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**RESOLUTIONS**

**ON**

**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE, THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF, AND  
THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**

**ADOPTED BY THE**

**FORTY SECOND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**(SESSIONN OF JOINT VISION TO STRENGTHEN TOLERANCE AND  
REJECT TERRORISM)**

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**27-28 MAY 2015  
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**RESOLUTION NO. 1/42-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE**

The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (*Session of Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism*), held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 09-10 Sha'ban 1436 H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict (Document No.OIC/CFM-42/2015/PAL/SG-REP),

**Recalling** the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC),

**Reaffirming the** Islamic resolutions adopted by ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic summit and by OIC Council of Foreign Minister on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict,

**Recalling** all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, particularly Resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 425 (1978); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 681 (1990); 1073 (1996); 1397 (2002); 1435 (2002); and 1515 (2003), as well as UN General Assembly Resolution 194 on refugees and Resolution ES-10/10 adopted by the 10th Emergency Special Session of the UN General Assembly in 2002 on illegal Israeli practices in Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, that constitutes the State of Palestine,

**Recalling also** the Advisory Opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of the Wall on Occupied Palestinian Territory, **recalling further** United Nations General Assembly resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006, on the implementation of the Advisory Opinion,

**Bearing in mind** all resolutions and recommendations of the reports of the Human Rights Council regarding the Israeli violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 as well as the resolutions issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Union and the League of Arab States,

**Reiterating** the decisions of the Executive Committee in its Expanded Extraordinary Meetings of 6 June 2010 on Israeli aggressions against the Freedom Flotilla, of 1 November 2009 on Israeli aggressions against the Al-Aqsa Mosque, of 3 January 2009 on Israeli aggression on Gaza, and of 3 February 2008 on the new developments in Palestine,

**Recalling** General Assembly resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004 on the Status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and affirming the need to preserve the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of the entire Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

**Welcoming** the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 67/19, on 29 November 2012, granting non-member observer State status to Palestine at the United Nations, and the overwhelming reaffirmation of the international community's commitment to the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders and relevant United Nations resolutions,

**Reiterating** that Israeli racist policies and illegal colonial practices and expansionist plans in the occupied State of Palestine, endanger international peace and security and threaten the prospects for attaining a peaceful solution to the conflict,

**Condemning** the barbaric Israeli aggression on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip in June and August 2014, which resulted in thousands of martyrs and wounded Palestinians and in the destruction of thousands of houses, schools, places of worship, wells, agricultural lands, industrial and economic buildings and infrastructures; and calling on the international community to hold Israel, the occupying power, fully responsible for this criminal aggression under the international law, the international humanitarian law, and the Fourth Geneva Convention; and to ensure that they are not repeated by activating legal and international frameworks ensuring protection to the Palestinian people and hold the occupation accountable for its crimes,

**Condemning** the continued Israeli military aggression on the Gaza Strip, and reiterating its call on the international community to hold Israel, the occupying power, legally accountable for the crimes committed in the course of its repeated aggressions on the Strip, the last one being the aggression perpetrated in June 2014.

**Condemning** Israel's ongoing and intensifying settlement activities in all manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitute, by virtue of the international law, a breach and war crime, presents a major obstacle to peace, disintegrates the contiguity of the State of Palestine, and causes a massive environmental, economic and social devastation,

**Deploring** the continued illegal detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children and women and elected members of Palestine Legislative Council, by Israel, the occupying Power, and expressing grave concern about the inhumane conditions of hunger striking and unrelenting Israel's physical and psychological torture of Palestinian prisoners, including, inter alia, through administrative detention, solitary confinement, denial of family visits and access to education and proper medical care,

**Expressing Concern** about continued attempts by some states to cancel the Item VII of the United Nations Human Rights Council's agenda related to dealing with the 'Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories', including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and reiterating that the presence of this item is in line with the nature of the Council's work and with the unique nature of the prolonged Israeli occupation of State of Palestine, and its continued Israeli violations of human rights and International Humanitarian Law,

**Hailing** the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just and heroic struggle to realize their legitimate national aspirations and inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom,

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the whole Islamic Ummah, and **emphasizes** the Arab and Islamic character of Occupied East Jerusalem and the need to defend the sanctity of Islamic and Christian holy places;
2. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation of Israel, the occupying Power, for its continued and intensified aggression on Islamic and Christian holy places in and around Al-Quds Al-Sharif, for its destruction and confiscation of Palestinian homes in the City of Al Quds, particularly in the old city and in Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah districts, and for all its colonial practices, settlement activities, the construction of the annexation wall, and other measures aimed at changing the legal status of the City of Al Quds, its demographic composition, its Arab and Islamic character; as well as its illegal and provocative raids into Al-Haram Al-Sharif and the excavations underneath Al Haram Al Sharif and Al Aqsa Mosque;
3. **Condemns** Israel's systematic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people, including violations resulting from use of excessive force and military operations, which led to the death and injury of Palestinian citizens, including children and women, non-violent peaceful protesters, the use of collective punishment, confiscation of Palestinian land, the wall, and the destruction of properties and infrastructure and all illegal other acts;
4. **Condemns** the assassination of Minister Ziyad Abu Ayn by the Israeli occupation forces on the international human rights day, and **calls on** the Security Council to compel Israel, the occupying power, to conduct an urgent transparent investigation consistent with its statement of 12 December 2014;

