

Decisions
Arab League Council
Sixty-Sixth Session
6-9 September 1976



Membership of Palestine to the Council

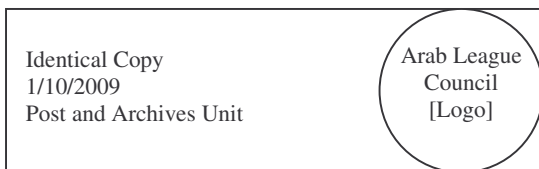
The Council decides to approve the following recommendation by the Political Affairs Committee:

- The Political Affairs Committee has examined the memorandum by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the admission of Palestine, represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, as a full member into the Council.
- The Committee has reported on the contents of the memorandum of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation on the issue.
- Considering that the Charter of the Arab League Council has drafted on the legality of the independence of Palestine, and on it taking part in the activities of the League's Council;
- Considering that the decisions of the Conferences of the Arab Summit since the 1964 Alexandria Conference, followed by the 1973 Algeria Conference and then the 1974 Rabat Conference, have confirmed that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is the only legal representative of the Palestinian people;
- Considering that the League's activity since 1974 has taken place with the participation of Palestine, represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, in all of the League's activities through its various boards, committees, organisations and foundations.;
- The Committee therefore recommends that Palestine, represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, be admitted as a full member into the Arab League Council.
(Q3462/D66/J2 – 9/9/1976)

Arab-African Summit Conference:

The Council decides to accept the following recommendation by the Political Affairs Committee:

- The Political Affairs Committee has examined the memorandum by the General Secretariat with regards to setting a date and a location for the Arab-African Conference, and all that it involves in terms of communications on the issue with the Organisation of African Unity;
- Hence, the Committee welcomes the Arab Republic of Egypt hosting the Conference.



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Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference Casablanca, 23-26 June 1989

Decisions

The Palestinian situation, Support for the Intifada and the Arab-Israeli Conflict^{1 2}

The Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference in the town of Casablanca in the Kingdom of Morocco between 17 and 20 Shawwal AH, or between 23 and 26 June 1989 CE,

Committing to the principles and foundations established by the Arab League's conferences in relation to the Palestinian Situation and the Arab-Israeli Conflict,

Wanting the Arab states to continue to use all means necessary to achieve a just and comprehensive peace for the Middle Eastern problem, at the heard of which is the Palestinian Situation,

And having discussed the situation in the Middle Eastern region, and especially in light of the ongoing valiant Intifada against the Israeli occupation and its devotion to pursuing a policy of repression and persecution, to building settlements, displacing inhabitants and refusing to acknowledge the established national rights of the Palestinian people,

Stating therefore its immense pride in the People's Great Intifada in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and its reverence for the souls of its martyrs and of the martyrs in all the Occupied Arab Territories, paying tribute to the wounded heroes and the committed detainees in the prisons of the Occupation,

Praising the spirit of sacrifice, courage and steadfastness with which the Palestinian and Arab people have reacted to the occupying forces and the Israeli oppression in all the occupied Palestinian territories, the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon,

Reaffirming the importance of supporting the Intifada financially and politically, and in all areas so that it may achieve its aims of liberation and independence,

Decides:

I- To pursue efforts to achieve the aims endorsed at previous conferences

Pursue efforts to achieve the aims endorsed by the previous Arab Summit Conferences³, and in particular:

¹ [Illegible] a delegation by the Syrian Arab Republic will not [illegible] on this decision does not mean that it recognizes Israel, which has refused to recognize the State of Palestine and [illegible] of all the Occupied Arab Territories.

² Therefore the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects all paragraphs in this decision by the [illegible] that may involve recognising the Zionist factor.

- (a) To carry out a full Israeli withdrawal from all of the Palestinian and Arab Territories under occupation since 1967, starting with Arab Jerusalem.⁴
- (b) To restore the established national rights to the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establish their own independent state in Palestine.
- (c) To gather Arab forces in all areas producing a complete strategic balance for tackling Israeli aggressive schemes and maintaining Arab rights.

