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**General Assembly
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Agenda items 25 (b), 30 (a), 32, 33 and 127 (d)

**Social development: social development, including
questions relating to the world social situation and to
youth, ageing, persons with disabilities and the family**

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and
other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations
and the League of Arab States**

**Security Council
Seventy-eighth year**

Letter dated 27 February 2023 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In the capacity of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria as the current Chair of the Council of the League of Arab States at the ministerial level, and in accordance with the rules of procedure of the League of Arab States and Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations (see annex)** transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level at its 31st ordinary session, held in Algiers on 1 and 2 November 2022, as follows:

1. Algiers declaration adopted by presidents, monarchs and leaders of States members of the League of Arab States, pertaining to agenda item 127 (d), "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States"
2. Resolution No. 780, "Follow-up to political developments concerning the question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the promotion of the Arab Peace Initiative," pertaining to agenda items 32, "The situation in the Middle East," and 33, "Question of Palestine"
3. Resolution No. 781, "Developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem," pertaining to agenda items 32, "The situation in the Middle East," and 33, "Question of Palestine"

* Reissued for technical reasons on 1 May 2023.

** Circulated in Arabic and English only.



4. Resolution No. 782, “Follow-up to developments (settlement-building, separation wall, intifada, prisoners, refugees, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and development), pertaining to agenda items 32, “The situation in the Middle East,” and 33, “Question of Palestine”

5. Resolution No. 786, “Maintaining Arab national security,” pertaining to agenda item 30 (a), “Prevention of armed conflict”

6. Resolution No. 809, “Promoting cultural diversity and protecting the institution of the family and marriage,” pertaining to agenda item 25 (b), “Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, persons with disabilities and the family.”

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25 (b), 30 (a), 32, 33 and 127 (d), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Ennadir **Larbaoui**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 27 February 2023 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In keeping with the practice followed by the Group of Arab States whereby the Chair of each ministerial or summit session of the Council of the League of Arab States, or the Chair of the Group of Arab States in New York, is charged with transmitting the relevant resolutions or documents to the appropriate United Nations bodies by means of an official memorandum or letter from the Permanent Observer Mission for the League of Arab States to the United Nations, and in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the following (see enclosure):

1. Algiers declaration adopted by presidents, monarchs and leaders of States members of the League of Arab States
2. Resolution No. 780, "Follow-up to political developments concerning the question of Palestine, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the promotion of the Arab Peace Initiative"
3. Resolution No. 781, "Developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem"
4. Resolution 782, "Follow-up to developments (settlement-building, separation wall, intifada, prisoners, refugees, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and development)"
5. Resolution No. 786, "Maintaining Arab national security"
6. Resolution No. 809, "Promoting cultural diversity and protecting the institution of the family and marriage".

In accordance with the instructions of the secretariat of the League and with the relevant procedures followed by the Group of Arab States in New York, I should be grateful if you would transmit the present letter and its enclosure to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council for issuance as a document of the General Assembly of the Security Council under the relevant standing agenda items.

(Signed) Maged Abdelfattah **Abdelaziz**
Ambassador
Head of the Observer Mission, New York

Enclosure

Algiers declaration adopted by presidents, monarchs and leaders of States members of the League of Arab States

We, the leaders of the Arab States, having met in the city of Algiers, in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, on 1 and 2 November, A.D. 2022 (7 and 8 Rabi' II, A.H. 1444), at the 31st ordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the summit level, at the invitation of the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Abdelmadjid Tebboune,

Inspired by our shared history and the bonds of Arab solidarity that were displayed in their finest form when the Arab peoples and States rallied around the Algerian people in the revolution of 1 November, making great sacrifices to assist their Algerian brethren,

Recalling the landmark resolutions adopted by Arab leaders at previous summits, including those held in Algeria at pivotal moments in the Arab nation's history, and building on the collective gains that were made on those occasions for the Arab nation and joint Arab action,

Mindful of the sensitive conditions; the accelerating pace of developments on the international stage; the current polarization, which portends a realignment in the balance of power; and the resulting peril for the Arab nation and the stability of our national institutions, all of which requires us to join forces to protect our shared interests and our position as an effective stakeholder in designing a new international system based on justice and the sovereign equality of States,

Welcoming the initiative of President Tebboune to choose "Reunion" as the theme of the summit; congratulating the President, Government and people of Algeria as they mark the sixty-eighth anniversary of the November revolution; remembering the innocent martyrs who shed their blood for this pure country,

Hereby declare as follows:

I. Question of Palestine

Resolution No. 780

- We emphasize the centrality of the question of Palestine and our absolute support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to freedom, self-determination, the establishment of an independent, fully sovereign State of Palestine on the borders of 4 June 1967 with East Jerusalem as its capital, and the right of Palestine refugees to return or compensation in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948.
- We remain attached to all the components and priorities of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative. We are committed to a just and comprehensive peace as a strategic choice with a view to bringing an end to the Israeli occupation of all Arab territories, including the Syrian Golan, the Shab'a Farms and the Kafr Shuba hills, and resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the principle of land for peace, international law and the relevant authoritative international resolutions.
- We underscore the need for continued efforts to protect the occupied city of Jerusalem and its holy sites and defend them from the occupation's reprehensible endeavour to change the city's demographic composition, its

Arab, Muslim and Christian identity, and its historical and legal status quo. We support the historic Hashemite custodianship for the protection of the Muslim and Christian holy sites and the Department of Jerusalem Awqaf and Aqsa Mosque Affairs under the Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places of Jordan, which is the sole competent authority for that purpose. We support the Al-Quds Committee and the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency in their efforts to defend the city of Jerusalem and support the resilience of its people.

- We call for the Israeli blockade on the Gaza Strip to be lifted. We condemn the occupying Power for using force against the Palestinians and for all its savage practices, which include murder and arbitrary detention. We call for the release of all the prisoners and detainees, particularly children, women, the sick and older persons.
- We endorse and support the campaign of the State of Palestine for full membership in the United Nations. We call on all States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so, and to support all Palestinian legal initiatives to hold the Israeli occupation accountable for the war crimes and crimes against humanity to which it continues to subject the Palestinian people.
- We welcome Arab efforts to unify the Palestinian ranks. We commend our Palestinian brethren for signing the Algiers declaration formulated at the reunion conference for the realization of Palestinian national unity, which was held in Algiers from 11 to 13 October 2022. We emphasize the need to bolster Arab efforts to accelerate the realization of that noble goal, particularly by accompanying our Palestinian brethren in taking the steps set forth in the aforementioned declaration.

II. The situation in the Arab world

- We undertake to strengthen joint Arab action to protect Arab national security in the fullest sense with regard to politics, economics, food, energy, water and the environment. We undertake to work to resolve and bring an end to the crises in certain Arab States in a manner that preserves the unity and territorial integrity of States members, their sovereignty over their natural resources, and the aspiration of their peoples for a safe and dignified life.
- We reject all forms of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Arab States. We are committed to the principle of Arab solutions to Arab problems. For that purpose, we undertake to strengthen the role of the League in the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts and to consolidate intra-Arab relations. We value the efforts made by numerous Arab States, particularly the State of Kuwait, to achieve Arab and Gulf solidarity.
- We express our full solidarity with the Libyan people. We support efforts to end the Libyan crisis through intra-Libyan dialogue that preserves the unity and sovereignty of Libya, as well as its security and that of its neighbours, and fulfils the aspirations of its people for elections as soon as possible to achieve permanent political stability.
- We support the legitimate Government of Yemen and welcome the establishment of the Presidential Leadership Council. We welcome the efforts that have been made to resolve the Yemeni crisis in accordance with the agreed terms of reference. We condemn the terrorist Houthi militias for failing to renew the humanitarian truce and for persisting with their military escalation. The humanitarian truce was an essential step towards achieving a comprehensive political solution and ensuring the unity, sovereignty, stability and territorial

integrity of Yemen and the security of the States of the Arabian Gulf . We reject all forms of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Yemen.