5. **Expresses** grave concern over the consequent deterioration of social and economic conditions due to the illegal practices of the Israeli occupation authority and its punitive measures, including the seizure of Palestinian tax revenues, which worsens the humanitarian crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory including East Jerusalem and particularly in the Gaza Strip due to continued Israeli aggression and blockade, and other illegal measures and collective punishment against the Palestinian people, and *commits* to work with the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to end all illegal practices and abide by its obligations under international law ;
6. **Calls upon** the Islamic Group in Geneva to continue working closely with all Member States to ensure wide participation in the discussion of Item VII in the Human Rights Council related to the ‘Situation of Human Rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territories’, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and to confront any attempts by any state to cancel this item from the agenda of the Human Rights Council.
7. **Reaffirms** the sovereignty of the State of Palestine over all the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as its airspace, territorial waters, and borders with neighboring countries.
8. **Reaffirms** its strong support for the efforts of the State of Palestine to mobilize international support for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, notably their rights to self-determination and the independence of their State with East Jerusalem as its capital; and in this regard **reiterates** its call on the Security Council to make a positive recommendation on application submitted by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations, and invites the states which have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so soon.
9. Welcomes the State of Palestine’s joining of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and a number of international institutions and institutes which would hold Israel accountable for its crimes and protect the Palestinian people, their land and private and public property; and denounces all punitive measures taken by Israel, the occupying authority, or by any other State following this legitimate step.
10. **Deplors** the failure of the UN Security Council’s to adopt the draft Arab resolution tabled on 30 December 2014 on the establishment of a deadline for ending the Israeli occupation of the territory of the State of Palestine occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds As-Shareef; **underscores** that the key role of the Security Council, consistent with the UN Charter, lies in protecting international peace and security; insists on continuing efforts to adopt the Arab resolution in the Council; invites the UNSC Member States, including OIC members to support the resolution. It welcomes in this regard, the principled position of the Kingdom of Sweden which recognized the State of Palestine and the recommendations approved by the European Parliament and a number of national Parliaments in European States to support the recognition of the State of Palestine within the 1967 borders with Al-Quds as its capital.

11. **Stresses** that the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the primary cause on which Member States must adopt a unified stand at the international fora, and **requests** the OIC General Secretariat affiliated subsidiary and specialized institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank to adopt appropriate measures to ensure support to the resolutions submitted by the OIC on this issue.
12. **Strongly Condemns** the continued illegal blockade imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian People in the Gaza Strip and its failure to implement the ceasefire agreement reached under Egyptian sponsorship on 26 August 2014, and the recommendations of the report of the international fact-finding mission established by the UN Human Rights Council following Israel's heinous military attack on the international humanitarian aid convoy in international waters on 31 May 2010, , and **calls on** the international community to compel Israel, the occupying authority, to lift this blockade and ensure free movement of goods and persons to and from the Gaza Strip; and to allow the UN investigation team and the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in the occupied Palestinian authorities to perform their missions in accordance with international norms.
13. **Reiterates** its strong condemnation for Israeli's illegal colonial settlement campaign in all its manifestations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, which constitutes a flagrant breach of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention, and a war crime according to the Rome Statute, and in total disregard of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of 9 July 2004 and UN General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004.
14. **Stresses** that Israel's construction of settlements and the apartheid annexation wall constitutes a grave breach of international law, undermines the contiguity, unity and viability of the State of Palestine and jeopardizes the prospects for realization of the two-state solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, and the prospects of peace in the region.
15. **Welcomes** the European Union's decision to exclude Israeli settlements from future agreements with any of the EU Member States, and to prohibit funding, cooperation or the allocation of scholarships to settlements located in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and calls upon all states, including the EU, to take all necessary steps to prohibit entrance of illegal settlement products to their markets, and in this regard work towards ensuring that all states apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in relation to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
16. **Calls on** Member States to adopt all possible measures to deter any individual, institution or company involved in violation of United Nations resolutions and international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular those involved in settlement and annexation wall activities, prison construction and oversight, checkpoints related enterprise and any other activities that violates the rights of the Palestinian people;

17. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks of the armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian citizens, properties, places of worship, and their recurrent incursions into the Aqsa Holy Mosque, which have increased and is becoming more systematic and organized in recent times under the watch and protection of Israeli occupying forces; and calls on the Member States to work at all levels, including at the level of the United Nations, in particular, the Security Council, to hold the leaders, the occupying power, and settlers accountable for their crimes.
18. **Reiterates** its appeal to Member States to classify the Jewish settlement movement called “Hilltop Youth” and the “Price Tag” groups as terrorist groups and organizations which must be included in terrorism lists of countries and international organizations.
19. **Strongly condemns** Israel’s continued imprisonment and detention of thousands of Palestinians including women and children, and the practice of solitary confinement in the Israeli military detention system, which violate international law, and calls on member states to work with the international community to pressure Israel, the occupying power, to abide by its obligations under international law and to end illegal imprisonment, detention and other illegal practices against the Palestinian people.
20. **Calls on** Member States to exert all efforts to ensure the release of all Palestinian and Arab prisoners and their treatment in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law; and in this regard **expresses** support for the International Campaign for the freedom of Marwan Barghoughi and all Palestinian prisoners, and calls on all member states to endorse the Robben Island Declaration, the founding text of this campaign.
21. **Denounces Israel’s** attempts to seize and judaize the Palestinian heritage and falsify its history, including the decision to include the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron and Bilal bin Rabah Mosque in Bethlehem in the list of Israeli heritage; and **calls** in this regard, on Member States to push the UNESCO to implement the resolutions of the Executive Council of UNESCO adopted at its 186th session on Palestinian historical and heritage sites to prevent Israel from destruction of the Palestinian cultural heritage.
22. **Affirms** the responsibility of the international community for promoting and ensuring respect of international law and **calls** on all High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, to continue, in accordance with Article 1 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and as contained in the Advisory Opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on 9 June 2004, to exert all efforts to ensure that Israel, the occupying Power, abide by the provisions of that Convention in the Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, occupied by Israel since 1967, and expresses its support to all initiatives taken by the High Contracting Parties, singularly or collectively, to ensure respect of this Convention.



