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ON

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ADOPTED TO THE

45TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

***(SESSION OF ISLAMIC VALUES FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE,
SOLIDARITY AND DEVELOPMENT)***

DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

19-20 SHABAAN 1439H

(5-6 MAY 2018)

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Resolution No. 1/45-POL
On
The Situation in Somalia

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Having considered all previous resolutions adopted by Islamic summits and the various sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the situation in Somalia declares as follows;

1. **Welcomes** the election of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed and pays tribute to the former President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud for his service during the last four years and **commends** the peaceful and swift hand over the power in Somalia.
2. **Affirms** its support for the newly formed Somali government under the leadership of H. E. Hassan Ali Khayre; invites the international community to engage directly with it based on the principles of equality and mutual respect among States, without going through international and regional bodies and organizations; and condemns acts and practices leading to destabilization of security and political stability in Somalia.
3. **Welcomes** the progress achieved by the Somali leadership since 2012; and **reiterates** the importance of maintaining the existing momentum towards the goal of one-person, one-vote elections in 2020.
4. **Takes into consideration** the appeal of the OIC General Secretariat to assist the drought-affected countries, including Somalia; urges the Member States, partners, civil society as well as international and regional groupings and organizations to take urgent actions to alleviate the suffering of the Somali people due to the ongoing severe drought conditions and the immediate risk of famine across the country; and calls on them to assist the Somali Federal Government in developing the resilience against recurring drought conditions.
5. **Welcomes** the timely initiative of Turkey, as the Summit Chair of OIC, of having organized an OIC fact-finding mission to the drought-affected countries including Somalia, to collect firsthand information regarding the humanitarian situation on the ground and to determine the requirements of these countries to overcome the severe impacts of the ongoing drought may continue several years according to several climate forecasts.
6. **Reaffirms** its commitment to respecting the territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

7. **Appeals** to the UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo to support the Somali National Army to safeguard the current security gains.
8. **Appeals** to the international community to accelerate the provision of financial and logistical support to the Somali Security Forces.
9. **Commends** the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Djibouti for maintaining each their respective embassies during the conflict in Somalia; calls on all Member States, which have not opened Embassies to accelerate the opening of their Embassies in Mogadishu in order to improve bilateral relations between them and the Federal Republic of Somalia; and welcomes the recent opening of the UAE Embassy and the Turkish Embassy Compound in Mogadishu.
10. **Commends** the activities of the OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office in Mogadishu, and calls for the work of the Office to be strengthened throughout Somalia, especially in the east and north of the country in order to strengthen Somalia's unity and territorial cohesion.
11. **Condemns** all terrorist acts perpetrated by the terrorist Group Al-Shabab and others in Somalia and the surrounding regions against innocent civilians.
12. **Stresses** the importance of training the Somalian national army such as to enhance security situation in the country; and welcomes in this context the opening of the Anatolia Military Training Center in Mogadishu at the end of September 2017.
13. **Expresses** the Somali Federal Government's appreciation for the States that participated in transporting and treating the injured in their countries, namely the UAE, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, the Sudan and Djibouti.
14. **Requests** Member States, Red Crescent societies and charitable associations to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to those who are being suffered by drought and famine in Somalia, as well as the Somali refugees returning from the ongoing conflict in Yemen.
15. **Commends** the role played by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and its cooperation with Somali forces to enhance the security situation in the country; it also commends in this regard the role of Uganda and Djibouti, OIC member states contributing troops in AMISOM.
16. **Calls for** direct financial support to the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and its strengthening institutions; and commends in this regard the budgetary support provided by Turkey to the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as the financial and material assistance which Egypt extends along with covering transfer expenses of severe cases to Egyptian hospitals; lauds the \$157 million support

provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and equally praises the State of Qatar's support to Somalia.

17. **Calls upon** the General Secretariat to seriously undertake the holding of a conference on intellectual security and combating extremism in Somalia in 2018.
18. **Pays tribute** to the State of Kuwait for hosting the Donor Conference on Education in Somalia.
19. **Encourages** the Secretary General to visit Somalia and calls upon him to continue his personal efforts to support Somalia in achieving its crucial development goals;
20. **Calls upon** the OIC Contact Group to hold their next meeting in Somalia to be chaired by the State of Qatar to take stock of the progress made by the Somalian people and government; and mandates the General Secretariat to take the necessary steps to hold this meeting as soon as possible, in coordination with the governments of Somalia and Qatar.
21. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 2/45-POL
On
The Situation in Afghanistan

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980 which call for its strong commitment the sovereignty, independence, national unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan,

Welcoming the achievements made since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2002 and the ongoing democratic process in the country,

Reiterating the extreme importance of helping Afghanistan towards sustainable development, rehabilitation and reconstruction, the elimination of all threats, which still pose tremendous challenges for Afghanistan's stability, and regional security,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the international activity of recovering of Afghanistan;

Calling upon the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to the government of Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism;

Appreciating the effort by Member States, the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation and the OIC Trust Fund, calls for an effective partnership with Afghanistan in the process of rehabilitation and development in the country,

Welcoming all efforts to increase regional economic cooperation including through ECO, RECCA, CAREC, SAARC, and other forums and programs,

Welcoming the 7th Ministerial Conference of Istanbul Process, the Heart of Asia which was held in Baku, on December 1st 2017 in which Afghanistan and its regional partners with the support of the international community, affirmed their commitment to promoting regional security, counter terrorism, as well as elimination of terrorist havens in the region;

Welcoming Afghanistan's willingness and determination to use its regional and historical position to promote security, stability, and peaceful economic cooperation in the region,

Calling upon the International Community to extend its full support for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted at the London Conference and reaffirmed at the Kabul and Bonn Conferences to fulfill expeditiously its financial

commitments announced during all previous International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, including the recent International Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on the 8th of July, 2012 and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, from 4-5 October 2016, under the name of Partnership for Prosperity and Peace at which the international community reaffirmed its sustained support for Afghanistan's sustainable growth and development, during Decade of Transformation,

Supporting efforts by the international donor community, including members of OIC, geared toward ensuring the successful implementation of the Afghanistan Strategic Policy Priorities and five new national programs presented to the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, 4-5 October 2016,

Taking into consideration the current phase, mainly involving the reconstruction process and necessity for building human capacity, calls for complete coordination between political and developmental action, as can be noted in the activities of the international organizations active in Afghanistan,

Reiterating its full support to the Afghan people and government and expressing its readiness to extend all necessary assistance to the Afghans,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Afghanistan National Unity Government established following the Presidential election of 2014, and urged the OIC Member States and International Community to continue their assistance and support to the people and Government of Afghanistan, their efforts to fight terrorism, counter the drug trafficking, achieve security, stability, as well as comprehensive and sustainable development.