- The Arab States have a collective leadership role to play in helping find a political solution to the Syrian crisis and addressing its political, security, humanitarian and economic effects in a manner that preserves the unity and sovereignty of Syria, fulfils the aspirations of its people, and restores its security, stability and regional and international standing.
- We welcome the revival of constitutional life in Iraq, including the formation of the government. We commend its efforts to achieve stability and economic development and fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the Iraqi people. We appreciate the efforts of Iraq to drive back the terrorist organizations. We salute the sacrifices made by the Iraqi people to defend the country’s sovereignty and security.
- We reiterate our solidarity with the Lebanese Republic in preserving its security and stability. We support its steps to exercise sovereignty over its land and waters. We look forward to the current Government implementing the necessary reforms, and to Parliament electing a new President of the nation.
- We reiterate our support for the Federal Republic of Somalia in strengthening security and stability. For that purpose, the Arab States will strengthen the country’s counter-terrorism capacities and enable it to respond to the current challenges, particularly the acute drought.
- We support ongoing efforts to reach a political solution between Djibouti and Eritrea concerning the border dispute and the issue of Djibouti prisoners.
- We emphasize the need to support Arab States that have experienced, or are experiencing, difficult political, security and economic conditions, and those Arab States that are facing exceptional situations owing to natural disasters, by providing the available resources through bilateral, Arab-level, regional and international channels.
- We emphasize the need to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction in accordance with the agreed terms or reference. We call on all concerned parties to accede to and implement the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which remains the cornerstone of the international non-proliferation order.

III. Strengthening and updating joint Arab action

- We commit to move forward with the process of strengthening and updating joint Arab action to meet the hopes and aspirations of the Arab peoples, taking a new approach that shores up traditional structures and incorporates the concerns of Arab citizens.
- We value the constructive proposals made by President Tebboune, to revitalize the role of the League of Arab States in preventing and resolving conflict, strengthen popular involvement and promote the role of youth and innovation in joint Arab action.
- We stress the need to launch an interactive dynamic between Arab governmental institutions and the full range of civil society movements, by creating spaces to exchange ideas and engage in fruitful debate and constructive dialogue to rise to the challenge with the involvement of everyone.

- We commit to redouble our efforts to implement the Arab economic complementarity project in accordance with a comprehensive vision to best harness the assets and opportunities provided by the Arab economies, with a view to fully implementing a great Arab free trade zone in preparation for an Arab customs union.
- We emphasize the importance of joining forces to strengthen collective Arab capacities to meet the challenges of food security, health, energy and climate change. We underscore the need to develop cooperation mechanisms to institutionalize Arab action in those areas.

IV. Partnerships and relations with neighbouring States

- We emphasize the need to build strong and balanced relations between the Group of Arab States and the international community, including their Islamic, African and Euro-Mediterranean environment, on the basis of respect for the neighbourly relations, confidence, fruitful cooperation, mutual respect and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, foremost among which are respect for State sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.
- We stress the importance of cooperation forums and partnerships bringing together the League of Arab States and international and regional partners. Such forums and partnerships are important spaces for political consultation and building bridges and balanced partnerships based on mutual respect and benefit.

V. International conditions

- The escalating tension at the international level highlights more than ever the structural imbalances in global governance mechanisms and the urgent need to address them through an approach that ensures parity and equality among all countries and puts an end to the marginalization of developing countries.
- We emphasize the need for Arab States to cooperate in designing a new international order for the world after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the war in Ukraine, acting as a seamless and united group and stakeholder with the will, means and skills to make an effective and positive contribution.
- We are committed to the principles of neutrality and the shared Arab stance on the war in Ukraine. That stance is based on a rejection of the use of force and an endeavour to promote the option of peace through the effective involvement of the Arab ministerial contact group, consisting of Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, in international efforts to promote a political solution. Such a solution should be consistent with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and address the security concerns of the stakeholders. It should reject the politicization of international organizations. We highlight the efforts made by the other Arab States for that purpose.
- We commend the balanced policy of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus, which is aimed at ensuring the stability of global energy markets and the sustainability of investments in that sensitive sector, as part of an economic approach that protects the interests of producer and consumer States alike.

- We emphasize the need to unify efforts to combat terrorism and extremism in all their forms, counter the financing of terrorism, and mobilize the international community as part of an integrated, multidimensional approach based on a commitment to the rules of international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions. In particular, partners should be required not to let their territory be used as a safe haven or a platform to incite or support terrorist acts against other States.
- We welcome the mobilization and the ongoing commendable initiatives of numerous Arab States to curb Islamophobia; defuse tension; foster tolerance, respect for others, and dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations; and foster the values of peaceful coexistence championed by the United Nations, at the initiative of Algeria. We welcome the historic visit of His Holiness the Pope of the Vatican to the Kingdom of Bahrain, and his participation, along with the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar, Sheikh Ahmad al-Tayyib, and the Chair of the Muslim Council of Elders, in the Bahrain Dialogue Forum: East and West for Human Coexistence.
- We appreciate the important role of the Arab States in tackling the broader challenges facing humanity, including climate change, and commend the Middle East Green Initiative launched by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- We emphasize that Arab States must play a prominent role in organizing large international events that are landmark formative stages in international relations. In that regard, we:
 - Support the Arab Republic of Egypt as it prepares to host the twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
 - Support the State of Qatar as it prepares to host the 2022 soccer World Cup; express our full confidence that it has the capacity to organize an outstanding global event; reject the campaign to discredit and denigrate it;
 - Support the Kingdom of Morocco as it hosts the ninth Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations on 22 and 23 November 2022 in Fez;
 - Support the United Arab Emirates as it prepares to host the twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
 - Support the bid of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, to host Expo 2030.

Conclusion

We are deeply grateful to President Tebboune for his outstanding efforts in organizing and managing the summit astutely and perceptively, and in deepening consultations, enhancing coordination and putting all the conditions in place to make this important Arab-level event a success. The summit was marked by an exemplary spirit of brotherhood and consensus. We greatly value his contribution and his initiatives, which made the summit a landmark in joint Arab action.

Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict

Resolution No. 780

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

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

– Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

- Noting the second meeting of the Committee for Follow-up on the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the ministerial level on 29 October 2022 and its recommendations with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted at the 2019 Tunis summit,
- Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict adopted at the summit level, the most recent of which were the resolutions of the Tunis summit, adopted at its 31st ordinary session on 31 March 2019, the resolutions adopted at the level of ministers for foreign affairs, the most recent of which were the resolutions of the 158th ordinary session held in September 2022, and the resolutions adopted by the Council at the level of permanent representatives,

Decides to:

1. Reaffirm the centrality of the Palestinian cause for the entire Arab nation, the Arab identity of occupied East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and the right of the State of Palestine to exercise absolute sovereignty over the entirety of its territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, as well as over its airspace and territorial waters, and over its natural resources and its borders with neighbouring States;

2. Reaffirm its commitment to peace as the strategic choice for an end to the Israeli occupation and a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict under international law and the authoritative international resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1515 (2003) and 2334 (2016), and the entirety of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, in which it is stated that the precondition for comprehensive peace and normalized relations with Israel is that Israel should end its occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and recognize the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the right of Palestine refugees to return or compensation and a just solution to the Palestinian question in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948;

3. Affirm its full commitment to the Arab Peace Initiative, which is the harmonized Arab consensus position and the basis for any future effort to revive the process in the Middle East, and whose purpose is to bring an end to the Israeli occupation of all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and restore all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly the right to establish its independent and fully sovereign State of Palestine on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital;

4. Reiterate that any peace plan inconsistent with the terms of reference for the Middle East peace process will be rejected and cannot succeed; and reject any political or financial pressure brought to bear on the Palestinian people or its

leadership in an attempt to impose unjust solutions with respect to the question of Palestine;

5. Reaffirm that the implementation by the occupying Israeli Government of its plans to annex any part of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 would constitute yet another Israeli war crime; and call upon the international community to exert pressure and impose punitive and deterrent measures on the occupying Government, in order to stop it from pursuing its illegal colonial annexation and settlement-building plans which undermine the realization of peace and the two-State solution;

6. Support the peace plan put forward by the President of the State of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas, before the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session on 23 September 2022; and work with the international Quartet and influential international stakeholders towards establishing a multilateral international mechanism to oversee a credible peace process on the basis of international law and resolutions, the principle of land for peace and the two-State solution, within a specific time frame and under international oversight, resulting in an end to the Israeli occupation of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the independence of the State of Palestine on the borders of 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, including convening an international conference for that purpose;

7. Call on the United States of America to work sincerely and in earnest with the stakeholders to follow through on its commitment to the two-State solution on the borders of 4 June 1967 and enable the Palestinian people to enjoy its right to an independent, viable and contiguous State, a commitment that was reaffirmed by the President of the United States of America when he met with the President of the State of Palestine in Bethlehem on 15 July 2022; call on the United States of America to press Israel to put a stop to its unilateral actions, which are destroying the two-State solution; and call on the United States of America to reopen its consulate in the occupied city of East Jerusalem, rescind the designation of the Palestine Liberation Organization – the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people – as a terrorist organization, and reopen the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Washington, D.C.;