23. **Welcomes** the convening of the Conference of the High Contracting Parties of the Fourth Geneva Convention in December 2014 and the issuance of the Joint Statement of the Conference, and **calls on** all states parties to the Convention to assume their responsibilities with regard to the grave contraventions and violations committed by Israel, the occupying power on the occupied territories of the State of Palestine, and with regard to the protection of the Palestinian people, their properties and assets.
24. **Calls upon** the international community, including the Security Council, and the Quartet, to take effective measures to compel Israel to implement the relevant resolutions on the cause of Palestine, to respect the agreements signed with the Palestine Liberation Organization with a view to ending the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that began in 1967 -within a period not exceeding three years consistent with the Arab project submitted on 30 December 2014- including East Jerusalem, and thus realizing the two-State solution, based on relevant United Nations resolutions and the terms of reference and principles of the Middle East peace process and the Arab Peace Initiative;
25. **Reaffirms** the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until all of its aspects are resolved.
26. **Calls upon** the international community to increase its efforts towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on international law and relevant United Nations resolutions in this regard, including UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002), and 1515 (2003), and the agreed principles, which call for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from all other occupied Arab territories occupied since 1967; to enable the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent and viable State of Palestine, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital
27. **Stresses** the need to find a just solution to the plight of Palestinian refugees and guarantees their right of return in accordance with international legitimacy resolutions, including in particular UN General Assembly resolution 194 of 11 December 1948; **reaffirms** the United Nations' responsibility toward the issue of Palestinian refugees and the continuous role of United Nations Relief and Work Agency in the Near East (UNRWA) in this regard; and **calls upon** Member States to provide the Agency with generous support in order to cover its budget and enable it to continue to render its essential services; and calls on the states of the world to honor their financial commitments to the UNRWA, including their pledges made at the International Conference on the Reconstruction of Gaza held in Cairo on 12 October 2014 upon invitation from Norway and Egypt.
28. **Reiterates** the need for follow-up to ensure that Israeli credentials to the United Nations and to other international organizations do not cover the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including East Jerusalem.

29. **Requests** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with United Nations resolutions, in particular, resolution 487 of 1981, to accede to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty and to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear installations to the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards system, emphasizes the necessity for Israel to declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and to submit to the UN Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps toward making the Middle East a WMD-free area, particularly of nuclear weapons.
30. **Calls for** commitment to the unity of the Palestinian decision and representation in the framework of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), and for respect of Palestinian national legitimacy under the leadership of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas; **commends** his efforts in achieving national reconciliation; and underscores the need to respect the legitimate institutions of the State of Palestine.
31. **Welcomes** the formation of the Palestinian National Unity Government on 2 June 2014, consistent with the Palestinian national reconciliation agreement signed in Gaza on 23 April 2014, and **expresses** full support for this Government which comes as a culmination of the reconciliation efforts sponsored by the Arab Republic of Egypt over the past years, and in implementation of the Cairo and Makkah agreements and the Doha Declaration.
32. **Welcomes** the United Nations resolution A/RES/68/12 adopted on 26 November 2013 concerning UN decision to proclaim the year 2014, the International year of solidarity with the Palestinian people, and commends the Member States which undertook activities of solidarity with the Palestinian people in the course of the year 2014.
33. **Calls on** all parties to the conflict in Syria to stop assaults on Palestinian refugee camps in Syria, to evacuate the intruding armed people from Yarmouk camp, to lift the siege on the Yarmouk refugee camp, and abstain from dragging the Palestinian refugees into the running conflict there, and calls upon Member States to provide the needed support for their relief.
34. **Emphasizes** the need to continue efforts to find out the party responsible for the assassination of the late Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and **calls** for the formation of an independent and impartial committee at the UN level to investigate the assassination.
35. **Mandates** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Forty Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 2/42-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

*The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism), held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 09-10 Sha'ban 1436 H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No. OIC/CFM-42/2015/PAL/SG-REP),

**Proceeding from** the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC),

**Based on** the Islamic resolutions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause, which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict; and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine,

**Recalling** all relevant UN General Assembly and UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476, and 478 (1980), and 1073 (1996), on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and the resolutions adopted by the 10<sup>th</sup> Emergency Extraordinary Session of the UN General Assembly, namely resolution ES 2/10 dated 24 April 1997 and ES 3/10 dated 15 July 1997, on illegal Israeli practices in occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

**Strongly condemning** the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and the desecration of sacred places;

**Reaffirming** all relevant international resolutions, all the resolutions of the UN Security Council resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on 9 July 2004 and the conferences of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the applicability of the Convention to the State of Palestine and Al-Quds and the protection of Civilian persons in Time of War.

**Strongly denouncing** the illegal measures and practices in East Jerusalem, which are contrary to all international resolutions and laws, undertaken by Israel, the occupying Power, including forced expulsion of Palestinian inhabitants and the alteration of the City's historical and civilisational landmarks, the building of settlements and wall to separate it from its

Palestinian surrounding and the denial of Christian and Muslim worshipers' access to their places of worship, designed to Judaize the Holy City, change its historical landmarks, Arab and Islamic identity and demographic composition.