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan,

1. **Expresses** its solidarity with and full support to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in its efforts to bring peace, security and economic progress for the people of this country, during transition period up to 2014 and transformation decade from 2015 to 2024;
2. **Calls upon** all OIC Member States and its institutions to spare no efforts in helping the Afghan national unity government at this crucial time, considering that the success of the government will give high hope to peace and economic prosperity for the country; requests Member States of the OIC and its institutions to inform the Secretary General of all their support and assistance to the national unity government, to be presented to the next CFM;
3. **Urges** the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to the government of Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism;
4. **Calls** on Member States and the international community to support the Afghan led and Afghan owned inclusive peace and reconciliation process to reach a political

solution that is based on the principals of renunciation of violence, cutting ties with all terrorists groups, preservation of Afghanistan's democratic achievements and respect for the Afghan Constitution which represents the legitimate interests of all afghans for a peaceful, stable and democratic Afghanistan. In this regard supports strongly the creation of the High Peace Council by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan endorsed by the International Conference on Afghanistan, for the purpose of engaging all Afghans in peace-building initiative, and to co-opt those Afghan Taliban who renounce violence, into civilian life;

5. **Supports** strongly the establishment of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group comprising Afghanistan, Pakistan, United States and China in December 2015 aimed at facilitating an Afghan-owned and Afghan-led peace process in Afghanistan; acknowledges the importance of the QCG, mechanism through which the Roadmap was produced. This mechanism needs to deliver outcomes in order to achieve its results according to the agreed roadmap.
6. **Stresses** the importance of a serious attention to the solution of acute social problems related to the impoverishment of the population and unemployment and calls on donor countries and international institutions to confirm their commitments to provide assistance to Afghanistan, aimed at effective improvement of socio-economic situation in the country and increase the standard of living of the population and, most importantly –in the sphere of education and enlightenment.
7. **Supports** fully the outcome of all previous Conferences, including the International Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on the 8th of July 2012, where the international community renewed its commitments towards helping Afghanistan emerge as a secure, prosperous and democratic nation; also supports the London Conference on Afghanistan which was held on 4 December 2014 and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, from 4-5 October 2016, under the name of Partnership for Prosperity and Peace where the Afghan Government set out its vision for reform and the international community demonstrated enduring solidarity and support for Afghanistan;
8. **Welcomes** the successful conclusion of the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, 4-5 October 2016 with partnership between the Afghan Government and the International Community for peace and prosperity.
9. **Welcomes** the high-level International Conference on Afghanistan “Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Connectivity”, held on 27 March 2018, in Tashkent, that was a vital milestone in the stabilization of Afghanistan, in the delivery of prerequisites for its sustainable development, enhancement of the Afghan people’s welfare and the latter’s engagement in the constructive process in the region and the world in general;

10. **Stresses** that the achievement of regional consensus and mutual understanding on a broader international level is an important condition for establishing long-lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan. Calls upon all involved parties to elaborate common fundamental approaches to peaceful settlement process in Afghanistan under the UN aegis. It also underlines that the efforts of all interested parties should not substitute, but complement each other.
11. **Appreciates** member states that are extending and offering capacity building support to Afghanistan and encourages them to do so; also appreciates the civil societies of member states that are engaged in contributing to and improving quietly the quality of life and development of Afghan people at grass root level;
12. **Appreciates** the renewed commitment by the international community to Afghanistan to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of the Afghan people and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at various International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan;
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to look into the issue of revitalizing the OIC Assistance Fund for Afghan People in order to have better means and advantages in adopting and implementing humanitarian projects for the Afghan people;
14. **Also requests** the Secretary General to mobilize the efforts of OIC Member States as well as IDB, ISF and ISESCO in economic, humanitarian and educational fields, and report thereon to the next CFM.
15. **Appreciates** the generous donations of Member States to the OIC Assistance Fund for Afghanistan to have an effective and result oriented contribution for the development in Afghanistan and appeals to all Member States enhance the capacity of the Fund so it would have a visible effect in assisting the Afghan people;
16. **Expresses** its deep appreciation to countries, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting a large number of Afghan refugees and acknowledges the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard;
17. **Calls on** the international community and relevant UN agencies for the provision of enhanced assistance to the Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons to facilitate their voluntary, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into the society of origin so as to contribute to the stability of Afghanistan;
18. **Recognizes** narcotic problem as global challenge which requires global partnership based on the principle of joint and shared responsibilities, **Calls upon** the international community and OIC Member States to increase their assistance to enhance the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to carry out its National Drug Control Strategy;

19. **Notes** with appreciation the achievements of the CARICC in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, and encourages closer cooperation between the CARICC and the Joint Planning Cell of the Triangular Initiative;
20. **Invites** the OIC Member States to enhance coordination through existing regional mechanisms, in particular through the CARICC and JPC, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering trafficking in illicit drugs;
21. **Requests** the donor Member States and the Islamic development and financial Institutions, foremost of which is the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide financial assistance, facilities and other needed support to the CARICC, the Triangular Initiative and the UNODC Regional Program for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries;
22. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by DAESH (ISIS) and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks and urges all Member States and the International Community to extend support to the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against this devilish phenomenon, and encourages all Muslim scholars to unanimously and strongly condemn terrorism, through fatwas, preaching and holding international events;
23. **Reiterates** support for the establishment of an International Islamic University in Kabul, Afghanistan, and encourages the efforts of the IDB and the ISF to contribute to and mobilize financial resources for this purpose; and Calls upon the OIC Member States to support this project.
24. **Requests** the Secretary General to dispatch delegation composed of representatives from the General Secretariat, IDB, ISF as well as interested potential donor Member States to Kabul for consultations with the Afghan officials to explore legal, practical and financial aspects of the project.
25. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Kabul Mission to initiate necessary contact and studies towards the establishment of the University.
26. **Condemns** in the strongest terms possible a string of the recent terrorist attacks carried out by the Taliban, ISIS and Haqqani network against innocent civilians in Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan, killing hundreds of people in cold blood,
27. **Welcomes** the convening of the International Ulema Conference on Afghanistan, which will be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in July 2018 and aimed at bringing peace and stability in Afghanistan, to condemn terrorism and violent extremism in all forms and manifestation, and urges the OIC Secretariat to accelerate the process of the conference,

