners of Comoros, with a view to assessing the achievements of the Republic of Comoros since its independence in 1975, addressing obstacles, accelerating the comprehensive development process and providing support to the vision of HE President Azali Assoumani to enable Comoros to become one of the developing countries by 2030;
 - 5- *Expresses gratitude to* the joint cooperation between the League of Arab States, the African Union and the Government of the Republic of Comoros for the promotion of civil peace in the country and the ongoing technical coordination between the two Organizations pertaining to election process monitoring of the at all levels;
 - 6- *Welcomes* the efforts exerted for the implementation of the outcome and commitments of the Arab Conference for the Support of Development and Investment in Comoros, held in Doha on 9th-10th March 2010; and *calls on* Member States for further investments in development areas of precedence for the Comorian Government;

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- 7- *Thanks* Member States that provided financial and development support to the Federal Republic of Comoros through "*Support Comoros*" banking account at the Secretariat General; *calls upon* other States to settle their contributions; and *urges* Member States to support the Federal Republic of the Comoros in its infrastructure development;
- 8- *Requests* the Ministries of Education in the Arab States and the joint Arab action organizations concerned with education to provide the necessary technical assistance to the Comorian Education Ministry, to support the nascent National University in Comoros, to provide every support to Comorian students in the Arab States and to integrate the Arabic language in the Comorian curricula; *and urges* the Secretariat General to coordinate and cooperate with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization to achieve these goals;
- 9- *Calls on* Member States and the Arab finance and investment institutions, particularly the Arab Monetary Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to address the issue of foreign debts of the Federal Republic of the Comoros, as a contribution to peace and development in the country;
- 10- *Calls on* Member States to contribute to bearing the expenses of the accredited Comorian diplomatic missions; *urges* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors to contribute to the expenses of the Comorian diplomatic missions, in particular those accredited to international and regional organizations abroad; *and thanks* the United Arab Emirates for providing financial support for the establishment of the Federal Republic of the Comoros diplomatic mission to the African Union; the State of Kuwait for bearing the expenses of the Comoros' diplomatic mission accredited in Kuwait and the efforts exerted by the Secretariat General for the acquisition and provision of equipment and facilities to the headquarters of the Republic of Comoros Permanent Delegation to the Arab League through "*Support Comoros*" banking account at the Secretariat General;
- 11- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General in support for stability and development in the Federal Republic of Comoros; and *requests* him, in this regard, to report to the Ministerial Council's next ordinary session.

(R: 8248 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**Peaceful Resolution of Djibouti -Eritrea
Conflict**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Emphasizing* its previous resolutions in this regard,
 - 1- *Reaffirms* the importance of the respect for the sovereignty, territorial unity and integrity of the Republic of Djibouti and rejection of any aggression against the Djiboutian territories;
 - 2- *Calls, once again, for* respecting the principles of good-neighbourliness and the inviolability of post-colonial borders;
 - 3- *Takes note of* the State of Qatar's decision to withdraw its military forces deployed on the borders of Djibouti and to stop its mediation to resolve the Djibouti-Eritrea border dispute that broke out in February 2008 in Ras Doumeira according to the Qatar-brokered Agreement signed between the two countries on 6th June 2010;
 - 4- *Requests* the two sides to implement the Agreement provisions through direct negotiations or through the agreed international arbitration mechanisms, so as to avoid any implications caused by halt of the mediation on the sovereignty of Djibouti, and on the security and peace of the Horn of Africa region in general, so that relations between the two neighbouring countries are positively reflected;
 - 5- *Supports* border demarcation efforts between the two neighbouring countries and the normalization of relations;
 - 6- *Requests* the Eritrean side to immediately and unconditionally release the remaining Djiboutian prisoners of war and missing persons detained in Eritrean prisons;
 - 7- *Welcomes* the joint Communiqué issued by the Peace and Security Council of the League of Arab States and the African Union on 19th December 2010 on Djibouti-Eritrea dispute;
 - 8- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the developments of the matter, and to submit his report to the next session of the Arab League Council at ministerial level.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
- *Emphasizing* all resolutions and statements issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level in this regard, most recently Resolution 8177 issued on 12th September 2017, *and affirming* Resolution 8218 issued by its Extraordinary Session on 19th November 2017 concerning "Iran's Interference in the Arab Countries Internal Affairs",
- *Taking note of* the Seventh Meeting of the Arab Ministerial Quartet concerned with follow-up on the crisis with Iran and means to counter its interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, which was held at the headquarters of the Secretariat General on 7th March 2018,
- *Having been briefed by* Heads of delegation and the Secretary-General,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the importance that relations of cooperation between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran are based on the principle of good neighbourliness and refraining from use or threat of force; *condemns* Iran's interference in the Arab countries internal affairs, considering such act as a violation of the international law, the principle of good-neighbourliness and sovereignty of States; and *demand*s the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these provocative acts, which undermine confidence building measures and threaten security and stability in the region;
 - 2- *Strongly condemns* the continuation of the Iranian-made ballistic missile attacks over the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from Yemeni territories by Iran-backed Houthi militias, including the ballistic missile targeting Riyadh on 4th November 2017, considering that as a flagrant aggression against the Kingdom and a threat to the Arab national security; *emphasizes* the legitimate right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to defend its territory, in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations; *and supports* the Kingdom's measures against such Iranian violations within the international legitimacy framework;
 - 3- *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 neighbourliness, and non-interference in the internal affairs, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law; *Emphasizes* support for all counter-terrorism and terrorist