**Referring** to the recommendations of the meeting of the Technical Committee in charge of examining the current situation of vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds on 13 March 2010,

1. **Reaffirms** all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, including those of previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee.
2. **Affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine, and, in this regard, **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to undermine Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
3. **Emphasizes** that there can be no peace and security in the Middle East region unless Israel withdraws from all the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of UN Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
4. **Welcomes** the meeting of the Ministerial Contact Group on the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds held in Rabat on 12 November 2014 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco; **takes note** of the work plan adopted by the Group; **invites** Member States to contribute to the implementation of the plan; and urges the Group to conduct its visits to the capitals of influential states in order to serve the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and in this regard commends the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt to implement the work planned through the visits carried out by the sub contact group chaired by Egypt and comprising Palestine, Guinea, Azerbaijan and the Secretary General to Norway, Russia and China in February 2015, in order to serve the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al Sharif.
5. **Reaffirms** that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws and administrative measures on the City of Al - Quds are illegal and thus null and void, and have no legitimacy whatsoever, in line with United Nations resolutions; and calls on all states, institutions and companies to abstain from dealing with these measures.
6. **Strongly condemns** Israel, the occupying Power, for its continued aggressions against Islamic and Christian holy sites; **warns** particularly against the danger of continued incursions of Israeli settlers and officials into the Aqsa Holy Mosque; and **holds** Israel fully responsible for the consequences of the recently growing aggressions which are taking place under the watch and protection of the Israeli occupying forces.
7. **Condemns** Israel, the occupying power, for resuming the application of the so-called Absentees' Property Law, which aims to confiscate properties owned by Jerusalemites

whose residency rights were revoked; and Confirms that this constitutes a clear violation of Geneva Convention, International Law and International legitimacy resolutions.

8. **Warns** Israel, the occupying Power, about the consequences of its continuous provocation of the sensitivities of Muslims around the world through dangerous escalation of its policies and illegal steps aimed at Judaizing and dividing the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque, and allowing Jews to pray in its compound, and considers in this regard any regulations, aimed at confirming such illegal acts, as null and void, and warns that such schemes would only lead to an outbreak of religious conflict in the region for which Israeli bears full responsibility, and Calls on the international community to compel Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately stop these dangerous violations and sees its threats, which –if they persist- will pose a serious threat to peace and security in the region.
9. **Requests that** the international community assumes its responsibility by acting responsibly and effectively to compel Israel to rescind its decision to annex East Jerusalem; and calls on them to respect all the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 465 and 478;
10. **Calls upon** the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to take the necessary steps in order to preserve the historical heritage of Al-Quds, including the implementation of the resolutions of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, in this regard *strongly condemns* Israel's refusal to allow the technical mission of UNESCO from carrying its monitoring mission in the Old City of Jerusalem and its walls; and **calls for** the renewal of the mandate of the mission.
11. **Stresses** the need to continue work and coordination with international and regional organizations, especially UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee, for the implementation of international resolutions and decisions on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif; and in this context **requests** the General Secretariat to organize international events and symposia on the preservation of the Islamic historical and cultural character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the means of confronting the persistent attempts of the Israeli occupying forces to alter the historical, cultural, and religious landmarks and demographic composition of the Holy City, in coordination with the international and regional organizations concerned.
12. **Recalls** resolution 1/3/-P(I.S.) adopted by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1981, which emphasized the “commitment of Muslim States (Member States) to utilize all their potentialities to oppose the Israeli decision to annex Al Quds, endorsement of the decision to impose a political and economic boycott on these States that recognize the Israeli decision, contribute to its implementation or set up embassies in AL QUDS AL SHARIF.” Recalls also resolution 2/9-P (I.S.) adopted by the 9<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit held in Doha in 2000 , which, “urges all States to abide by Security Council

resolution 478 (1980) and calls on all Member States to sever relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Israel's annexation of the holy city.

13. **Calls on** all States, international institutions and corporations to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds, which is an integral part of the Palestinian Territory occupied in 1967, and not to take part in any meeting or activity serving Israel's objectives to consecrate its occupation and annexation of the Holy City, and decides to act in accordance with its obligations under international law in response to violations of the said obligations.
14. **Condemns** all positions affecting the legal status of the occupied Palestinian territory, including the meeting of the Foreign Minister of Canada with Israeli officials in the city of Al-Quds; **reiterates** that this position contradicts international law including the Fourth Geneva Convention and relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly resolutions of the Security Council; **calls on** the Government of Canada to respect its commitments under international law in this regard, and **requests** Member States to condemn such illegal positions, and to protest to the Canadian Government in order to take necessary measures to respond to them.
15. **Calls on** the international community, especially the UN Security Council, to take effective measures to compel Israel to abide by the United Nations resolutions, in order to prevent it from effecting any alteration in the demographic composition and aspect of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and to stop the building of the Apartheid Annexation Wall; remove the parts thereof being built around the city of ; lift the siege off the City and put an end to the demolition of homes, confiscation of identity cards of Palestinian citizens, and the process of evicting the City of its Palestinian citizens;
16. **Reiterates its condemnation** of the destruction and occupation of Palestinian homes in the City by Israel, the occupying Power, in particular in Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah districts; and all other illegal colonial practices and actions including continued closures of the Palestinian institutions ; and holds Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for policies of systematic ethnic cleansing of Palestinians; and for endangering the foundations of Al Haram Al Sharif and Al-Aqsa Mosque through illegal excavations around and beneath them.
17. **Affirms** its rejection of all illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which may alter the authenticity or jeopardize the safety of Islamic and Christian sites, in accordance with the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 and the provisions relevant to the protection of cultural heritage included in the Hague Convention of 1954; and calls for the implementation of UNESCO's resolutions in this regard.

