



大会  
安全理事会

Distr.: General  
4 May 2022  
Chinese  
Original: Arabic

大会

第七十六届会议

议程项目 38

中东局势

安全理事会

第七十七年

2022 年 4 月 28 日黎巴嫩常驻联合国代表给秘书长和安全理事会主席的  
同文信

黎巴嫩是阿拉伯国家联盟部长级理事会第 157 届常会现任主席，黎巴嫩常驻代表团谨随函转递阿拉伯国家联盟常驻联合国观察员的信(见附件)，其中附有 2022 年 3 月 7 日和 9 日在开罗举行的联盟部长级理事会常会通过的决议。

请将本信作为大会议程项目 38 的文件和安全理事会文件分发给荷。

常驻代表

大使

阿迈勒·穆达拉里(签名)



2022 年 4 月 28 日黎巴嫩常驻联合国代表给秘书长和安全理事会主席的  
同文信的附件

2022 年 4 月 28 日阿拉伯国家联盟常驻联合国观察员给阿拉伯国家联盟  
部长级理事会第 157 届常会主席黎巴嫩常驻联合国代表的信

按照阿拉伯国家集团的惯例，阿拉伯国家联盟部长级理事会每届部长级会议或首脑会议的主席负责通过阿拉伯国家联盟常驻联合国观察员代表团的正式备忘录或信函，将有关决议转递给联合国相关机构。根据《联合国宪章》第五十四条的规定，谨随函转递阿拉伯国家联盟部长级理事会于 2022 年 3 月 7 日和 9 日在开罗举行的联盟部长级理事会常会通过的决议(见附文)：\*

1. 第 8729 号决议：巴勒斯坦问题、阿拉伯-以色列冲突和推动阿拉伯和平倡议的政治事态发展后续
2. 第 8730 号决议：被占领的耶路撒冷城的事态发展和以色列的侵犯行为
3. 第 8743 号决议：对土耳其部队侵犯伊拉克主权行为采取统一的阿拉伯立场
4. 第 8749 号决议：伊朗干涉阿拉伯国家内政
5. 第 8750 号决议：建立中东无核武器和所有其他大规模毁灭性武器区
6. 第 8763 号决议：阿拉伯国家联盟与安全理事会的合作
7. 第 8772 号决议：维护阿拉伯国家安全、打击恐怖主义和发展阿拉伯反恐系统
8. 第 157 届常会结束时发表的第 248 号部长级声明

根据阿拉伯国家联盟秘书处在这方面的指示，请将本函及其附文作为大会议程项目 38 下的文件和安全理事会文件分发为荷。

纽约观察员代表团团长

大使

马吉德·阿卜杜勒-法塔赫·阿卜杜勒-阿齐兹(签名)

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\* 仅以阿拉伯文和英文分发。

## Enclosure

### **Resolutions adopted by the Council of the League at the ministerial level at its ordinary session held in Cairo on 7 and 9 March 2022**

#### **Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict**

#### **Follow-up to political developments concerning the question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the promotion of the Arab Peace Initiative**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the secretariat,

*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on political developments concerning the question of Palestine adopted at the summit level, the most recent of which were the resolutions of the Tunis summit (30th ordinary session) in 2019, the resolutions adopted at the level of ministers for foreign affairs, the most recent of which were the resolutions of the 156th ordinary session held in September 2021, and the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,

*Taking into account* the outcomes of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives that took place on 7 March 2022,

Decides to:

1. Reaffirm the centrality of the Palestinian cause for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of occupied East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to exercise absolute sovereignty over the entirety of its territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as over its airspace, maritime space and territorial waters, and over its natural resources and its borders with neighbouring States;
2. Reaffirm its commitment to peace as the strategic choice for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict under international law and the authoritative international resolutions, including resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#), [338 \(1973\)](#), [1515 \(2003\)](#) and [2334 \(2016\)](#), and the entirety of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, in which it is stated that the precondition for comprehensive peace and normalized relations with Israel is that Israel should end its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967 including East Jerusalem, and recognize the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the right of Palestine refugees to return or compensation, and that a just solution to the Palestinian question should be found in accordance with General Assembly resolution [194 \(III\)](#);
3. Emphasize that any peace plan inconsistent with the terms of reference for the Middle East peace process will be rejected and cannot succeed; and reject any political or financial pressure brought to bear on the Palestinian people or its leadership in an attempt to impose unjust solutions to the question of Palestine;

4. Affirm that the implementation by the Israeli occupation Government of its plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 would constitute yet another war crime to add to the litany of atrocities perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people and to its blatant violations of international law and the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations; and call on the international community to exert pressure and impose punitive and deterrent measures on the occupying Government in order to stop it from implementing its annexation and settlement-building plans and all other hostile colonialist measures;
5. Support the peace plan put forward by His Excellency Mahmoud Abbas, President of the State of Palestine, before the General Assembly on 25 September 2020; and work with the international Quartet and influential international stakeholders towards establishing a multilateral international mechanism to oversee a credible peace process within a specific time frame and under international oversight, a process that should include the convening of an international conference to relaunch the negotiations on the basis of international law and resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution, that result in an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territory occupied in 1967 and the independence of the State of Palestine on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital;
6. Reiterate that it condemns the colonialist settlement activities and policies of Israel; call upon on the Security Council to assume its responsibility for the implementation of resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) and hold accountable those who violate its provisions; confront and curb settlement expansion, the construction of the annexation and expansion wall and the forced displacement of Palestinian inhabitants and the destruction of their property; reiterate that a boycott is one effective and legitimate means of resisting and bringing to an end to the Israeli occupation and the colonialist system and bringing about peace; and call upon all States, institutions, companies and individuals to cease all forms of direct and indirect interaction with the Israeli colonialist occupation system and its settlements, which are illegal under international law, and reject all efforts to characterize the boycott as being criminal and to silence voices under the pretext of combating anti-Semitism;
7. Reaffirm its rejection of efforts to make Israel, the occupying Power, an observer member of the African Union, which would be contrary to the principles and values of the African Union, which stands against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as the decisions adopted by the African Union at the summit level and at the level of ministers for foreign affairs, to support the Palestinian cause and condemn Israeli practices against the Palestinian people; express appreciation and support for the efforts made by member States Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania and Tunisia at the 35th African Union summit held on February 2022 that led to the suspension of efforts to make Israel an observer member of the African Union; and call on the brotherly and friendly States of the African Union to continue their valued efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining a status it does not deserve in the African Union;
8. Reiterate the need to implement the resolutions of the Council of the League aimed at responding to the actions taken by Israel against the Palestinian cause and Arab national security in Africa, as well as the need to strengthen cooperation with the African Union to support the Palestinian cause and relevant resolutions in international forums; and request that the Arab ministerial

committee on the issue to continue working in accordance with the plan developed for that purpose;