8. Endorse and support the request of the State of Palestine to be granted full membership in the United Nations; call on the members of the Security Council to grant it membership; call on those States that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so; endorse and support the right of the State of Palestine to join international organizations and ratify instruments, with a view to bolstering its legal and international status and asserting its independence and sovereignty over its territory, which is occupied;

9. Establish an open-ended Arab ministerial committee, to be chaired by Algeria as chair of the 31st session of the League of Arab States at the summit level, with a view to mobilizing international support for the efforts of the State of Palestine to gain broader recognition and be granted full membership in the United Nations, and convene an international conference for peace and the extension of international protection to the Palestinian people;

10. Remind the international community of General Assembly resolution [181 \(II\)](#) of 29 November 1947, the decision to partition Palestine, which has been binding on the international community for 75 years, and whose acceptance and application was a condition for Israel to be a member of the United Nations; call on the international community to make Israel's membership of the United Nations contingent on implementing that resolution;

11. Reiterate that it condemns the colonialist settlement activities and policies of Israel; call upon on the Security Council to assume its responsibility for the effective implementation of resolution 2334 (2016); call on the Security Council not to content itself with hearing briefings on Israeli violations of that resolution, but instead to hold accountable those who violate its provisions; confront and curb the expansion of illegal settlements, the construction of the annexation and expansion wall and the forced displacement of Palestinian inhabitants and the destruction of their property; reiterate that a boycott is one effective and legitimate means of resisting and bringing to an end to the Israeli occupation and the colonialist system; and call upon all States, institutions, companies and individuals to cease all forms of interaction with the Israeli colonialist occupation system and its settlements, which are illegal under international law; and reject all efforts to characterize the boycott as being criminal and to silence voices under the pretext of combating anti-Semitism;

12. Condemn the apartheid regime imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, through systematic Israeli policies, legislation and schemes designed to persecute, repress, dominate and disperse completely the Palestinian people, including the following: obstructing freedom of movement, undermining family life, forced displacement, extrajudicial killing, administrative detention, torture, deprivation of fundamental rights and freedoms, inhibiting political participation, hobbling the economy and human development, expropriation of land and property, and all the other Israeli racist practices against the Palestinian people that constitute crimes against humanity and flagrant violations of relevant international laws, including the International Convention on the Eradication of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; emphasize, in that connection, the importance of the reports and resolutions of local and international rights organizations, parliaments and churches using legal arguments to expose the Israeli apartheid regime; call on the international community to confront the Israeli apartheid regime against the Palestinian people;

13. Condemn the wide-ranging Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people in Palestinian cities, villages and camps, including the continued unjust Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip, most recently the attack in August 2022, in which dozens were killed and wounded, including women and children; express solidarity with the families of those killed and wounded in the unjust Israeli attack; thank the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Qatar for their efforts to bring an end to the attack;

14. Condemn the Israeli occupation forces' murder of the Palestinian journalist Shireen Abu Akleh in the Jenin camp on 11 April 2022; condemn the savage attack on her funeral; note that the killing is part of a long list of attacks by Israel against Palestinian journalists;

15. Urge the International Criminal Court to proceed with its criminal investigation into Israel's ongoing war crimes and crimes against humanity against the defenceless Palestinian people, including the crimes of settlement, annexation, attacks on Gaza, the killing of civilians, journalists and first responders, forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes, particularly in occupied East Jerusalem and in the Masafir Yatta area of southern Hebron; and call upon the Court to make available all the material and human resources needed for this investigation and to assign the investigation due priority;

16. Support Palestinian efforts to bring justice to the Palestinian people for the current and historic crimes against them, provide the necessary technical and financial support for such efforts with regard to international justice mechanisms, and intensify efforts to establish a legal advisory committee within the League of Arab States to provide the necessary legal advice in that regard, including (1) requesting an advisory

opinion from the International Court of Justice concerning the illegality of the Israeli occupation; (2) filing cases concerning current and historic Israeli violations of the rights of the Palestinian people and of Palestinian territory, property and holy sites, including more than 50 massacres committed by Jewish terrorist gangs in 1947 and 1948; (3) filing cases concerning historic injustices against the Palestinian people, including the 1917 Balfour declaration;

17. Reaffirm its refusal to recognize Israel as a Jewish State; condemn the systematic and racist Israeli policy of adopting laws that undermine the historic rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of refugees to return and self-determination; commend and support the resilience of Palestinians within the 1948 borders;

18. Reject any partition of Palestinian territory; reaffirm the need to confront Israeli plans to separate the Gaza Strip from the rest of the territory of the State of Palestine; and reject any project for a Palestinian State with provisional borders;

19. Commend the determined past and current efforts of Egypt to effect reconciliation among Palestinian factions, further to the mandate conferred by the Council of the League of Arab States in resolution No. 7365 of 31 May 2011, as that outcome would unify the Palestinian position, strengthen its negotiating stance, protect its assets, and safeguard its legitimate rights under international law and resolutions;

20. Reaffirm the legitimacy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the President of the State of Palestine, Mahmoud Abbas, and commend his efforts to bring about Palestinian national reconciliation; call upon Palestinian factions and forces to bring about national reconciliation and abide by the principles and provisions of the Palestinian national dialogue agreements that were concluded in Cairo in past years;

21. Commend the ongoing efforts of Egypt to encourage dialogue among the Palestinian faction to bring about Palestinian national reconciliation and urge Egypt to continue those efforts;

22. Commend the initiative of the President of Algeria, Abdelmajid Tebboune, to unify the Palestinian ranks; welcome the signature on 13 October 2022 of the Algiers declaration adopted at the reunion conference for the realization of Palestinian unity; welcome the Palestinian parties' determination to fully implement the provisions of the declaration in accordance with the specified time frame;

23. Call on Algeria, as the chair of the 31st summit of the League of Arab States, and on the relevant Arab States, to continue their efforts and consult with members of the Palestine committee with a view to establishing an Arab team to follow up on all reconciliation efforts, including the Algiers declaration, and work towards achieving Palestinian reconciliation and the outcomes set forth in the declaration and previous documents;

24. Call on the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from hindering the Palestinian general elections in occupied East Jerusalem and the remainder of occupied Palestinian territory;

25. Reiterate the need to implement the resolutions of the Council of the League at the ministerial level aimed at responding to the actions taken by Israel against the Palestinian cause and Arab national security in Africa; reaffirm its rejection of efforts that Israel, the occupying Power, could become an observer member of the African Union; call on its allies in the African Union to continue their efforts to prevent Israel from obtaining such status; emphasize the need to strengthen

cooperation with the African Union to support the Palestinian cause and relevant resolutions in international forums;

26. Strongly condemn the illegal decisions taken Israel against Palestinian civil society organizations that monitor and keep track of Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights, including classifying them as “terrorist” organizations, raiding them and closing their offices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory; regard such groundless measures as one of the instruments of brutal Israeli military force that are used in an attempt to obscure the truth and hide Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people;

27. Welcome the intensive efforts made by the Egypt and Jordan to bring the question of Palestine back to the forefront of the concerns of the international community, and urge the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to engage in genuine negotiations on the basis of the agreed terms of reference; support such efforts in view of the centrality of the question of Palestine for Arab States;

28. Call for continued Arab and Islamic joint action at the level of Governments, parliaments and associations in support of the Palestinian cause; renew its request that the Secretary-General of the League consult and coordinate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with regard to various issues and measures involving the Palestinian cause and mechanisms for implementing the relevant Arab and Islamic resolutions;

29. Commend the efforts of the United Arab Emirates, the Arab non-permanent member of the Security Council, to follow up on the developments regarding the question of Palestine in the Security Council and support the application of the State of Palestine for full membership in the United Nations;

30. Commend the efforts made by the Republic of Tunisia to defend the Palestinian cause during its non-permanent membership of the Security Council in 2020 and 2021;

31. Request that the Groups of Arab States in the Human Rights Council and at the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), respectively, continue to support and follow up implementation of the present resolution and of resolutions concerning Palestine adopted by the two bodies;

32. Request that the Group of Arab States at the United Nations continue to take the following actions:

- Garner support for resolutions on the question of Palestine in the General Assembly, and follow up efforts within the Security Council to ensure that the latter fulfils its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, end the occupation and bring a stop to all illegal Israeli practices;
- Follow up implementation of Security Council resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#) concerning illegal Israeli settlement activities;
- Follow up on efforts aimed ensuring that the State of Palestine gains full membership of the United Nations;
- Take all necessary measures to respond to any attempt on the part of Israel to be a candidate for membership of or to hold positions in United Nations bodies or committees;
- Respond to attempts to undermine resolutions concerning the question of Palestine and East Jerusalem;

33. Request that the Secretary-General follow up implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next session on measures taken in that regard.

