

## Departamento de Medio Oriente

### Organization of the Islamic Conference

Resolutions on the Cause of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Arab-Israeli Conflict and the Islamic Boycott of Israel

Adopted by the Thirty-Third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

(Session on Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice)

Baku, Republic Of Azerbaijan

23 – 25 Jumada Al-Awwal 1427h

19-21 June, 2006

#### **RESOLUTION No. 2/33-PAL**

#### **ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice), held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23 to 25 Jumada Awal, 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

Having discussed the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14/12/1981 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 Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution 2/31-P of the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, and Resolution 3/10-P (IS) of the 10th Islamic Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17/12/1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the Fifty-ninth Session;

Observing that Israel, in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 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 its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions considered null and void and illegitimate 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 setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area violates this Convention and destroys 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 by withdrawing from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly as well as international law;

Expressing concern over Israel's undermining of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the land-for-peace formula and the risks resulting from Israel's reneging 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 Security Council Resolution 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 and relevant 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, establishing and expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

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 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.

5. Condemns the repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.

6. Reaffirms that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.

7. Reaffirms also the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Golan.

8. 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.

9. Also demands Israel to fully respect all the foundations of the peace process as initiated in Madrid, consistent with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the "land for peace" formula, and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far.

10. Demands anew all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.
11. Urges the Quartet and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
12. Declares its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a durable and comprehensive peace in the region.
13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No. 3/33-PAL**

**ON ISRAEL'S CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND  
DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS AND DETENTION  
CAMPS**

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice), held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23 to 25 Jumada Awal, 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

Commending anew the steadfastness of Lebanon and the valor of its national resistance in achieving victory over the Israeli occupation forces and liberating most of its territories in the South and Western Bekaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Islamic solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and West Bekaa;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories and positions along the Lebanese borders, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories

back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution 425 (1978) and its continued violation of Lebanese airspace and plundering of their waters and soil;

Deeply concerned at Israel's continued arbitrary detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and camps in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

Noting with extreme concern and astonishment the ruling issued by the Israeli Supreme Court to allow the Israeli authorities to keep the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails as "hostages and a card for compromise, and also to detain them without trial";

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails who experience difficult health and humanitarian conditions resulting in the death of a number of them;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has sustained as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanese citizens and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property,

1. Expresses anew its congratulations and appreciation to the President, government and people of the Republic of Lebanon, and commends the valiant Lebanese resistance as well as the admirable Lebanese steadfastness which repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.

2. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued aggression against the Lebanese territories and its daily violations of the Lebanese sovereignty by sea, by land and by air. It also condemns the recently uncovered Israeli conspiracy in mobilizing a terrorist network operating within the Lebanese territories and aiming to assassinate innocent citizens and undermine Lebanese's peace and stability. It also expresses in this context its solidarity with Lebanon.

3. Also strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of positions on the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, and Lebanese territories, including the Shaba'a farms, in contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

4. Reaffirms its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and supports Lebanon in its sovereign rights to exercise its political choices through its constitutional institutions, taking into consideration Lebanon's right to establish relations with brotherly and friendly States on the basis of mutual respect of each other's sovereignty and independence and of its national rights and the principles of good neighbourhood, equality and parity.

5. Supports the Lebanese position calling for maintaining the United Nations troops working in Southern Lebanon without any decrease in their numbers or alteration in their mandate, especially in the light of the continuing Israeli threats, aggressions, and violations of the sovereignty of the Lebanese territories, air space, and territorial waters; and mandates the Islamic Group at the United Nations in New York to continue its efforts to mobilize support for the Lebanese position.

6. Supports Lebanon in its endeavours to recover the Shabaa farms and the Lebanese Kfar Shoba hills, occupied by Israel, as envisioned under UN resolution No.425 of 1978, supports also the Lebanese Government's contacts to have the Lebanese character of the Shabaa farms confirmed and to have them defined in accordance with the procedures and principles followed and accepted at the UN, and reiterates the Lebanese people's right to resistance for the liberation of its land and the defense of its dignity in the face of the Israeli aggressions and ambitions.

7. Condemns Israel for planting hundreds of thousands of mines in the Lebanese territories which it had occupied, and which caused, and continue to lead to, the death to tens of victims as well as substantial material losses. Requests the international community to bring its pressure to bear on Israel to hand over all maps of mines in Lebanon and commends the initiative of the State of the United Arab Emirates to remove these mines in cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Government and the United Nations.