9. Condemn the extensive crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinian people, including the continued unjust Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip and repeated acts of Israeli aggression against it, as well as the brutal attacks against peaceful Palestinian demonstrators perpetrated throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in East Jerusalem and the towns of Bayta, Yatma and Jabal Sabih in the occupied West Bank and along the eastern borders of the occupied Gaza Strip;
10. Urge the International Criminal Court to proceed with its criminal investigation into war crimes and crimes against humanity that Israel has committed and continues to commit against the defenceless Palestinian people, including the forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes in occupied East Jerusalem; and call upon the Court to make available all the material and human resources needed for this investigation and to assign the investigation due priority;
11. Reaffirm its refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; condemn the systematic and racist Israeli policy of adopting laws that undermine the historic rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return and self-determination, and that discriminate against Palestinians on the basis of religion and race; and commend and support the resilience of Palestinians within the 1948 borders;
12. Emphasize the importance of reports by international human rights institutions, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, that provide clear evidence of the apartheid regime imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislation and schemes designed to persecute, repress, dominate and disperse completely the Palestinian people, including the following: obstructing freedom of movement, undermining family life, forced displacement, extrajudicial killing, administrative detention, torture, deprivation of fundamental rights and freedoms, inhibiting political participation, hobbling the economy and human development, expropriation of land and property, and all the other Israeli racist practices against the Palestinian people that constitute crimes against humanity and flagrant violations of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Eradication of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
13. Call upon the States world and international organizations to assume their responsibility to respond to the policies, laws and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, by which it seeks to undermine the prospects for an independent State of Palestine, stymie a peaceful two-State solution and enforce an apartheid system against the Palestinian people;
14. Endorse and support the request of the State of Palestine to be granted full membership of the United Nations; call on those States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; endorse and support the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and ratify instruments, with a view to bolstering its legal and international status and asserting its independence and sovereignty over its territory, which is occupied;
15. Reject any partition of Palestinian territory; reaffirm the need to confront Israeli plans to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territory of the State of Palestine; and reject any project for a Palestinian State with provisional borders;

16. Reaffirm the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas, and commend His Excellency's efforts to bring about Palestinian national reconciliation; call upon Palestinian factions and forces to bring about national reconciliation and abide by the principles and provisions of the Palestinian national dialogue agreements that were concluded in Cairo in past years; and commend the determined efforts of Egypt and Algeria to bring about Palestinian national reconciliation and urge them to continue those efforts;
17. Call on the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from hindering the Palestinian general elections in East Jerusalem and the remainder of occupied Palestinian territory;
18. Call for continued Arab and Islamic joint action at the level of Governments, parliaments and associations in support of the Palestinian cause; and renew its request that the Secretary-General of the League consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with regard to various issues and measures involving the Palestinian cause and mechanisms for implementing the relevant Arab and Islamic resolutions;
19. Strongly condemn the illegal decision by Israel to classify six Palestinian civil institutions that are active and effective at the local and international levels at monitoring and keeping track of Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights as "terrorist" organizations; and regard this groundless decision as one of the instruments of brutal Israeli military force that are being used to try to obscure the truth and conceal Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people;
20. Welcome the adoption of resolutions on the Palestinian issue, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and Israeli violations by the seventy-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly, including resolution 12/76 entitled "Jerusalem"; and commend the Arab Republic of Egypt for its role in sponsoring and submitting that resolution as an expression of Arab consensus in defending the Holy City and the rights of the Palestinian people and preserving the existing historical and legal status quo in the city;
21. Welcome the inclusion of "The art of embroidery in Palestine: practices, skills, knowledge and rituals" on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity at the sixteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage held in December 2021;
22. Welcome the appointment of four members to the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague at the request and nomination of the State of Palestine;
23. Commend the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan within the framework of the Munich Group formula, in cooperation with the States of France and Germany; and work in coordination with various international parties for the resumption of negotiations within the framework of the peace process on the basis of a two-State solution and recognized international references;
24. Commend the continued efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt to promote dialogue between Palestinian factions with a view to achieving Palestinian national reconciliation and call on it to continue those efforts; and commend likewise the recent efforts of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to bring about Palestinian national reconciliation;

25. Commend the efforts of the United Arab Emirates, the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council, to follow up on the developments regarding the question of Palestine in the Security Council;
26. Request that the Groups of Arab States in the Human Rights Council and UNESCO, respectively, continue to support and follow up implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions concerning Palestine adopted by the two bodies;
27. Request that the Group of Arab States at the United Nations continue to take the following actions:
  - Garner support for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up efforts in the Security Council to ensure that the latter fulfils its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and bring a stop to all illegal Israeli practices;
  - Consult and take the necessary measures to respond to the risk that the occupying Israeli authorities could illegally annex parts of the territory of the occupied West Bank;
  - Follow up implementation of Security Council resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) concerning illegal Israeli settlement activities;
  - Follow up on efforts aimed ensuring that the State of Palestine gains full membership of the United Nations;
  - Take all necessary measures to respond to any attempt on the part of Israel to be a candidate for membership of or to hold positions in United Nations bodies or committees;
  - Respond to attempts to undermine resolutions concerning the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem;
28. Request that the Secretary-General follow up implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

(Resolution 8729 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 9 March 2022)

## Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict

### Developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the secretariat,

*Reaffirming* all its previous resolutions at all levels, namely the summit level, the ministerial level and the level of permanent representatives, concerning developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem,

*Taking note* of the third meeting of the Arab ministerial committee tasked with mobilizing international action in response to illegal Israeli policies and actions in the occupied city of Jerusalem,

*Taking into account* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives that took place on 7 March 2022,

Decides to:

1. Reiterate that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, and reject any attempt to diminish the right of Palestinian sovereignty over the city;
2. Condemn strongly, and reject categorically, all the systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, misrepresent its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine the demographic and physical contiguity of its people, and isolate it from its Palestinian environment; and reiterate that such policies, plans and practices contravene the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 252 (1967), [267 \(1969\)](#), [476 \(1980\)](#) and [478 \(1980\)](#);
3. Salute and support the resilience of the Palestinian people and its institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem as they confront the systematic Israeli policies aimed at altering the demographic, legal and historic situation of the city and its holy sites;
4. Reject and condemn all violations perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in Islamic and Christian holy sites and, in particular, attempts to alter the historic and legal situation in place in the holy Aqsa Mosque, divide it spatially and temporally and turn away or undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers to pray there; to take control of Jordanian Islamic Waqf Administration in occupied Jerusalem and attack staff members and prevent them from doing their jobs; to impose Israeli law on the Aqsa Mosque/Haram al-Sharif; and to conduct excavations under the site, with a view to falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;
5. Condemn strongly the escalation of Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of the policy of demolishing houses in and forcibly displacing residents from the neighbourhoods and municipalities of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called Jerusalem City Centre plan, the Silicon Valley project, the City of David project, the light rail for settlers project, the rebuilding Jerusalem project and the city



property and real estate disposition project, all of which are aimed at plundering additional Palestinian land and property in the Old City and its surroundings, destroying Palestinian economic facilities, imposing huge taxes on Jerusalemites and eradicating all traces of the Arab presence in the occupied city of Jerusalem; and call upon the international community to take practical measures in order to curb these colonial projects, which violate international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, and jeopardize security, peace and stability in the region;

6. Condemn strongly the constant raids and acts of desecration carried out by extremist settlers and Israeli officials in the Aqsa Mosque with the support, protection and participation of the Israeli occupying Government; warn against the tendency of the so-called Supreme Court of Israel to allow Jewish settlers and squatters to pray at the Aqsa Mosque, which they had previously raided and desecrated; and warn that such acts of aggression will have grave repercussions for international peace and security;
7. Condemn strongly the decisions and measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and its unjust judicial system, as well as the terrorist campaigns organized by Israeli settlers with the support of the occupying army and police, all of which are aimed at displacing the people of occupied Jerusalem, including the families of the Shaykh Jarrah neighbourhood and other areas of the city, as part of a systematic Israeli ethnic cleansing campaign sponsored by the apartheid regime; and to call upon the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume their legal, moral and humanitarian responsibilities, in order to end immediately the Israeli aggression, and provide international protection for the Palestinian people;
8. Call upon the United States of America to reopen its consulate general in the occupied city of East Jerusalem and reopen the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Washington as soon as possible, in order to resume the bilateral representation interests between the Americans and the Palestinians at all levels.
9. Call upon member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to preserve the cultural and historic heritage of Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem, and its close cooperation with Jordan to secure the adoption of resolutions by UNESCO asserting, in particular, that the terms Aqsa Mosque and Haram al-Sharif are synonymous, that the Bab al-Magharibah hill is an integral part of the Aqsa Mosque, that the Jerusalem Awqaf and Aqsa Mosque Affairs Administration of Jordan is the sole authority empowered to manage the Haram, maintain it, preserve it and regulate entry to it;
10. Condemn Israel, the occupying Power, for confiscating the land of Jerusalemites and illegally demolish their homes, including the frenzied Israeli campaign recently launched by the occupation authorities with a view to demolishing and confiscating residential buildings in various areas and neighbourhoods of the city of Jerusalem, the better to promote its settlement plans both within and beyond the old city, not to mention the bulldozing of thousands of dunams to implement the so-called Greater Jerusalem project, including the El settlement project, and to build a ring of settlements that would disrupt Palestinian geographic contiguity in order to take control of those territories;
11. Condemn the systematic Israeli policies aimed at misrepresenting and altering the Arab and Islamic culture and identity of the city of Jerusalem, notably by closing Palestinian institutions, attempting to steal Palestinian heritage and

endeavouring to change curricula in Jerusalem, including by imposing financial and administrative sanctions on Palestinian schools that fail to comply with that malign policy;

12. Reject and condemn once again any unilateral decision that violates the legal status of the city of Jerusalem, including the decision of the former United States Administration to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and to transfer its embassy to that city, and the decisions taken by Kosovo and Czechia, in violation of international law, to open diplomatic missions in Jerusalem, as well as the opening of any offices or diplomatic missions in that city, as such actions are an attack on the rights of the Palestinian people and an act of provocation against the Islamic and Christian Arab nation; and consider any such decision to be null and void and in serious violation of international law, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice concerning the separation wall, not to mention a dangerous precedent that would invite further violations of international law and legitimacy, undermine efforts to achieve peace and endanger international peace and security;
13. Reiterate that States members are determined to take the necessary practical measures at the political, diplomatic and economic levels, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at successive summits and sessions of the League at the ministerial level, in order to confront any decision taken by any State to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, or to transfer its embassy to that city, or to undermine its legal status; follow up the resolutions of the Council of the League concerning actions taken by certain States that undermine that legal status; and follow up also the international media plan and the integrated plan of action prepared by the League secretariat for that purpose;
14. Call on all States to comply with Security Council resolutions [476 \(1980\)](#) and [478 \(1980\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/19](#), by which the Assembly states that decisions and actions which purport to have altered the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal effect, are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council; call on all States to refrain from the establishment of diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem; and stress that Jerusalem is a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in line with relevant United Nations resolutions;
15. Endorse and support the decisions and measures taken by the State of Palestine to respond to any State that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying Power, including the filing of claims before the International Court of Justice against any State that violates international agreements and laws in such a manner as to undermine the legal status of Jerusalem; and work with the State of Palestine towards realizing the objective of those decisions at all levels;
16. Condemn measures taken by Israel to apply a racist law that is intended to undermine the rights of Palestinian Jerusalemites to their own city by rescinding the identity cards of thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites who live in or beyond the suburbs of occupied Jerusalem; denounce the resumed enforcement of the Absentees' Property Act, the aim of which is to confiscate the real estate of Jerusalemites; and call upon the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to put a stop to its racist decisions and laws aimed at emptying the city of its original inhabitants, forcibly displacing them from the city, imposing exorbitant taxes on them and denying them building permits;