(Resolution No. 780 – 31st ordinary session – third meeting – 2 November 2022)

Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict

Resolution No. 781

Developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem

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

– Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
- Noting the second meeting of the Committee for Follow-up on the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the ministerial level on 29 October 2022 and its recommendations with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted at the Tunis summit held on 31 March 2019,
- Reaffirming all its previous resolutions at all levels, namely the summit level, the ministerial level and the level of permanent representatives, concerning developments and Israeli violations in the occupied city of Jerusalem,
- Taking note of the fifth meeting of the Arab ministerial committee tasked with mobilizing international action in response to illegal Israeli policies and actions in the occupied city of Jerusalem, held on 6 September 2022,

Decides to:

1. Reiterate that East Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Palestine, and reject any attempt to diminish the right of Palestinian sovereignty over the city;

2. Condemn strongly, and reject categorically, all the systematic and illegal Israeli policies and plans to legitimize the annexation of the Holy City, misrepresent its Arab identity, change its demographic composition, undermine the demographic and physical contiguity of its people, and isolate it from its Palestinian environment; reiterate that such policies, plans and practices contravene the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolutions [252 \(1967\)](#), [267 \(1969\)](#), [476 \(1980\)](#) and [478 \(1980\)](#);

3. Salute and support the resilience of the Palestinian people and its institutions in the occupied city of Jerusalem as they confront the systematic Israeli policies aimed at altering the demographic, legal and historic situation of the city and its holy sites;

4. Agree to hold a high-level conference to support the city of Jerusalem, to be held at the headquarters of the League in early 2023, with a view to protecting and supporting the occupied city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, at the political, legal and developmental levels; direct the Secretariat to coordinate with the State of Palestine and take the necessary action to make the conference a success, garner high-quality and high-level participation, and ensure that it formulates practical political, legal and developmental mechanisms to protect the occupied city of Jerusalem and support the resilience of its people as they confront systematic, hostile Israeli policies and practices targeting the city and its inhabitants;

5. Reject and condemn all violations perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in Islamic and Christian holy sites and, in particular, attempts to alter the historic and legal situation in place in the holy Aqsa Mosque, divide it spatially and temporally and turn away or undermine the freedom of Muslim worshippers to pray there, take control of the Jordanian Islamic Waqf Administration in occupied Jerusalem, attack its staff members and prevent them from doing their jobs, impose Israeli law on the Aqsa Mosque/Haram al-Sharif, conduct excavations under the site, with a view to falsifying its history and undermining its foundations;

6. Condemn strongly the escalation of Israeli aggression against the occupied city of Jerusalem through the intensification of the policy of demolishing houses in and forcibly displacing residents from the neighbourhoods and municipalities of the occupied city of Jerusalem, as well as the unprecedented escalation of Israeli settlement plans and projects in the city, including the so-called Jerusalem City Centre plan, the Silicon Valley project, the City of David project, the light rail for settlers project, the rebuilding Jerusalem project and the city property and real estate disposition project, all of which are aimed at plundering additional Palestinian land and property in the Old City and its surroundings, destroying Palestinian economic facilities, imposing huge taxes on Jerusalemites and eradicating all traces of the Arab presence in the occupied city of Jerusalem; and call upon the international community to take practical measures in order to curb these colonial projects, which violate international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions and jeopardize security, peace and stability in the region;

7. Strongly condemn the unprecedented escalation in the constant raids and acts of desecration carried out by extremist settlers and Israeli officials in the Aqsa Mosque with the support, protection and participation of the Israeli occupying Government; warn against the tendency of the so-called Supreme Court of Israel to allow Jewish settlers and squatters to pray at the Aqsa Mosque, which they had previously raided and desecrated; and warn that such acts of aggression will have grave repercussions for international peace and security;

8. Condemn unreservedly the decisions and measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and its unjust judicial system, as well as the terrorist campaigns organized by Israeli settlers with the support of the occupying army and police, all of which are aimed at displacing the people of occupied Jerusalem, including the inhabitants of the town of Silwan and the Shaykh Jarrah neighbourhood and other areas of the city, as part of an systematic Israeli ethnic cleansing campaign sponsored by the apartheid regime; and to call upon the United Nations and specialized international organizations, including the Security Council, to assume their legal, moral and humanitarian responsibilities, in order to end immediately the Israeli aggression and provide international protection for the Palestinian people;

9. Call upon member States to support the efforts of the State of Palestine at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to preserve the cultural and historic heritage of Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem, and its close cooperation with Jordan to secure the adoption of resolutions by UNESCO asserting, in particular, that the terms Aqsa Mosque and Haram al-Sharif are synonymous, that the Bab al-Magharibah hill is an integral part of the Aqsa Mosque, and that the Jerusalem Awqaf and Aqsa Mosque Affairs Administration of Jordan is the sole authority empowered to manage the Haram, maintain it, preserve it and regulate entry to it;

10. Condemn Israel, the occupying Power, for confiscating the land of Jerusalemites and illegally demolishing their homes, including the frenzied Israeli campaign recently launched by the occupation authorities with a view to demolishing and confiscating residential buildings in various areas and neighbourhoods of the city

of Jerusalem, the better to promote its settlement plans both within and beyond the old city, not to mention the bulldozing and confiscation of thousands of dunams to implement the so-called “Greater Jerusalem” project, including the E1 settlement project, and to build a ring of settlements that would disrupt Palestinian geographic contiguity in order to take control of those territories;

11. Condemn the systematic Israeli policies aimed at misrepresenting and altering the Arab and Islamic culture and identity of the city of Jerusalem, notably by closing Palestinian institutions, attempting to steal Palestinian heritage, imposing fabricated Israeli curricula on Arab schools in Jerusalem, endeavouring to change curricula in Jerusalem, and levying financial and administrative sanctions on Palestinian schools that fail to comply with that malign policy, including withdrawing the licenses of and closing schools;

12. Reject and condemn once again any unilateral decision that violates the legal status of the city of Jerusalem, including the opening of any offices or diplomatic missions in the city; reject and condemn, in particular, the decision of the former United States Administration to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, and to transfer its embassy to that city; reject and condemn the decisions taken by Honduras, Kosovo and Czechia, in violation of international law, to open diplomatic missions in Jerusalem; counsel Britain and any other State against taking such an illegal step, as such actions are an attack on the rights of the Palestinian people and an act of provocation against the Islamic and Christian Arab nation; and consider any such decision to be null and void and in serious violation of international law, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice concerning the separation wall, not to mention a dangerous precedent that would invite further violations of international law and legitimacy, undermine efforts to achieve peace and endanger international peace and security;

13. Reiterate that States members are determined to take the necessary practical measures at the political, diplomatic and economic levels, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at successive summits and sessions of the League at the ministerial level, in order to confront any decision taken by any State to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, the occupying Power, or to transfer its embassy to that city, or to undermine its legal status; follow up the resolutions of the Council of the League concerning actions taken by certain States that undermine that legal status; and follow up also the international media plan and the integrated plan of action prepared by the Secretariat of the League for that purpose;

14. Welcome the decision taken by the Government of Australia to rescind its predecessor’s decision to recognize West Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying State; recognize that the position of Australia has thus been rectified and brought into line with international law and the authoritative international resolutions;

15. Call on all States to comply with Security Council resolutions [476 \(1980\)](#) and [478 \(1980\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/19](#) of 21 September 2017, by which the Assembly states that decisions and actions which purport to have altered the character, status or demographic composition of the Holy City of Jerusalem have no legal effect, are null and void and must be rescinded in compliance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council; call on all States to refrain from the establishment of diplomatic missions in the Holy City of Jerusalem; and stress that Jerusalem is a final status issue to be resolved through negotiations in line with relevant United Nations resolutions;