28. **Supports** the outcome of the Kabul Process Conference held in Kabul on 28 February 2018, aimed at reaching out and affirming a consensus between the Afghan government, regional actors and international actors on a road map that charts the process to achieving peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, and to reach and affirm a consensus on the nature of the threat, conflict and enemy.
29. **Highly appreciates** the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for his continued efforts toward the stabilization and development process in Afghanistan, and welcomes the reactivation of the OIC Kabul Mission, which should play a key role in humanitarian, educational, social, economic and political assistance of the OIC towards Kabul.
30. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 3/45-POL
On
The Regional Initiatives in Support of Afghanistan

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the United Nations Security Council Resolutions upholding the security, stability and prosperity of Afghanistan,

Recalling the resolutions of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan emphasizing the need for underpinning the sovereignty, independence, national unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing that lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan can only be assured through a comprehensive approach that includes security, development, governance and reconciliation,

Welcoming various mechanisms and initiatives contributing to enhanced cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors and convinced that each of them brings added value,

Stressing the crucial role of advancing constructive regional cooperation in promoting peace, security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan and in the region,

Acknowledging the fact that while terrorism is a serious and growing common threat all of us, there is urgent need for common understanding and cooperation through necessary and appropriate regional mechanism, with strong commitment by regional and international stakeholders, in taking action against this menace in a bid to support Afghanistan as the front-line state in fighting against domestic, regional, and transnational terrorism groups.

Commending Afghanistan Government's willingness and determination to encourage security, stability and peaceful economic cooperation in the region,

Supporting the agreed confidence building measures (CBMs) for promoting regional security and cooperation among the hearth of Asia countries,

Welcoming and encouraging further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and its neighboring countries and international partners in increasing cooperation against the Taliban, Al-Qaida, ISIS and other extremist and criminal groups and in promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan, in the region and beyond,

1. **Encourages** the Member States to support the initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors;

2. **Supports** the important initiatives for regional connectivity, notably in the frameworks of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process, confidence –building measures to facilitate increased trade throughout the region in particular support the outcomes of the Seventh Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan on 14 and 15 November 2017 ,and the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, held in Baku, Azerbaijan on 1 December 2017.
3. **Emphasizes** that terrorism and violent extremism are common threats to the region; and emphasizing the need for joint and coordinated efforts and cooperation among the regional countries to address the challenge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; encourages Member States of the region to consider the possibility of implementing the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. A/Res/68/127 entitled “A World against Violence and Violent Extremism” as a basis for their joint efforts in this regard;
4. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the horrendous and unacceptable levels of terrorist violent attacks carried out against innocent people of Afghanistan, reiterating our strong and unequivocal commitment and support to ending this suffering through an inclusive political process, as well as military actions, in their respective territories, against territories, territories sanctuaries, and terrorist support infrastructure wherever they are and without and distinction.
5. **Recognizes** that an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned inclusive peace and reconciliation process, backed by regional actors and supported by the international community, is essential for achievement long-term peace and stability in Afghanistan and beyond.
6. **Supports** strongly the TAPI Mega Project as a cornerstone for regional cooperation, aiming at promoting regional economic and social development that virtually connects Central Asia with South Asia, which will help in establishing peace and security in Afghanistan as well as in neighboring countries.
7. **Highly appreciates** the efforts of Uzbekistan in reaching an international consensus on the principles of the peace process and the conditions for its launching in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
8. **Welcomes** the outcomes of the high-level International Conference on Afghanistan “Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Connectivity”, (March 27th 2018) the Tashkent Declaration, which defines the basic principles of a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, and reaffirms the support of the international community for the early launching of the negotiation process;

9. **Welcomes** the first meeting of the new format of cooperation, Central Asia + Afghanistan (C5 + 1), held in Tashkent on March 26th, 2018, designed to discuss specific areas of interaction between the Central Asian nations and Afghanistan. Notes that the activity of this format will contribute to Afghanistan’s successful integration into the system of trade, economic and infrastructural relations with the states of Central Asia, the effective implementation of projects and programs of regional scales;
10. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Governments of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan to implement the Mazar-e-Sharif – Herat railway project with further access to the ports of Iran and Pakistan, which will contribute to the creation of an alternative transport corridor linking of Central Asian nations with international markets;
11. **Notes** the importance of the construction project of power lines “Surkhan-Pul-e Khumri” for socio-economic development of Afghanistan and welcomes the efforts of Uzbekistan on its implementation.
12. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to continue to represent the OIC, upon invitation, at the initiatives in support of regional cooperation focusing on Afghanistan and report thereon.

Resolution No. 4/45-POL
on
The Situation in Syria

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

1. **Emphasizes** its principled position on the need to preserve the unity, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and social harmony of Syria, recalls its resolution No. 4/43-POL on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and welcomes the United Nations Security Council Resolutions No. 2336 of 31 December 2016, No. 2254 of 18 December 2015, No. 2258 of 22 December 2015 and No. 2118 of 27 September 2013 as well as UN General Assembly resolutions of 18 December 2014 and 15 May 2013 on the situation in Syria, and the Summit Declaration of the Twenty-Fifth session of the League of the Arab States in Kuwait on 26 March 2014;
2. **Recalls** the concluding documents of the meetings of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People, in particular the declaration agreed upon at the fourth Ministerial Meeting, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 12 December 2012, in which the participants recognized the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces as the legitimate representative of the Syrian people;
3. **Recalls** the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Emergency Meeting of the Executive Committee on the Situation in Syria on 22 December 2016 at the initiatives of Kuwait, takes note of the completion of safe and secure evacuations from Aleppo;
4. **Welcomes** the cooperation and efforts of Turkey, Russia and Iran in consolidating the ceasefire, establishing the de-escalation areas and adopting confidence-building measures through Astana process, in order to ensure the calm for political negotiations; and urges sponsors to commit to the agreements.
5. **Expresses** concern regarding the situation in eastern Ghouta and the continuing indiscriminate shelling; and calls for immediate implementation of the United Nations Security Council's resolution 2401, as well as for ceasefire in eastern Ghouta, evacuation of the wounded and injured and for unimpeded access of humanitarian aids.
6. **Condemns**, in the strongest terms, the attacks by the regime and Foreign militia as well as Al-Qaeda, DAESH and Al-Nusra and any other terrorist organizations against the people of Syria through aerial attacks and the use of heavy weapons including barrel bombs, chemicals and ballistic missiles which resulted in thousands of casualties, also deplors the "starvation until submission" strategy

applied by the regime and/or any other party to the conflict throughout the country, depriving hundreds of thousands of people of basic requirements such as food, water and medicine and which constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity, urgently calls upon stopping violent campaigns against the cultural heritage of Syria and show respect for Islamic values, reiterates the right of the Syrian people to protect themselves in the face of such atrocities and committed to support the people of Syria for the realization of their legitimate aspirations;

