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Security Council  
Fifty-sixth year

**Letter dated 21 December 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency herewith the following documents of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development — “Al-Aqsa Intifada”, held at Doha, State of Qatar, from 12 to 14 November 2000:\*

- Text of the address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, at the opening of the session (annex I);
- Text of the address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, at the close of the session (annex II);
- Text of the Final Communiqué (annex III);
- Declaration of the Summit on the Al-Aqsa Intifada-Palestinian independence Intifada (annex IV);
- Doha Declaration (annex V);
- Resolutions (annexes VI-X).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 20, 24, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 73, 76, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 154, 155 and 164, and of the Security Council.

*(Signed)* Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* The annexes are being circulated in the languages of submission only (Arabic, English and French).

**Address of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani,  
Amir of the State of Qatar, at the opening of the ninth session  
of the Islamic Summit conference (The Peace and Development Session)**

**Doha, 16 Sha'ban 1421 Higri,  
corresponding to 12 November 2000 A.D.**

**In the name of God, The Most Compassionate, The Most Merciful**

In the name of Allah and with His blessing, I declare the opening of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference. I would like, at the outset, to greet and welcome you in your country and amidst your people and brothers. I would also like to thank my brother His Excellency President Sayed Mohammad Khatami, President of the sisterly Islamic Republic of Iran, for his good efforts during his Chairmanship of the previous session of our Organization in the last three years.

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The sanctity of the Islamic and Christian sacred places in Palestine is being defiled; hundreds of Palestinians are being killed, in addition to thousands who are being injured and wounded in the blessed Aqsa Intifada for no reason other than demanding their right to life, existence and national sovereignty, all of which have been established by heavenly laws and international conventions. Is it not strange that at a time when various international organizations and active forces in the world are raising the slogans of human rights, freedom, security and stability, the Palestinian people alone are denied these rights that are enjoyed by most peoples of the world?

That is why I say unequivocally that we all have a great responsibility to towards these proud people who have shown their steadfastness, adamant determination and strong mettle in facing up to the hard daily pressures to which they are exposed.

The least we can do is to come up from this meeting with a practical strategy that contributes effectively to restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This way and only this way can we be true to the Almighty God and to the expectations of our peoples who consider the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif on top of their sacred issues.

We have also to reaffirm to the entire world our unwavering position that there can be no settlement to the Middle East conflict except through the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories in Palestine, the Golan Heights and Lebanon, as well as its implementation of all U.N. resolutions and its abiding by the principles of international legality. Israel can neither remain outside the framework of this legality, nor continue to fail to implement its binding resolutions and conventions.

Peace cannot be realized under continued occupation. It will certainly not be achieved under the continued judaization attempts, provocative acts, threats and desecration of our sacred places. Israel has to choose between the prospect of living in peace and security in this region or the dragging on, of this conflict for decades and generations, with all the resulting catastrophes and tragedies for all countries of the region and their peoples.

This firm and unwavering position on the Palestinian issue and Holy Al-Quds is required of us now more than ever before. We have confirmed it at the emergency Arab Summit that was lately held in Cairo. We are also looking forward to arrive at firm, clear practicable resolutions in which we also stress on the firmness and unity of our position as Arabs and Muslims.

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**Annex III**

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

**Bismillabi Arrahmani Arrahim**

**Final Communiqué of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference,  
Session of Peace and Development - "Al Aqsa Intifada"**

**Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H.  
(12-13 November 2000)**

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3. On its first day, the Summit Conference held a meeting devoted to the examination of the serious situation prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory following the savage actions perpetrated by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian people. The meeting resulted in the issue of a declaration under the title of "The Aqsa Intifada, the Intifada for the independence of Palestine" (Annex 1). The Preparatory Ministerial Meeting also devoted its first session to the same issue. During the meeting, the Declaration was discussed and drafted.

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His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, delivered a speech which he started by welcoming Their Majesties, Excellencies, and Highnesses, the Kings, Heads of State or Government, and thanking them for the trust showed in His Highness by electing him Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference. The, His Highness went on to address the serious conditions in which the current session is being held, comparing them to those at the origin of the creation of the OIC more than thirty years ago. He explained that once again Islamic and Christian holy shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif were being violated and tens of innocent Palestinian victims were falling for daring to demand their right to life, existence, and national sovereignty. He affirmed that the trust placed by the Islamic Ummah required the Conference to reach a practical strategy to help the Palestinian people gain its legitimate rights while holding fast to the immutable Islamic position insisting the foundations of the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. ...

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9. In his address, which took the form of a general report on the major activities of the Organizations, and the positive, unprecedented results reached at the levels of administrative reform and financial redress since he took office, His Excellency Dr. Azzeddine Laraki, Secretary-General of the OIC, put forth his vision concerning the ways to achieve further Islamic solidarity in the political field and to reinforce economic, cultural and social cooperation among Member States. He also reviewed the major political developments in most of the items on agenda, notably the acute crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory caused by the savage acts of the Israeli forces against the resisting Palestinian people. He also expressed his confidence that the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference will tackle the serious situation in all determination, composure and sagacity.

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## **POLITICAL AFFAIRS:**

### **The Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict**

17. The Muslim leaders presented to the Palestinian people, leadership and institutions their condolences on the death of their righteous martyrs and wished the injured heroes speedy recovery. The Conference hailed the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people "the blessed Aqsa Intifada" in defence of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the sacred shrines and called for the end of Israeli occupation and the establishment of freedom, sovereignty and independence of the steadfast Palestinian people. The Conference urged all Member States to continue strengthening their solidarity with the Palestinian people, support its just and legitimate struggle and use all the resources of the Islamic Ummah to achieve all its national objectives.

18. The Conference reiterated the necessity to put an end to all Israeli settlement activities, measures and practices contrary to the resolutions of international legitimacy, and in violation of the agreements reached by the Palestinian and Israeli parties; and requested the UN Security Council to ban these measures and remove Israeli settlements, pursuant to [resolution 465 \(1980\)](#), and revive the Commission established by [Security Council resolution 446 \(1979\)](#) to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

19. The Conference requested the UN Security Council to set up an international commission of enquiry to investigate the massacres perpetrated by Israel which resulted in the death of over 200 martyrs and over ten thousand injured persons and to constitute an international criminal tribunal, in conformity with international law, to prosecute the Israeli war criminals who have perpetrated these savage massacres. The Conference urged the international community to shoulder its responsibility regarding ensuring the necessary international protection of the Palestinian people in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the Palestinian territory.

20. The Conference invited Member States which had established relations with Israel and those which had started taking measures towards the establishment of relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to sever those relations, including the closing down of missions, offices and economic relations, and put an end to all forms of normalization with Israel until it genuinely and accurately implements UN resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

21. The Conference underlined that Israel's violation of the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, reneging on the commitments, pledges and agreements concluded within this process, procrastination and evasion at implementation level and savage massacres of the Palestinian people have seriously undermined the peace process. The Conference held the Israeli Government wholly responsible for this situation.

22. The Conference reaffirmed the immutable responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until a just and comprehensive resolution is reached in all its aspects that secures the end of occupation and enables the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable and imprescriptible national rights, including the right of return and self-determination, and the establishment of its independent state on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It commended the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo, on 21-22 October 2000.

23. The Conference called on all States in the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital upon its proclamation in the Palestinian territory and provide the Palestinian people with all forms of assistance so that they can exercise their sovereignty on their soil, within the borders of 4 June 1967, and in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy. The Conference also urged all States to extend their support to the State of Palestine to enable it to gain full membership in the United Nations.

24. The Conference stressed the need to intensify efforts to convene the meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War with a view to taking the required binding measures to secure the implementation of the Convention in occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

25. The Conference called for action at the United Nations and other international organizations and forums to force Israel to release the Arab and

Palestinian prisoners and detainees held in Israeli prisons, return the deportees, put an end to collective punishments, confiscation of land and property, demolition of houses, and desist from any act likely to endanger life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