18. **Stresses** the urgency of implementing the Baku Declaration on the donor conference in support of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif adopted on 11 June 2013, and **calls** once again on the Member States and their funding institutions to support Al-Quds, in accordance with the Palestinian strategic plan for the development of the vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds Al -Sharif, which sets out the priorities and emergency requirements of the City, in this regard expresses gratitude to Members States that have contributed to the plan.
19. **Calls** upon all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from any kind of cooperation or coordination with Israeli occupation authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the signing of agreements likely to affect the political and legal status of the Holy City.
20. **Takes note** of resolution No.216 (12/22) adopted by the 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy Council held in the State of Kuwait from 22-25 March 2015, concerning visit to Al-Quds Sharif, which concluded that the Sharia provision on visit to Al-Quds is recommended and encouraged and that the preservation of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque is part of the belief and responsibility of Muslims.
21. **Reiterates** the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al Sharif and strengthening the steadfastness of its people; and **calls on** Member States to provide support to the Al-Quds Fund and the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency of the Al-Quds Committee to enable them to discharge their duties of implementing development projects, preserving the Arab, Islamic and civilizational character of the City, boosting the resilience of its people in the face of continued Israeli attempts to Judaize the holy city.
22. **Commends** the continuous efforts of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, in protecting Islamic holy sites in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and in confronting the measures taken by the Israeli authorities to Judaize the holy city; **welcomes** the outcomes of the 20<sup>th</sup> session of Al-Quds Committee held under the effective chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohammed VI on 17-18 January 2014 in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco; and calls for urgent implementation of the recommendations of its final declaration; **appreciates** the tangible role played by the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency established by the Al-Quds Committee through the developmental projects and activities accomplished for the inhabitants of the Holy City and support for their resilience, and **calls** on Member States to increase support for the Agency to enable it continue its work and implement the new Five Year Plan for the period 2014-2018. Also **commends** the ongoing efforts of the Custodian of The Holy Mosques King Salman Ibn Abdulaziz in defending Islamic holy sites in the City of Al-Quds through generous and continuous support the institutions and peoples of the holy city. Also commends the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in protecting the city of al-Quds Al-Sharif and backing up its Palestinian Arab citizens' steadfastness on their territories in the face of the Israeli violations and infractions aimed at disfiguring

the Arabo-Islamo-Christian identity of Al-Quds/Jerusalem and at evicting its Palestinian inhabitants. The Conference also **welcomes** in this respect the significant agreement concluded between His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, Sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, in Amman on 31/03/2013, with a view to defend Al-Aqsa Mosque and the other Islamic holy sites and to protect them legally by all possible means. The conference commends the Jordanian role in patronizing and ensuring the protection and maintenance of the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Al-Quds/Jerusalem within the framework of the historical Hashemite mandate and guardianship as confirmed in the said agreement. The conference further renews its thanks, praises and support for the intense efforts deployed by His Majesty King Abdullah II, sovereign of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and by the Jordanian Kingdom under the authority of the Hashemite patronage and mandate over the sanctuaries in Al-Quds, which His Majesty assumes, to end all the Israeli gross violations and aggressions and recurrent infractions, and pays tribute to His Majesty for his efforts which have resulted in compelling the Israeli occupants to stop denying worshippers of all ages the right to perform their Friday prayers in the precincts of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque since over three months without any constraints, after having for many years past imposed an age-ceiling for the exercise of this right. The conference reaffirms its rejection of all of Israel's attempts to detract from the Hashemite patronage and mandate and commends the UNESCO for its decision in favour of the Jordanian Endowments Authority's right to undertake the restoration work of Bab Al-Maghariba.

23. **Commends** the Government of the Republic of Turkey for hosting a special meeting of the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in cooperation with the OIC, in Ankara on 12-13 May 2014, as part of the UN International Year of Solidarity with the Palestinian people.
24. **Takes note** of Turkey's request to join the Al-Quds Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which will be concluded at the 13<sup>th</sup> Islamic Summit to be held in Turkey in 2016, on the basis of rules governing membership of Al-Quds Committee to be prepared in consultations with the chair of the Al-Quds Committee and adopted at the next summit.
25. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 3/42-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

*The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism), held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 09-10 Sha'ban 1436 H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);*

**Having** discussed the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

**Having reviewed** the oppressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept the Israeli identity;

**Recalling** the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution No. 3/30-POL of the 30th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Resolution No. 3/9-POL (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha; Resolutions No. 2/34-POL of the 34th Session of the ICFM held in Islamabad; the resolution adopted by the 35th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister in Kampala; resolution 3/36-POL adopted by the 36th Session of the Council Foreign Ministers; and Resolution No. 3/10-P (IS) and 3/11 (IS) of the 10th and 11th Islamic Summit Conferences held in Putrajaya (Malaysia) and Dakar (Senegal) respectively,

**Recalling** also UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) dated 17 December 1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the 62nd Session,

**Noting** that Israel, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the resolutions of the UN Security Council, in particular Resolution No. 497 (1981), which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan,

**Deeply concerned** at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the will of the international community and continuing to reaffirm annexation decisions which are considered null and void and illegal by the international community,

**Affirming** that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that the building of settlements and the bringing of settlers to the Syrian Occupied Golan is a violation of this agreement and an undermining of the peace process,