8. Considers that uncovering the truth about the terrorist assassination crime which snatched the lives of late Prime Minister Mr. Rafik Al Harifi and his companions, and punishing the perpetrators, whoever they may be, would contribute to strengthened security and stability in Lebanon and in the region.

9 Urges the international community, judiciary and political bodies and Member States to condemn Israel and bring pressure to bear on it to give compensation to Lebanon for the damages caused by Israeli repeated aggressions against Lebanese territories since the establishment of the State of Israel.

10. Welcomes the Organizing of the national dialogue in Lebanon and the resolutions issued by the latter thus far, and supports the continuation of this dialogue such as to achieve a resolution of the issues on its agenda.

11. Also urges the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately release all the remaining Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained in its prisons in implementation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907; and urges Member States and international organizations to exert pressure on Israel to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons on a regular basis, report on their conditions, and provide them with health and humanitarian care. Requests the adoption of a decision by international organizations, especially, the UN Commission on Human Rights, to conduct enquiries, imposed by international conventions, into the death of Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons and detention camps, and force Israel to compensate those affected according to prevailing international laws.

12. Reaffirms the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and properties, rejects any attempts to resettle them in Lebanon and warns that failure to resolve their issue on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy particularly Resolution 194 of 1948 would undermine the security and stability of the region and impede the achievement of a durable and comprehensive peace therein. It also welcomes the Lebanese Government's decision to reopen the PLO Office and to set up a working group whose task would be to engage in bilateral talks with the Palestinian side to address the issues of livelihood, social, economic, legal and security matters of the Palestinian refugees within the camps or residing in Lebanon, in cooperation with UNRWA.

13. Considers that the achievement of a durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the appropriate way of achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason, it calls upon the international community, particularly the parties in the peace process – the United States and the Russian Federation – as well as the European Union and the United Nations, to play a more effective role in ensuring the success of the settlement issue in accordance with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the decisions of international legality, particularly Resolutions 242, 338 and 425.

14. Considers that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon, and that it constitutes a part of the liberation of occupied Arab territories which will only be complete with the prompt and full withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 borders, and with the securing of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine and the establishment of their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

15. Mandates the OIC Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No. 4/33-PAL  
ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS  
IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice), held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23 to 25 Jumada Awal, 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

Referring to the Islamic Conference resolutions;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace,

1. Reaffirms its continued full solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of their established and inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.



2. Reaffirms the total solidarity of the Islamic States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and invites all the Islamic States to express this solidarity in a practical manner and by the use of all means, as well as to stand firm with Syria and Lebanon against any Israeli aggressions targeting them.

3- Reiterates its adoption of the Arab peace initiative for settling the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which was adopted by the 14th Arab Summit held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 28 March 2002; decides to act by all means and ways to promote this initiative, explain its dimensions and gain international support for its implementation.

4. Reaffirms also its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 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 territory still under occupation to the internationally recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 and to establish their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. No party whatsoever has the right to make any amendment to any of the terms of reference which formed the basis of the peace process as a means to renege their obligations and commitments under these agreements.

5. Rejects the positions running counter to the rules of international legitimacy and the terms of reference of the peace process contained in the speeches made by the Israeli Prime Minister and the President of the United States in 14 April 2004, including those anticipating the outcomes of the negotiations on final settlement issues.

6. Invites the Quartet to resume its diligent action forth achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of the peace process references represented in the relevant UN resolutions and the two principles of land for peace

and the inadmissibility of the appropriation of others' land by the use of force, as well as on the basis of the Arab peace initiative and the Road Map.

7. Reiterates the Islamic stand which rejects fragmentary solutions and the Israeli unilateral measures; and urges all States and international organizations not to recognize these fragmentary solutions and Israeli unilateral measures or entertain any guarantees or promises that may entail any detraction from the Palestinian people's legitimate rights or reward for the Israeli occupation which is trying to impose unilateral and segmented solutions through its persistent in expanding settlements and in erecting the Separation Wall in the occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its envious, in violation of the rules of international law and the fundamental references and foundations underpinning the peace process.

8. Strongly condemns the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the obligations, commitments and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.

9. Invites the OIC Member States which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel meticulously and genuinely implements UN 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.

10 - Requests the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No. 5/33-PAL**

**ON THE MECHANISM FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice), held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23 to 25 Jumada Awal, 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter,

Referring to the Islamic resolutions on the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly resolution No.9/1-P(IS) adopted by the 9th Islamic Summit Conference held in Doha and the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mukarramah which was held in December 2005.