26. The Conference affirmed the need to implement UN [Security Council resolution 237 \(1967\)](#) on the return of Palestinian displaced, and UN [General Assembly resolution 194 \(III\)](#) of 1948 on the return of Palestinian refugees to their homes and properties as the cornerstone of the just and comprehensive settlement.
27. The Conference affirmed the continuous responsibility of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry out its mission in favour of all Palestinian wherever they may be in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. It called on the UN Secretary-General to commission the Conciliation Committee in collaboration with UNRWA, and the concerned States to undertake exhaustive census of Palestinian refugees and their properties, and to formulate a comprehensive conception for resolving their problems on the basis of their right of return to their homeland Palestine, pursuant to UN resolution 194 (III) of 1948. The Conference also invited all States to extend further support to the Agency to enable it to finance its budget and continue to provide its services.
28. The Conference urged all States and bodies concerned to support international programme for the economic, social and cultural development of the Palestinian territories and to extend the prescribed assistance to help Palestinians to build their national economy and consolidate their national institutions.
29. The Conference reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of independent State of Palestine and rejected any and all attempts to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over it. It also reaffirmed that all settlement measures and practices therein are null and void in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy, covenants and conventions which deem all Israeli legislative and administrative settlement measures and practices aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, heritage and civilizational status of this Holy City null and void, in contradiction with the agreements concluded between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. It called on the UN Security Council to revive the Commission established by the Council to examine the situation relating to settlements in the Arab territories occupied in 1961, including Jerusalem, in accordance with Security Council resolution 446 (1979).
30. The Conference urged the States of the world to abide by UN [Security Council resolution 478 \(1980\)](#) calling for the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called for contesting the decision adopted by the US Congress because the legislation favors one religious group over another which is in contradiction with the American Constitution based on equality among religious groups. It called for severance of relations with any State that transfers its embassy to Al-Quds Al-Sharif or recognizes the latter as the capital of Israel.
31. The Conference called on the international community, particularly the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, prevent it from introducing any geographic or demographic alterations in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and compel it to lift the siege on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, guarantee the freedom of worship therein, respect religious rites of all revealed religions, desist from demolishing homes, and withdrawing identity cards from Palestinian citizens, and evacuating Arab nationals from the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
32. The Conference strongly condemned the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions concerning the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly the decision adopted on 25 July 1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23 September 1993, claiming the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the territory of the State of Israel. The Conference emphasized that such measures constitute premeditated provocation which open the way to extremist Jewish organization to continue their violations of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue pillage of the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Palestinian territories.
33. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for issuing orders for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considered such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.
34. The Conference commended the efforts exerted by His Majesty the late King Hassan in founding Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and defining its objective as the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian inhabitants. It expressed its appreciation to his successor, His Majesty King Mohammed VI, who bestowed upon it his affection and caring and put at its disposal generous resources. The Conference thanked Al-Quds Committee Member States who had made contributions to the Agency thus enabling it to implement its projects in the areas of housing, renovation, and education.
35. The Conference welcomed the basic agreement signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Vatican on 15 February 2000, which considers that any unilateral decision or action altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its legal status morally and legally unacceptable. It reaffirmed the need for Islamic-Christian action to preserve the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its religious, historical, civilizational, and cultural character.
36. The Conference lauded the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens of the Golan against occupation strongly condemned Israel's non-compliance with UN [Security Council resolution 497 \(1981\)](#). It affirmed that Israel's decision to impose its laws and rule on the occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void, and totally illegitimate. The Conference condemned Israel for continuing to alter the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its demographic and institutional structure. It reaffirmed the applicability of the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Syrian Golan. The Conference also condemned Israel's repeated threats directed against Syria, with the aim of escalating tension in the region and wrecking the peace process. It called for Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4 June 1967 borders.

37. The Conference lauded the steadfastness of the Lebanese Government, the people and the resistance which led ultimately to the ejection of Israeli forces from south Lebanon and the Western Bekaa Valley. The Conference condemned Israel for its continuing occupation of expanses of land inside the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, including the Shaba' Farms, in contravention to the provisions of UN [Security Council resolution 425 \(1978\)](#).

38. The Conference also requested the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to immediately set free all the Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained in Israeli prisons and detention camps, in contravention of the provisions of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention and the 1907 Convention of The Hague.

39. The Conference urged the international community and the Security Council to force Israel to comply with UN resolutions, particularly [Security Council resolution 487 \(1981\)](#), to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjectation of all Israeli nuclear facilities to the Agency's comprehensive safeguards system, and the need for Israel to abandon nuclear armament and submit an inventory of its nuclear weapons and material capabilities and stocks to the Security Council and the IAEA as indispensable steps for the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons in the Middle East region and a fundamental requirement for establishing a comprehensive and just peace therein.

40. The Conference maintained its demand for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council resolutions [242 \(1967\)](#) and [338 \(1973\)](#) which provide for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4 June 1967 line, and enabling the Palestinian people to recover their properties and national rights, including the right of return to their homes and property in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 1948, and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. It strongly denounced the Israeli brutal aggression on the Palestinian people and denounced as well the Israeli Government's policies and practices inimical to the peace process through continued occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and by demolishing the underpinnings and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and reneging on the commitments, pledges, and agreements concluded over the past few years with Palestinian and other Arab parties.

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#### **Disarmament**

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80. The Conference urged all States, especially the nuclear weapon States, once again, to exert pressure on Israel to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel, which continues its secret nuclear programmes to abide by relevant UN resolutions, and to implement forthwith the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), calling for the subjectation of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA's comprehensive safeguards system, as well as implementing the special resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, respectively, held in New York in 1995 and 2000, as these steps are necessary for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

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#### **Economic Affairs**

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147. The Conference invited all concerned bodies to broaden the scope of their assistance to help the Palestinian people build their national economy, consolidate their national institutions and enable them to establish their independent State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. The Conference at the same time expressed serious concern over the economic implications of the recent developments in Palestinian territories caused by the aggressive policies of the Israeli Government and resulting in difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories. The Conference commended the initiative taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to create two funds to support Palestine and its donation of 250 million Saudi Riyals to the budget of the funds.

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#### **Cultural Affairs**

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162. The Conference called on Member States to allocate scholarships to Palestinian students injured during the Al-Quds Intifada and the sons and daughters of martyrs of the Intifada. It also called on universities in Member States to allocate scholarships to be named after the martyr children of the Intifada and to name one of these after the late martyr Mohammed Aldorra.

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**Declaration of the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference,  
Session of Peace and Development - "Al-Aqsa Intifada",  
on the Al-Aqsa Intifada - Palestinian independence Intifada**

The Kings, Presidents, Emirs and Heads of the States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) held a special session in Doha, on 12 November 2000, within the framework of the proceedings of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference to express their solidarity and support with the blessed Al-Aqsa Intifada of the Palestinian people against the barbaric Israeli aggression, and consider its serious consequences.

The leaders were unanimous that the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference is held in extremely serious circumstances in the history of our Islamic Ummah due to the prevailing tragic conditions and brutal crimes perpetrated in the Palestinian territories and the Islamic and Christian holy sites, as a result of: the war launched by Israel against the Palestinian people, using its military machine: aircraft, tanks, rockets, naval boats and internationally prohibited ammunitions provided by the United States. This onslaught has led to the fall of more than two hundred martyrs and the wounding of ten thousand unarmed Palestinian citizens. Israel continues to lay siege to all Palestinian cities and villages, isolating them from the outside world, as was the case with Bethlehem, Bait Jala, Bait Sahour, Ramallah, Al-Bira, Al-Khalil, Nablus and Gaza, which were shelled by helicopters and tanks. The blockade against citizens, goods and supplies has been tightened; Palestinian infrastructure, institutions, centres, institutes, university buildings, places of worship and houses have been destroyed, and closing vital utilities, such as Gaza airport, aimed at causing famine and suppressing and furthering the suffering of the Palestinian people.

This wanton premeditated and deliberate Israeli aggression comes within the framework of the Israeli policy aimed at imposing a fait accompli and judaizing the Holy City, represented by the illegitimate Israeli measures and practices, including the criminal attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa Mosque, opening tunnels under it, in order to destroy it and the storming of the blessed Al-Haram Al-Sharif in connivance with the Israeli Government and forces and with their protection, which provoked the rage of Muslims and Christians, all over the world.

Such an overt aggression is a blatant violation of the civil and human rights of the Palestinian people and a flagrant breach of all covenants, international law and international humanitarian law, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and destroys the peace-building efforts in the area. It will have serious consequences for the Middle East and international peace and security, and as such, requires the invitation of the United States of America to assume a just, honest and humanitarian stance vis-à-vis the Israeli bloody aggression against the Palestinian people and to shoulder its responsibilities for deterring it.

The leaders condemn the large-scale, systematic and substantial violations of human rights committed by the Israeli occupation authorities, in particular acts of mass murder and collective punishment, such as the demolition of houses and closure of the Palestinian territories. These actions constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and a gross breach of international humanitarian law, as well as a flagrant and serious violation of the right of the Palestinian people to life.

The leaders condemn the aggressive and systematic policy of the Israeli occupation authorities to confiscate lands, build and expand Israeli settlements on them, especially in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, build roads, and all other settlement activities, as all of this is considered a stark violation of the UN resolutions and international humanitarian law, in particular, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. They consider the settlements null and void, and with no legal effect whatsoever, and must be dismantled according to Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

The leaders condemn the Israeli policy of persistently violating international legitimacy and the peace process, as it is inconceivable to proceed forward with a political process based on the principle of land for peace while Israel is strengthening its settlement activities.

While they pay tribute to the legitimate Intifada of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, the leaders affirm their support and assistance to this blessed uprising, hail the memory of the martyrs, pray for their pure souls, and wish the injured a speedy recovery. The leaders emphasize their firm adherence to the parameters approved by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the OIC-adopted resolutions on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the question of Palestine. They are committed to exerting all efforts to achieve this goal. They affirm their resolve to continue utilizing Arab and Islamic potentials to serve the causes of their Ummah and deploy all capabilities to liberate the occupied Arab territories and support the struggle of the Palestinian people in order to restore their land, return the refugees and establish their State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and also to safeguard Islamic and Christian holy places in Palestine.