7. **Appalled by** the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including war crimes by the Syrian regime as well as regime-affiliated local and foreign militias, while urges immediate withdrawal of all foreign militias from the Syrian territory;
8. **Outraged by** the rapidly increasing death toll of at least 500,000 and more than 5.4 million refugees and 6.1 million internally displaced persons and reiterates its appreciation to the neighboring countries notably Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan and other States for generously hosting Syrian refugees; and commends the \$50 million humanitarian aid provided by the UAE to the Syrian refugees and IDPs in 2017, as well as the efforts of other sisterly and friendly states in providing shelter and support to Syrian refugees.
9. **Reaffirms** its support for a political settlement of the conflict based on the Geneva Communiqué which aims at the formation, by mutual consent, of a transitional governing body with full executive powers, including control over security, intelligence and military apparatuses; **emphasizes** that the current Geneva talks should produce a political transition based on the Geneva Communiqué and UNSC Resolution 2254.
10. **Applauds** the Syrian Opposition Negotiating Body for its engagement in the political process to negotiate with the regime for a political transition and strongly underlines that the previous rounds of negotiations did not produce a concrete outcome; and urges all concerned parties to support the political process in Geneva, under the auspices of the UN, with a view to implementing a Syrian-led and Syrian owned political transition that would allow building a new Syrian State based on a pluralist, democratic and civilian system where the principles of equality before the law, rule of law and respect for human rights prevail;
11. **Commends** the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold the Syrian Opposition Conference, sponsored by the KSA over the period from 22 through 24 November 2017; welcomes the Conference's outcome and the composition of the Syrian Opposition's Negotiating Body, which gathers a comprehensive and broadly representative delegation of the Syrian opposition groups, including all various platforms, particularly in the aftermath of the Riyadh-II Conference, along with armed groups, such as to revitalize Geneva process; **requests** all relevant parties to put adequate pressure on the regime to engage constructively with the HNC for democratic transition in the country; and **calls on** the ISSG and

Special Representative De Mistura to focus on the political transition issue during the upcoming round of talks and to get the regime to negotiate in the good faith to achieve this objective.

12. **Welcomes** the convening of the Syrian National Dialogue Congress in Sochi on 30 January 2018, sees the decision of the Congress delegates to form a Constitutional Committee in Geneva as a major contribution giving momentum to the political solution process under UN auspices in accordance with the UNSC Resolution 2254.
13. **Rejects** any claim for legitimacy of the elections held in the midst of a conflict as a result of unilateral decision by Assad who the United Nations considers to have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, **highlights** that these elections were held only in regime-controlled areas, and with millions of Syrians disenfranchised, displaced from their homes, or in refugee camps; announces that any so called presidential election shall be entirely inconsistent with the Geneva Communiqué's call for the establishment of a transitional governing body to oversee constitutional reforms leading to free and fair elections in a neutral environment and thus to the political process;
14. **Welcomes** UNSC Resolutions 2254 and 2393 which once again call for unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to Syrian civilians, condemns strongly the failure of the Syrian regime to implement the resolution, calls on the international community to act urgently to deliver humanitarian assistance to civilians and affected areas in Syria, including trans-border operations in order to reach areas in need of urgent humanitarian assistance;
15. **Condemns** the gross and systematic violations of human rights, international humanitarian law and despicable terrorist crimes perpetrated by terrorist organizations especially by DAESH and Al-Nusra Front in Syria. It affirmed the need to isolate and separate terrorist organization on the field, in accordance with the relevant resolution of the Security Council.
16. **Affirms** its strong commitment to secure humanitarian assistance for the Syrian people and calls upon all member States and relevant international actors to further enhance their contributions based on burden-sharing principles in view of the growing numbers of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries;
17. **Lauds** the Government of the State of Kuwait for hosting the First, Second, and Third International Pledging Humanitarian Conferences for Syria; it also commended the effective participation of the State of Kuwait in chairing the 4th donor conference held in the British capital, London, on 4 February 2016, in partnership with the United Kingdom, the Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Norway, and the United Nations in response to the serious humanitarian crisis facing the innocent brotherly Syrians.

18. **Commends** the unrelenting efforts of the State of Kuwait, a Security Council member State, along with the record of achievement made during its presidency of the Security Council for the month of February 2018, while hailing the Kuwait-Sweden proposed resolution 2401, which called for a 30-day ceasefire to enable urgent humanitarian delivery.
19. **Strongly condemns** the chemical attack of 4 April 2017 that targeted the city of Khan Sheikhun in Idlib Province, which resulted in the death of over 100 people, mostly children, as well as in hundreds of injuries among defenseless innocent citizens; **calls on** the UN to promptly investigate the recent use of chemical weapons in eastern Ghouta; and hails in this connection UNGA Resolution 248, passed at the General Assembly's 71st session, regarding the establishment of an International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011.
20. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the Zionist regime's air strikes against Syria, and supports Syrian Government's legitimate right to defend itself and respond to Zionist's aggression.
21. **Affirms** that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law; **underlines** that as decided in UN Security Council Resolutions 2118 and 2235, all parties in Syria shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and the UN Joint Investigation Mechanism; and **stresses** that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.
22. **Welcomes** the UNSC Resolution 2401 in response to the worsening humanitarian situation all across Syria, in particular in Eastern Ghouta, and calls upon the conflicting parties to fully comply with the provisions of the said Resolution.
23. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Council's 46th session.

Resolution No. 5/45-POL
On
The Situation in the State of Libya

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming commitment to the principles of the OIC Charter on contributing to international peace and security and the respect for, preservation and protection of the territorial unity of Member States;

Commending the OIC's keenness to achieve peace and stability in Member States and its endeavors to find peaceful consensual and long-standing solutions to conflicts in Member States;

Reaffirming the important position Libya enjoys in the OIC and its central role in the region considering its strong relations with neighboring countries and given that the situation in Libya affects directly the Libyan people and the peoples of neighboring states as well;

Following with great interest the Libyan political process aimed at rebuilding the Libyan state on democratic foundations, after the fall of the previous totalitarian and despotic regime;

Expressing concern over the difficult security and humanitarian situation and the internal conflicts and disputes in Libya, particularly southern Libya, which form a serious hindrance to stability;

Referring to its previous resolutions on supporting the construction process, political stability in a united, secure and stable Libya,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on political issues, including the current situation in Libya, submitted to this session,

1. **Calls** for supporting and backing legitimacy in Libya within the framework of the efforts exerted to build state institutions.
2. **Urges** Member States to support comprehensive national reconciliation in Libya and to encourage inter-Libyan dialogue towards evolving a consensus on bringing about sound democratic transition adopting a new constitution that guarantees freedoms, and smooth transfer of power by involving all components of the Libyan people.