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- groups procedures and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to safeguard its security and stability;
- 4- *Commends* the security agencies efforts in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Bahrain who were able to abort many terrorist plans, and arrest members of terrorist organizations supported by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and the terrorist Lebanese Hezbollah;
 - 5- *Condemns* the Iranian Government's policy and its continued interference in the Arab affairs, therefore, triggering sectoral and doctrinal disputes; *emphasizes* the importance to abstain from supporting the groups that ignite these disputes, particularly in the Arabian Gulf countries; *and demands* Iran to abstain from supporting and funding of militias and armed parties in the Arab countries, particularly its interference in Yemen's internal affairs and to stop its support and arming its Pro-opposition militias to Yemen's legitimate government to transform it into a missile launch pad against Yemen's neighbours and threatening navigation in the Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Red Sea, which is adversely reflected on the security and stability of Yemen, its neighbouring countries and the entire region and represents a flagrant breach of the Security Council Resolution 2216 of 2015;
 - 6- *Fully supports* all the measures taken by the State of Kuwait concerning the terrorist cell so-called "Abdali cell"; *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;
 - 7- *Holds* the Lebanese terrorist Hezbollah -partner in Lebanon's Government-responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States with advanced weapons and ballistic missiles; *and emphasizes* the need to abstain from disseminating extremism and sectarianism, interference in the internal affairs of States and refraining from supporting terrorism and terrorists in its regional environs;
 - 8- *Prohibits* 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 the implementation of this resolution with the pertinent actors;
 - 9- *Condemns and denounces* the continued inciting and hostile statements by Iranian officials against the Arab countries; *and demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to stop these hostile statements and provocative acts; and to stop anti-Arab media campaigns, considering such acts as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of these countries;
 - 10- *Underlines* the importance of monitoring Iranian actions and attempts to undermine security and stability in region States, to prevent Iran's interference in the Arab Countries internal affairs, particularly the Yemeni issue which is a Gulf and a national security issue for the Gulf countries in particular and the Arab region in general;
 - 11- *Seeks* increase of diplomatic efforts between Arab Member States and other countries and regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of the Iranian regime and its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism and its threat to regional and international security;

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- 12- *Seeks* mobilization of media campaigns through multimedia to uncover the true image of the extremist Iranian Regime, the continuation of its expansionist and hostile policy abroad, and its continued support for sectarianism, extremism and terrorism;
- 13- *Condemns* Iran's continued occupation of the three occupied United Arab Emirates Islands (Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa); and *supports* all the peaceful procedures and measures taken by UAE to restore its sovereignty over the occupied Islands in accordance with the international law;
- 14- *Underlines* the importance of Iran's commitment to 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;
- 15- *Deplores* Iranian intervention in Syria crisis and its serious implications on the future of Syria, its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and regional integrity; such interference shall not favour the efforts exerted to resolve the crisis in Syria by peaceful means according to Geneva (I) provisions;
- 16- *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue coordination with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Quartet Committee, comprised of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Kingdom of Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Secretary-General in order to continue to design an Arab action plan to confront the Iranian interventions in the Arab region and to mobilize international support for the Arab stance that rejects Iranian interference;
- 17- *Continues* to inform the concerned organs of the United Nations of Iranian violations of Security Council Resolutions 2216 and 2231 of 2015, which represent a dire threat to Arab national security;
- 18- *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;
- 19- *Decides* to address all the concerned United Nations organs to place the matter on its agenda in accordance with the provisions of Article (2) Paragraph (7) of the Charter of the United Nations that bans intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of any Arab State;
- 20- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on this matter and report to the Council's next ordinary session.

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- The Republic of Iraq has recorded its reservation to all the resolution provisions.
 - Lebanon has recorded its reservation to paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the resolution on the Iranian interference in the Arab countries internal affairs:
Lebanon has recorded its rejection for labelling Hezbollah as “terrorist” and referring to its existence in the government,
which cannot be agreed as it is not classified as thus by the United Nations, and is inconsistent with the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism with regard to distinguishing between resistance and terrorism, and that Hezbollah is a fundamental component of Lebanon and embodies a large segment of the Lebanese people with a balanced parliamentary and ministerial bloc in the Lebanese constitutional institutions.

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Lebanon has agreed to the rest of the resolution provisions, despite the fact that some affect Lebanon's disassociation policy. Lebanon condemns any interference in the Arab countries internal affairs and emphasizes the stance of Lebanon's disassociation policy. Lebanon demanded omission of "the terrorist Hizbollah" 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 at Ministerial Level,

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by 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",
 - The "Action Plan for implementing the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all Other Weapons of Mass Destruction by 2020", prepared by Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction",
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Commending* the excellent and effective coordination between the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" and the Arab Groups in Geneva, Vienna and New York,

I. Preparation for the Second Preliminary Committee for "the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (Geneva: 23rd April-4th May 2018):

- 1- *Expresses gratitude* to the "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" for its efforts in the preparation of the "Action Plan for implementing the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all Other Weapons of Mass Destruction by 2020" during its 45th meeting on 20th-21st November 2017;
- 2- *Requests* the Arab Senior Officials to take action within the framework of the "Action Plan for implementing the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all Other Weapons of Mass Destruction by 2020", to put it into force and make due amendments according to the developments on the international and regional levels; *requests* the relevant Councils of Arab Ambassadors in this regard; *coordinates* with regional and political blocs to mobilize support for the Arab stance towards establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, to serve Arab interests;
- 3- *Emphasizes* the importance of good preparation for the Arab participation in "the Second Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" to preserve the unity of the Arab stance towards implementation of "the 1995

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Resolution on the Middle East", such efforts include Arab statements and working papers on the issues submitted to the Preparatory Committee.

II. Mobilization within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly for the implementation of "the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East":

- 4- *Continues to follow up implementation of the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East" endorsed by "the Arab Senior Officials Committee concerned with issues of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction", including prospects of mobilization in the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the implementation of the "1995 Resolution on the Middle East."*

III. Arab Coordination for the 62nd Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference(Vienna: 17th-21st September 2018):

- 5- *Requests the Arab Group in Vienna to include the item "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities" on the agenda of the 62nd Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference;*
- 6- *The "Arab Senior Officials Committee on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction" continues to consider the draft resolution entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities"; and requests the Arab Group in Vienna to draft a comprehensive assessment of the ability of this draft resolution to secure supportive votes in case it is submitted to the 62nd Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to submit this assessment to "the Arab Senior Officials Committee" for its consideration to determine due action accordingly.*

- IV.** Matter to be submitted, along with its developments to the Ministerial Council's next session.