The leaders express their support for the resolution of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo on 21-22 October 2000, especially its resolution on setting up two funds for the sake of preserving the Arab and Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to preclude its obliteration and curtailing Palestinian sovereignty over the City, enabling the Palestinian people to offset their huge material losses and get rid of dependency on the Israeli economy, and supporting the families of the Palestinian martyrs as well as establishing the means for taking care of their children and attending to their education in addition to rehabilitating the injured people. They invite the OIC Member States to contribute towards financing both funds and developing their resources. The leaders express in this respect their appreciation of the initiative for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish these two funds and its generous contribution towards financing them.

The leaders emphasize the necessity of extending financial support to Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, and Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in order to enable them to perform their tasks of safeguarding the Arab-Islamic identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and strengthening the steadfastness of its people.

They call on the OIC Member States, the public and private Islamic financial and economic institutions, businessmen and individuals to extend donations to support Bait Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, to enable them to implement their approved projects in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the Holy City. They also call for the setting up of committees in the Member States to collect peoples' donations, in a special account, support the Al-Aqsa Intifada and protect Islamic sanctities.

The leaders call for taking measures to facilitate importation of Palestinian commodities after securing their certificates of origin. They also call for exemption of these commodities from tariffs and lifting of barriers.

The Summit 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 fully 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.

The leaders call for commitment to apply the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel.

The leaders request States of the world to abide by UN Security Council resolution 478 (1980) calling for the non-transfer of their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. They condemn and reject the decisions adopted by the US Congress as well as statements on recognition of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the capital of Israel, and the transfer of the US Embassy to the Holy City. This is considered a blatant violation of the said resolution, and a manifest challenge to the sentiments of Muslims and Christians all over the world. They confirm their determination to sever relations with any State that transfers its embassy to Al-Quds Al-Sharif or recognizes the latter as the capital of Israel.

The leaders emphasize the importance of maintaining the focus of the mass media on developments and the confrontations of the Intifada heroes in the Palestinian territories. They emphasize the importance of holding meetings with scholars, experts and specialists to develop Islamic information, and its interaction with the Islamic peoples, as well as inform Islamic masses about the Palestinian cause and its developments.

The leaders emphasize the necessity of acting continuously with the international mass media in order to lay bare the violations of Palestinian human rights, raise world conscience and mobilize international support and sympathy with the legitimate national struggle of the Palestinian people.

The leaders request the United Nations and Security Council to provide the necessary international protection to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories to forestall the grave violations they are subjected to until they are able to exercise their inalienable national rights in Palestine in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy.

The leaders request the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities for stopping the massacres of the Palestinian people by the Israeli occupation authorities, as the Council is responsible for maintaining international security and peace. They urge the US Government to enable the Security Council to carry out its obligations in conformity with the UN Charter.

The leaders call for a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention to examine Israeli violations in the occupied Palestinian territory and take appropriate measures to provide protection for the Palestinian people under occupation.

The leaders request the setting up of an impartial international commission of inquiry in implementation of resolution [\(2000\)](#) of the Security Council on responsibility for bloodsheds perpetrated by the Israeli occupation forces against Palestinian citizens.

The leaders request the Security Council to set up an international criminal court to prosecute Israeli war criminals responsible for the massacre of Palestinians and other Arabs, and decide to sue them in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the International Criminal Court.

The leaders also stress the need to work for safeguarding the rights of Palestinian citizens killed or wounded through Israeli repressive practices, by making Israel liable for appropriate compensation for damages sustained by them, their families and property as a result of these practices.

The leaders reaffirm the unflagging Islamic position on the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its importance for the Islamic World, in particular the provisions of the recommendations adopted by the Eighteenth Session of the Al-Quds Committee, chaired by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, held in Agadir, Kingdom of Morocco on 28 August 2000. This position asserts its support for the position of the State of Palestine asserting its sovereignty over East Jerusalem as the capital of the independent State of Palestine including Al-Haram Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places which form an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June 1967 and rejects any attempt to limit Palestinian sovereignty over the Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

The leaders assert their commitment to recognize the independent State of Palestine as soon as it is proclaimed and to endorse its request for full UN membership and call on all other UN members to do the same.

The leaders stress once again that the condition for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region is first and foremost full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967, and from the Lebanese territories still under occupation, including the Shaba' Farms to the internationally recognized borders in implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council resolution 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978) and the principle of peace for land, the restoration of the established national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homes and properties and compensations for the damages sustained as a result of Israeli occupation in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution no.194 (III) of 1948 and the establishment of its independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

The leaders reaffirm their total solidarity with Syria and Lebanon and reject any Israeli threats against these two sisterly countries.

The leaders firmly reject any deviation from, prevarication or circumvention of the peace process and its principles and call upon the United States of America not to consent to any Israeli proposals that contravene international legitimacy. They also affirm their full solidarity with the Palestinian position in confronting attempts to dictate unjust, conditional and unacceptable settlements.

The leaders affirm their full confidence in the Palestinian people leadership, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), in their

efforts to achieve their inalienable rights, in their just struggle to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national territory, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

The leaders decide to undertake the necessary action required by the serious events taking place in the occupied Palestinian territories so as to project full Islamic solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Chair of the Summit is entrusted in coordination with the Chair of Al-Quds Committee, with conducting the necessary contacts in order to implement the relevant resolutions of the Ninth Islamic Summit.

The leaders decide to commission Member States' missions accredited to the UN in New York and Geneva and other places to take effective and sustained action to ensure the adherence to and implementation of the provision of this Declaration particularly to coordinate among themselves to mobilize the necessary support for Palestine's request for international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and its renewed request that the Security Council consider Israeli violations and practices in case Israel continues its current policies and stands.

## Annex V

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

### **Doha Declaration**

#### **Ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development - "Al-Aqsa Intifada" 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)**

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We reaffirm our solidarity with the Palestinian people and its leadership which leads their just struggle to regain their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and pay tribute to the steadfastness and courage they have shown and to the spirit of sacrifice with which their martyrs have written a glorious chapter for the liberation of Palestine which is considered the foremost Islamic cause. We are of the view that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by the implementation of all resolutions of international legitimacy on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and General Assembly resolutions 194 (III) of 1948, which provide for the right of the Palestinian refugees to return and receive reparations, as well as all other relevant resolutions.

We condemn once again Israel's consistent refusal to respect the resolutions and the will of the international community which assert the right of the Palestinian people to achieve its full rights and establish its independent State with Al-Quds as its capital and demand Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights to the line of 4 June 1967 and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. We reaffirm, in this context, the Declaration on Al-Aqsa Intifadah - the Palestinian Independence Intifadah which we have adopted during the current session, in particular concerning guaranteeing international protection for the unarmed Palestinian people against the barbaric Israeli aggression.

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We again condemn all forms and manifestations of terrorism whatever its source as reflected in the unanimous adoption of the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, and in the repeated promises for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to address this phenomenon in an effective manner away from racism and bias and to consider effective ways and means to eradicate it. We reaffirm here that a clear separation must be made between terrorism, on the one hand, and people's struggle for national liberation including the struggle of the Palestinian people and the elimination of foreign occupation and colonial hegemony as well as for regaining the right to self-determination, on the other hand.

We warn of the serious threats posed by nuclear arsenals and other weapons of mass destruction to international peace and security, particularly in the Middle East region as a result of Israel's refusal to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to subject its nuclear facilities to surveillance by the International Atomic Energy Agency. We demand that Israel submits to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and declare its rejection of nuclear weapons, thereby following the example of all other States in the region.