16. Endorse and support the decisions and measures taken by the State of Palestine to respond to any State that recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of the occupying Power and violates international agreements and laws in such a manner as

to undermine the legal status of Jerusalem; work with the State of Palestine towards realizing the objective of those decisions at all levels;

17. Condemn measures taken by Israel to apply a racist law that is intended to undermine the rights of Palestinian Jerusalemites to their own city by rescinding the identity cards of thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites who live in or beyond the suburbs of occupied Jerusalem; denounce the resumed enforcement of the Absentees' Property Act, the aim of which is to confiscate the real estate of Jerusalemites; and call upon the international community to press Israel, the occupying Power, to put a stop to its racist decisions and laws aimed at emptying the city of its original inhabitants, forcibly displacing them from the city, imposing exorbitant taxes on them and denying them building permits;

18. Call on the international community to press the Israeli occupation authorities to end the policy of house arrest that they enforce broadly and systematically against children in the city of Jerusalem with a view to instilling fear and mental illness in Palestinian children and destroying their future; condemn the arbitrary Israeli policy of arresting and placing under house arrest prominent Palestinians in Jerusalem, as well as the ongoing closure of national institutions operating in Jerusalem, most notably Orient House and the Chamber of Commerce; demand that those institutions be reopened, so that they can provide services to the citizens of Jerusalem and protect the Palestinian presence in the Holy City;

19. Call upon all States to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the Executive Board of UNESCO concerning the question of Palestine, including those of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, which has stated that the Aqsa Mosque/Haram al-Sharif is a Muslim holy site of worship and an integral part of a World Heritage Site, and has condemned the illegal Israeli attacks thereon;

20. Emphasize that the Arab and Islamic worlds are collectively responsible for Jerusalem; call on all Arab and Islamic States and organizations, Arab funds, and civil society organizations to provide the necessary funding to implement the projects set out in the Strategic Sectoral Plan for Jerusalem (2018–2022) proposed by the State of Palestine with a view to saving the Holy City, protecting its holy sites, shoring up the resilience of its inhabitants, and confronting Israeli plans and practices intended to Judaize it and expel its inhabitants; work to continue implementing the resolution to support the Palestinian economy that was adopted at the fourth Arab Economic and Social Development Summit held in Beirut on 20 December 2019, which provides for an Arab-Islamic intervention mechanism to implement the Plan in coordination with the State of Palestine;

21. Call on States members to put in place the necessary mechanisms to implement paragraph 7 of resolution No. 2350 adopted at the 110th session of the Economic and Social Council and support the resilience of the city of Jerusalem by donating the smallest unit of local currency, to be added to the fixed and mobile telephone bills of users in the Arab States; instruct the Islamic Development Bank to manage those donations according to the same mechanism used by the Aqsa and Jerusalem funds;

22. Commend the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah Bin al-Hussein of Jordan, as guardian of the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem; reject once again all attempts by Israel, the occupying Power, to alter the legal and historic status quo of the Islamic and Christian sites in Jerusalem; commend Jordan's role in caring for, protecting and maintaining the Islamic and Christian holy places in Jerusalem under the historic guardianship of Jordan, which is reaffirmed in the agreement signed on 31 March 2013 between King Abdullah and President Mahmoud Abbas; and express support for the role of the Jerusalem Awqaf and Aqsa Mosque Affairs Administration of Jordan in protecting the Haram from Israeli breaches and attacks;

23. Welcome the position taken by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to strengthen the position of Jerusalemites on their land; welcome the outstanding action taken by Jordan with regard to the situation of the inhabitants of the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood, who are threatened with enforced eviction, by providing all the documents in its possession to the State of Palestine with a view to establishing their right to stay in their homes, and by making every possible effort to prevent their eviction;

24. Commend the efforts of King Mohammed VI of Morocco, as head of the Al-Quds Committee, to defend the Holy City and support the resilience of the Palestinian people; and commend the work of the Bayt Mal-al-Quds Agency, an affiliate of the Al-Quds Committee;

25. Commend the efforts of the Custodian of the Two Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, to support the occupied city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and to strengthen the resilience of its inhabitants;

26. Commend the efforts of Algeria to support the Palestinian cause, whether through its historic political positions or through its commitment to provide financial support to the budget of the State of Palestine and the resilience of the Palestinian people, including by offering education grants;

27. Commend Egypt for submitting and sponsoring General Assembly resolution [76/12](#) of 1 December 2021, entitled “Jerusalem,” which expresses the Arab consensus and is aimed at defending the city of Jerusalem and the rights of the Palestinian people and safeguarding the historic and legal status quo of the city;

28. Commend all Arab efforts to preserve the city of East Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and its Arab, Islamic and Christian identity, holy sites, and cultural and human heritage, and confront Israel’s systematic policies of settlement, Judaization and falsification;

29. Reiterate its condemnation and rejection of the systematic and illegal Israeli measures to undermine churches and weaken the Christian presence in the Holy City, as such measures constitute a flagrant violation of the legal and historical situation in place in the city’s holy sites and a serious breach of the relevant international conventions and obligations;

30. Urge support for, and visits to, the city of Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian sites and, in particular, the Aqsa Mosque / Haram al-Sharif complex with a view to breaking the stranglehold on that location, and remaining present in order to protect it from the plans of extremist Jewish groups;

31. Call on States, organizations, entities and religious authorities, including Al-Azhar, to hold conferences and organize activities to raise awareness and emphasize the Arab, Islamic and human sense of sense of belonging and attachment to the city of Jerusalem and its holy sites; encourage peoples to fulfil their obligation to Jerusalem;

32. Call once again upon Arab capitals to twin with the city of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Palestine, and upon governmental and non-governmental educational, cultural, economic, social and health institutions to form partnerships with their counterparts in Jerusalem, in order to support occupied Jerusalem and the resilience of its population and institutions;

33. Commend the efforts of the Arab Parliament to support the Palestinian cause and protect the legal, spiritual and historic status of the occupied city of Jerusalem; and call on Arab parliaments to mobilize alongside other parliaments around the world;

34. Underscore the role of the media in supporting and protecting the occupied city of Jerusalem as it confronts the systematic Israeli policies and violations aimed at Judaizing the city and its holy sites and changing its identity and demographic composition; call on ministries and agencies responsible for information in States members to highlight the Arab Palestinian narrative regarding the holy city, its culture and identity, and the aggressive Israeli practices that target it; implement the international media plan concerning Jerusalem, which was adopted by the Council of the League at the ministerial level in resolution No. 8228 adopted at its 149th ordinary session; implement the resolutions of the Council of Arab Ministers of Information concerning the question of Palestine, the most recent of which is resolution No. 508 adopted at the 52nd ordinary session, which provided for the establishment of an open-ended high-level group to consider the media plan concerning the city of Jerusalem;

35. Request that the Group of Arab States in New York continue pursuing its efforts to reveal the threat that the alarming Judaization practices and measures being pursued by Israel pose to the holy Aqsa Mosque, and the grave repercussions of those practices and measures for international peace and security;

36. Request that the Secretary-General follow up implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next regular session on measures taken in that regard.

(Resolution No. 781 – 31st ordinary session – third meeting – 2 November 2022)

The question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict

Resolution No. 782

Follow-up to developments (settlement-building, separation wall, intifada, prisoners, refugees, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and development)

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

– Having considered:

- The note of the Secretariat,
- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,

– Noting the second meeting of the Committee for Follow-up on the Implementation of Resolutions and Commitments at the ministerial level on 29 October 2022 in Algiers and its recommendations with a view to implementing the resolutions adopted at the 2019 Tunis summit held on 31 March 2019,

– Reaffirming all its previous resolutions adopted at all levels, namely, the summit level, the ministerial level and the level of permanent representatives, concerning developments in the various aspects of the question of Palestine,

Decides to:

I. Settlement-building

1. Strongly condemn the illegal expansionist colonial settlement policy of Israel, in all its aspects, in all the territories of the State of Palestine occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem; emphasize that Israeli settlements are null and void, cannot

be an acceptable fait accompli, and constitute a breach of international law, United Nations resolutions and the Fourth Geneva Convention, a war crime under the Rome Statute, and an act of defiance against the advisory opinion rendered by the International Court of Justice on 9 July 2004, one whose purpose is to divide Palestinian territory and undermine its geographic contiguity;