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs

Arab-Africa Relations

- A -

Arab-Africa Relations

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Previous resolutions adopted in this regard,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- *Taking note of* the efforts exerted by the Arab-Africa Partnership Committee,
- 1- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with Member States and the African Union Commission towards implementing the resolutions of the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit convened in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea during the period 17th to 23rd November 2016;
- 2- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's decision to host the Fifth Arab-Africa Summit in 2019; *and emphasizes* the need for the excellent organization of this Summit in coordination with the Secretariat General, the African Union Commission and the host State to ensure its success;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination and cooperation with the African Union Commission towards implementation of Resolution (2) by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "*Coordination for Financing of Arab-Africa Joint Projects*";
- 4- *Requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue coordination towards implementation of the existing Arab-Africa cooperation programmes, and to pursue preparation for the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action 2017-2019-2021, in implementation of Resolution (1) by 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) by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the "*Drafting of the Joint Arab-Africa Plan of Action 2017-2019-2021*";
- 5- *Emphasizes* the importance to continue exerting efforts to remove the obstacles that hinder the implementation and progress of the Arab-Africa cooperation and the organization of its subsidiary bodies meetings, in light of the resolutions and declarations adopted by all the Arab-Africa summits, with an aim to preserve the Arab-Africa relations and to prevent any threats;
- 6- *Commends*, once again, the Declaration on Palestine issued by the Fourth Africa-Arab Summit in 2016; *underlines* cooperation with the African Union to

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- support the Question of Palestine and to challenge the Israeli attempts to evade the position of the Palestinian Question in Africa,
- 7- *Appreciates* the African Union's support to the Arab stand towards the Palestinian Question, reflected in the Declaration of the African Union Summit adopted by its 28th Ordinary Session on 22nd-31st January 2017 in Addis Ababa, and its 29th Summit convened on 2nd-3rd July 2017 in Addis Ababa, and its 30th Summit convened on 28th-29th January 2018 concerning the situation in Palestine and the Middle East, which rejected the American President Donald Trump's decision of 6th December 2017 to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and reiterated its full support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle against the Israeli occupation, and their right to establish their independent State on the borders of June 1967 with Jerusalem as its capital, and urged Israel to refrain from confiscation of Palestinian territories to build settlements and houses, urging Israel to dismantle all the unofficial buildings and welcomed the Security Council Resolution 2334, which confirmed the invalidity of the established settlements as a flagrant violation under international law, deplores the deliberate policy by Israeli authorities that aim at changing the current status of Jerusalem, denounced the excessive and unequal use of force by Israel against the peaceful resistance of the Palestinian people and called upon the relevant United Nations mechanisms to provide urgent protection for the Palestinian people;
 - 8- *Commends* the African Union's stance rejecting the U.S. decision to recognize Jerusalem as capital of Israel, and to move its Embassy to Jerusalem;
 - 9- *Calls on* the Councils of Arab Ambassadors, particularly in African capitals to exert all their efforts with the African countries and the African Union Commission to prevent Israel from obtaining the observer status at the African Union, as well as Israel's attempt to obtain a non-permanent seat at the United Nations Security Council for the period 2019-2020;
 - 10- *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation and coordination between the League of Arab States and the African Union in combating terrorism;
 - 11- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Third Joint Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security held in Sudanese capital, Khartoum during the period 31st October to 2nd November 2016; *requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and to seek implementation of Resolution (4) by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the Fourth Arab-Africa Ministerial Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security; and *commends* its convening in 2018 in an Arab State;
 - 12- *Welcomes* the outcome of the First joint Meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Finance and Trade held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea on 21st November 2016; *requests* the Secretariat General and the African Union Commission to continue cooperation and seek implementation of Resolution (3) by the Fourth Arab-Africa Summit concerning the convening a regular joint meeting of Arab-African Ministers of Economy, Trade and Finance on the sidelines of the Arab-Africa summits;
 - 13- *Appreciates* the efforts exerted by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for its continued support for the Arab-Africa Trade Fair to be held in an African country which is to be decided by the African Union at a future date; *welcomes* the bank's disposition to finance a study on means and

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- methods to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Arab-Africa Trade Fair, so that its outcome would contribute to achieving the objectives of the Arab-Africa partnership; *requests* the Secretariat General to take into the recommendations of this study into when preparing for the coming Fair in cooperation with the African Union Commission; and *commends* the pivotal role of the Bank in the provision of all forms of support for the Joint Arab-African cooperation programmes;
- 14- *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States' support for the Africa-Arab Cultural Institute to enable it 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 concerning the Africa-Arab Cultural Institute;
 - 15- *Commends* the State of Kuwait's granting the 2015 Prize of the Late Dr. Abdurahman Al-Sumeton African Development in the area of Health, the 2016 Prize in the area of food security and the 2017 Prize on Education; also *welcomes* the 2018 Prize to be granted in the area of Health, urging the African countries to participate in this Prize; *and commends* the State of Kuwait's initiative at the Third Arab-Africa Summit held in Kuwait in 2013 to grant one (1) billion US dollars as concessionary loans, of which more than 75% have been delivered, and one-billion-dollar loans as investments in Africa, of which nearly 50% have been achieved;
 - 16- *Commends* the role of the International University of Africa in Sudan through scholarships in various areas for a number of students from various African countries, which shall contribute to strengthening the Arab-Africa cultural relations;
 - 17- *Thanks* the Secretary-General for his efforts to support the Arab-Africa cooperation.

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Arab Relations with International and Regional Blocs

Arab-Africa Relations

- B -

**Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to
African Countries**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Pursuant to Paragraph (A) of Article (VI) of the Fund's Statute,*
- *Based on* the appreciation of the Fund's role in supporting the Arab-Africa cooperation,
 - 1- *Emphasizes* the role of the Fund and its importance as an effective tool that contributes to enhancing and triggering the Arab-Africa cooperation; in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab League Council at summit and ministerial levels, most recently Resolution 8191 by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017, which emphasizes the importance of providing support to the role of the Arab-Africa cooperation in areas of technical assistance;
 - 2- *Thanks* the States that have assumed their obligations towards the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance budget; and *calls on* the States that have not settled their contributions to accelerate this process;
 - 3- *Requests* the Secretariat-General to conduct a comprehensive study on the obstacles facing the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance, to be submitted to the Council's ordinary session next March.