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## Annex VI

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

#### **Resolutions on political, Muslim minorities and communities, legal and information affairs adopted by the ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development - "Al-Aqsa Intifada"**

**Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)**

**RESOLUTION NO. 1/9-P (IS)  
ON THE CAUSE OF PALESTINE  
AND THE ARAB ISRAELI CONFLICT**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

**Having examined** the report of the Secretary-General on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict (Document No. IS/9-2000/PAL/D.1);

**Proceeding from** the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

**Based on** the Islamic resolutions and decisions on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict;

**Recalling** the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 465 (1980); [476 \(1980\)](#); 478 (1980); 1322 (2000) and General Assembly resolution no.194 as well as the resolution adopted by the extraordinary session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Arab territories;

**Expressing its strong condemnation** of Israel's persistence in its crimes as well as repressive and terrorist practices while continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of the existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and other Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the desecration of holy places and other harm done to both Muslim and Christian shrines;

**Strongly condemning** as well the provocative visit by Ariel Sharon, head of the Israeli Likud party, under the protection of thousands of Israeli troops, to Al-Haram Al-Quds Al-Sharif (the holy noble sanctuary in Al-Quds), which constituted the start of the bloody massacres conducted against Muslim worshippers inside the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and Palestinian citizens in all parts of the Palestinian territories;

**Condemning** the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

**Affirming** the Islamic states' commitment to achieving just and comprehensive peace in the area;

**Emphasizing** that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries, while jeopardizing international peace and security;

**Holding Israel fully responsible** for the destruction of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli Government's obstinacy and intransigence, its reneging on the foundations that underlay the peace process, especially Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the 'land for peace' principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

**Hailing** the resolutions of the Extraordinary Summit of the League of Arab States held in Cairo from 21-22 October 2000;

**Hailing** the just struggle and the valiant "Intifada" (uprising) of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;

**Determined** to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

1. **Reiterates** all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly those of the latter's 18th session in connection with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- 2- **Stresses** the necessity to set up an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital and the imperative implementation of all the international resolutions and decisions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and those relating to the issue of Al-Quds, especially Security Council resolutions [252 \(1968\)](#), [267 \(1969\)](#), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and [1073 \(1996\)](#) as well as U.N. General Assembly resolution 223/51 of 1997 and no. 194 (III) adopted by the same body on the refugee issue, considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the region.
- 3- **Backs** the stance of the State of Palestine based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which are part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. The Conference **also Emphasizes** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and vehemently rejects any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 4- **Presents its condolences** to the Palestinian people, their Leadership and Institutions for their great martyrs and wishes the heroes a speedy recovery. It **pays a glowing tribute** to the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people "the blessed Intifada of Al-Aqsa" in defense of the Holy City of Al-Quds and all other sanctuaries and shrines, with the unstinted objective of ending the Israeli occupation and giving substance to the freedom, sovereignty and independence of the valiant Palestinian people. The Conference **invites** [OIC] Member States to keep on fostering their solidarity with the Palestinian people and supporting their just and legitimate struggle and to muster all the potentialities of the Islamic Ummah (worldwide Muslim community) to help them achieve their national goals in full.

- 5- **Underscores** the necessity to stop all colonialist settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "international legality" and running counter as well to the accords signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference **urges the U.N. Security Council** to prevent and ban such measures and see to it that the Israeli colonial settlements are removed in accordance with Security Council resolution 465 and to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to prevent and prohibit settlement in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, in line with Security Council resolution 446.
- 6- **Exhorts** the Security to set up an international commission of enquiry on the massacres which, perpetrated by Israel, led to the fall of over two hundred (200) martyrs and the injury of thousands [of other Palestinians]. The Conference also urges the Security Council to establish a special international criminal court, in conformity with International Law to try those Israeli war criminals who carried out or were behind the savage slaughters. In the meantime, it **calls upon the international community** to shoulder their responsibilities in ensuring necessary international protection of the Palestinian people nationals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable national rights, concretize their national sovereignty over their national soil and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
- 7- **Insists** on the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237 on the return of the Palestinian displaced persons and General Assembly resolution 194 on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property, as a cornerstone of the final, just and overall settlement.
- 8- **Affirms** its support of the Middle East peace process along the foundations it proceeded from at the Madrid Peace Conference, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the "land for peace" principle which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the establishment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967, line and from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, and the call for the genuine and accurate implementation of all the international agreements signed in this framework between the parties concerned.
- 9- **Underlines** that Israel's flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based and its renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination, prevarication and dodging insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process. The Conference **blames the Israeli Government and holds it fully responsible** for such a deadlock.
- 10 - **Reaffirms** the continuous nature of the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its facets that would bring about the end of the occupation and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
- 11- **Urges** the countries of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil, and extend to it all kinds of support and assistance to consolidate its sovereignty over the Palestinian land, within the June 4th, 1967, borders, in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of the "international legitimacy," and exhorts the countries of the world also to back the State of Palestine in obtaining full-fledged United Nations membership.
- 12- **Calls for action** at the United Nations and other international institutions and forums to compel Israel to free the Arab and Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli jails, return the deportees, end the practice of collective sanctions and the confiscation operations of land and property as well as the demolition of homes and abstain forthwith from undertaking any action that imperils life and the Environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 13- **Urges** all states, competent authorities and other concerned quarters to foster the international program for economic, social and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, extend the prescribed assistance to the Palestinian people to help them build their national economy and take concrete action to consolidate their national institutions and enable them to set up their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
- 14- **Affirms** the necessity to intensify the good offices and efforts being exerted for the holding of a meeting of the high signatories of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war, with a view to taking the necessary radical measures designed to guarantee the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 15- **Urges** the international community and all the states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America (USA) and others as well as the international donor institutions and funds to halt the assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonial settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.
- 16- The Summit requests 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 fully and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
- 17- **Calls** for commitment to implement the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel, for considering the legislations, rules and status governing the boycott action, the general principles of the boycott, the Islamic law and the by-laws of the regional offices and their periodical meetings as part of the national legislations in force, and for the creation of the necessary offices and mechanisms for so doing.
- 18- **Hails** the steadfastness of Lebanon - Government, People and Resistance - and what it has achieved in terms of the liberation of the Lebanese territories and the repelling of the Israeli occupation. The Conference **supports** Lebanon in its efforts to liberate its entire territories to the internationally recognized borders. It **URGES** the United Nations to force Israel to pay damage for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. The Conference holds Israel responsible for any action of a nature as to infringe upon Lebanon's

sovereignty, political independence and safety of its people and integrity of its territories.

19- **Strongly condemns** Israel's policy of refusing to comply with [Security Council resolution 497](#) of 1981 and of imposing its mandate, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of colonial settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israeli citizenship upon Syrian citizens. The Conference considers all such measures as null and void and constituting a violation of those provisions and principles of International Law pertaining to occupation and war, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. It **URGES** Israel to completely evacuate the entire occupied Syrian Golan and pull back to the June 4th, 1967 lines.

20- **Urges** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. decisions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty, implement the decisions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for all Israeli nuclear installations to submit to the Agency's comprehensive guarantee system, imperatively declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and present to both the Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps for the creation, in the Middle East, of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons - which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

21- **Insists** on the continuing responsibility of UNRWA in fulfilling its duties towards the Palestinian people wherever they may be in accordance with the UNGA resolution on the matter. It calls on Member States to request of the UN Secretary-General that the Conciliation Committee, in collaboration with UNRWA and relevant states, carry out a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their property and develop a global vision to solve their problems based on their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with UN resolution 194. It calls on states to extend further support to cover the budget of UNRWA and enable it to continue providing its services.

22- **Requests** the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the pursuance and enhancing of communications and coordination on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Organization (UNO) and its specialized agencies, on the other. The Conference **EXPRESSES** its appreciation for their show of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people's just struggle.

23- **Charges** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the tenth (10th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 2/9-P (IS)  
ON THE  
CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

**After considering** the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. IS/9-2000/PAL/D.2);

**Proceeding from** the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

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

**Recalling** the relevant United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly and International Security Council decisions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

**Re-endorsing** resolutions 2/10 of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) extraordinary emergency session dated April 24, 1997 and 3/10-b dated July 15, 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the rest of the Palestinian territories under its occupation;

**Condemning in the strongest terms** the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and its desecration of shrines and sanctuaries;

**Reaffirming** the terms of all the International Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including [resolution 681](#) stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

**Strongly denouncing** the provocative visit to the Haram Al-Sharif in Al-Quds (the Noble Sanctuary) by Ariel Sharon, September 28, 2000, accompanied by thousands of Israeli troops - the visit that marked the start of the bloody massacres perpetrated by the Israeli forces against the Muslim worshippers at the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and Palestinian citizens in all parts of the Palestinian territories - which led to the fall of over two hundred (200) "shaheed" (martyrs) and thousands of Palestinian casualties;

**Equally denouncing in the strongest terms** all the illegal measures and practices running counter to all international resolutions, decisions and laws undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

**Hailing** the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco;

**Commending** the sustained efforts by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist trampling and judaization schemes;

**Paying tribute** as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

- 1- **Reaffirms** its endorsement of all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conference, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 18th Session.
- 2- **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied from 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
- 3 - **Asserts** its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The **summit** also **affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it underlines its rejection of any attempt to reduce or minimize Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 4- **Considers** definitely as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties - decisions that call for the revival of the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in particular resolution 446.
- 5 - **Urges** all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. The resolution also invites them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. The states are also requested to declare their condemnation and rejection of the recommendation passed by the U.S. Congress and the American statements in favor of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. The Summit **CALLS** for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
- 6 - **Calls** for legal proceedings to challenge the soundness of the law passed by the American Congress on recognizing Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and moving the American Embassy to it, on the ground that this law gives preference to a religious group over another, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America based on equality among religious and ethnic groups. Moreover, the land on which the would-be embassy is to be built in the occupied City of Al-Quds is a stolen land originally belonging to an Islamic "waqf" [Muslim trust-fund].
- 7 - **Urges** all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds for its being part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexing of the Holy City.
- 8 - **Exhorts** the international community, especially the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to ensure the liberty of worship therein along with the respect of the religious rites of all divine religions, to stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as the emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.
- 9 - **Strongly condemns** the decisions of the Israeli "Supreme Court" on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the one issued on July 25, 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the praying area of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated September 23, 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the "State of Israel." The Conference considers such measures as deliberate provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its praying areas and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.
- 10 - **Strongly condemns** Israel for giving orders to close the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preventing them from freely conducting their activities. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
- 11- **Pays a glowing tribute** to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Al-Hasan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian owners.