2. Call on the international community, including the Security Council and the relevant international entities and organizations, to effectively implement Security Council resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), which emphasizes that Israeli colonial settlement activities constitute a flagrant violation of international law and an obstacle to peace, demands that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately and completely cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, and underlines that the international community will not recognize any changes to the 4 June 1967 lines, including with regard to Jerusalem, other than those agreed by the parties through negotiations; emphasize the need to implement the other relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolutions [465 \(1980\)](#) and [497 \(1981\)](#);

3. Condemn and reject any decision taken by any State according to which the Israeli colonial settlement activities undertaken in the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967 do not violate international law; consider that such decisions plainly violate the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolution [2334 \(2016\)](#), in addition to the 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998) and other relevant principles of international law;

4. Welcome the decisions and positions adopted by the European Union, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the European Parliaments condemning settlement activities, considering the settlements to be illegal entities, prohibiting the financing of projects in Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizing the need to distinguish between the territory of Israel, the occupying Power, and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967; and in this context, commend the decision of the Government of Norway to label the products of illegal Israeli settlements established in the Arab territory occupied in 1967;

5. Call once again on all States, institutions, companies and individuals to boycott Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and stop interacting with them in any way, including by prohibiting as contrary to international law any direct or indirect import of or investment in their products, and denying Israeli settlers entry to other States;

6. Urge the Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to update the database of companies interacting with the illegal Israeli settlements in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, and to continue holding those companies accountable for the consequences of such illegal acts;

7. Strongly condemn the settlers' ongoing terrorist crimes, committed under the protection of the Israeli occupation authorities, against defenceless Palestinians, their property and their places of worship; hold Israel fully responsible for those crimes and acts of aggression; urge the international community to confront those racist crimes, which flagrantly violate international humanitarian law, the four Geneva Conventions and other international instruments guaranteeing the right of peoples under occupation to peace and security; call for the settler groups and gangs that commit such crimes to be added to terrorism lists and subjected to legal action;

8. Denounce the Israeli practice of using the Occupied Palestinian Territory as a disposal site for solid and hazardous waste produced by the inhabitants of Israeli settlements; call on the United Nations Environment Programme to investigate the health and environmental impact on Palestinian land and people;

9. Deplore all practices of the Israeli occupation and settlers aimed at taking control of large parts of the city of Hebron and depriving the Palestinian population from access to the Haram al-Ibrahimi and to their homes, schools and places of work; call on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to seek effective alternatives for the protection of Palestinian civilians in Hebron;

II. The racist separation wall

10. Condemn Israel, the occupying Power, for building the racist separation and annexation wall within the territory of the State of Palestine that it occupied in 1967; consider that wall to be a form of apartheid and part of the colonial settlement and occupation system; and call upon all States, international organizations and the Security Council to take action to force Israel, the occupying Power, to remove the completed parts of that wall and compensate for the damages caused, in compliance with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on 9 July 2004 and in implementation of General Assembly resolution [ES-10/15](#) of 20 July 2004, in which the Assembly deemed that the construction of the wall was contrary to the peremptory norms of international law, including the right to self-determination;

11. Request States members to continue supporting the work of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and make contributions in order to help the committee address its financial deficit, because it is important that it continue documenting the damage caused by the construction of the wall;

12. Call upon the international community to fulfil its responsibility to respond to any displacement the Palestinian people resulting from Israeli practices, as well as its responsibility to implement the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice regarding the construction of the racist wall and to submit the case file concerning the wall to the International Criminal Court, in preparation for its listing as a war crime under international law;

III. Intifada

13. Pay tribute to the heroic Palestinian people, who continue to stand stalwartly on their soil, and support their legitimate struggle against the brutal Israeli occupation in defence of their land, sacred sites and inalienable rights;

14. Reaffirm the right of the Palestinian people to use every form struggle against occupation afforded to it under the provisions of international law, including peaceful popular resistance, and to harness Arab energies in support thereof;

15. Condemn the widespread and systematic commission of crimes by Israel against the Palestinian people, crimes that are considered to be war crimes and crimes against humanity under international humanitarian and international human rights law, including the barbaric aggressions that Israel has committed repeatedly against the Gaza Strip, most recently in August 2022, taking Palestinian lives and targeting the Palestinian people's civilian and economic infrastructure; and condemn also the suffocating blockade that Israel has imposed on the Gaza Strip by land, sea and air; express its appreciation for the sincere efforts being made by Egypt to stop the shedding of Palestinian blood by establishing a ceasefire and rebuilding the Gaza Strip;

16. Warn that the current situation in East Jerusalem is escalating in a manner comparable to the circumstances that preceded the Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip in 2021; stress that Israel must shoulder its responsibilities as an occupying Power in order to maintain calm on the ground; commend the efforts of Egypt to proceed with the second phase of reconstruction efforts in the Gaza Strip after Egyptian companies cleared the rubble from the Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, as part of the generous pledge in the amount of \$500 million made by the President of Egypt, Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, to fund the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, as well as the initiative of His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Amir of Qatar, to provide \$500 million in assistance to support the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip, through the State of Palestine;

17. Condemn the brutal attacks committed by the occupying Israeli army and terrorist settler gangs against defenceless Palestinians and peaceful civilian demonstrators throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in the towns of Bayta, Yatma and Jabal Sabih in the occupied West Bank, and along the eastern borders of the occupied Gaza Strip;

18. Condemn the occupying Israeli forces for carrying out summary executions and arresting Palestinian children and young persons; call upon the International Criminal Court and other international justice bodies to investigate those crimes and try the perpetrators; and condemn the occupying authorities' policy of detaining the bodies of Palestinian martyrs and demolishing the homes of their relatives;

19. Call upon the international community to implement resolutions concerning the protection of Palestinian civilians, in particular Security Council resolutions [904 \(1994\)](#) and [605 \(1987\)](#) and General Assembly resolution [ES-10/20](#) of 13 June 2018 on the protection of Palestinian civilians; and urge States and the institutions of the international community to get involved in the protection of Palestinian civilians and to establish a practical and effective mechanism for implementing the provisions of that General Assembly resolution and the report prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which includes viable options for protecting Palestinian civilians;

20. Call upon the international community and international organizations to put pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to lift its blockade of the Gaza Strip immediately, with a view to ending the humanitarian and economic tragedy being endured by the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip;

21. Condemn the attacks on the Haram al-Ibrahimi in the occupied city of Hebron that have been committed by Israel, which continues to divide, undermine freedom of access to and prevents the call to prayer from being sounded from the sanctuary, and which continues to attempt to alter the sanctuary's features and separate it from its Palestinian surroundings, as part of the effort to Judaize the heart of the occupied city of Hebron; hold the occupying Israeli Government fully responsible for these serious attacks, crimes and acts of provocation, which violate human rights, the right of freedom of worship and the relevant United Nations resolutions, including those adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); call upon the international community to defend the decisions that it has taken regarding the occupied city of Hebron and the Haram al-Ibrahimi, and take the measures required to protect that sanctuary and restore its historical and legal situation, which has been distorted by the occupying authorities and forces;

22. Call upon the Council of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs to continue following up on the recommendations and outcomes of the international conference on the suffering of Palestinian children as a result of the violations committed by

Israel, the occupying Power, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, hosted by Kuwait on 12 and 13 November 2017;

IV. Prisoners

23. Salute the struggle of Palestinian and Arab heroes in the prisons of the Israeli occupation; condemn the continued arbitrary arrest and detention of thousands of Palestinians, including children, women, sick people, political leaders and parliamentarians;

24. Condemn the occupation authorities' systematic policy of contempt for the lives of Palestinian lives and the deliberate medical neglect of their health, which had led to large numbers of deaths; call on the international community, the World Health Organization and the International Committee of the Red Cross to monitor the measures taken by the occupation authorities regarding the outbreak of COVID-19 among prisoners, press the occupation authorities to release all Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, particularly sick persons and older persons, to protect them from the outbreak, and hold the occupation authorities fully responsible for any impact on the life and health of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, including those on hunger strike and those who have contracted the coronavirus disease;

25. Condemn the illegal policy of arbitrary administrative detention implemented by Israel against hundreds of Palestinian prisoners and express solidarity and support for the struggle of prisoners who are on hunger strike for their freedom;

26. Urge international agencies, institutions and bodies and the competent human rights organizations to assume their responsibilities and intervene, immediately and urgently, to compel the Israeli Government to implement all international regulations and resolutions on the treatment of prisoners and detainees in Israeli jails, including international humanitarian law, the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