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**Arab Relations with International and Regional
Blocs**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

I. Arab-European Relations

A. The Arab-European Dialogue

- 1- *Welcomes* the Arab Republic of Egypt's request to host the First Arab-European Summit during 2018; *and requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the European side to this end;
- 2- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Sixth Meeting of the Permanent Delegates to the League of Arab States and Ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee of the Council of the European Union held in Brussels on 28th November 2017;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

B. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

- 4- *Values* the role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in co-chairing the Union for the Mediterranean;
- 5- *Congratulates* the Arab Republic of Egypt on assuming the Secretariat General of the Union for the Mediterranean;
- 6- *Urges* the Arab States to support the Tunisian nominee for the post of Anna Lindh Foundation Executive Director;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the importance of the greater Arab coordination at all the meetings and committees, particularly the Senior Officials Committee;
- 8- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

II. The Arab-Russian Cooperation Forum

- 9- *Welcomes* the Russian Federation's hosting of the Fifth Round of the Arab-Russia Cooperation Forum during 2018; *and requests* the Secretariat General to continue coordination with the Russian side to determine the date of this Round and to ensure excellent preparation for its proceedings;

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- 10- *Welcomes* the convening of the Arab-Russia Economic Conference in the Republic of Sudan in 2018;
- 11- *Requests* the Arab States to cooperate with the Russian side to implement the activities included in the Action Plan endorsed by the Fourth Round of the Forum (2016-2018);
- 12- *Calls upon* the Arab States to effectively participate in "Arabia-EXPO 2018", to be held in Moscow, Russia during the period of 23th to 27th April 2018;
- 13- *Requests* the Secretariat General to examine the establishment of the Arab Cultural Centre in Moscow that aims at supporting and encouraging understanding and intercultural exchange between the two sides;
- 14- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

III. Enhancing Cooperation with Countries of Central Asia and Republic of Azerbaijan

- 15- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Second Round of the Arab-Central Asia-Azerbaijan Economic and Cooperation Forum, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on 15th-16th October 2017; *and highlights* the importance to implement the recommendations and to carry out events contained in the Dushanbe Declaration;
- 16- *Welcomes* the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the training workshop on tourism during the period of 23th to 27th October 2017;
- 17- *Calls upon* the Arab States to host the Conference for Arab Businessmen and Investors and Countries of Central Asia and Azerbaijan during the first half of 2018;
- 18- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter and to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

IV. Arab Relations with the People's Republic of China

- 19- *Expresses* Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the People's Republic of China in different areas in light of "the Belt and Road Initiative"; *and reiterates* Arab States support to the One-China principle;
- 20- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum, to be held in Beijing, China on 10th July 2018, preceded by the Fifteenth Senior Officials Meeting and the Fourth Arab-China Strategic Political Dialogue at Senior Officials level on 9th July 2018; *and requests* the Secretariat General to pursue coordination with Arab and Chinese stakeholders for the excellent organization of this Round;
- 21- *Welcomes* the events convened under the Arab-China Cooperation Forum, including the Second Arab-China Women's Forum held in Beijing on 19th-20th September 2017 and the Fifth Arab-China Friendship Conference held in Beijing on 6th-7th November 2017;
- 22- *Welcomes* the Arab Republic of Egypt's desire to host the Sixth Round of the Arab-China Cooperation Conference in the area of Energy during 5th

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to 8th November 2018 in Cairo; *welcomes* the hosting of the Eighth Arab-China Business Conference by the Tunisian Republic or by the Lebanese Republic*, and the Sixth Round of the Investment Seminar in 2019; *and commends* the State of Kuwait's desire to host the Third Meeting of Arab-Chinese Experts in the field of Library and Information during the second quarter of 2019;

- 23- *Determines* to accelerate the establishment of the Arab-China Center for Tourism and Hotel Training in Tunisia, urging the Chinese side in particular to continue the necessary procedures for its inauguration in light of the actions taken by the Tunisian Republic, particularly the conclusion of the technical studies and providing the Centre's headquarters;
- 24- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in different activities and events of the Arab-China Cooperation Forum; *and calls on* the Secretariat General to continue its coordination efforts with the Arab and Chinese stakeholders in the preparation of activities and events to be held during 2018, including the Fourth Round of Arab Arts Festival in China, and the Arab-China Ministers of Culture Forum during the Festival, the Second Arab-China Cooperation Forum in the area of Health in China, the Second Round of the Arab-China Cities Forum in an Arab State and the Fourth Media Arab-China Cooperation Seminar in an Arab State;

V. Arab Relations with Republic of India

- 25- *Expresses* Member States' keen interest to strengthen relations with the Republic of India in different political, economic, social and cultural areas, through implementation of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum mechanisms;
- 26- *Emphasizes* the need for active Arab participation in the Second Ministerial Round of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during 2018 in India; *and requests* the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States to pursue coordination with Arab and Indian stakeholders to ensure successful organization of this Round;
- 27- *Assigns* the Secretariat General to pursue its efforts in coordination with concerned Arab and Indian stakeholders to organize the various activities and events set out in the Executive Programme of the Arab-India Cooperation Forum during the coming period, including the Third Arab-India Senior Officials Round, the Third Arab-India Cultural Festival Round in India, the First Conference for the Heads of Arab-Indian Universities in the Lebanese Republic, the Second Arab-India Media Cooperation Seminar in an Arab State and the Arab-India Cooperation Seminar in the field of Energy in the Kingdom of Morocco; *and calls upon* Member States to actively participate in the Forum's activities and to host some of these activities and events.

* Consultations shall be held between the Tunisian Republic and the Lebanese Republic in coordination with the Secretariat General to determine the hosting country.

VI. Arab-Japan Relations

- 28- *Expresses* Member States' keen interest to strengthen and promote relations with Japan in the 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;
- 29- *Calls upon* Member States to actively participate in the Fifth Round of the Arab-Japan Economic Forum to be held by the end of 2018 in Tokyo, Japan; *and requests* the Secretariat General to pursue its efforts in coordination with pertinent Arab and Japanese stakeholders to ensure successful organization of this Round;

VII. Arab Relations with the Pacific Islands

- 30- *Highlights* Abu Dhabi Declaration, issued by the Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers and the Pacific Islands on 24th June 2010, and its recommendations concerning the enhancement of cooperation with the Pacific Islands and the importance to implement these recommendations;
- 31- *Requests* the Secretariat General to follow up on this matter in consultation with the United Arab Emirates.