The Conference similarly expresses its gratitude to His late Majesty's successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, surrounding it with his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.

12- **Thanks** the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects. The summit calls upon all Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

13- **Lays stress** on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.

14- **Invites** the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the judaization of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:

- No. 465 of March 1, 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;

- No. 476 dated June 30, 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status "are null and void" and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;

- No.478 dated August 20, 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Fundamental Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the features and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the judaization measures and their uprooting from their own City.

15- **Welcomes** the basic agreement signed between the PLO and the Vatican, February 15, 2000, which agreement considers any unilateral decisions or actions, such as altering the distinctive character of Al-Quds and its legal status as rejected both morally and legally. It underlines necessity for joint Islamic-Christian action to preserve the City of Al-Quds and its religious, historic, civilization-related and cultural character.

16- **Reiterates** the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.

17- **Charges** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the tenth (10th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 3/9-P (IS)**  
**ON**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

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

**Having reviewed** the repressive 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, the latest being Resolution 3/27-P of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

**Recalling** also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which are [resolution No.54/38](#) adopted by the Fifty-fourth Session dated 1/12/99;

**Observing** that Israel, in contravention 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 international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions though they were 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 constitutes a violation of this Convention and a demolition of the peace process;

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

**Condemns** 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 Security Council, the UN General Assembly as well as international law.

**Expressing** concern over Israel's disavowal of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the peace-for-land formula and over the risks resulting from Israel's renegeing on the commitments and obligations reached,

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and declares its support for this resistance.
2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in times of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the principles 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 of 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** 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 of 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** 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 immediately begin demarcating that line.
9. **Demands** Israel to fully comply with the fundamental principles of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the principle of "land for peace" 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 Arab territories and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.
11. **Calls upon** the co-sponsors of the peace process 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 to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
12. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 4/9-P (IS)**  
**ON**  
**ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND ITS**  
**CONTINUED DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS**  
**AND DETENTION CAMPS**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

**Commending** 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 (OIC) on solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and the Western Bekaa;

**Noting** Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories, including the Shabaa' farms, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution No. 425 (1978) and its continued invasion of Lebanese regional waters and airspace;

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

**Recalling** as well the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails;

**Reaffirming** Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has suffered 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** its congratulations and appreciation to the Republic, President, Government and People of Lebanon and commends the valorous Lebanese resistance for the admirable Lebanese resistance which has repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.
2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for the continued occupation of portions of territories within the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon, including the Shabaa' farms in contravention of the provisions of Security Council Resolution No. 425.
3. **Reaffirms** the Islamic Summit Conference's commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and supports the position of the Lebanese government.
4. which insists on the necessity of ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories back to internationally recognized borders and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty. It reaffirms Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territories and to reserve the right to resist Israeli occupation by all legitimate means until the liberation of all its territories including the Shabaa' farms.
5. **Calls on** 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.
6. **Calls on** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to promptly release all Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained as hostages in Israeli prisons and camps in violation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907, and urges Member States and international organizations to bring pressure to bear 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.
7. **Reaffirms** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and warns that not solving the problem of Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon on the basis of UNGA resolution No. 194 jeopardizes the security and stability of the region and impedes the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace therein.
8. **Considers** that the achievement of a just 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 sponsors of the peace process - the United States and the Russian Federation - and the European Union (EU) 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 Resolution 425, 242 and 338. It considers also that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon that serves the Arab and Islamic interests which will only be complete when the prompt and complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4 of June 1967 line, is secured and when the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to repatriation, and refusal to be resettled away from their homeland are restored.
9. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. S/9-P (IS)**  
**ON**  
**THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS**  
**IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

**Referring** to the resolutions and decisions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee;

**Having examined** the serious and urgent situation entailed by the continued intransigent policies of successive Israeli governments hostile to peace,

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. **Reaffirms** its commitment to a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 guaranteeing 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 securing the Palestinian people's imprescriptible, national rights including the right to return to its homes and properties in line with Resolution 194 and to establish its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. **Strongly denounces** 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 commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.
4. **Expresses its strong condemnation** and anger regarding brutal Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the threats made by Israeli officials against Syrian and Lebanon, and holds Israel responsible for returning the region to the wear atmosphere, which jeopardizes international security and peace.
5. **Requests** 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 fully and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 6/9-P (IS)**  
**ON**  
**AL-QUDS AND ITS WAQF**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

**Referring** to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

**Reaffirming** the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

**Paying tribute** to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

**Appreciating** the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

**Noting** with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

**Commending** the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. **Reaffirms** all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. **Expresses** its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. **Urges** Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. **Commends** the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 719-P (IS)**  
**ON**  
**BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF AGENCY**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC);

**Recalling** resolution no.27/8-C (IS) of the eighth (8th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran (1997);

**Bearing in mind** the resolutions of the 15th, 16th and 17th sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and regulating of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

**Mindful** of the resolutions of the Twenty-third (23rd) Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) (Conakry, 1995) and the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998), which welcomed the establishment of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

**Recalling** as well the resolutions and recommendations of the fifth (5th) session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-third (23rd) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2000), both blessing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

**Determined** to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and judaization designs:

1 - **Pays tribute** to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitumal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;

2 - **Expresses**, in the same vein, its best wishes and thanks to his successor His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;

3 - **Notes with satisfaction** the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its well-studied projects;

4 - **Invites** OIC member states to extend their support to Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

5 - **Urges** Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and other individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic features of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

6 - **Exhorts** firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of judaization and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.

7 - **Calls upon** member states to extend invitations to the Agency's Director General to visit them and to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it. An example may be taken from the successful visit made by the Director General to Cairo in October 1999.

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**Annex VII**

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Session of Peace and Development - "Al-Aqsa Intifada"

Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)

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**RESOLUTION NO. 9/9-E(IS)**  
**ON**  
**ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE**  
**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, OF THE SYRIAN CITIZENS IN**  
**THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN HEIGHTS AND OF THE LEBANESE**  
**CITIZENS IN OCCUPIED SOUTH LEBANON AND THE**  
**WESTERN BEKKA FORMERLY UNDER OCCUPATION**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421 H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 7/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution No. 9/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Believing in the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter aimed at strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States, and conforming with mass international will that rejects arbitrary Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territory which lead to deterioration of the economic and social conditions of Arab citizens under the yoke of Israeli occupation, on the one hand, and that supports the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region based on the (Land-for-Peace principle) UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 as well as the authority of the Madrid Peace Conference, on the other;

Underlining the unflinching efforts exerted by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) to promote the economic structure; and in view of the escalation of the illegal and unlawful expansionist settlement policies of the Israeli government, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan; and also in view of the serious implications of this escalation on the existing difficult economic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan;

Expressing extreme concern over the grave economic impacts, resulting from the expansionist settlement policy of the Israeli government, on the difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and those of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan as well as the Arab people in the occupied Arab territory;

Appreciating with profound interest the role which the Palestine Liberation Organization and its National Authority (PNA) are playing in all territories under the PNA including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif for the improvement of the Palestinian people's living conditions and the overhauling of their national economy;

Expressing deep concern over the danger of Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, part of South Lebanon which are suffering huge economic and material losses;

Emphasizing the resolutions of the recent Arab Summit in Cairo concerning this matter;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Hails** the efforts made by the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Palestinian National Authority to rebuild Palestinian facilities, infrastructure and properties already destroyed and those being destroyed by the Israeli occupation authorities. It commends the strenuous efforts exerted by the Palestinian Authority to rebuild and strengthen Palestinian National economy.
2. **Invites** all concerned bodies to expedite the extension of the envisaged necessary assistance to help the Palestinian people to establish their national economy, consolidation of their national institutions and to enable them to establish their independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
3. **Reaffirms** the earlier OIC resolutions in favour of the extension of all forms of economic, technical, material and moral support and assistance to the Palestinian people, preferential treatment for Palestinian export products, granting them exemptions from taxes and tariffs and permitting Palestinian manpower to work in Islamic States for specific periods thus helping to improve their material conditions and contributing to their return and their steadfastness on their land.
4. **Urges** Member States to set up people's committees to collect donations to support the Intifada and provide urgent assistance to the Palestinian people in this emergency situation.
5. **Calls** the Member States to contribute to the Al-Quds Fund, the Al-Quds Waqf and Beit al-Mal of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
6. **Calls** for the necessity of implementing the resolutions of the UN General Assembly on the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people as well as the resolutions of other international organizations and relevant specialized agencies. It also calls for unified efforts during the Fifty-fourth Session of the UN General Assembly in this respect.