27. Call on the international community and international human rights agencies to press Israel, the occupying Power, to release immediately all prisoners and detainees, particularly those serving long sentences, the infirm, children, older persons, parliamentarians, administrative detainees and the dead bodies of martyred prisoners in Israeli morgues and graves marked only by numbers, and compel Israel to abandon its policy of collective punishment, which is inconsistent with the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949); call for a commission of inquiry to visit Israeli prisons and observe the violations to which prisoners are subjected;

28. Condemn the systematic theft of the Palestinian people's funds by Israel, the occupying Power, by means of the racist Israeli law adopted by the Israeli Knesset on 2 July 2018, which allows the Israeli occupation Government to steal the entitlements of families of Palestinian martyrs and prisoners from Palestinian tax revenue controlled by the occupation Government; consider that measure an act of illegitimate extortion and a law plainly intended to steal the funds and assets of the Palestinian people, an infringement of the agreements signed between the two sides, and a violation of international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention; call on the international community to pressure Israel to return those funds immediately; support the measures taken by the State of Palestine to address that act of bare-faced theft;

29. Urge Arab and Islamic States, institutions and individuals to support the Arab Prisoner Support Fund established pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 574

adopted by the League on 26 March 2013 at its 24th ordinary session at the Doha Summit, and overseen by the League;

V. Refugees

30. Reaffirm that the Palestine refugee issue is at the heart of the Palestinian cause; uphold the inherent and inalienable right of generations of Palestine refugees and their descendants to return to the homes from which they were displaced, in accordance with international resolutions, and in particular General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 1 December 1948 and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; and reiterate that Israel, the occupying Power, is legally, politically and morally responsible for creating and perpetuating the Palestine refugee problem;

31. Call on the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all relevant international actors to work diligently and responsibly to implement General Assembly resolution 194 (III), which enshrined the right of Palestine refugees to return or compensation; condemn and reject any attempts by any party to nullify Palestine refugees' right of return or to distort the refugee issue by attempting to resettle them, dismantle the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), stop its funding or deprive future generations of their right of return through a so-called redefinition of their legal status; and call upon member States and the secretariat to redouble their efforts on the international stage and in the United Nations to respond to those illegal attempts;

32. Express deep concern about the situation of Palestine refugee camps in Syria; reiterate its demand that those camps should remain free of weapons and militants, the blockade imposed on them should be lifted, the camps should be rebuilt and their residents returned, and all services required to support Palestine refugees in those camps should be provided; and call upon UNRWA to fulfil its responsibilities in that regard within its five areas of operation the region;

33. Call for Palestinians to be provided with a decent standard of living and freedom of movement, while maintaining their refugee status until they can exercise their right to return and compensation; commend the efforts of the countries hosting Palestine refugees, particularly Lebanon, Jordan and Syria;

VI. UNRWA

34. Reaffirm the mandate of UNRWA as set out in General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 (A/RES/302(IV)), by which the Agency was established; reject any change to the Agency's mandate or powers or any diminution or scaling back of its services to Palestine refugees; emphasize that the provision of those services is the exclusive responsibility of the Agency, in accordance with the mandate conferred upon it by the United Nations and that its powers and responsibilities may not be delegated; reaffirm that UNRWA must continue to fulfil its responsibility to provide services to Palestine refugees in and outside the camps in all five areas of its operations, including in occupied Jerusalem, until the question of Palestine refugees is resolved fairly, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 1948;

35. Reject and condemn the systematic Israeli campaigns against UNRWA, including the endeavour to close all UNRWA centres and schools in occupied Jerusalem and replace them with Israeli occupation institutions; reject any decision to halt or cut funding for UNRWA, as such decisions will result in generations of Palestinians losing their health-care, educational and service facilities, and therefore

represent an unacceptable attempt to cloud the issue of refugees, which is one of the integral final-status issues;

36. Call on member States to work tirelessly to mobilize the broadest possible support for renewing the mandate of UNRWA at the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations at the end of 2022, for a period of three years (2023–2026), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 1949, by which the Agency was established; call on the secretariat, its missions abroad, and the councils of Arab ambassadors to do their utmost to urge States to vote in favour of renewing the mandate of UNRWA;

37. Express concern at the Agency's annual budget deficit; call on the international community to secure the necessary adequate and sustained financial resources and contributions for its budget and activities so as UNRWA can continue to fulfil its mandate; call on the secretariat, its missions abroad, and the councils of Arab ambassadors, to continue liaising with donor countries and urging them to fulfil their financial commitments to UNRWA; stress that this request does not in any way exempt Israel, the occupying Power, from shouldering its responsibilities under international law with respect to the plight of the entire Palestinian people, including Palestine refugees, until the question of Palestine is resolved in a just and lasting manner and the right of return and compensation for Palestine refugees is upheld;

38. Urge member States to disburse their contributions, set at 7.8 per cent of the Agency's regular budget, pursuant to successive resolutions adopted since 1987 by the Council of the League at the ministerial level; encourage member States to conclude bilateral, multi-year support and financing agreements with UNRWA;

39. Request the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to continue to coordinate with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to mobilize financial support for the Agency's budget, including by writing letters and conducting joint visits;

40. Call on UNRWA to develop adequate means to broaden the donor base and increase funding commitments in line with the Agency's needs in order to avoid cutting any of the services provided for under the resolution pursuant to which it was established, continue to align its budget on refugees' priorities and needs, coordinate with Arab host States in its five areas of operation in preparing and implementing its programmes in accordance with the policies of those countries, and work to engage with the private sector in donor countries in order to fund additional programmes and projects aimed at improving conditions for refugees in the Agency's five areas of operation, without prejudice to donor countries' pledges to UNRWA;

41. Call on donor countries and entities to fulfil the pledges made at international conferences in support of UNRWA so that the latter can perform its humanitarian and political mandate of assisting Palestine refugees; thank the allied countries that provide support to UNRWA, including Qatar, in addition to Saudi Arabia for providing \$27 million on 23 October 2022 in support of the Agency's work and programmes in the region, and Kuwait for contributing \$2 million in May, bringing its total contribution to \$30 million for the period 2019–2022;

42. Express appreciation for the continued efforts of Jordan, in partnership with Sweden and the international community and in coordination with the State of Palestine, to ensure that the Agency continues to receive the support it needs, as well as to develop policies and strategies that would secure sustained funding for the Agency's programmes, thereby enabling it to provide vital services to Palestine refugees in its five areas of operation;

43. Hold the Israeli occupation Government responsible for the additional burdens incurred by UNRWA owing to closures, blockades and restrictions on the

movements of humanitarian assistance; demand that Israel provide compensation for those losses;

VII. Development

44. Condemn the systematic measures taken by Israel to continue undermining the Palestinian economy and deprive the Palestinian people of its inalienable right to development; urge the international community to empower the Palestinian people to take control of all its resources and exercise its right to development in all the territory occupied since 1967 and in its territorial waters;

45. Condemn all Israeli practices, measures and laws aimed at depleting, eroding, wasting or jeopardizing the natural resources and wealth of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, both on land and at sea;

46. Call on the international community to exert pressure on Israel, the occupying Power, to provide the necessary guarantees and remove obstacles to the efforts of the State of Palestine to exploit its natural resources, including the extraction of natural gas from the Gaza Marine field off the coast of the Gaza Strip, where gas was discovered more than twenty years ago;

47. Emphasize the need to implement General Assembly resolutions adopted at successive sessions, in which the General Assembly requests that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continue to report to it regarding the economic costs of the Israeli occupation for the Palestinian people; commend the efforts of the UNCTAD secretariat to submit those reports with a view to documenting the cost of the occupation and the economic rights of the Palestinian people; call on States members to contribute to the funding of that important documentation project;

48. Call on the international community to assume its responsibilities and sustain its commitment to providing assistance to enhance and empower the institution-building process of the State of Palestine, and to fulfil their pledges to support development plans and programmes formulated by the State of Palestine;

49. Call on Arab States, in accordance with the bilateral arrangements concluded with the State of Palestine, to open their markets to the free flow of Palestinian-origin products, without customs duties, as provided for under the relevant resolutions;

50. Express appreciation for the various contributions and forms of assistance provided by Jordan to the Palestinian people, including the field hospital in the Gaza Strip, which has been operational since 2005, the Jordanian surgical station in Ramallah and Jenin Governorates, the regular facilitation and delivery by the Jordanian Armed Forces of humanitarian aid convoys to the Governorates in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip;

51. Call on States members to follow up on implementation of previous Arab summit resolutions on ending the Israeli blockade and reconstructing the Gaza Strip, and to fulfil the commitments made at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza in order to repair the damage caused by the Israeli occupation authorities' repeated attacks on the Gaza Strip;

52. Urge private sector institutions in the Arab States to invest effectively in Palestine and support the Palestinian private sector;

53. Express appreciation for the ongoing contribution by Egypt of the assistance required to build the capacity of the Palestinian people in the areas of science, health, education, technology, energy and electricity, as well as the enrolment

of Palestinian students in Egyptian academic institutions to obtain the necessary training, and the provision to the Palestinian Ministry of Health of 500,000 doses of locally produced COVID-19 vaccines;

54. Request that the Secretary-General follow up on implementation of the present resolution and report to the Council at its next regular session on measures taken in that regard.