17. Call upon the international community to press the occupying Israeli authorities to stop their widespread and systematic policy of placing children in the occupied city of Jerusalem under house arrest, with a view to instilling fear and causing mental illness in Palestinian children and destroying their future; and condemn the arbitrary Israeli policy of arresting and placing under house arrest prominent Palestinians in Jerusalem, as well as the ongoing closure of national institutions operating in Jerusalem, most notably Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce, and to demand that they be reopened, so that they can provide services to the citizens of Jerusalem and protect the Palestinian presence in the Holy City;
18. Call upon all States to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the Executive Board of UNESCO concerning the question of Palestine, including those of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, which has stated that the Aqsa Mosque/Haram al-Sharif is a Muslim holy site of worship and an integral part of a World Heritage Site, and has condemned the illegal Israeli attacks thereon;
19. Emphasize that the Arab and Islamic worlds are collectively responsible for Jerusalem; to call on all Arab and Islamic States and organizations, Arab funds, and civil society organizations to provide the necessary funding to implement the projects set out in the Strategic Sectoral Plan for Jerusalem (2018–2022) proposed by the State of Palestine with a view to saving the Holy City, protecting its holy sites, shoring up the resilience of its inhabitants, and confronting Israeli plans and practices intended to Judaize it and expel its inhabitants; Work to continue implementing the resolution to support the Palestinian economy that was adopted at the fourth Arab Economic and Social Development Summit held in Beirut on 20 January 2019, which provides for an Arab-Islamic intervention mechanism to implement the Plan in coordination with the State of Palestine;
20. Commend the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah Bin al-Hussein of Jordan, as guardian of the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem; eject once again all attempts by Israel, the occupying Power, to encroach upon that Hashemite guardianship; commend the role of Jordan in caring for, protecting and maintaining the Islamic and Christian holy places in Jerusalem under the historic guardianship of Jordan, which is reaffirmed in the agreement signed on 31 March 2013 between King Abdullah and President Mahmoud Abbas; and express support for the role of the Jerusalem Awqaf and Aqsa Mosque Affairs Administration of Jordan in protecting the Haram from Israeli breaches and attacks;
21. Commend the efforts of King Mohammed VI of Morocco as head of the Al-Quds Committee, to defend the Holy City and support the resilience of the Palestinian people; and commend the work of the Bayt Mal-al-Quds Agency, an affiliate of the Al-Quds Committee;
22. Commend the efforts of the Custodian of the Two Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, to support the occupied city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and to strengthen the resilience of its inhabitants;
23. Commend the efforts of Algeria to support the Palestinian cause, whether through its historic political positions or through its commitment to provide financial support to the budget of the State of Palestine and the resilience of the Palestinian people, including by offering education grants;

24. Reiterate its condemnation and rejection of the systematic and illegal Israeli measures to undermine churches and weaken the Christian presence in the Holy City, as such measures constitute a flagrant violation of the legal and historical situation in place in the city's holy sites and a serious breach of the relevant international conventions and obligations;
25. Reiterate that the purpose of the call to visit the city of Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian holy sites, including the Aqsa Mosque, is to break the Israeli embargo imposed on the city and protect it from the plans of extremist Jewish groups;
26. Call once again upon Arab capitals to twin with the city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and upon governmental and non-governmental educational, cultural, economic, social and health institutions to form partnerships with their counterparts in Jerusalem, in order to support occupied Jerusalem and the resilience of its population and institutions;
27. Commend all Arab efforts to preserve the city of East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, holy sites, and cultural and human heritage; and confront systematic Israeli policies of settlement, Judaization and falsification;
28. Commend the efforts of the Arab Parliament to support the Palestinian cause and protect the legal, spiritual and historic status of the occupied city of Jerusalem; and call on Arab parliaments to mobilize alongside other parliaments around the world;
29. Request that the Group of Arab States in New York continue pursuing its efforts to reveal the threat that the alarming Judaization practices and measures being pursued by Israel pose to the holy Aqsa Mosque, and the grave repercussions of those practices and measures for international peace and security;
30. Request that the Secretary-General follow up implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next regular session on measures taken in that regard.

(Resolution 8730 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 9 March 2022)

## Arab affairs and national security

### Adoption of a unified Arab position regarding the violation by Turkish forces of the sovereignty of Iraq

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the secretariat,
- Note 3/jim/4/1049 of 28 February 2021 submitted by the Permanent Mission of Iraq,

*Reaffirming* all Council resolutions adopted at the summit level, the most recent of which is resolution 759 (30th ordinary session), adopted on 31 March 2019 at the Tunis summit, and its resolutions adopted at the ministerial level, the most recent of which is resolution 8679 (156th ordinary session), adopted on 9 September 2021,

*Taking into account* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives that took place on 7 March 2022,

Decides to:

1. Reaffirm the provisions of resolution 7987 of the Council of the League at the ministerial level, adopted by the Council at its extraordinary session on 24 December 2015, condemning the incursion of Turkish forces into Iraqi territory, an act that constitutes a violation of the sovereignty of Iraq and a threat to Arab national security;
2. Denounce and condemn the repeated aggressions that Turkey has committed recently against Iraqi territory, killing and wounding several Iraqi officers, soldiers and civilian and causing damage to villages and civilian facilities in the area; consider those actions to be a violation of the sovereignty and security of Iraq, the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and good neighbourly relations; and to reiterate its support for any measures that Iraq might take to maintain its security and sovereignty;
3. Call upon the States members of the League, in their bilateral relations, to request the Turkish Government to withdraw its forces from Iraqi territory in implementation of resolution 7987 of the Council of the League, adopted at its extraordinary session of 24 December 2015, and raise the matter in their communications with Turkey;
4. Call upon States members to request the Turkish Government to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Iraq and to stop taking such provocative actions, which undermine confidence-building and threaten the security and stability of the region;
5. Reiterate its support for the Iraqi Government in any measures it may take in accordance with the relevant principles of international law to ensure that the Turkish Government withdraws its forces from Iraqi territory, with a view to consolidating the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq over its entire territory;
6. Request that the Secretary-General of the League continue to monitor implementation of resolution 7987 of the Council of the League, adopted at the extraordinary session of 24 December 2015, and to submit a detailed report to the Council at its next ordinary session;

7. To reiterate that the Arab member of the Security Council should continue to press for the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Iraqi territory and take all necessary measures until such time as those forces have fully withdrawn.

(Resolution 8743 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 9 March 2022)

Qatar enters a reservation to the present resolution.

## Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the secretariat,

*Reaffirming* the relevant statements and resolutions adopted by the Council at the summit and ministerial levels, the most recent of which were resolution 758 (30th ordinary session) adopted at the Tunis summit on 31 March 2019, and resolution 8685 (156th ordinary session) entitled “Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States” adopted by the Council at the ministerial level on 9 September 2021, and the final communiqué adopted at the extraordinary session of the League of States at the summit level in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on 30 May 2019;

*Taking note* of the seventeenth meeting of the ministerial committee on following up developments in the crisis with Iran and how to respond to its interference in the internal affairs of Arab States,

*Taking note* of the briefings provided by heads of delegation and the Secretary-General of the League,

Decides to:

1. Reaffirm that cooperative relations between the Arab States and the Islamic Republic of Iran must be based on the principles of good-neighbourly relations and refraining from the use or threat of force; denounce Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, as that is a violation of the norms of international law and the principles of good-neighbourly relations and State sovereignty; and call upon the Islamic Republic of Iran to refrain from taking provocative actions that undermine confidence-building and threaten security and stability in the region;
2. Condemn the policy of the Government of Iran and its ongoing interference in Arab affairs, which only fuels sectarian and religious conflicts; underscore that it must refrain from supporting groups that fan such conflicts, particularly in the Arab States of the Gulf; and call upon it to halt its support for and funding of militias and armed parties in Arab States;
3. Condemn strongly the continued use of drones and the firing of Iranian-made ballistic and other missiles by Iranian-affiliated Houthi terrorist militias from Yemeni territory towards Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; consider that action to be a blatant act of aggression against Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and a threat to Arab national security; reaffirm the legitimate right of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to defend their territories pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
4. Condemn in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks on Saudi Aramco facilities on 14 September 2019, in which Iranian-made weapons were deployed against the Buqayq and Khurays oilfields; welcome the report issued by the United Nations on 30 June 2020, in which it is emphasized that the Iranian regime bears responsibility for those acts of sabotage; express its full support for Saudi Arabia and for all measures that it may take to secure its territory and respond to attacks on its oil installations, as such attacks pose a threat to Arab national security; condemn the sabotage of commercial ships in the territorial waters of the United Arab Emirates and the Sea of Oman; and reiterate the need for a strong and

determined stand against any Iranian attempts to threaten the energy security, freedom and safety of offshore facilities in the Arabian Gulf and other maritime corridors, because such attempts pose a clear and serious threat to security and peace in the region and the world, and jeopardize the stability of the global economy;

5. Denounce and condemn ongoing interference in the internal affairs of Bahrain by Iran, which supports terrorism, trains terrorists, smuggles weapons and explosives, incites sectarian strife, continues to make statements at various levels aimed at undermining security, order and stability, and has established terrorist groups in Bahrain that are funded and trained by its proxies the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq Brigades and Hizbullah terrorist organizations, as such conduct is contrary to the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs set out in the Charter of the United Nations and prescribed by international law; and reiterate its support for all measures taken by Bahrain to counter terrorism and terrorist groups, with a view to safeguarding its security and stability;
6. Commend the efforts of the security agencies of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, which have succeeded in thwarting many terrorist plots and apprehending the members of the terrorist groups who were meant to carry out those plots and are supported by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the terrorist Hizbullah of Lebanon;
7. Support fully all the steps taken by Kuwait against the terrorist cell known as the "Abdali cell"; stress the importance of the security and stability of Kuwait; and reject Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, which continues despite the efforts made by Kuwait with its fellow members of the Cooperation Council of the Arab States of the Gulf to create channels of dialogue with Iran with a view to strengthening security and stability in the region;
8. Denounce the intervention of Iran in the Syrian crisis, which has had serious repercussions for the future of Syria and its sovereignty, security, stability, national unity and territorial integrity; and reiterate that such intervention is detrimental to efforts to resolve the Syrian crisis through peaceful means, in accordance with the first Geneva conference;
9. Call upon Iran to remove its affiliated militias and armed personnel from all Arab States, and stop supporting terrorist organizations and militias in Arab States, particularly in Syria and Yemen;
10. Hold the terrorist Hizbullah of Lebanon, which is a partner in the Government of Lebanon, responsible for supporting terrorism and terrorist groups in Arab States by providing them with advanced weapons and ballistic and other types of missiles; condemn the hostile and inflammatory statements and heinous abuse levelled by the secretary-general of the group against Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Yemen, statements that constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of those States and are intended to incite strife and hatred; and reiterate that Hizbullah must stop spreading extremism and sectarianism, desist from interfering in the internal affairs of States, refrain from providing any support for terrorism or terrorists in the surrounding region, and put a stop to its inflammatory statements that exploit religious sentiment to incite sectarian strife and violence;
11. Ban Iranian-funded satellite channels that broadcast from Arab satellites because they threaten Arab national security by inciting sectarian, religious and



racial strife; and request the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this decision with the relevant parties;

12. Condemn and deplore the inflammatory and hostile statements that Iranian officials continue to make against Arab States; and call upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cease making hostile statements or taking provocative actions and to halt media campaigns against Arab States, as such conduct is blatant interference in the internal affairs of those States;
13. Reaffirm the importance of monitoring Iranian activities and attempts to undermine the security and stability of States in the region, and also the importance of curbing Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, and in particular in the case of Yemen, which is a Gulf-wide matter that concerns the national security of the States of the Gulf and of the Arab region as a whole; reiterate that Iran must stop supporting and arming the militias that are loyal to it and hostile to the legitimate Government of Yemen; and to reiterate also that the Government of Iran must cease using Yemen as platform from which to launch missiles at that country's neighbours and threatening maritime navigation in the Bab al-Mandab Straits and the Red Sea, as such conduct has a detrimental effect on the security and stability of Yemen and its neighbouring States, as well as the entire region, and constitutes a clear violation of Security Council resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#);
14. Condemn the destructive role of Iran in encouraging Houthi terrorist militias to rebel against the State and its institutions, destroy the social fabric, persist with their military attacks on civilian objects and defenceless civilians; providing the Houthi terrorist militias with smuggled weapons and shipments of ballistic missiles, drones and funds for training, something that has prolonged the war, exacerbated the suffering of the Yemeni people and undermined all United Nations peace initiatives; and pursuing a policy of escalation and prevarication in respect of the Yemeni crisis, including by appointing a so-called ambassador to the Houthi terrorist militias and a military commander in Sana'a, a step intended to undermine any effort to move towards a political solution in Yemen, as well as taking control of Yemeni embassy buildings in Tehran and the movable and immovable property therein, as such actions set a dangerous precedent in international relations and constitute a flagrant violation of the rules of international law that must be condemned by the Security Council in the interests of protecting the rules that underpin international relations;
15. Condemn the ongoing occupation by Iran of the three islands of the United Arab Emirates (Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa); and express its support for all peaceful means and measures chosen by the United Arab Emirates to restore its sovereignty over the islands which, according to international law, are under occupation;
16. Step up diplomatic efforts among Arab States that are members of regional and international organizations to highlight the practices of the Iranian regime, its support for violence, sectarianism and terrorism, and the threat it poses to regional and international security;
17. Design campaigns conducted via various media to expose the true militant face of the Iranian regime, the continued pursuit by that regime of a hostile and expansionist foreign policy, and its ongoing support for sectarianism, extremism and terrorism;
18. Reiterate the need for Iran to comply with Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), for effective mechanisms to be put in place in order to verify compliance with the relevant agreement, conduct inspections and carry out oversight

functions, and for sanctions to be promptly and effectively reimposed should Iran fail to fulfil its obligations under the agreement; and the importance of Iran becoming a party to all regional treaties on nuclear safety and environmental protection;