**Affirming** the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

**Condemning** Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community in failing to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan, which it occupies since 1967, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly, as well as international law;

**Expressing** concern over Israel's undermining of the Peace Process launched in Madrid on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242 and No. 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula, and the risks resulting from Israel's renegeing on the commitments and obligations reached;

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to undermine their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this steadfastness;
2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its failure to comply with UN Security Council Resolution No. 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction, and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter, relevant UN resolutions, and the OIC Charter and resolutions, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, dated 12 August 1949, the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the rules of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force;
3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition, and institutional structure of the occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices, particularly confiscating lands; appropriating water resources; building and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto; exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them; imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population; and prohibiting their exportation, **it condemns**, in particular, the recent permission of the Israeli occupation forces to the so-

called “Settlers Council in the Golan” to invite Israeli settlers to settle in the occupied Syrian Golan with financial facilities under the slogan “Come to Golan”;

4. **Strongly condemns also** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War, and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies;
5. **Condemns** the repeated Israeli threats against Syria aimed at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region;
6. **Strongly condemns** Israel's hostile breach of Syrian airspace on 6 July 2007, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. It **commends** the balanced Syrian position *vis-à-vis* Israel's escalationist policies designed to undermine the genuine and comprehensive peace process in the region. It holds Israel responsible for this blatant breach of Syrian sovereignty and **expresses** its solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic;
7. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region;
8. **Reaffirms** the need to compel Israel to comply forthwith with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on war prisoners, dated 12 August 1949, and to apply them to the Syrian detainees in the occupied Syrian Golan, who have been held for over 20 years now in Israeli occupation prisons in inhuman conditions that have led to the deterioration of their physical and psychological health and put their lives at risk, in a blatant contravention of all international and humanitarian conventions;
9. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Golan;
10. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to begin demarcating that line;
11. **Also demands** Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid, consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242 and No. 338 and

the “land-for-peace” formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far;

12. **Demands** a new all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological, or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy;
13. **Urges** the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for the total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to start to demarcate this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
14. **Declares** its support for Syria’s firm position in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region;
15. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO.4/42-PAL**  
**ON**  
**SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON**

The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (*Session of Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism*), held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 09-10 Sha'ban 1436 H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);

The CFM decides to:

1. Reiterates total solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support to Lebanon and its Government in order to preserve Lebanon's national unity, security, stability and sovereignty over all its territory; and reaffirm the right of the Lebanese to liberate and recover Shebaa Farms, Kfarchouba Hills and the Lebanese part of Al Ghajar, as well as their right to resist any aggression by all legitimate means available; and further emphasize the importance of and need to draw a distinction between terrorism and the legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation; a right provided for by international covenants and the principles of international law, and not to consider resistance a terrorist act.
2. Supports the position of Lebanon demanding the international community to implement Resolution 1701 based on the resolutions 425 and 426 by putting an end to Israel's ongoing violations and continuous threats to Lebanon, its civil installations and infrastructures.
3. Welcomes and reaffirm support to the outcomes of the consecutive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, the last of which being the meeting held in Berlin on 28/10/2014.
4. Commends the patriotic role performed by the Lebanese Army and security forces in preserving stability and civil peace; supports the efforts exerted to extend the sovereignty of the Lebanese State till the internationally-recognized borders; commend the sacrifices of the Lebanese army in combating terrorism and countering terrorist and takfirist organizations such as "ISIS" (*Daesh*), *Jabhat Al-Nusra*, and others; condemn the heinous aggressions against many Lebanese regions and welcome the aids extended by sisterly and friendly states to Lebanon, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which donated

US\$ 4 billion; urge all States to follow the example of this initiative in order to reinforce the capacities of the Lebanese army and enable it to perform its duties as a pillar that guarantees security, stability and civil peace in Lebanon; to denounce the abduction of Lebanese soldiers by Daesh and Jabhat Al-Nusra since August 2014, and to call for their release so as to thwart the plans of those wishing to sow internal and regional dissension.

5. Condemns all criminal acts, armed moves and terrorist attacks which targeted a number of Lebanese regions and claimed the lives of many innocent civilians; to reject all attempts to sow dissension, undermine the foundations of coexistence and national unity, and undermine security and stability, and the need to fight extremism, intolerance, accusation of apostasy, and full cooperation and coordination to counter and combat terrorism and dry up its sources of financing, cooperate on sharing information and experiences, build capacities, hold accountable the perpetrators of terrorist acts and crimes against humanity, and the instigators of violence and vandalism which jeopardize peace and security, and impose stricter sanctions on them, and take preemptive measures in this regard.
6. Pays tribute to Lebanon's steadfastness and resistance against the continued Israeli aggression, particularly July 2006 aggression; prays for the souls of Lebanese martyrs, and regards the cohesion and unity of the Lebanese people in confronting the aggression as a safeguard for Lebanon's future, its security and its stability; classify Israeli crimes as war crimes requiring the trial their perpetrators and holding Israel fully accountable for its aggressions and forcing to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and Lebanese citizens; welcome the UNGA resolution 69/212 adopted in December 2014 on the "Oil slick on Lebanese shores" which provides for Israel's payment of financial compensation for the damage sustained by Lebanon because of Israel's bombardment of Jiyeh Power Station in the July 2006 war.
7. Condemns Israel's breaches and violations of Lebanese sovereignty by air, sea and land, including:
  - Israeli infiltration of Lebanese society through spies and spying networks.
  - Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty and economic rights in its regional waters, its exclusive economic zone and its oil and gas resources available in its sea area.
  - Electronic war was waged by Israel on the Republic of Lebanon by a remarkable increase in the number of towers, dishes and monitoring, spying and control equipment used for piracy and espionage on all Lebanese communication and information networks.