3. **Urges** the Libyan protagonists to give primacy to the language of dialogue and to the national interest in order to achieve the comprehensive political settlement in Libya.
4. **Recalls** the support provided by the UN and the international community to the Government of National Accord in accordance with the Skhirat Political Agreement that was signed in the Kingdom of Morocco; and **calls on** OIC Member States to cooperate with the internationally recognized Libyan authorities and communicate with them to build and promote their capacities in line with Libyan priorities and to respond to their assistance requests;
5. **Reminds** the historical role of Libya in the organization and calls for the respects of the Libyan people desire and for an accelerating political settlement of the crisis in Libya as well as the support of the regional and international efforts therein; welcomes the relevant Tunisian, Egyptian and Algerian Triangular Initiative and the ministerial declaration of Tunis supporting the full political settlement of the crisis in Libya that has been adopted in Tunis on 20 February 2017.
6. **The Council affirms** the importance of the tripartite initiative presented by H.E. the President of the Republic of Tunisia, Mr. Beji Qaid Al-Sebsi, in favour of supporting a comprehensive political settlement on Libya, as well as the importance of the neighboring countries' role towards achieving rapprochement between the Libyan parties and accompanying the UN political trajectory towards resolving the crisis in Libya”
7. **Welcomes** the Final Communiqué that concluded the proceedings of the 11th ministerial session of Libya’s neighbouring countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Niger and Chad), held in Algeria on 8 May 2017, in coordination with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the African Union, which decided that the final permanent solution to the Libyan crisis cannot be found outside the comprehensive political settlement brought about by the Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in the Kingdom of Morocco on 17 December 2015 and supported by the international community, in particular resolution 2259 adopted by the Security Council on 23 December 2015.
8. **Condemns** strongly the terrorist acts perpetrated in Libya, including the atrocities of armed Darfur rebel movements operating in Libya; and **calls for** providing full support to this country in protecting its borders by countering illegal migration, terrorist gangs, drug trafficking and the proliferation and flow of weapons.
9. **Affirms** the need to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of Libya and ensure its sovereignty, independence and unity, and the rejection of a military solution or any foreign military intervention.

10. **Calls on** the Secretary General to make intensive endeavors to further coordination on the Libyan file with the UN, being the official sponsor of the Libyan political agreement, and with regional organizations, particularly the League of Arab States and the African Union, as well as neighboring countries concerned with Libyan affairs and which make positive contributions to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Libya and calm the situation in the country.
11. **Calls on** the international community to engage effectively in assisting Libya in re-establishing the Libyan State and building strong institutions in different fields, particularly in the political and security fields, with a view to restoring stability and joining efforts to combat terrorism.
12. **Urges** the Secretary General to consult the internationally recognized official Libyan authorities, namely the Presidential Council and the Government of National Accord, to take the appropriate practical steps in the framework of the contribution to and support for the regional and international efforts aimed at laying the foundations for stability and development in Libya.
13. **Welcomes** the meetings hosted by the Arab Republic of Egypt aimed at unifying the military institutions and at reconciling the views of Libyan parties.
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of resolution and to submit a report to that effect to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 6/45-POL
On
The Situation in Mali and the Sahel Region

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly with regard to the preservation of the Member States' national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Expressing deep concern over the developments of the situation in Mali and the Sahel region, marked by the upsurge in terrorist acts fueled by transnational organized crime, along with arms, drugs and human trafficking, which pose a threat to the stability, peace and socio-economic development of the Sahel region in general and Mali in particular;

Recalling Resolution 1/41-TYPOA adopted by the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Jeddah on 18-19 June 2014) on "The Status of Implementation of the Ten-Year Programme of Action" which invites Member States to cooperate in combating terrorism in its forms and manifestations, organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking;

Recalling the final communiqué of the 4th Session of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14-15 August 2012 (26-27 Ramadan 1453H) concerning the situation in Mali and the Sahel region,

Recalling the special declaration on Mali adopted by the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Cairo, Republic of Egypt, on 6 and 7 February 2013 (25-26 Rabie-Al-Awwal 1454 H., establishing the Contact Group at the ministerial level, to **closely** follow the developments of the situation in Mali;

1. **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's constant positions in support of African and Islamic causes to contribute to the establishment of peace, security, stability and development in the countries concerned.
2. **Reiterates** its principled position and its firm support for the preservation of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and Republican, Secular and democratic character of the Malian state.
3. **Reaffirms** full solidarity with the Government of the Republic of Mali and **invites** all the Member States to extend to it every necessary assistance to help it achieve its objectives.
4. **Welcomes** the signing on 15 May and 20 June 2015 in Bamako of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, resulting from almost a year-long negotiation process

in Algiers (Algeria) from the 16 July 2014 to 5 June 2015, and which offers an opportunity to restore peace and security to Mali and bring about a real national reconciliation, reestablish social cohesion, reaffirm national unity and place Mali on the right trajectory of growth and sustainable development.

5. **Welcomes** the creation in November 2013 of the Ministerial Coordination platform of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and the Sahel G5 in December 2015.
6. **Congratulates** all the International Mediation Team, and all the countries, which contributed to the successful conclusion of the Algiers Peace Process.
7. **Welcomes** the initiatives taken by the government of the Republic of Mali and the movements signatories of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement emerging from the Algiers Process towards a comprehensive implementation of this agreement;
8. **Welcomes** the holding of the national reconciliation conference which brought together, on 27 March – 02 April 2017, representatives of the government, all the segments of the Malian society and all the parties signatories to the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement reached through the Algiers Process; and gives its full support to the implementation of the Conference's outcome.
9. **Welcomes** the establishment of interim authorities in northern regions in implementation of the Algiers process Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation.
10. **Welcomes** the effective operation of mixed patrols in Gao region as part of the Operational Coordination Mechanism (MOC); and **calls upon** the various parties to take the adequate steps to expedite the establishment of the mechanism in the other regions of northern Mali, particularly in Timbuktu and Kidal.
11. **Welcomes** the effective launch of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants from movements signatories of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement ensuing from the Algiers process.
12. **Commends** the role of Algeria, as the Chair of the committee on the follow-up of the implementation of the agreement on peace and reconciliation, and calls on the international community, particularly donor states, to intensify their assistance to the State of Mali and finance socio-economic development projects in order to support the peace process.
13. **Strongly condemns** strongly the escalation of terrorist attacks against Malian defense and security forces, international forces serving in northern Mali, and against civil populations; and calls for the establishment of rapid-reaction forces within the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in order to root out terrorism and every form of organized criminality in Mali and in Sahel region.