II– To provide support and, financial and moral assistance to the Intifada

- (a) Provide support and, financial and moral assistance to the Palestinian Intifada and the steadfast heroic struggle, which the Palestinian Arab people are embarking upon in Occupied Palestine, as well as the Arab people’s struggle in the Syrian Golan Heights and in Southern Lebanon;
- (b) Give the agreed support for the valiant Intifada to the Palestinian people via the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, in the following way:

i- Pay the sum of 128 million dollars endorsed by the Algeria Summit to be paid by each Arab State based on the share it holds in the League’s budget⁵;

ii- Undertake to give the monthly sum of 43 million dollars, as endorsed by the Algeria Summit, to fulfil the needs of the Intifada and ensure its continuation; this shall be in accordance with a bilateral agreement:

- (c) Calling on the Arab people expanding contributions for the Intifada.^{6 7}

III- Support international peace conferences in the Middle East

³ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph I because it refers to decisions of Arab Summit conferences, including the Fez Summit, that the Jamahiriya did not attend and that [illegible]

⁴ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph I(a) because it provides for [illegible] of the Arab Territories occupied in 1967 only and which rightfully are Arab in [illegible] Palestine.

⁵ The delegation by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan elaborates on its understanding of paragraph II(b)-I of this decision as follows: Its understanding of this paragraph is related to what [illegible] named the decision of the Extraordinary Summit Conference in Algeria (Q/Q/179/D/Gh/’ – 09/06/1988) [illegible].

⁶ A delegation by the State of Kuwait [illegible] to the decision of the Extraordinary Summit Conference of Algeria (Q/Q 179/D/Gh/’ – 09/06/1988) and which was in relation to the support of the Palestinian People’s Intifada. It emphasises the principle [illegible] all the requirements (II-(b) ii) [illegible] bestowed upon each State.

⁷ [Illegible] the decision of the Extraordinary Summit Conference held in Algeria (Q/Q 179/D/Gh/’ – 09/06/1988) in relation to supporting the Intifada [illegible] paragraph (II-(b) ii) the Extraordinary Conference in Casablanca.

Support holding international peace conferences in the Middle East on an independent and equal footing and with the participation of the five permanent member states of the Security Council and the other parties to the conflict, including a Palestinian State delegation, with the view to reaching a comprehensive and just settlement to the conflict that is based on Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and on all other relevant United Nations Resolutions, so as to establish the Palestinian people's national rights, approve security guarantees for all countries in the region, including the Palestinian State, solve the Palestinian refugee problem in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948) and acknowledge that all relevant United Nations Resolutions still provide the international legal conditions guaranteeing the Palestinian people's right to found their own independent state.⁸

IV- To endorse the decisions of the 19th session of the Palestinian Parliament

Endorse the decisions of the nineteenth session of the Palestinian Parliament –the Intifada phase - and reaffirm its support for the Palestinian Peace Initiative, which relies on the Arab Peace Process and on international law, and the Parliament welcomes the positive international response to the Initiative.⁹

V- That the settlement ought to be in accordance with the Summit's decisions and particularly with the Fez Summit:

Any political settlement to the dispute ought to guarantee a full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories under occupation since 1967 and enable the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their established national rights in accordance with the decisions pursuant to the Arab summits, and in particular pursuant from the Fez Summit.¹⁰

VI- To endorse the establishment of the Independent State of Palestine and commit to broadening its recognition:

Endorse the establishment of the Independent State of Palestine on Palestinian territory, convey the Conference's appreciation to all the friendly states who have officially recognised the independent Palestinian State, call on the remaining countries in the world to fully recognise it, entrust the member states with establishing the necessary links to motivate those countries that have still not recognised the Independent State of Palestine to do so.

⁸ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph III because it considers Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for reconciliation and it [*illegible*] the international peace conference, which the Jamahiriya does not believe is a the right way to proceed.

⁹ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph IV because it provides for the recognition of the Zionist enemy.