7. **Urges** the private sector and investors of the OIC Member States to undertake the execution of the economic, industrial, agricultural and housing programmes in the territories of the Palestinian National Authority with a view to supporting and strengthening the Palestinian national economy.
8. **Condemns** Israel's continuing occupation of the Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the escalation of its arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people in all of the occupied towns and villages, and building an expansionist infrastructure by establishing more settlements and calls for halting these practices.
9. **Condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and parts of South Lebanon, including the Shebaa farms and the arbitrary Israeli practices which have led to the degradation of the social and economic situation of the Syrian and Lebanese populations suffering under the yoke of Israeli occupation.
10. **Expresses extreme concern** about the serious economic implications resulting from a new series of expansionist settlement policies by the Israeli government on the existing difficult living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian territories as well as those of the Syrian citizens in the Occupied Syrian Golan and the Arab people in the other Occupied Arab territories.
11. **Urges** the OIC Member States to carry all necessary actions at the international level to exert pressure on Israel to desist from resorting to imposition of the brutal blockades on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif which result in extremely painful economic effects on the Palestinian people and raise the level of unemployment among the Palestinians. It also hampers international efforts aimed at realizing development in the occupied Palestinian territory and the territory of the Palestinian National Authority.
12. **Calls on** Member States and the international community to extend necessary assistance to the Lebanese citizens in South Lebanon and the Western Beqaa who have been constantly and every day the targets of Israeli aggression throughout the occupation period, thus entailing huge material losses and social hardships leading to a quasi permanent paralysis of the economic activities in the area.
13. **Calls also on** the Member States to coordinate their efforts regarding the implementation of the resolutions on the subject.
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 13/9-E(IS)**  
**ON**  
**ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF LEBANON**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 10/8-E (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran, from 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December 1997);

Also recalling Resolution No. 12/27-E adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resulting losses of life and property, and their consequences on political and economic conditions in Lebanon;

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of Lebanon to achieve stability and security, establish its authority, reconstruct its country, and provide for the needs of citizens in the territories previously under Israeli occupation;

Taking into account the difficulties faced by the Lebanese citizens in the territories previously occupied by Israel, and in the neighbouring areas;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject;

1. **Expresses** its appreciation of the assistance extended by some Member States and by the relevant organs of the OIC.
2. **Condemns** Israeli acts of aggression against public facilities and infrastructures in Lebanon, aimed at obstructing the efforts of reconstruction made by the government of Lebanon. It also condemns the continued Israeli unwillingness to withdraw from parts of the territory of Lebanon, including the Shabaa' farms, to the line of the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon.
3. **Reaffirms** its previous Resolutions on the need to provide various forms of financial, material, and humanitarian aid to Lebanon to meet its economic, technical and training needs, and reiterates the appeal to OIC Member States and to international and regional bodies to contribute urgently and effectively to the reconstruction of what was destroyed by Israeli occupation, and to respond positively to the call for a conference of donor states for that purpose.
4. **Calls** on Member States to grant exceptional facilities to Lebanese products to permit them unhindered access to their markets in support of the Lebanese economy, the mainstay of Lebanese steadfastness and resistance to Israeli aggression.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 25/9-E**  
**ON**  
**ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE STATE OF PALESTINE**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 22/8-E (IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Resolution of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference as well as resolutions of the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers,

Noting with great interest the role played by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-rule regions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, with a view to improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and building up the national economy;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General,

1. **Expresses deep appreciation** for the assistance extended by some Member States and OIC relevant bodies.
2. **Commends** the initiative taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held in Cairo in October 2000, to allocate US\$ 1000 million to setting up two funds for the Intifada and Al-Aqsa, of which the Kingdom donated US\$ 250 million, in addition to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque, generous providing for one thousand Palestinian families of the martyrs and victims of the Intifada. It calls on all Member States to continue their support and assistance to their Palestinian brothers to enable them to face the difficult economic conditions they are going through as a result of the Israeli aggression.
3. **Commends** the efforts made by the Palestine National Authority in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in order to reconstruct what occupation had destroyed, as well as the efforts exerted to build up and consolidate the Palestinian national economy.
4. **Urges** the speedy granting of the required and approved assistance by the concerned Member States and OIC bodies, with a view to helping the Palestine National Authority and the Palestinian people in the building up of the national economy and the consolidation of their national institutions.
5. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions advocating the provision of all forms of support and assistance as well as economic, technical, material and moral assistance in support of the Palestinian people and the Palestine National Authority and **Urges** that preferential treatment be accorded to Palestinian products as regards importation and exemption of taxes and customs duties.
6. **Urges** businessmen and investors of Member States to contribute to the implementation of economic, industrial, agricultural and housing projects in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions, with a view to building up the national economy and enabling the Palestine National Authority and its national institutions to implement their development programmes, during the coming transitional period, in the various economic, social and health fields.
7. **Urges** Member States, in view of the obstacles raised by Israel in the face of the Palestinian labour force, to provide work opportunities to this Palestinian labour force, with a view to enhancing the socio-economic status of the Palestinian people and putting an end to unemployment.
8. **Also urges** the Member States to conclude bilateral agreements with the Palestine National Authority in the economic, commercial and social field on its national soil. **Expresses great appreciation** for the assistance provided by some Member States to the Palestinian people in order to build up the national economy in the Palestinian Self-Rule regions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 41/9-E (IS)**  
**ON**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD**  
**INCLUDING ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS**  
**ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN**  
**TERRITORIES, IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN, AND IN**  
**LEBANESE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada" held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12- 13 November 2000),

**Having noted** the resolution No. 39/27-E, and 35/8-E (IS) adopted respectively by the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign

Ministers and the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

## **A. ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD**

Recalling previous Resolutions on this subject especially Resolutions 2/19-E, 17/21-E, 22/22-E, 29/23-E, 32/24-E, 32/25-E, 35/25-E and 36/26-E, 39/27-E of the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively;

**Deeply concerned** at the continuing deterioration of the global environment, including the worsening trends in environmental pollution and the degradation of natural resources;

**Stressing** again the right of all human beings to enjoy a healthy and non-polluted environment, as a basic human right;

**Re-emphasizing** the right of States to protect their environment from harmful activities, and to cooperate among themselves to that end;

**Noting with concern** that the condition of the environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

**Noting** that while there has been progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, at various levels, particularly at the national level, the lack of fulfillment of international commitments agreed upon at Rio has been very disappointing;

**Stressing** the commitments of the developed countries envisaged in Agenda 21 and Rio Declaration adopted by UNCED;

**Recognizing** that environmental degradation both natural and manmade is a major global concern which requires the strengthening of international cooperation and extending effective contributions for the protection of the environment;

**Noting with satisfaction** the recent developments towards the finalization of the International Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, which was adopted in Paris in September 1994 and inviting the Member States, which have not ratified all the relevant conventions, including the International Convention on Combating Desertification, to do so, as soon as possible;

**Stressing** the need for closely and constantly monitoring the global environmental situation and relevant activities and also supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the Muslim world;

**Expressing** also its deep concern over the devastating effects of hazardous, toxic and radioactive wastes on humankind and the environment and supporting the establishment of mass-destruction-weapons-free-zones in the whole world;

**Strongly condemning** the attempts by some developed countries to export their hazardous and radioactive wastes for dumping in developing countries, and appealing to Member States to sign the Basle Convention on Dangerous wastes and the Bamako Convention and relevant international agreements;

**Guided by** the teachings of Islam which enjoin the Muslim peoples to safeguard the bounties that Allah has granted them on Earth;

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary General on this subject,

1. **Encourages** Member States to continue to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies.
2. **Urges** Member States to cooperate and coordinate within the existing Desertification Regional Centers for preparation and implementation of NAP and RAP in accordance with article 11 of the CCD.
3. **Invites** Member States to exchange information and experience in various environmental fields such as desertification, climate change and loss of biological diversity .
4. **Urges** developed countries to provide new and additional financial resources specially for protection of global environment in general, and loss of biological diversity.
5. **Also Urges** the Member States which have not ratified all the UN International Agreements on the Environment including the International Convention on Desertification and Drought to do so as soon as possible so that the Convention can come into force.
6. **Calls on** Member States to mobilise available financial and institutional resources needed for implementing national programs of environmental protection.
7. **Emphasizes** the commitments of developed countries in transferring environmentally sound technologies and know-how to developing countries in accordance with the provisions of chapter 34 of Agenda 21.
8. **Urges** the Member States to attach greater importance to the question of the protection of the Environment and Natural Resources and to its relevance to sustainable development.
9. **Condemns** Israel's continued rejection to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and carrying out uncontrolled nuclear programs.
10. **Requests** the international community, particularly relevant United Nations Organs, to conduct active scientific research on the rise in sea levels,

and its socio-economic impacts, so as to protect the coastal zones and the wild life in the territories of the Member States.

11. **Urges** the developed countries to discharge their obligations under prevailing international agreements on the transfer to developing countries of financial resources and environmentally sound technologies.

12. **Reaffirms** the determination of the Member States to work for the strengthening of international cooperation in seeking solutions to global environmental problems and requests the donor countries and international financial institutions to extend further support to regional networks and national focal points in States stricken by desertification.