(Resolution 782 – 31st ordinary session – third meeting – 2 November 2022)

Resolution No. 786

Maintaining Arab national security

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

– Having considered:

- The report of the Secretary-General on joint Arab action,
 - All the resolutions on maintaining Arab national security adopted by the Council of the League at its ordinary and extraordinary sessions since the conclusion of the 30th ordinary session,
- The resolutions of the Council of the League at the summit level on maintaining peace and security among States members,
- The proposals made by States members and the Secretary-General in that regard; the outcomes the meetings of ministers for foreign affairs in preparation for the summit,

Decides to:

1. Strengthen joint Arab action to protect Arab security in the broadest sense; address all shared challenges with a view to resolving the crises facing several Arab States, preserving their sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, achieving security and stability, and fulfilling the right of their peoples to a safe and dignified life;

2. Reject foreign intervention into the affairs of Arab States and the illegal presence of any foreign forces in any of those States, and reaffirm the principles of State sovereignty and neighbourly relations, with a view to bringing an end to regional tension, consolidating security and peace, and building regional relations based on respect and constructive cooperation;

3. Emphasize that water security for all Arab States is a component of Arab national security; express their solidarity in protecting the water rights of all Arab States, in accordance with international law, with a view to ensuring that Arab States can enjoy all their water rights; in particular, highlight the right of Egypt and the Sudan to the water of the Nile; emphasize that no unilateral steps should be taken to fill the Renaissance Dam; support the position of Egypt and the Sudan that a binding legal agreement should be concluded concerning the filling and operation of the Renaissance Dam in such a manner as to safeguard the rights of all the parties under international law;

4. Strengthen food, health and energy security; tackle climate change; instruct the Secretariat to put forward practical proposals to develop Arab cooperation mechanisms that would help to effectively institutionalize such cooperation and achieve economic and developmental complementarity;

5. Recalling the relevant resolutions of the League, emphasize the following points:

(a) Continued action should be taken to find a political solution to the Yemeni crisis, in accordance with the agreed terms of reference, that would uphold the security, stability and sovereignty of Yemen, the safety of its people, and the security of the States of the Arabian Gulf;

(b) The humanitarian truce should be extended, something that would be a fundamental step towards reaching a comprehensive solution to the crisis. The terrorist Houthi militias should be condemned for rejecting and hampering efforts to extend the humanitarian truce, for continuing to blockade cities, and for its latest military escalation, in which it launched a terrorist drone attack on oil facilities in Shabwah and Hadramawt and on other civilian infrastructure;

(c) The League continues to support the legitimate Government of Yemen and its efforts to end the coup, restore State authority, achieve stability and preserve the unity of Yemen. It welcomes the formation of the Presidential Leadership Council, led by Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi;

(d) The League supports all efforts to find an intra-Libyan solution to the Libyan crisis, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the relevant agreements. Such a solution should end discord among fellow citizens; preserve the unity, sovereignty and security of Libya and the security of its neighbours; ensure that mercenaries, foreign fighters and foreign forces leave Libyan territory; and meet the aspiration of the Libyan people for elections as soon as possible. Elections would make it possible to achieve lasting political stability, protect the resources of the Libyan people and their funds and assets in foreign banks, and allow for those assets to be developed, pending the lifting of the relevant international measures;

(e) The ceasefire must be consolidated; any measures to undermine the peace in Libya should be rejected; and all stakeholders in Libya should implement the agreements that have been concluded and comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions;

(f) Arab States should play a collective leadership role in finding a political solution to the Syrian crisis and addressing its political, security, humanitarian and economic repercussions in accordance with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), on a basis that would uphold the unity and sovereignty of Syria, achieve the aspirations of its people, rid it of terrorism, result in the departure of foreign forces, put in place the necessary conditions for the voluntary and safe return of refugees, and restore the country's security, stability, recovery, and regional and international role and status;

(g) The League will work with the international community to continue providing the necessary and adequate support to refugees, displaced persons and host countries, with a view to upholding their right to a dignified life. The issue of refugees is a collective responsibility, and not that of host countries alone. Its solution rests with their return to the areas of their country which they left;

(h) Continue working towards a political solution between Djibouti and Eritrea concerning the border dispute and the issue of Djibouti prisoners;

6. Request that the Secretariat of the League follow up on implementation of the present resolution and report on that topic to the Council of the League at its forthcoming session.

(Resolution 786 – 31st ordinary session – third meeting – 2 November 2022)

Resolution No. 809

Promoting cultural diversity and protecting the institution of the family and marriage

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

- Having considered:
 - The note of the Secretariat,
 - Notes 1/2/21-*alif*-162, dated 25 August 2022, and 1/2/21-*alif*-166, dated 28 August 2022, from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates,
 - The outcomes of the meetings of the Economic and Social Council in preparation for the summit,
- Emphasizing the importance of cultural diversity in enriching human civilization, developing nations, and building bridges among peoples,
- Mindful that respect for cultural diversity fundamentally means respect for differences among cultures and for the values and principles adopted by their peoples, without rejecting one culture and endorsing another,
- Convinced that tolerance is a paramount human value that must be consolidated and strengthened in order to guarantee cooperation and coexistence among cultures and civilizations,
- Emphasizing that all members of societies are entitled to have their individual freedoms protected and their individual specificities respected,
- Recalling the preamble of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, which provides that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,
- Emphasizing that every society has its own convictions, values and principles, which should not be seen as departures from international rules, but rather as components that enriches cultural diversity at the global level,
- Recalling article 16, paragraph 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that the family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State,
- Recalling the preamble of the Convention on the Rights of the Child set forth in Human Rights Council resolution 26/11, which provides that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,
- Emphasizing that the family is the backbone and core of society, and should be afforded all forms of care and protection with a view to protecting and developing society as a whole,
- Noting that article 80 of the final communiqué of the fourteenth session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Mecca in May 2019, which welcomed the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in safeguarding the values of the institution of marriage and the family,

- Having discussed the challenges facing the Arab family owing to certain ideas and approaches that affect its natural, recognized structure,
- Having heard the clarifications provided by the Secretariat,
- Further to those discussions,

Decides to:

1. Reject any attempt to redefine the institution of the family and marriage; emphasize the need to safeguard its purposes, which are consistent with common sense;
2. Call on Arab States to safeguard the institution of the family and marriage as natural concepts consistent with human common sense, in the context of the definition of the family as “a social unit consisting of a father, a mother and their children”;
3. Call on the Arab States to protect the right of children to enjoy a natural life in the care of a father and a mother and, for that purpose, to protect the institution of the family from abnormal concepts concerning the nature of the family, which is the core of societies;
4. Call on all Arab States and competent organizations at the Arab and national levels in States members to intensify their efforts to protect the institution of marriage in order to uphold the right of children to grow up and learn in a safe environment consistent with common sense and the system of noble values and morals;
5. Emphasize the right of children to receive an education in an environment characterized by family bonds based on the institution of marriage that is formed when a man and a woman unite and join to form a family;
6. Undertake not to tamper with the family, which is the core of society and is based on a firm set of values and principles that must be respected and strengthened in States members;
7. Emphasize that cultural diversity and differences between societies are a hallmark of humanity, as such difference is vital and necessary for the development and progress of humanity; that there needs to be a greater mutual acceptance of cultures at the international level; that the culture of difference and inclusiveness should be strengthened; that no culture should be placed above others as requiring the assent of all States in the world; and that the specificities, ways of life and value systems of each culture must be respected;
8. Call on the Secretary-General to follow up on implementation of the present resolution with the competent ministers in the areas of education, culture and social development, and the agencies responsible for the family, marriage and childhood in States members.

(Resolution No. 809 – 31st ordinary session – third meeting – 2 November 2022)