14. **Invites** all OIC Member States to join this stabilization mission and to provide it with the logistical and financial support necessary for the accomplishment of its mandate.
15. **Invites** Member States to extend an urgent financial aid and sustained development assistance to Mali, including through the establishment of a Special Fund on a voluntary basis in order to consolidate peace, security, stability and socio-economic development in the country.
16. **Calls on** IDB to provide financing to projects in Mali to support socio-economic development in the country to contribute to the creation of an environment of peace and stability.
17. **Invites** Member States to honor the commitments made during the International Donors Conference for the Development of Mali held on 15 May 2013 in Brussels (Belgium), and the international conference on the economic recovery and development of Mali held in Paris (France) on 22 October 2015.
18. **Strongly condemns** the destruction by terrorist groups of sites classified by the UNESCO as cultural world heritage, particularly in Timbuktu, and calls upon the ISESCO to continue the ongoing efforts in order to rehabilitate and preserve this heritage, in line with the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict.
19. **Expresses** deep concern over the humanitarian situation in Mali and the Sahel region in general and mandates the General Secretariat to take every appropriate measure to mobilize the necessary resources to help stem the difficulties faced by the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons in Mali and in the neighboring countries.
20. **Urges** international and member states' humanitarian and development organizations to extend the needed humanitarian aids to alleviate the suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons in Mali and the Sahel region, on the one hand, and establish national development projects that would contribute to reducing the flows of illegal immigrants on the other.
21. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General, in light of the signing of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Mali, to expedite the implementation of the projects selected in the framework of the financial contributions announced by some Member States, in response to the calls for support launched for Mali.
22. **Commends** the General Secretariat's efforts to organize regular ministerial-level meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Mali, and **expresses** appreciation in this connection for the fruitful outcome of the Contact Group meeting, held in New York in September 2017, on the occasion of the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, which meeting recommended the commissioning of a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), conducted on 5-10 March 2018, to assess security, socioeconomic, humanitarian and development conditions.

23. **Welcomes** the establishment of G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S) to intensify regional cooperation to combat terrorism and transnational organized crime.
24. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 7/45-POL
On
The Situation in Central African Republic

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Referring to the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the OIC 2025 Programme of Action which call for peace, solidarity and fraternity among member states;

Commending the efforts exerted by the neighboring states, countries in the sub-region, the African Union, MINUSCA and other partners of the Central African Republic;

Also commending the overall endeavors of the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation including its former Special Envoy since the outbreak of the crisis in the Central African Republic;

Acknowledging the efforts of the new Government under President Faustin Archange Touadera to promote peace, reconciliation through an inclusive dialogue durable stability in the country;

Appreciating OIC's important role through its humanitarian assistance of different forms extended to refugees, Internally Displaced Persons bringing into mind the intervention of certain OIC Member States, either directly or indirectly through different NGOs;

Recalling the joint OIC-IDB-ISF joint Needs Assessment Mission conducted from 20-25 August 2017 in the Central African Republic to assess the prevailing political, socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the country, as agreed between the OIC Secretary General and the Foreign Minister;

1. **Condemns** the continuous violence by some armed groups in parts of the country and calls on such groups to seize hostilities forthwith and honour their commitment to the disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR) process;
2. **Encourages** the new elected authorities and all the various components of the nation to continue to exert genuine efforts in an impartial manner while respecting the rights of all citizens for the restoration of durable peace, unity and social cohesion in the Central African Republic and to accelerate the DDR process in line with the Republican Pact for Peace adopted at the May 2015 Bangui National Forum;
3. **Requests** the International Community to sustain its engagement in CAR to avert similar tragedies witnessed by the country in the past;

4. **Invites** all the OIC Member States and Institutions to fully implement the outcome of the joint OIC-IDB-ISF Needs Assessment Mission and to enhance their engagement by providing political, financial, material and technical support to the elected authorities for the long term and sustainable development and peace building in the country.
5. **Requests** all Member States and OIC Institutions to continue to contribute in alleviating the suffering of IDPs and refugees in neighboring countries and invites the General Secretariat to coordinate humanitarian assistance provided by OIC member states;
6. **Thanks** Cameroon and Chad for their efforts in favor of CAR refugees they host on their territories; and welcomes the interventions of the IDB in favor of these refugees, especially in the Eastern region of Cameroon.
7. **Appreciates** the efforts of the former SG Special Envoy to Central Africa and requests the Secretary General to appoint a new special envoy, subject to the approval by this Council, as soon as possible.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign.

Resolution No. 8/45-POL
On
The Jammu and Kashmir Dispute

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the UN Charter regarding the sanctity of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the numerous unimplemented UN Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute which declare that the final disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people to join India or Pakistan expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the 7th, 10th and 11th Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summits held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and Joint Communiqué as well as the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming the unwavering support expressed for the Kashmiri people in their just cause in the Joint Communiqué of the 13th OIC Summit and 44th CFM;

Stressing that Jammu and Kashmir is the core dispute between Pakistan and India and its resolution is indispensable for realization of the dream for peace in South Asia;

Expressing deep concern at atrocious and human rights violations being committed by the Indian occupation forces in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IoK) since 1947;

Strongly condemning the intensified Indian barbarities since July 2016, after the extra judicial killing of Burhan Wani, against unarmed and innocent civilians in IoK in which more than 220 people have died, and around 20,210 sustained injuries;

Unequivocally condemn the mass blinding of Kashmiri youth, including many women and children, by the pellet gun shots deliberately aimed at eyes;

Expressing deep shock at the killing spree perpetrated by Indian security forces in which more than 20 Kashmiris are killed and over 200 protestors injured.

Deplores the brutal sexual assault against an eight year old Muslim girl Asifa, and denounces the recurring use of rape as a tool of war against Muslims.

