



Asamblea General Consejo de Seguridad

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Asamblea General
Septuagésimo cuarto período de sesiones
Tema 34 del programa
La situación en Oriente Medio

Consejo de Seguridad
Septuagésimo cuarto año

Carta de fecha 18 de septiembre de 2019 dirigida al Secretario General por la Representante Permanente de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos ante las Naciones Unidas

En mi calidad de Representante Permanente de los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, que preside el Consejo de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados miembros de la Organización de Cooperación Islámica (OCI), tengo el honor de transmitir las resoluciones de la 16ª reunión extraordinaria del Consejo de Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de la OCI, celebrada en Yeda (Reino de Arabia Saudita) el 15 de septiembre de 2019 (véase el anexo).

Le agradecería que tuviera a bien hacer distribuir la presente carta y su anexo como documento de la Asamblea General, en relación con el tema 34 del programa, y del Consejo de Seguridad.

(Firmado) Lana Zaki **Nusseibeh**
Embajadora
Representante Permanente



**Anexo de la carta de fecha 18 de septiembre de 2018 dirigida
al Secretario General por la Representante Permanente de
los Emiratos Árabes Unidos ante las Naciones Unidas**

[Original: árabe, francés e inglés]

OIC/EXCFM/2019/RES/FINAL

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

**16TH EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE OIC COUNCIL
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

ON

**“ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER’S STATED INTENTION TO
ANNEX TERRITORIES IN OCCUPIED WEST BANK”**

**JEDDAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
15 SEPTEMBER 2019
(16 MUHARRAM 1441H)**

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RESOLUTION NO-1/16

ON

“ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER’S STATED INTENTION TO ANNEX TERRITORIES IN OCCUPIED WEST BANK”

The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Co-operation (OIC), convening at an extraordinary meeting held at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah, on 15 September 2019 (16 Muharram 1441H), at the request of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the “Israeli Prime Minister’s stated intention to annex territories in the Occupied West Bank”;

- **Asserting** the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter,
- **Based on** the successive Islamic Summit’s and Council of Foreign Ministers’ resolutions on Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif,
- **Proceeding from** the historical, moral and legal responsibility incumbent on the Muslim Ummah, and from the sense of full solidarity with Palestine and its people,
- **Guided by** the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, mainly the principle prohibiting the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force,
- **Recalling** the relevant UN resolutions, along with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory”,
- **Expressing** gratitude and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for convening and presiding over this extraordinary meeting, and to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, for the attention, care and support they give to the advancement of joint Islamic solidarity, while **commending** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s firm historical stances towards the Palestinian cause and constant support to the rights of the Palestinian people.
- **Renewing** principled support to the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership in their quest to obtain their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination, the right to establish their sovereign independent state along the lines of 4 June 1967 and with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and the right of refugees to return to their homes in accordance with resolution 194,
- **Condemning** the Israeli occupation authority’s colonial policies, practices and plans on the occupied Palestinian territory, and all attempts to change the demographic composition, character and status of the 1967 occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, such as through settlement building and expansion, relocation of Israeli settlers, land confiscation and annexation, forced displacement of Palestinian citizens in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant resolutions, **considering** these criminal acts as a threat to international peace and security and to stability in the Middle East and the world as a whole,
- **Welcoming** the stated positions of the UN Secretary General and the countries rejecting the Israeli prime minister’s announcement,