VIII. Arab Relations with South American Countries

- 32- *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen bi-regional cooperation in different areas; and the participation in all the scheduled activities and meetings;
- 33- *Calls on* the Secretariat General to coordinate with the Regional Coordinator of South American Countries (Brazil), concerning Venezuela's hosting of the Arab-South American Foreign Ministers Council in 2018, preceded by the Senior Officials Meeting of the two sides;
- 34- *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 during 2018, following the Republic of Bolivia's decline to host it;
- 35- *Requests* 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 during 2018 following the Republic of Ecuador's decline to host it;
- 36- *Requests* the Secretariat General to coordinate for the convening of the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Education during 2018 in an Arab States;
- 37- *Welcomes* the convening of the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Tourism during 2018 in the Arab Republic of Egypt; and *calls for* effective participation in this meeting;
- 38- *Welcomes* the Republic of Sudan's decision to host the First Meeting of the Arab-South American Agricultural Cooperation Experts during 2018; and *calls for* effective participation in this meeting;

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- 39- *Welcomes* the convening of the Arab-South American Ministries of Social Affairs at senior officials level at the Secretariat General headquarters in 2017, in preparation for the Third Meeting of the Arab-South American Ministers of Social Affairs;
- 40- *Requests* the Secretariat General to report to the Council's next ordinary session.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,

I. Supports the following Post Nominations for the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies:

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Human Rights Council membership (HRC) (2021-2023),
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Dr. Hamad Bin Abdullah Al-Mana) for the post of the Director-Regional of the World Health Organization (Middle East Region) (2018-2023),
- Re-nomination of the Tunisian Republic (Mr. Ayad bin Ashur) for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights membership (2019-2022),
- The Kingdom of Morocco for the membership of Board of Governors of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (2018-2020),
- The Kingdom of Morocco for the International Telecommunication Union membership (ITU) (2019-2022),
- The Kingdom of Morocco (Eng. Hassan Talib) for the Radio Regulations Board membership in the International Telecommunication Union (RRB – ITU) (2019-2022),
- The Kingdom of Bahrain for the membership of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (2019-2022),
- The Kingdom Bahrain for the Human Rights Council membership (HRC) (2019-2021),
- The State of Kuwait for the Commission for Social Development membership (2019-2023),
- The Arab Republic of Egypt for the membership of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (2019-2020),
- The Arab Republic of Egypt for the International Telecommunication Union membership (ITU) (2019-2022),
- The Arab Republic of Egypt representing by consensus the Economic Group (Clean-State) as Representative of the North Africa Region in the Economic and Social Council membership (ECOSOC) (2019-2022),

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- The Arab Republic of Egypt (Dr. Heba Hagrass) for the membership of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2019-2023),
- The Arab Republic of Egypt (Dr. El-Sayed Azzouz) for the Radio Regulations Board membership in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (2019-2022),
- Re-nomination of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the Council of the International Telecommunication Union membership (ITU) (2019-2022),
- Re-nomination of the Republic of Iraq for the membership of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UH-Habitat) (2019-2022),
- The Kingdom of Bahrain (Ms. Dalal Al-Zayed) for the membership of the Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (2019-2022),
- The Yemeni Republic (Mr. Amjad El-Kamim) for the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations Fifth Committee (2019-2021),
- The State of Palestine (Mr. Ayed Abu Qatish) for the membership of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (2019-2023),
- The State of Libya (Mr. Ali Ayad Karer) for the membership of the International Civil Service Commission of the United Nations (ICSC) (2019-2022),

II. Supports and submits the following Post Nominations for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) :

- A. The Executive Board:
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2019-2023),
 - The United Arab Emirates (2019-2023),
 - The Tunisian Republic (2019-2023),
- B. The World Heritage Committee:
- The Sultanate of Oman (2019-2023),

III. The Contradictory Post Nominations for the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian, Cultural and Social Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (2019-2024):

- The Republic of Iraq (Dr. Hamid Khalaf Ahmed),
 - (Re-nomination) the Arab Republic of Egypt (Ambassador, Hesham Yousuf),
 - The Sultanate of Oman (Mr. Yousuf Al Balushi),
- [The esteemed Council shall determine the appropriate procedures concerning the Contradictory Nominations].

- IV. *Requests* Member States to provide the Secretariat General with their nominations for international posts at least (15) working days prior to the ordinary sessions of the Arab League Council, stating terms of office.

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- V.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to submit any nominations for any international posts after the stated deadline or without stating terms of office.
- VI.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include any previously considered nominations by the Council under this item.
- VII.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include nominations for posts at organizations, agencies, institutions, Arab committees, non-government organizations or civil society organizations under this item.
- VIII.** *Requests* the Secretariat General not to include nominations for posts at organizations, agencies or government organizations, whose membership does not include all the Arab States, under this item.

(R: 8255 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**Establishment of an institutional consultative framework
between
the League of Arab States Council
and the United Nations Security Council**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 8195 issued by the 148th Ordinary Session on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
 - *Emphasizing* the importance of Arab coordination in international fora and influencing decision-making process to serve Arab interests,
 - *Affirming* the role of the United Nations Security Council in safeguarding international peace and security,
 - *Recalling* Article 52 of the Charter of the United Nations on regional organizations role in peace and security at regional level,
 - *Emphasizing* that Arab peace and security, including addressing problems and crises in the Arab world remains the responsibility of the Arab States,
 - *Underlining* the importance of coordination, cooperation and consultation with the United Nations organs so as to promote peace and security in the Arab region,
- 1- *Thanks* the Arab Republic of Egypt for its initiative of creating a consultative framework between the League of Arab States Council and the United Nations Security Council; *and emphasizes* the importance of establishing this consultative framework as part of the efforts exerted to strengthen cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations to set up effective partnership between the two Councils so as to achieve peace and stability in the Arab region;
 - 2- *Takes note of* the consultations outcome between the Arab League Member States and the United Nations Security Council Member States; *and calls on* the State of Kuwait, the non-permanent Arab member in the Security Council, to continue consultations to this end in coordination with the Arab Group in New York;
 - 3- *Calls for* an Arab League Council meeting at Permanent Delegates level upon concluding the consultations so as to adopt the implementation procedures;