Noting the widespread uprising by the people of Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir as a referendum against Indian occupation;

Expressing serious concern at the unprecedented level of illegal detentions and disappearances;

Strongly condemning the continued detentions and house arrests of senior Hurriyat leaders which not only denies them their fundamental freedoms of movement, political activity and speech, but also having a heavy toll on their health;

Expressing deep shock at the discovery of more than 6000 unmarked mass graves in IoK with thousands of victims of fake encounters;

Condemning the wide-spread practice of harassment of Kashmiri students in Indian institutions for showing support to Pakistan;

Rejecting the Indian attempts to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and expressing support to the wide-spread indigenous movement in IoK for realization of their right to self-determination;

Paying rich tribute to the valiant people of IoK who, despite worst Indian repression, continue to wage heroic struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination;

Rejecting the Sham and farcical elections held in IoK under the duress of 700,000 Indian **occupation** forces as a substitute to free and impartial plebiscite held under the UN auspices;

Expressing deep concern at Indian attempts to bring demographic changes in IoK and converting the Muslim majority of the State into minority by settling non-Muslim non-State subjects like West Pakistan Refugees and establishing Sainik colonies;

Denouncing Indian attempts to create fissures among the religious communities of IoK by establishing separate colonies for Pandits who are always welcomed by Kashmiris to return to their ancestral lands;

Taking note of the Memorandum presented by the True Representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

Acknowledging that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the principle party to the dispute and should be included in any peace process for resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute;

Strongly condemning the unprovoked firing by the Indian forces on the Line of Control (LoC) and the Working Boundary (WB) with intentional targeting of civilian areas which resulted in the martyrdom of more than 70 civilians and injuries to more than 240 others, including women, children and elderly in the year of 2017/18;

Welcoming the visit of the delegation of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to Pakistan and AJK in March 2017, in the context of its Standing Mechanism for monitoring the human rights violations in the Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir and acknowledging its report;

Endorsing the concern of the IPHRC report over the gross human rights violations in IoK, and denial by India to the right of self determination to the Kashmiris guaranteed by international rights law and promised by various UN Security Council Resolutions.

Further endorsing the report of IPHRC which states that “through discriminatory laws, Indian security forces have created an atmosphere of impunity and fear which has led to grave human rights abuses against unarmed demonstrators and protestors, with little regard for the principles of proportionality and necessity”.

Condemning the act of awarding the commendation card to Indian Army officer (Major Gogoi) on using an innocent Kashmiri as human shield and approving the observation of the Commission that this act “attests to the Indian Security Forces acquiescence to using such inhuman tactics to create fear and terror among Kashmiri population”.

Denouncing India for denying access to IPHRC and other international bodies access to IoK for making an objective assessment of on ground situation of human rights violations.

Deeply acknowledging the personal support of the former Secretary General Mr. Iyad Amin Madani for the Kashmir cause and his efforts for the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming the incoming Secretary General with the hope that he will continue to play his constructive role for resolutions of Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions, and highlighting the plight of hapless Kashmiri people;

1. **Calls upon** India to implement numerous UN Security Council resolutions on Kashmir which declare that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people, to join India or Pakistan, expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.
2. **Reminds** the international community of its obligations to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Kashmir and fulfill the promises made by it with the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
3. **Calls upon** the international community to intensify its efforts in condemning India for continuous human rights violations in IoK;
4. **Urges** India to stop forthwith its brutalities and crimes against humanity in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and allow international human rights groups access to

IoK for conducting free and impartial inquiry into the horrendous human rights abuses;

5. **Calls upon** India to release all political prisoners forthwith particularly the Hurriyat leaders who are the true representatives of the Kashmiri people;
6. **Urges** India not to change the religious make-up of the State by settling non-State non-Muslim subjects in IoK and respect the internationally recognized disputed status of the State and not bring any material changes there.
7. **Further urges** India not to create religious disharmony in IoK through its communal agenda and politics of religious polarization;
8. **Calls** upon India to conduct free and impartial inquiry into the discovery of 6,000 unmarked mass graves and bring the perpetrators to justice.
9. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Jammu and Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.
10. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously toward providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
11. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.
12. **Urges** the Government of India to allow OIC Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir for a neutral and impartial judgment of human rights situation there.
13. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international fora and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meet regularly;
14. **Welcomes** the important briefings provided by the IPHRC Standing Mechanism on IoK to the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir during the Islamic Summit and CFM on the human rights violations in IoK and requests it to continue this useful practice. Also requests the Standing Mechanism of the OIC IPHRC to submit its regular reports on the human rights situation in the IoK to the CFM at its subsequent sessions.
15. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 46th Session of the CFM;

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 9/45-POL
On
The Peace Process between India and Pakistan

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States and the relevant OIC Declarations and Resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of the Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights, including the right of self-determination,

Recognizing the centrality of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution to the satisfaction of both Pakistan and India as well as the people of Jammu and Kashmir,

Further recognizing the need for early resumption of dialogue process between Pakistan and India, which is a prerequisite for development, peace and stability in South Asia,

Strongly condemning the intensified Indian barbarities since July 2016, after the extra judicial killing of Burhan Wani, against unarmed and innocent civilians in IoK in which more than 220 people have died, and around 20,210 sustained injuries;;

Strongly condemning the inhuman practice of use of pellet guns by Indian occupation forces resulting in hundreds, including young girls and children being blinded;

1. **Strongly supports** the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute and **urges** India to put an immediate halt to the continuing gross human rights violations of innocent Kashmiris by Indian Occupation Forces, resume a meaningful, unconditional and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues including the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir,
2. **Also welcomes** the signing, on 24 June 2016 at Shanghai Cooperation Organization's Summit in Tashkent, of Memorandums on the obligations, which means the beginning of the accession process of Pakistan and India to the SCO. And hopes that this process will promote strengthening of confidence between Pakistan and India, constructive and trustful dialogue to resolve all outstanding disputes, effective multifaceted cooperation, as well as making all efforts to strengthen security and stability in the regions of South and Central Asia.
3. **Supports** continuation of various confidence-building measures taken by both Pakistan and India including on peace and security, covering both conventional and

non-conventional fields, the promotion of people-to people contacts, cultural exchanges and bilateral trade,