Strongly condemning the crimes, terrorist practices and oppressive measures carried out by Israel, its insistence on expanding its settlement, its confiscation of land and property, its persistence in implementing collective punishment against the Palestinian people in all the occupied Arab territory, its siege of the Holy City of Al-Quds, and its violation of Islamic and Christians sanctities and values;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Cairo in October 2000, calling for the establishment of a mechanism for supporting the Palestinian people, for the preservation of the identity of Al-Quds, the consolidation of the self- capabilities of the Palestinian economy; further Recalling, the two resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit in Beirut (March 2002) and by the Arab Summit in Sharem El-Sheikh (February 2003) with respect to increasing the resources of both the Al-Aqsa and Al- Quds Funds; Recalling, also, the resolution adopted at the Algiers Summit (March 2003) on expanding the resource base of the two Funds and inviting OIC Member States to join in their funding;

Commending the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their national rights, and expressing its determination to support this struggle by all possible means to enable the Palestinians to overcome their predicament and achieve all their objectives;

Urging donor State and financing institutions to extend financial support to boost the resilience of the Palestinian people, to support economic and social development programmes in Palestine, and to extend aid for building a national self-sufficient economy, and to strengthen national institutions.

Expressing its thanks to those states that have extended assistance to the Palestinian people to help them overcome, their ordeal which has been further

aggravated on account of Israel's continued withholding of the amounts due to the Palestinian national authority and the interruption of certain international parties' assistance.

1- Condemns the practices imposed by the Israel at the crossing points in the Gaza Strip and West Bank areas, in violation of the provision of the humanitarian international law and the crossing points agreement reached under the patronage of the Quartet. The Conference warns against the foolhardy continuation of imposing such abusive measures which affects the various aspects of the Palestinian people's daily life.

2. Invites Islamic financial and economic institutions to partake in the extension of their assistance in all possible form, to the Palestinian people and to intensify their efforts and programmes to extends financial and technical support to enhance the economic capabilities of the Palestinian people's institutions.

3. Invites those states and institutions that have suspended their assistance to the Palestinian people following the Palestinian legislative elections, to reconsider their stand and not to penalize the Palestinian people for its democratic elections, and urges them to reinstitute their assistance to the Palestinian people and to its national authority and to help them build their country's economy.

4. In implementation of the provisions of the Final Communiqué issued by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit, the Conference invites the Member States and the Muslim peoples to support the Al-Quds Fund through the contribution of one US Dollar by each Muslim, so as to assist the Palestinian people in the face of their ordeal and for the maintenance of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic holy places and for the preservation of the Arabo-Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds.

5. Commends the efforts of the Supreme Council and the Administrative Committee of the Al-Aqsa and Al-Quds funds and the Islamic Development Bank, both with respect to the management of the Funds and with regard to the management of its own financial resources to activate the financial support mechanisms for the benefit of the Palestinian people, to finance the equipping and construction of health and educational facilities.

6. Calls on these Member States which have yet to accede to both Funds to do so and appeals to voluntary institutions and donors to use the technical capacity as well as contracting and payment mechanisms set up by the Islamic Development Bank to finance programmes and projects that would meet the vital needs of the Palestinian people and ensure the spending of these resources in accordance with the best professional standards and practices.
7. Entrusts the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank to hold urgent talks so as to seek financial support from those Member States which have yet to announce their intentions to contribute to the two funds.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No.6/33-IBO**

**ON THE ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL**

The Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Harmony of Rights, Freedoms and Justice), held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan from 23 to 25 Jumada Awal, 1427H (19-21 June 2006),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Based on all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular RES.7/32-IBO issued by the 32nd Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers ( Session of Integration and Development) which was held on 21-23 Jumad al Awal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Mindful of the existing cooperation between the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel at the OIC General Secretariat and the Arab Office for the Boycott of Israel at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, for the purpose of achieving optimal implementation of the principles and provisions of the Boycott of Israel,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel,

Decides to:

- 1- Invite the Member States to issue internal legislations to govern the Islamic Boycott action against Israel.
- 2- Invite those Member States that have not set up regional Islamic boycott offices in their countries, to do so as soon as possible, to designate directors for these offices and to nominate liaison officers for them.
- 3- Endorse the recommendations issued by the Ninth Conference of Liaison Officers of the Islamic Offices for the Boycott of Israel, held at the OIC General Secretariat in Jeddah on 13-15 Safar 1427 H (13-15 March 2006).
- 4- Commend the cooperation existing between the Arab and Islamic Offices for the Boycott of Israel, for the purpose of achieving maximum efficiency in the implementation of the Islamic States boycott of Israel.
- 5- Request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.