1. **Reaffirms** the centrality of the Cause of Palestine, with Al-Quds Ash-Sharif to the entire Muslim Ummah,
2. **Proclaims** absolute rejection and vehemently **condemns** the Israeli Prime Minister's stated intention to "apply Israeli sovereignty on all of the Jordan Valley, northern Dead Sea and settlements in the occupied West Bank", **describing** it as a dangerous escalation, a further serious encroachment on the historical and legal rights of the Palestinian people, a flagrant breach of the UN Charter, the principles of international law and the relevant UN resolutions, including resolutions 181 (1947), 242 (1967), 252 (1968), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 681 (1990), 1073 (1996), 1397 (2002), 1435 (2002), and 1515 (2003), along with Security Council resolution 2334 of 2016.
3. **Holds fully responsible** the Israeli government for the consequences of its colonial policies in the occupied territory of the State of Palestine, including the Israeli Prime Minister's dangerous pledge deliberately seeking to undermine international efforts for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace to realize the two-state vision, and aiming at blowing up the foundations of peace and pushing the entire region towards more violence and instability.
4. **Decides** to respond strongly to this gravely aggressive statement, while taking all possible measures, both political and legal, such as initiating action with the UN Security Council and General Assembly, international courts and other relevant international organizations and bodies to counter this expansionist colonial policy.
5. **Urges** all OIC Member States to raise the issue of Palestine and the illegitimate violations and measures of the Israeli occupation during the 74th UN General Assembly.
6. **Calls on** the international community, especially the UN General Assembly and Security Council, to shoulder their responsibility, such as through rejecting and condemning this illegal Israeli statement, confronting it by compelling Israel to cease all its illegal measures, considered as null and void and having no effect under international law and relevant UN resolutions, while stressing non-recognition and rejection of any changes to the pre-1967 borders, including with regard to Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
7. **Also calls on** the international community, in this regard, to take all measures required to confront the Israeli occupation's colonial practices aimed at undermining the foundations of international law, destabilizing the law-based international system, which countermeasures include boycotting and imposing economic and political sanctions on the Israeli occupation to bring it to an end, so that the Palestinian people may exercise their right to self-determination.
8. **Supports and backs up** the Palestinian moves and steps to hold accountable Israel, the occupying authority, for its crimes against the Palestinian people, while **calling on** the Member States to provide all the political, legal, technical and material support necessary for the success of the State of Palestine's moves with the relevant international bodies.
9. **Stresses** that peace and security in the Middle East, it being a strategic choice, cannot be achieved without the Israeli occupation brought to an end and without a full Israeli withdrawal from the 1967 occupied territory of the State of Palestine, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in compliance with the principles of international law and the relevant international legitimacy resolutions, while clinging to the Arab Peace Initiative and all its provisions in natural sequence as approved at the Arab Summit held in Beirut in 2002.
10. **Supports** the Palestinian efforts to gain greater international recognition of the State of Palestine on the borders of 4 June 1967, **calling on** the states that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to do so as soon as possible.
11. **Reiterates support** for the Palestinian President's initiative proposed to the UN Security Council in February 2018, while **expressing** in this regard its determination to continue to

work with the international community to launch a credible, time-bound multilaterally-sponsored political process to resolve the Palestinian cause on the basis of international law, international legitimacy and agreed references, including the Arab Peace Initiative, adopted at the 2005 Islamic Summit, and the Two-State solution principle based on the 4 June 1967 borders.

12. **Mandates** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Council at its upcoming meeting.

RESOLUTION NO.2/16
ON THE
ATTACK AGAINST ARAMCO PLANTS IN ABQAIQ GOVERNORATE AND
KHURAI IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

The Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM), convening in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15 September 2019 (16 Muharram 1441H), following the dangerous attack early Saturday 14 September 2019 (15 Muharram 1441H) on the two Aramco facilities in Abqaiq governorate and Khurais in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

- *Proceeding from* the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, especially as regards non-interference in the domestic affairs, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each member state;
- *Reaffirming* the OIC Member States' commitment to strengthen unity and solidarity and develop mutually-advantageous relations for peace, security, stability and prosperity within the Member States and beyond, in keeping with the spirit of Islam and its message of mercy to the Universe;
- *Recalling* the heinous terrorist attack against two Aramco facilities in Abqaiq governorate and Khurais in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- *Recalling* the statements made by member and non-member states, as well as by regional and international organizations, condemning and rejecting strongly these attacks intended to undermine security and stability in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the region;

Decides as follows:

1. **Condemns in the strongest terms** the terrorist attack on two Aramco facilities in Abqaiq governorate and Khurais village in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which targets the security and stability of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as global energy supplies and the world economy.
2. **Affirms** that it fully stands with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all acts and measures it takes to confront terrorism, preserve its security and stability, protect its institutions and defend its interests, as well as its considerable efforts and central role in combating terrorism. It **calls meanwhile on** all member states to adopt a collective stand against this heinous aggression and against its perpetrators and those supporting them with arms, considering that prejudice to the Kingdom's security is also prejudice to the security and coherence of the Islamic world.
3. **Requests** all member states and the Security Council to take serious and effective steps to prevent the occurrence of these aggressions and their reoccurrence in the future and to hold the perpetrators accountable after completion of the necessary investigations and identification of the parties involved in the planning and execution of this abhorrent terrorist act.
4. **Affirms** the principled position of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation condemning all forms and manifestations of terrorism, and **calls on** the member states to continue their efforts in combating this grave phenomenon in cooperation with the international community.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all measures to implement the present resolution, notify the United Nations and regional organization thereof and prepare a report thereon to the next ministerial meeting.