13. **Stresses** that multilateral cooperation for the protection of the environment should include the provision of additional financial resources and access to environmentally sound technologies for the developing countries.

14. **Calls for** the dissemination of pioneering experiments for the application of environmental development in the Islamic States and the use of the latter's available expertise in this field, whether through bilateral cooperation or multilateral programs for the exchange of expertise.

15. **Requests** Member States to promote coordination and cooperation among environment monitoring networks and remote-control sensing Centers and coastal control posts and all other environment protection organs in Islamic States.

16. **Urges** all Member States to continue consultation and coordination among them at all international meetings including consultations relating to environment protection, especially in the field of biological diversity, climate change, desertification, hazardous and radioactive waste.

17. **Rejects** the imposition of obligations on developing countries to contain the phenomenon of climate changes in addition to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol on the UN convention on Climate Changes and calls on Member States to oppose this orientation wherever it deemed necessary .

18. **Expresses its satisfaction** at the fruitful cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Environment Program.

19. **Calls for** the intensification of this cooperation with emphasis on the problem of the remnants of World War II and other wars in the Islamic countries, which impedes development of their societies, and calls on the international community to address the problem immediately and take the necessary measures to remove land mines and war remnants in countries concerned.

20. **Appeals** to the parties to World War II to expeditiously provide Member States with information, data and maps on mines planted in their territories during the war and commit themselves to extend immediate aid and assistance required for the removal of these mines which still cause huge damage to human lives and obstruct development and construction in vital areas, while taking into consideration the decisions of the UN Conference on the Question of Mines which was held in Geneva in 1996.

21. **Calls on** Member States to intensify coordination and consultation among themselves in the framework of the UN and others, particularly specialized agencies concerned, on tackling this subject in an effective and meaningful manner .

22. **Expresses** solidarity with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning its position on the question of the minefields left on in its territory by World War II, their grave effect on the environment and the accidents and grievous damage they cause to thousands of its citizens. Also appeals to Member States to stand in solidarity with the Jamahiriya in its efforts to overcome this problem and its right to demand compensation for the damage and that the countries responsible for the mine danger, finance mine-hunting operations and produce minefield maps to the Libyan authorities concerned.

#### **ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, THE SYRIAN GOLAN, AND LEBANESE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL.**

**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

**Recalling** previous OIC and other International Resolutions on this subject;

**Recalling also** the UNEP GC decision (UNEP/GC.19/107) on environmental situation in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, and expressing deep concern over the continued degradation of the environmental conditions in the occupied Palestine;

**Taking into** consideration the recommendations of the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

**Also recalling** resolutions 14/11-E and 15/18-E of the UN Environment Program with respect to the environmental conditions in the Palestinian Arab Territories, and the Syrian Golan and Lebanese territories occupied by Israel;

**Referring** to the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, Security Council and ECOSOC;

**Reaffirming** the rights of mankind to a dignified life enjoying a healthy environment, free of pollution as a basic human and sacred right;

**Expressing deep concern** over the escalating brutal and expansionist practices of the Israeli occupation authorities which include seizure of land and water resources, the demolition of houses, the construction of new settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Syrian Golan, the uprooting of trees, the destruction of crops, the cutting off of irrigation waters, the deforestation of wide

expanses of land and the use of toxic gases with the attendant serious effects on the Palestinian and other Arab inhabitants and the economic and social situation in those lands;

**Expressing deep concern** upon the dumping by Israel of highly toxic radioactive and chemical wastes in the Mediterranean sea and particularly in the Lebanese regional waters;

**Having considered** the report of the Secretary General on this issue;

1. **Condemns** and censures Israel for its aggressive policies, the confiscation of Palestinian lands, the setting of forests on fire, the cutting off of irrigation water and the seizure of water resources and polluting the neighbouring countries' coasts thereby causing considerable degradation of ecological conditions in occupied Palestine and aggravating the economic and social situation of the citizens.
2. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories, and considers illegal any violation of this right.
3. **Urges** UNEP to update its report on the environmental situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and submit it to the GC for immediate reaction.
4. **Requests** the Member States to continue to extend help and assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan and the citizens in the Lebanese territories previously occupied, in drawing up the plans deemed necessary for environmental conservation within these territories and stresses the need to adopt concrete measures for consolidating such plans and taking steps to expose the policies pursued by Israeli occupation authorities which have led to ecological degradation in the occupied Palestinian territories, the occupied Syrian Golan and the previously occupied Lebanese territories.
5. **Strongly condemns** Israel's persistence in changing the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its practices aimed at changing its environmental conditions as well as its geographical, demographic and historical features and at imposing Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Israeli-occupied Syrian Golan.
6. **Calls** for the strengthening of the cooperation among the Member States in the field of earthquake monitoring and establish a mechanism from the Member States on the Red Sea so as to monitor earthquakes in the region and exchange the necessary information on treating this phenomenon.
7. **Condemns** Israel's continuous rejection to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and to pursue nuclear programs which are bound to cause serious damage to the neighbouring Islamic States as these programs are not subject to monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency and calls upon the international parties and bodies concerned to adopt the measures necessary for putting an end to this damage, while stressing the importance of cooperation among the Member States concerned in the field of monitoring radiation fallout in the area.
8. **Opposes** the introduction of amendments to annex 7 of the Basle Convention on the prohibition of exporting dangerous wastes from OECD countries to non-OECD member countries until the states signatory to the Convention have approved the provisions of the annex.
9. **Strongly emphasizes** the need for in-depth studies of crucial issues on the environment affecting Member States so that they can keep abreast of their future development and implications.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps for the implementation of this recommendation and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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## Annex VIII

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

**Resolutions on cultural and Islamic affairs adopted by the  
ninth session of the Islamic Summit Conference  
Session of Peace and Development - "Al-Aqsa Intifada"**

**Doha, State of Qatar, 16-17 Sha'ban 1421 H. (12-13 November 2000)**

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**RESOLUTION NO. 28/9-C(IS)  
ON  
THE TWINNING OF PALESTINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE  
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES WITH UNIVERSITIES IN  
OIC MEMBER STATES**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.24/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.28/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

1. **Calls on** the Member States to allocate scholarships for the Palestinian students injured in Al-Quds Al-Sharif Intifada and the other students who are members or families of the Intifada martyrs. It calls on the Universities of the Member States to allocate scholarships in the names of child martyrs of the Intifada, and to name one or those scholarships as Mohammad Al-Durra Scholarship.
2. **Approves** the recommendations of the 20th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs which call for the necessity of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people and students of Palestine through establishing twining relations between universities in OIC Member States and Palestinian universities in the Occupied Territories to enable the latter to overcome their difficulties, confront Israeli designs aimed at impeding their functioning, fulfil their educational mission in the best manner and contribute to the reinforcement of the Palestinian national authority.
3. **Recommends** to extend every kind of financial and academic support and assistance to Palestinian universities so that they may be able to play their national and educational role, and support in particular the Open University or Al-Quds in view of its importance or supporting the steadfastness of its people and preserving the Arab and Islamic heritage of the Holy City.
4. **Calls upon** Member States to see to it that their universities receive delegations or trainees and academics from the Palestinian Universities in order to offer them work.
5. **Calls upon** the Member States to contribute towards qualifying Palestinian youth in their Universities and exchanging educational delegations with the Palestinian Universities in various academic fields, so as to assist the Palestinian Universities in performing their tasks within the framework of overall reconstruction by the Palestinian National Authority and lessen the material and academic difficulties which may emerge.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 29/9-C(IS)**  
**ON**  
**THE TEACHING OF THE SUBJECT OF THE HISTORY**  
**AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 25/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No. 29/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

1. **Commends** the efforts made by the Commission entrusted with elaborating curricula for the teaching of the history and geography of Palestine and calls on the General Secretariat and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to expeditiously print and communicate the curricula to the Member States in implementation of relevant Islamic Resolutions.
2. **Calls upon** Ministries of Education and all educational organisations and institutions in Member States to contribute effectively to the teaching of the subject of the History and Geography of Palestine approved for the three levels of education so as to inform the young generations of Muslims about the land of Palestine as well as its identity and history and the rights of its Muslim Arab people, and safeguard the Islamic and historic heritage of Palestine, particularly in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
3. **Appeals** to the Member States and the IDB to contribute to financing the printing of the approved curricula in the three OIC languages as well as in the national languages of non-Arabic-speaking States.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 30/9-C(IS)**  
**ON**  
**THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED**  
**PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES, AND OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.26/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.30/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Taking into consideration the policy and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities towards the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, aimed primarily at the eradication of their cultural identity, along with Israeli attempts to wipe out and disintegrate their national and Arab identity at all levels, the Israeli policy of systematic stamping out of education aimed at creating a poorly educated generation ignorant of its history, culture, nation and Ummah, the Israeli practice of a policy geared towards maligning Arab and Islamic civilization and causing prejudice to Arabs and Muslims, the Israeli abuse and distortion of historical and geographical facts, in addition to the continued Israeli policy of racial discrimination by claims of Israeli superiority over the citizens of the occupied Arab territories which constitute a blatant violation of their fundamental rights;