(R: 8256 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**The Arab Participation as a Guest of Honour
at
the 50th Cairo International Book Fair in 2019**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Political Affairs Committee,
- 1- *Welcomes* the selection of the League of Arab States as a guest of honour at the 50th Cairo International Book Fair 2019 (Golden Jubilee), highlighting the Arab collective cultural role in serving the joint Arab action;
- 2- *Endorses* the Arab participation, under the umbrella of the League of Arab States, at the 50th Cairo International Book Fair, one of the most important international book fairs, and a significant cultural and intellectual forum for many intellectuals, thinkers and publishers; *and determines to* promote effective participation in such an important cultural event, building on the unprecedented success achieved by the Arab World's participation as guest of honour at the Frankfurt International Book Fair in 2004;
- 3- *Requests* the Secretariat General and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), in coordination with the Council of Arab Ministers of culture to adopt a similar resolution at its next session urging the pertinent Ministries of Culture and Governments of Member States to actively participate in the 50th Cairo International Book Fair;
- 4- *Urges* the Council of the Arab Ministers of Information and the Arab States Broadcasting Union for launching a media marketing campaign to highlight the importance of the Arab participation as a guest of honour in the Golden Jubilee of Cairo International Book Fair 2019;
- 5- *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to address the joint Arab action institutions, intellectual and cultural institutions and the private sector in the Arab world to support the Arab participation in the 50th Cairo International Book Fair 2019;
- 6- *Emphasizes* that the cost and expenses of the Arab participation as a guest of honour in the 50th Cairo International Book Fair shall not be borne by the Secretariat General's funds, but to be borne by Member States, including participation of their intellectuals and thinkers in the Book Fair seminars and events, exhibiting collections in art exhibitions and participation in the different art, intellectual and cultural events held during the Book Fair; Member States shall also bear the expenses and implementation of the Arab pavilion design;
- 7- *Requests* the Secretariat General to take all necessary measures to draft the Arab participation programme in the 50th Cairo International Book Fair, the formation of the necessary organizational, technical and scientific committees, and to coordinate with ALECSO and all the relevant bodies and stakeholders in the host country to identify the details of provided space for the Arab participation

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in the Book Fair (Arab Culture Pavilion) to ensure successful and honourable Arab participation reflecting the cultural and civilizational role of the Arab world;

- 8- *Requests* the Secretariat General to submit the Arab Participation Programme containing various events, seminars, panel discussions and artistic, cultural, intellectual and heritage exhibitions to the Council at Permanent Delegates Level, to be convened upon the Secretary-General's request for its consideration and endorsement so as Member States can determine their participation's budgetary funds in accordance with this Programme.

(R: 8257 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**International Terrorism and
Measures of Suppression**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit and Ministerial Levels,
 - 1- *Condemns* all acts and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of their motivations, wherever, and by whomever committed; and *determines* to combat these acts, eradicate its roots and dry out their financial and intellectual sources;
 - 2- *Stresses* that terrorism cannot be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization; and the need to promote dialogue, tolerance and understanding among cultures, peoples and religions;
 - 3- *Seeks* mobilization of media, education and religious institutions to increase awareness of the threat of terrorism, extremist ideologies and prevent this scourge;
 - 4- *Calls upon* States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; and *rejects* all forms of extortion including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
 - 5- *Criminalizes* travel for terror purposes, training, or financing or facilitation of terror acts, and take effective and appropriate national measures to eradicate the danger they represent;
 - 6- *Further strengthens* international and regional cooperation aimed at enhancing national capacities of States to effectively suppress extremism and international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
 - 7- *Underlines* the importance of the integrated implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
 - 8- *Urges* the Arab States that have not ratified relevant international conventions and protocols on suppression of terrorism to consider concluding the ratification instruments;
 - 9- *Calls upon* the Arab States to continue enhancing coordination and cooperation at regional and international levels to counter terrorism and extremism, and to provide appropriate training for workers at concerned counter-terrorism bodies in areas of security and judicial fields, including criminal issues;
 - 10- *Continues* coordination of Arab positions in international organizations and counter-terrorism conferences in which Arab countries participate;

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- 11- *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);
- 12- *Strengthens* cooperation with organizations and specialized international agencies to obtain the required assistance for state capacity-building to confront the danger posed by the use of weapons of mass destruction or their components by terrorists, and to enhance the security of airports, seaports and borders;
- 13- *Recognizes* the need to maximize benefit from the expertise of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center, 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 International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi, the African Centre for Studies and Research of Terrorism in Algeria, Al-Nahrain Center 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 Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines, and Morchidates in the Kingdom of Morocco, Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar;
- 14- *Welcomes* the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim 21st August as the International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism according to Resolution (A/RES/72/165) of 19th December 2017;
- 15- *Values* the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt to adopt the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/72/17) of 7th December 2017, on the "*Effects of terrorist acts directed against religious sites on the culture of peace*", following the terrorist attack that took place in northern Sinai, Egypt on 24th November 2017, which targeted worshipers during prayers;
- 16- *Welcomes* the outcome of the Ministerial Conference of the International Coalition against Da'esh, held in the State of Kuwait on 13th February 2018, and the Conference on "Mobilizing Law Enforcement Efforts to Defeat Da'esh" convened in Washington on 27th-28th February 2018;
- 17- *Calls on* the Arab States to review the consistence of the counter-terrorism measures with the rules of international law, including the international human rights law and international humanitarian law;
- 18- *Commends* the decision of the Arab League Secretary-General to establish the Counter-Terrorism Department within the structure of the Legal Affairs Sector at the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
- 19- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow up to the implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports to this end to the Council's future sessions.