19. Express serious concern that Iran has accelerated uranium enrichment, as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) indicated in some of its recent reports;
20. Stress the importance of taking into account the concerns of Arab states in the ongoing international negotiations in Vienna concerning the nuclear programme of Iran, and that any agreement with Iran should be a starting point for resolving regional issues, with a view to enhancing security and stability in the region;
21. Reiterate that any agreement with Iran must include stronger provisions regarding its programmes for manufacturing ballistic and other missiles and explosive-laden drones, weapons which it supplies to terrorist militias, particularly the Houthi terrorist militias, in order to support their destabilizing activities;
22. Call upon the international community to extend the weapons ban against Iran and emphasize that lifting the international sanctions on Iran would lead to more destruction;
23. Reaffirm that the Arab States should continue to provide the League secretariat with periodic reports on Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States;
24. Instruct the Secretary-General of the League to continue coordinating with the Foreign Ministers of the quadripartite Arab committee composed of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia (Chair) and Egypt, with a view to continuing to develop an Arab action plan to respond to Iranian interventions in the Arab region and mobilizing international support for Arab opposition to Iranian interventions;
25. Continue briefing the relevant United Nations agencies on Iranian violations of Security Council resolutions [2216 \(2015\)](#) and [2231 \(2015\)](#), which pose a grave threat to Arab national security;
26. Continue to include an item entitled “Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States” on the agendas of Arab forums for cooperation with international and regional groupings;
27. Request the Group of Arab States in New York to take the necessary action to transmit the present resolution to the relevant United Nations bodies and have it issued as a document of the United Nations, and to request that they include the question on their respective agendas, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2, paragraph 7, which prohibits interference in the internal affairs of States;
28. Instruct the councils of Arab ambassadors in capitals throughout the world and the missions of the League to take the steps needed in order to transmit to the ministries of foreign affairs and the relevant agencies and organizations of countries around the world the present resolution and all documents concerning Iranian intervention in the internal affairs of Arab States adopted during the current session, and also to instruct them to make clear the threat that such intervention poses to regional and international security;
29. Request the Secretary-General to monitor implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next ordinary session.

(Resolution 8749 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 9 March 2022)

Iraq expresses its official reservations to paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the resolution on Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States, item 4 on the agenda, and to the press release issued by the quadripartite committee on following up developments in the crisis with Iran and how to respond to its interference in the internal affairs of Arab States.

Lebanon expresses its reservations to paragraphs 5, 6 and 10 of the draft resolution on Iranian interference in the internal affairs of Arab States.

Lebanon is opposed to the reference to Hizbullah, which is described as a terrorist organization, and the reference to the fact that it is part of the Government. This designation is unacceptable because it is not sanctioned by the United Nations and is contrary to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, particularly in view of the distinction made between resistance and terrorism. Hizbullah is a key player in Lebanon and represents a large swathe of the Lebanese people. It also has substantial representation in Parliament. We condemn any interference in the internal affairs of the Arab States and reiterate that Lebanon is committed to the Charter of the League of Arab States and, in particular, to article 8 thereof. We have called for the deletion of everything relating Hizbullah, so that all the provisions of the present resolution can be adopted without reservations.

## **The risks posed by Israeli weapons to Arab national security and international peace**

### **Establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the secretariat,
- The recommendations of the Committee of Senior Arab Officials on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction,

*Taking into account* the outcomes of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives that took place on 7 March 2022,

Decides to:

#### **I. Preparations for the 2022 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York, 1–26 August 2022)**

1. Note that, owing to the exceptional circumstances arising from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the tenth Review Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been rescheduled to the period from 1 to 26 August 2022;
2. Evaluate proposals to host the tenth Review Conference outside the United Nations headquarters in New York, and follow up on any developments related to its venue, while stressing the importance of holding the tenth Review Conference this year in person and within a framework that ensures the active participation of all States parties;
3. Emphasize that it is important for all Arab States to take part in the proceedings of the tenth Review Conference, maintain a unified Arab position, preserve the gains made by the Arab States in the previous review conferences, refrain from relinquishing those gains, and follow up and confront any attempt to curtail them;
4. Emphasize the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop and use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, and reject any endeavour to restrict the rights of such States under any pretext;
5. Recall that the 1995 resolution on the Middle East remains in force until its purposes and objectives have been fulfilled, that it was an integral part of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, and that it was part of a deal on that formed the basis for the unanimous agreement to the indefinite extension of the Conference;
6. Emphasize that any future proposal for the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction must take into consideration the terms of reference that were agreed by consensus, namely the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the outcomes of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences; and reject any endeavour further to postpone

implementation of those terms of reference, which would have negative repercussions for the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and for the tenth Review Conference;

7. To emphasize the importance of delivering the Arab statements adopted by the Council of the League in resolution 8481 adopted on 4 March 2020 at its 153rd ordinary session concerning the submission of the Arab working paper entitled “Specific regional issues and implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East” to the Secretariat of the Conference on behalf of the Group of Arab States; and to urge Arab States to deliver national statements concerning the three pillars of the Treaty, namely nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons;
8. Urge Arab States to deliver national statements concerning the three pillars of the Treaty, namely nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons;
9. Support Arab efforts to reach a unified position during the tenth Review Conference on the timetable for the eleventh Review Conference and its preparatory committees, taking into account the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has already affected the timetable for the next Review Conference.
10. To request that the Group of Arab States in New York make a comprehensive assessment of the outcomes of the Review Conference and submit it to the Committee of Senior Officials with a view to it being presented to the 158th ordinary session of the Council of the League;

## **II. Arab coordination within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

### **A. Israeli nuclear capabilities and Arab coordination at the 66th session of the IAEA General Conference (Vienna, 26–30 September 2022)**

11. Commend Kuwait for chairing the 65th session of the IAEA General Conference;
12. Request that the Group of Arab States in Vienna have an item entitled “Israeli nuclear capabilities” included on the agenda of the 66th session of the IAEA General Conference and defer action on submitting a draft resolution entitled “Israeli nuclear capabilities”;

### **B. Developments on the reports and deliberations of the IAEA Board of Governors on the application of safeguards in Iran**

13. Emphasize the importance of continued follow-up by the Group of Arab States in Vienna and the secretariat of item on a Safeguards Agreement with Iran under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and keeping the Committee of Senior Officials updated on the latest developments in that connection, taking into account the reports of the IAEA Director-General and the decisions of the IAEA Board of Governors;
14. Emphasize the importance of following up developments in the ongoing negotiations in Vienna on the nuclear deal between Iran and the 4+1 States, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and the need to maintain communication with States parties to the negotiations, coordinate with them,

and ensure that Arab concerns are taken into account in any developments agreed upon in the future;