- Israel’s refusal to provide full and correct information and maps of the sites of all unexploded munitions, including their quantity and the type of cluster bombs thrown by Israel arbitrarily on populated civil areas during its aggression of summer 2006.

8. The CFM affirms:

- The need to preserve the unique and multilateralism feature of Lebanon based on equity between Muslims and Christians, religious coexistence and dialogue, tolerance, acceptance of the other and condemnation of their blatant civilizational opposite represented by exclusionist terrorist organizations such as “*Daesh*” and “*Jabhat Al-Nusra*” and the crimes they commit against humanity, which replicate Israel’s exclusionist policies based on the Jewish nature of the State, as well as its aggressive practices against Muslim and Christian Arabs.
- Support the policy of the Lebanese Government in promoting Lebanon’s visibility at the Arab and international levels and disseminate its civilizational message and cultural diversity, particularly in facing Israel, preserve minorities as basic original components in the social fabric of the region, and the need to preserve their rights, prevent their targeting by terrorist groups and describing crimes against these minorities as crimes against humanity.
- Supports the Lebanese Government's position mandated by provisions of the Constitution as to the rejection of settlement and to uphold the right of return of the Palestinian refugees to their homeland; and commends the unequivocal and firm position of the Palestinian people and leadership rejecting the resettlement of Palestinian refugees in the host countries, especially in Lebanon.
- Supports the efforts of the Lebanese Government in pursuing the issue of the forced disappearance of His Eminence Imam Mousa Al-Sadr and his two companions, Sheikh Mohammad Ya’qub and journalist Abbas Badruddine, to uncover their destiny and liberate them and hold the officials of the former Libyan regime in order to put an end to this crime.

9. The CFM Welcomes:

- The Lebanese Government’s keenness to respect international legitimacy resolutions and to unveil the truth about the crime of assassination of martyr Prime Minister Martyr Rafiq Al Hariri and his companions away from any politicizing or retaliation, and in a way that would not affect negatively the stability, unity and public peace of Lebanon.
- The efforts exerted by the Government and people of Lebanon as regards the issue of Syrian and Palestinian refugees in Syria who came to Lebanon in order to host them despite its limited potentials; and emphasize on the need to stand by and support Lebanon in this regard, to share the burden and numbers with it, halt the increasing burdens and numbers of the displaced; insist that their stay be

temporary given the threat this situation poses on Lebanon's entity and existence; endeavor by all possible means to ensure their return to their country as soon as possible; commend the dedicated attempts of the Lebanese Government to reduce the number of Syrian displaced persons in Lebanese territories, to guarantee the security of the Lebanese and the Syrians and alleviate the burden on the people and economy of Lebanon as the country is on the verge of a social, economic and security explosion that threatens its existence.

- Lebanon's resorting to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to denounce the war crimes perpetrated by Israel in Gaza, and the terrorist crimes being perpetrated in Iraq.
- The efforts of the Lebanese Government aimed at applying and developing the economic reform policy and the promotion of sustainable economic growth with a view to modernizing the structure of the national economy, maintaining its stability and promoting its development opportunities through the ongoing dialogue among the Lebanese political to overcome differences, ease political tension and advance national concord and coexistence, and energize the work of the Government and constitutional institutions, with a view to preserving Lebanon's unity, security and stability.

**10. Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO.5/42-PAL**  
**ON**  
**THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE**  
**PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

*The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism), held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 09-10 Sha'ban 1436 H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);*

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document No.OIC/CFM-42/2015/PAL/SG-REP),

**Referring** to the resolutions of Islamic conferences,

**Having examined** the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace, and their failure to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy and signed agreements,

**Cognizant** of the international community's attempts to peacefully and justly resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,

1. **Reaffirms** its unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people to realize their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of its independent state of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. **Reiterates** its adherence to the Arab Peace Initiative to resolve the issue of Palestine and the Arab Israeli conflict, adopted by the 14th Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut, Republic of Lebanon, on 28 March 2002, and expresses its support of the 21st Arab Summit Conference thereon.
3. **Welcomes** the Arab initiative aimed at setting a timetable for ending Israeli occupation which was submitted as a draft Resolution to the UN Security Council on 30 December 2014, **emphasizes** that failure of the UNSC to adopt the draft resolution would undermine efforts to achieve peace in the region and would contribute to the continuation of persistence by Israel, the occupying power. In this regard, it expresses thanks to the States that voted in favour of the draft resolution and reaffirms its support for any future effort to submit the draft resolution to the UN Security Council aimed at setting a timetable for ending Israeli occupation.