(R: 8260 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendations of the 23rd Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism, held at the Arab League Secretariat General on 27th-28th February 2018,
 - The Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
 - *Recalling* the resolutions of the Arab League Council at summit and ministerial levels concerning the preservation of peace and security amongst Member States, and safeguarding the Arab national security;
 - *Reiterating* its firm commitment to safeguard the Arab national security, defend the independence of Arab States and protect their national sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity against any aggression,
 - *Emphasizing* the firm right of Member States to counter any aggression against their communities, citizens and State institutions, as well as their right to take all actions and means to prevent any threats or attacks that may jeopardize their security and 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,
 - *Calling for* increase of counter-terrorism efforts and coordination and cooperation among Member States, particularly in drying out its funding resources, the phenomenon of foreign terrorists, 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 to spread terrorist ideologies and recruitment for terrorist organizations,
- 1- *Strongly condemns* all forms of criminal operations practised by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; including raising religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans which incite violence, extremism and terrorism;
 - 2- *Reiterates* that military and security solutions are not sufficient to defeat terrorism; and *emphasizes* the need to adopt a comprehensive, multidimensional counter-terrorism strategy, including the political, social, legal, cultural, media

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- and religious dimensions, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at both summit and ministerial levels;
- 3- *Continues* the existing inter-Arab counter-terrorism and extremism cooperation in, and to intensify joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism; *and urges* the Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism and the relevant Arab agreements to conclude the ratification instruments and deposit the ratified documents at the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
 - 4- *Calls on* the Arab States to intensify inter-Arab bilateral and collective cooperation in areas of information exchange on combating terrorist organizations and implementation of the provisions of Article (4) of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism stipulating States parties' cooperation to prevent and to combat terrorist crimes, in conformity with national laws and regulations of each State;
 - 5- *Calls upon* States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts; and *rejects* all forms of extortion including threats or hostage assassination or ransom requests by terrorist groups;
 - 6- *Commends* the overwhelming victories achieved by Member States against terrorism in defeating terrorist organizations and extremist groups, calling for further efforts to ensure termination of terrorism and extremism in all their forms and manifestations;
 - 7- *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 *supports* the efforts and measures undertaken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to promote its peace, security and stability;
 - 8- *Welcomes* the training workshop to be organized by the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States (the Legal Affairs Sector) and the Secretariat General of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers in the second half of 2018 on the "*Arab States' national legislations to criminalize and prosecute persons travelling for terror purposes or relevant training, financing or facilitation of such acts*"; and *encourages* the pertinent national authorities in the Arab States to participate thereof;
 - 9- *Calls on* Member States to take the necessary legal and judicial procedures to prevent foreign terrorists from joining terrorist organizations and from moving to areas of conflict, to deprive them of any safe havens and to bring them to justice for committed terrorist crimes;
 - 10- *Urges* the Member States to enhance cooperation and efforts to implement the Arab Anti-Cybercrime Strategy in order to prevent terrorist organizations from access to information, communication technology and social media used to disseminate hatred, sectarian strife and racism and sowing discord among society members, without prejudice to the freedom of thought and expression protected by national legislations and ratified international conventions;
 - 11- *Calls, once again, on* the Member States to continue providing the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States (Legal Affairs Sector) with comprehensive reports on the national counter-terrorism initiatives, including

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- the outcome of conferences and seminars organized on combating terrorism and extremist organizations;
- 12- *Calls upon* the Arab States to provide the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States (the Legal Affairs Sector) with their national endeavours, efforts and regulations in areas of laws endorsement and enforcement that aim at preventing terrorist groups from acquisition of weapons of mass destruction or their components;
 - 13- *Urges* the Member States to submit their views and proposals with regards to developing the joint Arab action mechanisms pertinent to safeguarding Arab national security and countering terrorist organizations so as to endorse a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy and to develop the joint Arab action mechanisms concerned with combating terrorism and extremist organizations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States at both summit and ministerial levels;
 - 14- *Calls upon* the Arab States to exert further efforts to combat sources of terrorism financing, and access of terrorist groups to information technology for means of funding terrorist activities through the Internet, in implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism;
 - 15- *Takes note of* the Report and Recommendations of the 23rd Meeting of the Arab Experts Group on Counter-terrorism convened at the Headquarters of the Secretariat General on 27th-28th February 2018;
 - 16- *Welcomes* the outcome and Recommendations of the Third Arab Workshop on the foreign terrorists fighters phenomenon entitled "*Exploitation of social media and Information Technology by Foreign Terrorist Fighters to Recruit New Fighters....Risks and Challenges*", held at the Headquarters of the Arab League Secretariat General on 12th-13th December 2017;
 - 17- *Commends* the decision of the Arab League Secretary-General to establish the Counter-Terrorism Department within the structure of the Legal Affairs Sector at the Secretariat General of the League of Arab States;
 - 18- *Requests* the Arab League Secretary-General to continue follow-up on implementation of this resolution and to submit regular reports to this end to the Council's future sessions.

(R: 8261 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

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- The Republic of Iraq has recorded its reservation to some paragraphs of this resolution, which is the same reservation recorded by Iraq at the previous 148th Ordinary Session regarding Paragraph (7) of this resolution.

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

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The Note no. 30 submitted by the Permanent Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt on 8th January 2018,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - The Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
- *Firmly condemning* terrorism in all its forms, manifestations and practices, and *fully rejecting* any attempts to associate terrorism with any religion, civilization or nation,
- *Reaffirming* the need to continue the existing inter-Arab counter-terrorism and extremism cooperation, and to intensify joint efforts to eradicate its roots through implementation of the provisions of the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism,
- *Stressing*, in this regard, the importance of coordinating Arab and international counter-terrorism endeavours, through exchange of security and intelligence information, judicial cooperation and military coordination,
- *Emphasizing* the relevant resolutions of the Council of the League of Arab States, particularly Sharm El-Sheikh Summit Resolution 628 of the 26th Ordinary Session of 2015, Nouakchott Summit Resolution 654 of the 27th Ordinary Session of 2016, Amman Summit Resolutions 690 and 699 of the 28th Ordinary Session of 2017, and Resolution 7804 of the 142nd Ordinary Session of 2014, Resolution 8019 of the 145th Ordinary Session of 2016, Resolution 8189 of the 148th Ordinary Session of 2017 and Resolution 8219 of the Extraordinary Session of 4th December 2017,
- *Pursuant to:*
 - Article II of the Charter of the League of Arab States,
 - The Relevant Articles of the Arab Treaty of Joint Defense,
 - The Resolutions and Declarations of the Council of the League Council at Summit Level concerning safeguarding the Arab national security,
- *Emphasizing* adherence to the provisions of the Charter of the League of Arab States, the United Nations Charter, the Security Council resolutions and the rules of international law,