15. Commend the efforts of the Group of Arab States in Vienna and the mission of the League of Arab States for their efforts to promote implementation of the decisions of the Council of the League at the ministerial level;

### **III. Assessment of the second session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction (New York: 29 November 2021–3 December 2021)**

16. Welcome the convening of the second session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone and other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East at United Nations Headquarters from 29 November 2021 to 3 December 2021, the successful adoption of rules of procedure as a legal framework for Conference's proceedings, its final report adopted by consensus, and its decision to establish an informal working committee to continue consultation during intersessional periods;
17. Thank Kuwait for preparing, chairing and organizing the second session of the Conference, and for its valued efforts to make the proceedings a success;
18. Commend the proactive role played by all the Arab delegations attending the Conference and emphasize that all Arab State should take part upcoming sessions;
19. Emphasize the importance of active participation by all relevant regional and international parties to the success of the Conference, without prejudice to the Arab positions and principles on which it was founded;
20. Reiterate the invitation to the League of Arab States and the relevant regional organizations to attend the Conference;
21. Request the Group of Arab States in New York to continue to support the current Chair, continue consultation among member States during intersessional periods, in coordination with other concerned parties, and keep the Committee of Senior Officials and the secretariat updated in that connection;

### **IV. Threat posed by the Iranian nuclear reactor in Bushehr**

22. Request that the Group of Arab States in Vienna continue to promote implementation of resolutions of the Council of the League at the ministerial level on threats posed by the Iranian nuclear reactor in Bushehr, to meet with the IAEA Director-General to consult, and to support efforts to demand that Iran accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety;
23. To emphasize that the Group of Arab States in Vienna should continue to work and to coordinate Arab and international positions at IAEA and continue to demand that Iran accede to the Convention on Nuclear Safety and benefit from an IAEA review mission to strengthen confidence in Iranian nuclear activities;
24. Emphasize that the Committee of Senior Officials should follow up the issue of the threat posed by the Iranian nuclear reactor in Bushehr, and ask the Group of Arab States in Vienna and the Group of Arab States in New York to update the Committee of Senior Officials on any developments in that connection;

**V.**

25. Welcome the presidency of the Kingdom of Morocco of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, which deals with disarmament and international security, at its 76th session;
26. To request that the Secretariat provide a briefing on developments in the situation to the Council of the League at the ministerial level at its next ordinary session.

(Resolution 8750 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 3 March 2022)

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

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the secretariat,
- Its resolutions 8078 (146th ordinary session) of 8 September 2016, 8140 (147th ordinary session) of 7 March 2017, 8195 (148th ordinary session) of 12 September 2017, 8256 (149th ordinary session) of 7 March 2017, 8424 (152nd ordinary session) of 10 September 2019, 8493 (153rd ordinary session) of 4 March 2020, 8561 (154th ordinary session) of 9 September 2020, 8632 (155th ordinary session) of 3 March 2021, and 8698 (156th ordinary session) of 9 September 2021;
- The recommendations set out in the presidential statements issued after the high-level Security Council meetings held on 13 June 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/5](#)), 18 January 2021 ([S/PRST/2021/2](#)) and 19 April 2021 ([S/PRST/2021/9](#));
- The recommendations of the informal high-level interactive dialogue between the Security Council and the troika of the Arab Summit at the ministerial level on strengthening cooperation between the Security Council and the Arab League, held in New York on 22 September 2021;

*Taking into account* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives held on 7 March 2022,

Decides to:

1. Request that the Group of Arab States, the Permanent Observer Mission of League of Arab States in New York and the League secretariat in Cairo consult and coordinate with the Arab member of the Security Council to follow up implementation of the recommendations of the presidential statements, in particular with regard to the following points:
  - That the Security Council should, whenever possible, hold a meeting at the leadership level with the participation of the Arab Summit troika and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, on the margins of the General Assembly high-level segment, in order to discuss developments in Arab issues;
  - That an informal meeting of representatives of members of the Security Council and of the Council of the League of Arab States should be held at Secretariat headquarters with a view to consultation between the two groups on salient recent developments in the Arab region;
  - That the Security Council should hold a high-level briefing entitled “Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the Security Council”, with the participation of the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, during the presidency of the Arab member of the Security Council, to further promote cooperation between the Security Council and the League on matters relating to the maintenance of peace and security, especially at the regional level, and consider ways to improve collective security;
  - That trilateral cooperation and coordination among the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States should be strengthened on cross-regional peace and security issues, and that such cooperation and coordination



should be strengthened with other regional organizations on matters of common interest;

- That strategic cooperation and coordination should be strengthened between the League of Arab States and the United Nations in capacity-building to prevent conflicts, manage crises, achieve post-conflict stabilization and maintain peace, and that full advantage should be taken of its comparative advantage of proximity to existing mechanisms to promote confidence-building and dialogue, with the aim of laying the foundations of security, stability and sustainable development in the Arab region;
2. Request that the Arab non-permanent member of the Security Council coordinate with the Group of Arab States and the Permanent Observer Mission of the League of Arab States in New York to take advantage of the use of video conferencing technologies to organize a virtual meeting between the League and the members of the Security Council during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic;
  3. Request that the non-permanent Arab member of the Security Council coordinate and consult with the Group of Arab States in New York in order to work to put in place a mechanism to act on the proposal of the Group aimed at unifying the position of the Security Council regarding Arab issues, curbing the use of the veto and finding Arab solutions to Arab problems;
  4. Request that the Arab member coordinate with the Group of Arab States in New York and the Mission of the League of Arab States in New York to work to strengthen cooperation and active partnership between the two organizations, with a view to more active participation by the League in activities for the maintenance of international peace and security;
  5. Instruct the League secretariat to follow up the matter and providing a briefing at the next ordinary session.