¹⁰ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph V because it provides only for the withdrawal from the Arab Territories occupied since 1967.

VII- To support the Palestinian position on the elections, in that they are carried out under specific conditions:

Support the Palestinian position on the elections, that they are to be held after the Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territories, under international supervision and as part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement – in that the Israeli plan is aimed at obstructing the Intifada and bypassing the Palestinian Liberation Organisation - defend the Palestinian people's established national rights, persist urgently to end Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and Arab Occupied Territories, and place the Palestinian Occupied Territories under the supervision of the United Nations for a temporary period to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights to in self-determination.¹¹

VIII- To create a higher committee to monitor activity on the international scene with a view to stimulating the Peace Process

Create a higher committee to be chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco to monitor activity on the international scene with a view to stimulating the Peace Process and to taking part in the preparations for holding the International Peace Conference. The committee will be completed in consultation with the President of the State of Palestine.¹²

IX- To intensify efforts for holding an international peace conference through appeals by Jordan, Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Egypt

The five Arab countries, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the State of Palestine, the Republic of Lebanon and the Arab Republic of Egypt appeal for improved mutual coordination and for the monitoring of communications and international discussions regarding the holding an international peace conference.¹³

X- To stand firm on crimes committed by the Israeli Occupying Powers on the Arab Occupied Territories and appeal to the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities:

Stand firm on crimes of humanity committed by the Israeli Occupying Powers against the Palestinian people on the Palestinian Occupied Territories, against the Syrian people in the occupied Golan and against the Lebanese citizens in Southern Lebanon. Appeal to the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities with respect to these crimes and hostile practices that are contrary to the rules of human behaviour and inconsistent with the international laws applied by the military on other territories, including possibly imposing sanctions on Israel.

¹¹ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph VII because the elections stipulated are only for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This does not involve giving up the occupation of [illegible] of the remainder of the Palestinian Territories.

¹² The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph VIII because it specifies the mandate of the committee, chaired by King Hassan II, as being to prepare for the International Peace Conference and to promote the Peace Process with the Zionist entity.

¹³ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph IX because it relates to [illegible] the International Peace Conference.

XI- To appeal to the United States to improve its stance towards the Organisation and the rights of the Palestinian people:

Appeal to the United States of America to improve its stance towards the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and the national rights of the Palestinian people, and recognise sincerely their right to self-determination in the context of a comprehensive peace process in accordance with the Principles, Purposes and relevant Resolutions of the Charter of the United Nations and the international legal principles.¹⁴

Q/Q/180/ D/GH/ ‘ – 26/5/1989

The Lebanon Crisis¹⁵

The Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Casablanca town (in the Kingdom of Morocco) from 17 to 20 Shawwal 1409 AH, or from 23 to 26 June 1989 CE.

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¹⁴ The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya rejects paragraph XI because the text provides for the United Nations Resolutions which were the cause of the tragedy of the Palestinian Arab people and the neglect of Arab rights on the Palestinian Territories.

¹⁵ A delegation from the Republic of Iraq made a record of the country's opinion on this decision in the letter His Excellency the President of the Republic of Iraq addressed to His Excellency the President of the Conference and the Secretary-General of the League. [*Illegible*].

**Position of the State of Palestine
From Signature and Ratification or Membership to
Group Treaties and Agreements Concluded within the Council of the League of
Arab States**

No.	Name of Agreement	Date	Decision	Signature Status	Ratification or Membership Status
1)	Pact of the League of Arab States and Addendum	22/03/1945	Arab Member States of the Pact		✓
2)	Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty Between the League of Arab States - Military Supplement - Additional Protocol for the Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty - Protocol making the Economic Council an Autonomous Entity	13/04/1950 02/02/1951 26/03/1959	League Council League Council League Council		✓
3)	Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the League of Arab States - Amendments to the Privileges and Immunities Addendum Reviewing Some of the Provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the League of Arab States	10/05/1953 08/09/1977 01/04/1960	League Council League Council League Council		✓
4)	Arab Economic Action Charter	27/11/1980	Summit Conference		✓
5)	Extradition Agreement	14/09/1952	League Council		
6)	Riyadh Arab Judicial Cooperation Agreement and Amendment	06/04/1983	Arab Justice Ministers Council		✓
7)	Arab States Broadcasting Union Agreement	15/10/1959	League Council		✓
8)	Economic Unity Agreement between Arab League States	03/06/1957	Economic and Social Council		✓