1. **Condemns the** measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural organizations and institutions in the Palestinian territories aimed at denying the Palestinians access to education, so as to obliterate their national identity and sever them from their culture and history, and distort their civilization to serve the designs of occupation.
2. **Appeals** to Member States to support the efforts of the Palestine Liberation Organization aimed at promoting the educational process in the Palestinian territories under its National Authority during the transitional period, and to provide it with all technical and financial means to develop curricula for all educational levels.
3. **Calls upon** Member States to promptly extend every kind of academic and financial assistance and support to the educational sector in the occupied Palestinian territories so that it may fulfill its mission in the reconstruction of the Palestinian national institutions and so that the educational institutions may contribute to the establishment of the Palestinian people's national authority on their homeland, and thus further enhance Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine.
4. **Calls upon** Member States to extend every necessary financial assistance to provide the funding required for the promotion of education in the occupied territories in general and in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif in particular, in view of the great difficulties faced by the educational process in the Holy City on account of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities aimed at the judaization of the Holy City and at severing it from its Arab-Islamic environment.
5. **Condemns** the practices and actions of the Israeli occupation authorities against educational and other institutions in the occupied Syrian Golan, their cancellation of the Syrian educational syllabus in the villages of the Golan and its substitution by an Israeli one, their imposition of the teaching of Hebrew instead of Arabic, their replacement of the teaching staff to serve the goals and directions of Israeli policy, their taking measures to deny Syrian Arab citizens access to higher education in Syrian universities and their denying some of those who manage to get education in those universities the right to return to their homes.
6. **Reiterates** its full support and assistance for the inhabitants of occupied Syrian Golan in their resistance against the oppressive Israeli practices, and their legitimate struggle to preserve their cultural, national and Arab identity, and appeals to the United Nations, to specialized international bodies and institutions and in particular to UNESCO, to counter those Israeli policies which violate international laws and conventions.
7. **Calls for** support to the steadfastness of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan against the Israeli practices aimed at obliterating their Arab cultural identity and proclaims its support for the maintenance of Syrian Arab educational curricula and the provision of educational and cultural material.
8. **Recommends** to provide all kinds of financial and academic assistance and support to the Palestinian universities in implementation of the resolutions of successive Islamic Conferences, and to work for the establishment of a Centre of higher studies in the occupied Palestinian territories.
9. **Calls upon** the international community to shoulder its full responsibility in forcing Israel to abide by the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and of all international conventions on human rights, particularly the Geneva Convention of 20.8.1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, as well as the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.
10. **Invites** Member States to extend necessary facilities to Palestinian students to enable them to enroll in their universities and specialized institutes and thus help them complete their university studies and also stresses the need to increase the number of scholarships and seats for the Palestinian youth in the Islamic States, particularly in higher education, technical and technological training and teacher training.
11. **Calls for** extending support to the Open University of Al-Quds in view of its vital importance in strengthening the resistance of the Palestinian people and enabling them to continue their university education and also calls for extending the technical and financial assistance necessary for the development of the university and for solving its problems so that it may open new branches and thoroughly fulfil its educational mission.
12. **Expresses** its high appreciation for the role played by Palestinian schools and universities in the preservation of the Palestinian culture and heritage and in confronting the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against the educational and cultural institutions and organizations in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.
13. **Reaffirms** the need to implement the recommendation addressed to the administrations of Islamic Universities to receive training and academic missions from the universities of the occupied territories to work in their universities for short periods.
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**ON  
THE PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CHARACTER,  
HUMAN HERITAGE AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 27/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.31/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Condemning the recent actions by Israel for the expansion of the borders of Al-Quds Al-Sharif Municipality.

1. **Reiterates** all previous Islamic resolutions on the preservation of the Islamic character and human heritage of Al-Quds.
2. **Condemns** the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policies and particularly the policies seeking to establish further settlements and to transfer and resettle hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif - policies aimed at seriously altering the demographic and historic status of these territories by judaizing them, and may jeopardize the current peace process and constitute a flagrant violation of international laws and of relevant U.N. and Security Council Resolutions.
3. **Calls** for continued action at all Islamic and international levels with a view to forcing Israel to rescind its decision to annex the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, reaffirming the City's Arab-Islamic character and rejecting its annexation or judaization, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of international legality, and particularly UN Security Council Resolutions No. 465 and 478.
4. **Requests** the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with international agencies and institutions and particularly with UNESCO to prevent the Israeli authorities from demolishing buildings in the vicinity of the Al-Quds Holy Enclosure and demand that they close the tunnel and stop their excavation works especially on the south side of the Holy Enclosure which actions aimed at destroying the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and erecting their alleged temple on its site.
5. **Recommends** that an information symposium on the City of Al-Quds be organized specially at the present juncture, in order to inform public opinion of imminent threats to the City, and the need to safeguard the Islamic and Christian holy places and guarantee the freedom of religious rites for all believers.
6. **Urges** the General Secretariat and Member States to provide material assistance to enable the Palestinian people to face Israeli challenges and schemes aimed at obliterating religious landmarks in the Holy City of Al-Quds, and reaffirms the need for extending all sorts of support and assistance to the residents of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to enable them to refurbish their houses, support their steadfastness and protect Islamic shrines in Al-Quds Al-Sharif from demolition and waste.
7. **Calls** on Member States, public institutions, and the private sector to extend the necessary assistance to the Baitulmal Quds Agency whose Director General was appointed and Casablanca headquarters donated by His Majesty, the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul. Recommends that the Director of Baitulmal Quds Agency shall visit the Islamic States in order to inform about the Agency and its objectives and to organize information campaigns in this respect, on the example of the visit he made to Cairo in October 1999.
8. **Commends** the strenuous efforts made by His Majesty the late King Hassan II, may Allah have mercy on his soul, in establishing the Baitulmal Quds Agency and enabling it to fulfil the Islamic mission of preserving the Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds. Expresses its best wishes to his successor, His Majesty King Mohamed VI for complete success in this respect.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 32/9-C(IS)  
ON  
THE ISRAELI AGGRESSIONS AGAINST ISLAMIC SHRINES  
IN THE CITY AL-KHALIL (HEBRON)**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No.28/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No.32/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Reaffirming the objectives of the OIC Charter aimed at ensuring coordination for the safeguard and liberation of the Holy places;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences on the Unified Stand Against the Profanation of Islamic Holy Places and Values;

Expressing deep concern at the designs being devised against the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in the occupied city of Al-Khalil with the aim of judaizing it, seizing part of it and preventing worshippers from entering and normally offering in it the five daily prayers;

Recalling Security Council resolution number 904 (1994) on the Massacre in the precinct of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil:

1. **Strongly condemns** the repeated Israeli aggressions against the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, in particular, the massacre perpetrated by the settlers against Palestinian worshippers in the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Ramadan 1414H killing tens of martyrs.
2. **Strongly condemns also** the aggressive Israeli scheme for the partition of the Enclosure of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, which aims at seizing and judaizing most of it and building a Synagogue therein, which constitutes an aggression against Islamic Holy Places and feelings and a violation of all international Conventions and Charters, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.
3. **Requests** Member States to coordinate and intensify their efforts in the various international fora to prevent the implementation of the Israeli scheme for partitioning the Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil, to ensure access to it for Muslim worshippers and preserve the integrity of the Ibrahimi Enclosure as a Mosque for Muslims only as it has been through the ages; and warns Member States against any slackness in this regard as this would encourage Israel to undermine the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic and Christian shrines.
4. **Calls on** Member States to ensure the restoration of the old town in Al-Khalil as well as the remaining Islamic relics and shrines on the Palestinian lands to safeguard the heritage and culture of this historic city and its resident Palestinian families in an effort to counter Jewish colonization.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter and submit a report thereon to the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 37/27-C  
ON THE  
ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND  
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)**

The Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, Session of Peace and Development "Al-Aqsa Intifada", held in Doha, State of Qatar from 16 to 17 Shaban 1421H (12-13 November 2000),

Recalling Resolution No. 33/8-C(IS) adopted by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran;

Recalling also Resolution No. 36/27-C adopted by the Twenty-seventh Session of the ICFM;

Having taken cognizance with the high appreciation of the outstanding report submitted by the Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) on the activities of the Organization, and listened to the valuable presentation made by its delegate to the Conference in this respect.

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17. **Commends** the initiative of the Director General of ISESCO to visit the territories under PNA rule as well as the pioneering role of ISESCO in extending support to education, science, and culture institutions in Palestine. Also commends the signing of the cooperation Agreement between ISESCO and Al-Quds Bait Al-Mal in March 2000. Requests the Director General to continue his good offices to preserve the identity of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and safeguard it from all attempts to distort and judaize it, expresses extreme appreciation at the report submitted by ISESCO on this issue to the Conference.

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