(Resolution 8763 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 3 March 2021)

## **Maintaining Arab national security, combating terrorism and developing the Arab counter-terrorism system**

The Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level,

*Having considered:*

- The note of the secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on the intersessional activities of the Secretariat,
- The decisions of the Council of the League at the summit and ministerial levels on maintaining peace and security among Member States and maintaining Arab national security;

*Reiterating* its firm determination to strengthen Arab national security, combat terrorist organizations, defend the independence of the Arab States, protect their national sovereignty, and defend the unity of their national territory and territorial integrity against any attack;

*Emphasizing* the firm right of member States to confront any attack against their societies, citizens, State institutions or government agencies, as well as their right to take any measures and use all means to avert threats and attacks that pose a risk to their security and the safety of their societies, in accordance with the Charter of the League of Arab States, the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law;

*Expressing* its firm condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, practices and manifestations, and its unwavering rejection of any tendency to link terrorism to any religion, civilization or nation;

*Reiterating* its total rejection of any form of explicit or implicit support for terrorist organizations or extremist organizations, and its firm condemnation of terrorist operations of any kind whatsoever;

*Calling for* intensified efforts and strengthened coordination with the international community and its international and regional organizations to confront terrorism, and in particular to dry up the sources of terrorist financing, stop foreign terrorists from travelling between countries and creating safe havens, and adopt the necessary legal measures to prevent terrorists from making use of information and communications technology;

*Taking into account* the outcome of the meeting of the Council at the level of permanent representatives that took place on 7 March 2022,

Decides to:

1. Condemn all forms of criminal operations carried out by terrorist organizations in Arab countries and countries anywhere in the world, and denounce all activities carried out by these extremist organizations that use religious, sectarian or ethnic slogans and try to incite civil discord, violence and terrorism;
2. Emphasize the tolerant human values of the Islamic faith that protect human dignity and renounce discrimination on the basis of race, colour, language, gender or creed;
3. Regard the fight against terrorism as a fundamental human right because of the devastating effects of terrorism on the ability of citizens to enjoy political, economic and social rights, and express appreciation for the Arab efforts that brought about the adoption of resolutions on the negative effects of terrorism on

the enjoyment of human rights by both the Human Rights Council and the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly;

4. Urge member States to strengthen their cooperation under the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences with a view to collective action to prevent terrorist organizations from using technology and social media to spread their propaganda promoting hatred and civil discord, and to strengthen cooperation in combating technological crimes used to finance terrorism;
5. Urge Arab countries that have not yet done so to ratify the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, the Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, and the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Offences, and to deposit ratification instruments with the secretariat of the League of Arab States;
6. Call on the Arab States that have not yet ratified international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols to look into completing ratification procedures in line with their national legal systems;
7. Continue to update the database of foreign terrorist fighters and the Arab consolidated list of terrorist organizations and entities (the blacklist of terrorist perpetrators, masterminds and financiers), and call on the Arab States to provide the required data;
8. Call on member States to enact legislation, laws and measures to criminalize extremist and takfiri ideology because it feeds terrorism and foment sectarian tendencies; and instruct the secretariat to strengthen coordination with the relevant Arab agencies to combat terrorism and continue to cooperate with the relevant regional and international organizations;
9. Urge Arab countries to criminalize travel to join terrorist organizations or take part in hostilities, draft national legislation to prosecute it, and treat the forgery and use of identity and travel documents to travel to conflict zones as an aggravating factor in national laws;
10. Call on States to refrain from providing any form of support, explicit or implicit, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, and to reject threats to kill hostages or ransom demands from terrorist groups;
11. Continue to coordinate Arab counter-terrorism positions within international organizations and at conferences in which Arab States take part;
12. Continue to make use of the resources of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre established in New York at the initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, the Hedayah International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism in Abu Dhabi, the African Centre for Counter-Terrorism Research and Studies in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Nahrain Centre for Strategic Studies in Iraq, the Renaissance Civilizational Communication Forum in Sudan, the Mohammed bin Nayef Counseling and Care Center in the Kingdom Saudi Arabia, the Mohammed VI Foundation for African Ulema and the Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams and Guides in the Kingdom of Morocco, the Doha International Center for Interfaith Dialogue in Qatar, the Arab Office for Combating Extremism and Terrorism of the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, the Sawab Center in the United Arab Emirates, the Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism, the Dar al-Ifta' observatory to refute takfirist fatwas, the Sahel-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Centre the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the King Hamad Global Centre for Peaceful Coexistence in Bahrain;

13. Welcome the hosting by the Kingdom of Morocco of a United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office, and also the joint chairship of Morocco, along with Canada, of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum;
14. Call on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to continue to provide technical support for international legal and judicial counter-terrorism cooperation in through the Regional Programme to Prevent and Combat Crime, Terrorism and Health Threats and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in Line with International Human Rights Standards (2016–2021) for the Arab States;
15. Call on the Arab States to strengthen cooperation with international organizations and agencies to take advantage of available technical assistance programmes to build national capacities to counter the risk of terrorists' acquiring weapons of mass destruction of their components, and to enhance the security of airports, seaports and borders;
16. Welcome the addition of certain individuals belonging to the so-called Ashtar Brigades in the Kingdom of Bahrain to the list of terrorists, which shows the determination of the world's countries to confront all forms of terrorism and all persons who support, incite or sympathize with it at the regional and international levels, and reflects support for the efforts and measures taken by the Kingdom of Bahrain to promote its security, stability and peace;
17. Call on member States to provide the League secretariat with comprehensive reports on their national counter-terrorism initiatives, including the outcomes of conferences and seminars on counter-terrorism and extremist organizations;
18. Call on the Arab States to continue to provide the League secretariat with photographs, documentaries and publications highlighting the pain and suffering of victims of terrorist acts, to be presented during an Arab day to raise awareness of the pain and suffering of victims of terrorist acts in the Arab region, and call on the Arab States and joint Arab action institutions to commemorate that day and provide the secretariat with their initiatives in that regard;
19. Take note of the report and recommendations of the 30th meeting of the Arab expert group on counter-terrorism, which took place on 22 and 23 February 2022 at the League secretariat headquarters;
20. Request the Secretary-General of the Arab League to follow up implementation of this resolution, prepare periodic reports on measures taken, and submit them to the Council at its next regular session.

(Resolution 8772— 157th ordinary session — second meeting — 9 March 2022)

**Statement No. 248 issued by the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level meeting in its 157th regular session**

**Developments in the ongoing crisis in Ukraine**

Cairo, Wednesday, 9 March 2022

During its consultative meeting today, the Council of the League considered developments in the war in Ukraine and their potential and anticipated political, security and economic repercussions for the international and regional situation, and for the Arab States.

The Council states the following:

1. It reaffirms all the basic principles of the Arab collective position on this major crisis set forth in the Council's statement at the level of permanent representatives.
2. It reaffirms the commitment of the Arab States to the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations based on the maintenance of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States.
3. It stresses the need to act at the earliest opportunity to reach a diplomatic solution, which the Council regards as the only way out of this crisis, in order to spare innocent blood and stop the tragic deterioration of the humanitarian situation.
4. In view of the risks entailed by the ongoing escalation of the crisis, the Arab States stress that they are committed to refraining from politicizing activities of a technical nature being conducted by specialized international organizations, avoiding heightened political and diplomatic confrontations, and steering clear of double standards.

(Statement No. 248 – 157th ordinary session – second meeting – 9 March 2022)

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