9)	Oil Policy Coordination Agreement	13/03/1960	Economic and Social Council		✓
10)	Arab Charter of Cultural Unity	29/02/1964	League Council		✓
11)	Arab Labour Charter	21/03/1965	League Council		✓
12)	Agreement for Arab Cooperation Concerning Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	21/03/1965	League Council		✓
13)	Agreement Establishing Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	16/05/1968	Economic Council		✓
14)	Agreement Establishing Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands	13/09/1968	League Council		✓
15)	Agreement Establishing Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development	11/03/1970	League Council		✓
16)	Agreement Establishing Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	15/12/1973	Summit Conference		✓
17)	Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport Agreement	14/11/1974	League Council		✓
18)	Agreement Establishing Arab Satellite Communications Organisation	31/03/1976	League Council		✓
19)	Agreement of the Arab Monetary Fund	27/04/1976	Arab Ministers of Finance and Economics		✓
20)	Agreement on the Regulation of Cross-Border (Transit) Movement Between League of Arab States	14/03/1977	Economic Council		✓
21)	Non-Scheduled Air Transport Between Arab States Agreement	25/12/1978	Economic Council	✗	
22)	Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States	27/11/1980	Summit Conference		✓
23)	Agreement to Facilitate and Develop Trade Among Arab States	27/02/1981	Economic Council		✓
24)	Arab Declaration on the Rights of the Child	04-06 /12/1983	Council of Arab Social Affairs Ministers		✓

25)	Amman Arab Convention on Commercial Arbitration	12/04/1974	Council of Arab Ministers of Justice		✓
26)	Arab Cooperation Agreement Regulating and Facilitating Relief Operations	22/09/1987	League Council		✓
27)	Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organisation Agreement	14/01/1990	Council of the Organisation		✓
28)	Arab Administrative Development Organisation Agreement	08/02/1990	General Assembly of the Organisation		✓
29)	Amended Agreement Establishing Arab Satellite Communications Organisation	12-14/05/1990	General Assembly of the Organisation		✓
30)	Agreement Establishing the Arab Authority for Ship Classification	27/03/1994	League Council		✓
31)	Arab Convention on the Unified Arab Transit Manual	15/09/1994	League Council	✘	
32)	Agreement Establishing the Arab Civil Aviation Authority	15/09/1994	League Council		✓
33)	Arab Anti-Terrorism Agreement	22/04/1998	Councils of the Arab Justice and Interior Ministers		✓
34)	Statute of the Arab Centre for Prevention of Earthquake Calamities and Other Natural Disasters	04/03/2004	League Council		✓
35)	Arab Charter of Human Rights	23/05/2004	League Council for the Summit		✓
36)	Arab Agreement Regularising Passenger Movement to and Transit of Arab States	26/09/2006	League Council	✘	

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✘ - Indicates Signature
✓ - Indicates Ratification or Membership

[Organisation of the Islamic Conference Logo]

**Position of the State of Palestine on the Agreements, Statutes and Conventions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference
According to the Following Dates in the Agenda:**

	Item	Date of Signing
1	General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among the OIC Member States	28/04/1978
2	Agreement for Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the OIC Member States	15/03/1982
3	Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among the Member States of the OIC	10/09/1992
4	Statute for the Standards and Metrology Institute for the Islamic Countries (SMIIC)	07/11/1999
5	Statute for the Islamic Civil Aviation Council	22/05/1983
6	Statute of the Islamic States Telecommunications Union	03/01/1987
7	OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism	31/12/2001

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