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- 1- *Condemns* all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in the Arab States and worldwide; and *denounces* all practices perpetrated by these extremist organizations that adopt religious, sectarian, doctrinal or ethnic slogans which incite violence, extremism and terrorism;
- 2- *Emphasizes* the firm right of Member States to take all actions and means to prevent any threats or attacks that may jeopardize their security and the safety of their communities, in accordance with the Charters of the League of Arab States and the United Nations;
- 3- *Considers* counter-terrorism as a fundamental human right, due to the adverse implications of terrorism on the ability of citizens to enjoy political, economic and social rights; *appreciates* the exerted Arab efforts that led, in this regard, to passing of the resolution on the effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights in the International Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 4- *Stresses* the inevitability of the holistic approach to the war on terror, without selectivity or discrimination; *and warns*, once again, of the strong connection and cooperation between the different terrorist groups in the region of the same extremist ideology;
- 5- *Emphasizes* the need to accelerate implementation of the Council of the League of Arab States resolutions, which welcomed the initiative by the Arab Republic of Egypt endorsed by the 25th Ordinary Session of Kuwait Summit in 2014 to convene a joint meeting for the Arab Ministers of Interior and Justice to discuss means of enforcement of security and judicial agreements, and the need to convene this meeting in an urgent manner to discuss means to enhance the Arab Counter-Terrorism System and advance the Arab Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior in 1997, in light of the current challenges as well as the urgent terrorist, security and technical threats related to terrorism, and to explore ways to strengthen the Arab judicial cooperation on terrorist issues, including the acceleration of the establishment of the Arab Judicial Cooperation Network on Terrorism and Organized Crime, in addition to enforcing the 2010 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, in order to provide the required supervision on non-profit sector institutions and companies operating in the financial and technical fields and other areas where their products and services could be used to finance terrorist organizations;
- 6- *Urges* the Member States to strengthen their cooperation under the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, and seek 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 of terrorism;
- 7- *Calls upon* Arab States that have not ratified the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism to conclude the ratification; *and calls on* the Arab States that ratified the Convention to endorse the amendment to Paragraph III of Article (1) of the Convention concerning the definition of the terrorist offence for criminalizing incitement to terrorist crimes, glorification, publishing, printing, editing, preparation of written or printed material or any sort of audio

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- material for distribution or perusal by others, to incite such crimes, as well as criminalizing provision or collection of any sort of funds to finance terrorist offences, including the criminalization of ransom payment;
- 8- *Emphasizes* the importance of all Arab States' ratification and accession to the international and regional counter-terrorism instruments and to conform their national legislations with the provisions of the Arab Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, the Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions and the relevant international instruments; *urges* adherence to the United Nations regulations and the terrorist groups classification lists and adherence to applying international sanctions against individuals and entities listed thereto, according to Security Council Resolutions 1267 of 1999, 2253 of 2015 and 2368 of 2017, and applying the necessary amendments to the national legislations to enable application of these sanctions; *and calls for* the establishment of a unified Arab list of terrorist groups and entities;
 - 9- *Calls on* the Council of the Arab Ministers of Interior to consider establishing a database of foreign terrorist fighters, providing access to Arab States thereto;
 - 10- *Calls on* the Member States to enact legislations and laws and undertake the necessary measures to criminalize extremist takfiri ideologies as a fueling source of terrorism and sectarian strifes; *and requests* the Secretariat General to increase coordination with Arab actors concerned with counter-terrorism and to continue cooperation with the relevant regional and international organizations;
 - 11- *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to this end to the Council's next session.;
 - 12- *Inclusion of* the item "*Development of the Arab Counter-Terrorism System*" on the agenda of the next 29th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level.

(R: 8262 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**The Outcomes of the Open-Membership Committee and
Task Forces at Permanent Delegates Level
on
the League of Arab States Reform**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Secretariat General between the two Sessions,
 - Resolution 702 adopted by the 28th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States in Amman on 29th March 2017,
 - The Resolution 8199 adopted by 148th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Ministerial Level on 12th September 2017,
 - The Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,

Urges the Open-Membership Committee to proceed with its mandate according to Resolution 702 issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level on 29th March 2017, and to submit its recommendations to the 150th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at ministerial level.

(R: 8263 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

The Arab Parliament Mandate

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
- *Recalling* Resolution 559 issued by the 23rd Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Baghdad 29th March 2012, and Resolution 592 issued by the 25th Ordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at Summit Level in Kuwait on 26th March 2014,
 - 1- *Calls on* the Arab Parliament and the Secretariat-General to define their relations of cooperation and to adopt the necessary measures to assess the Arab Parliament's endeavours;
 - 2- *Requests* the Secretariat General to submit a comprehensive report on the procedures taken to this end, to the Council's next session to take necessary action in this regard.

(R: 8264 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**Report and Recommendations of the
Permanent Committee for Legal Affairs
Meeting
20th-21st February 2018**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The report issued by the Permanent Committee for Legal Affairs Meeting on 20th-21st February 2018,
 - The Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
- *Following discussions,*

Takes note of the Report issued by the Permanent Committee for Legal Affairs Meeting convened on 20th-21st February 2018,

(R: 8265 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)

**Rules of Procedure of the Executive Committee of
the United Arab Strategy for Restoring Seized,
Usurped, Plundered and Transferred Arab
Archives
from Foreign and Colonial Nations**

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

- *Having reviewed,*
 - The note submitted by the Secretariat General,
 - The Recommendation of the Permanent Committee for Legal Affairs meeting on 20th-21st February 2018,
 - Recommendation of the Legal Affairs Committee,
- Following discussions and debates,

Approves "the United Arab Strategy for Restoring Seized, Usurped, Plundered and Transferred Arab Archives from Foreign and Colonial Nations", as per the enclosed annex.

(R: 8266 – O.S. (149) – S. 2 – 07/03/2018)