4. **Reaffirms** its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and **emphasizes** that the peace process is an indivisible task based on Israel's withdrawal consistent with relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242, No. 338, and No. 425, the principle of "land-for-peace", and the Madrid Conference Terms of Reference, which guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territories still under occupation to the internationally-recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right of return to their homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194 and to establish their viable independent State on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
5. **Welcomes** international and regional efforts, in coordination with Arab partners and with concerned states to peacefully and justly resolve the Israeli Palestinian conflict, including ending the Israeli occupation that began in 1967, and calls on all states, including the States sponsoring the peace process to ensure the commitment of Israel, the occupying power, to act responsibly and in compliance with international law and the UN resolutions which constitute the basis of the peace process, to ensure an enabling environment supportive of these goals.
6. **Emphasizes again** its absolute and unequivocal rejection to recognize the dictates and conditions imposed by the occupation authority, including the recognition of Israel as a Jewish State, and rejects all pressures in this regard; and affirms that no authority of any kind has the right to introduce any amendment in the references on which the peace process was built in order to disclaim their commitments or reverse them and the agreements it signed.
7. **Reiterates** the Islamic stand rejecting partial solutions and Israeli unilateral measures; and the policy of imposing a *fait accompli*, and **urges** all States and international organizations not to recognize them or entertain any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and not to reward the Israeli occupation, which is trying to impose the *fait accompli* through its persistence in expanding settlements and building the Apartheid Wall in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its surroundings, which runs against the rules of international law, the fundamental terms of reference and foundations underpinning the peace process.
8. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli Government's illegal policies and practices, including its continued aggression, colonization and collective punishment and oppression that deepens the occupation and the suffering of the Palestinian people, which are incompatible with attempts to revive the peace process and which undermine chances of achieving peace.
9. **Requests** the international community, in particular the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities in preserving international peace and security and take all possible effective

measures to compel Israel, the occupying power, to strictly abide by its commitments under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to halt all its illegal measures in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitute a major obstacle that entrenches occupation, diminishes the viability of the two-State solution and obstruct a peace agreement, and in this regard, **reiterates** that the two-State solution and illegal settlement campaign are irreconcilable.

10. **Holds** Israel, the occupying power, fully responsible for the interruption of negotiations because of its persistence in building and expanding settlements, continuing aggressions against the Aqsa Holy Mosque, the judaization of the city of Al-Quds Al-Shareef, denial of the rights of the Palestinian people to their sovereign independent state on the entire Palestinian territories occupied in 1967, with Al-Quds as its capital, its refusal to commit to the terms of reference of the peace process, its failure to implement its undertakings to release the first group of old Palestinian prisoners
11. **Reaffirms** its support for the Palestinian position to return to negotiations on the basis of a well-defined time schedule to end occupation, and based on international legitimacy and the terms of reference of the Peace Process; and **stresses** in this regard its absolute and unequivocal refusal of any illegitimate conditions that Israel places before negotiations.
12. **Welcomes** the State of Palestine accession to international treaties, and in this regard encourages further steps towards reinforcing the legal personality of the State of Palestine at the international level; and **Calls** on all Member States to adopt and support the endeavor of the State of Palestine to join international treaties and organizations.
13. **Calls** on Member States that have established relations with Israel and those that have commenced steps towards relations with Israel under the peace process to sever those relations, including closing missions and offices, cutting economic relations and stopping all forms of normalization with it until it strictly and sincerely implements the United Nations resolutions on the question of Palestine and Al Quds Al Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
14. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO.6/42-CFM-PAL**  
**ON**  
**FINANCIAL SUPPORT MECHANISMS FOR THE**  
**PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

*The Forty Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism), held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 09-10 Sha'ban 1436 H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);*

**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and from its resolutions calling for the support of the Palestinian people,

**Condemning** the settlement policies, the confiscation of lands properties, the continuation of the policy of collective punishment perpetrated by Israel against Palestinian citizen in occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, its blockade of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and violation of holy places and Islamic and Christian values,

**Lauding** the resolutions of the emergency Arab Summit in Cairo in October 2000 to set up a mechanism for supporting the Palestinian people, preserving the identity of Al-Quds and enhancing the capabilities of the Palestinian economy, and the resolutions of the Algerian Summit in 2005, the Khartoum Summit in 2006 and the Riyadh Summit in 2007 and the Sirte on expanding the resource bases of Al-Quds Fund and Al-Aqsa Fund and inviting OIC Member States to join the Funds,

**Welcoming** Baku declarations adopted on 11 June, 2013 and expresses gratitude to the people and government of Azerbaijan for hosting the conference,

**Commending** the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to reclaim their well-established national rights, and resolving to support them through all possible ways and means to enable them overcome their travail and achieve their full objectives,

1. **Condemns** the punitive measures imposed by Israeli occupation authorities, including the blockade against the occupied Palestinian territories and the piracy against Palestinian tax revenues, which causes suffering to Palestinian citizens, and the deterioration of living conditions and human security; and **reminds** Member States to implement the Baku declarations adopted on 11 June 2013 and invites them to disburse early pledges to the Palestinian strategic plan for the development of the vital sectors in the city of Al-Quds Al Sharif, which sets out the priorities and emergency requirements

of the City, in this regard expresses gratitude to members that have contributed to the plan, particularly in light of the grave situations in East Jerusalem, and **calls on** Member states to abide by the commitments made in of Sharm El Sheikh Conference in Cairo on the reconstruction of Gaza.

2. **Invites** Member States that are yet to join Al-Quds and Al-Aqsa funds to do so and to provide economic support to boost the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, support the economic and social development programmes in Palestinian, and provide assistance to a self-sustaining national economy and support its national institutions;
3. **Mandates** the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank to arrange for urgent consultation to set-up the necessary mechanisms to mobilize resources from Members States;
4. **Calls on** the Member States which have announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to promptly sponsor some projects which strengthen the steadfastness of the Holy City, its inhabitants, and institutions and establish a special *waqf* from their states to this end; **urges** the Member States that have not yet announced the twinning of their capitals and cities with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, to take early action to that end in reinforcement of the spirit of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people;
5. **Welcomes** the hosting by Morocco of the Forum of Twin Capitals and Cities with Al-Quds Al-Sharif in 2015;
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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