4. **Condemns** the trend of unprecedented escalations of ceasefire violations by Indian Occupation Forces from 2017 which continues in 2018 and stresses the need to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir,
5. **Further urges** Pakistan and India to maintain Kashmir related CBMs to promote interaction among the Kashmiri people and requests Pakistan and India to consider enhancing the role of UNMOGIP and other impartial observers along both sides of the LoC to further strengthen the existing CBMs as well as those related to the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir;
6. **Calls on** India to resolve all disputes, including Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek and river waters on the basis of international legality and past agreements;
7. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and counsel early resumption of the dialogue process between Pakistan and India;
8. **Strongly condemns** the lack of response by India to IPHRC visit to IoK which recently visited Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir and requests the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to follow up this request with India and remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 10/45-POL

On

The Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of about 20 percent of the territory of Azerbaijan,

Expressing its profound concern over the continued occupation of a significant part of the territory of Azerbaijan and actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories;

Expressing its grave concern also over the destruction, plunder and appropriation of the public and private property in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, as well as illegal exploitation of the natural resources in those territories, illicit trade in such resources and products made out of these commodities,

Concerned about the loss, destruction, removal theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of cultural property in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and acts of vandalism or damage directed against such property,

Deeply distressed over the plight of more than one million Azerbaijani displaced persons and refugees resulting from the Armenian aggression and over magnitude and severity of these humanitarian problems,

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, Resolution No. 10/11-P(IS), adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6-7 Rabiul Awwal, 1429H (13-14 March 2008),

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and full implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,

Taking note of all diplomatic and other efforts towards the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan,

Reaffirming commitment by all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan,

Noting also the destructive impact of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process within the OSCE framework,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General,

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan;
2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated by the Armenian forces against the civilian Azerbaijani population and other protected persons during the conflict as crimes against humanity and underscores in this regard that the perpetrators of such crimes must be held accountable;
3. **Strongly condemns** any acts of vandalism, looting and destruction of the archeological, cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822(1993), 853(1993), 874(1993) and 884(1993), and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Armenian forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied Azerbaijani territories and strongly **urges** Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
5. **Express its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions;
6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; to take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; to condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and decides to take coordinated action to this end within the United Nations;
7. **Urges** all states to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipments to Armenia and not to allow the use of their territories for transit of such supplies, in order to deprive it of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.
8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures, as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and occupation of the Azerbaijani territories, including, inter alia, through refraining from economic activities in and investments to the Republic of Armenia as well as through limiting overall cooperation with the Republic of Armenia,

9. **Requests** Secretary General to elaborate and submit to the next OIC Council of Foreign Ministers the set of recommendations and proposals for additional joint and individual efforts of the OIC Member States aimed at urging Armenia to respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, put an end to the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories and completely withdraw from the occupied Azerbaijani territories;
10. **Calls for** the earliest political settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict on the basis of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in accordance with the generally accepted norms and principles of international law, the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the OSCE documents and decisions;
11. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States to the United Nations in New York, while voting in the UN General Assembly, to give full support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
12. **Urges** Armenia and all Member States of the OSCE Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the relevant OSCE decisions and documents;
13. **Expresses** its full support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for this region and its whole population;
14. **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, nor any actions, including arranging voting process, undertaken there to consolidate the status quo, may be recognized as legally valid;
15. **Urges** all States not to recognize as lawful the situation resulting from the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan, nor render aid or assistance in maintaining that situation emerged as a result of serious breaches of international law and, to this end, encourages all States to cooperate with a view to ending aggression against Azerbaijan and occupation of its territories;
16. **Demands** to cease and reverse immediately the transfer of ethnic Armenian settlers into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and all other actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian and human rights law and has a detrimental impact on the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict, and agrees to render its full support to the efforts and initiatives of Azerbaijan, aimed at

preventing and invalidating such actions, including within the General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York;

17. **Requests** Member States to take decisive measures to prevent any activities by their natural or legal persons that affect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, including the engagement in or facilitation of any activity in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
18. **Calls** upon Member States to take effective measures to prevent imports/exports, sale and realization of any product in their territories produced in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including its Nagorno-Karabakh region, or the products which were produced through utilization of resources shipped from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, as well as not to allow any sort of advertising and marketing of products aimed at propagating the separatist regime established by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and also to prohibit financial services, such as provision of financing, financial assistance, insurance and reinsurance services, related to the importation/exportation of goods subject to this prohibition;
19. **Also calls upon** Member States to take effective measures to prevent tourism companies; travel agencies, tour operators and their umbrella organizations, operating on their territories, from organizing tourist visits to and the promotion of tourism in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, propagating illegal separatist regime at the international tourism fairs and other tourism events, in contravention of the fundamental aims of tourism set forth in the Statute of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism approved by UNWTO and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
20. **Strongly condemns** the use of military force starting from April 2, 2016, by the armed forces of Armenia from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, subjecting the armed forces of Azerbaijan and the adjacent populated areas to intensive fire with heavy artillery and large-caliber weapons, resulting in casualties among Azerbaijani civilians, including children, and substantial damages to the private and public property.
21. **Welcomes** the establishment of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan within the OIC following the decision of the 13th Islamic Summit and encourages Member States to take an active part in its work.
22. **Commends** the first meeting of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan held on 19 September 2016 in New York and expresses its full support for its activity aimed at operationalization of the OIC decisions and resolutions on Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict and facilitating appropriate actions to compel Armenia to comply with the relevant OIC documents.

23. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the principled and firm position of the OIC vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Chairman-in Office of the OSCE, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and the President of the Council of the European Union;
24. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country;
25. **Expresses** its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan;
26. **Calls** for enabling the Azerbaijani forcibly displaced persons and refugees to exercise their inalienable right to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity without further delay;
27. **Expresses** its appreciation to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and **urges** all other States to extend their assistance to these people;
28. **Considers** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate reparation with regard to damages it suffered as a result of the conflict and puts the responsibility for providing such reparation on Armenia;
29. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 46th CFM.

Resolution No. 11/45-POL
On
The Question of the Comoros Island of Mayotte

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which urge for the reinforcement of the Islamic solidarity and brotherhood,

Recalling the resolutions numbers 42/25-P; 45/26-P; 48/27; 18/28-P; 17/29-P; 10/30-P; 17/31-P, adopted by the previous OIC ministerial conferences,

Recalling also the resolutions numbers 41/8-P (IS); 18/9-P (IS) and 10/10-P (IS), adopted by the previous OIC Summit conferences;

1. **Commends** the steps achieved by the Comoros particularly as to the follow-up efforts on national reconciliation, the launching of inter-Comorian dialogue relevant to the consolidation of national unity and the establishment of the States' institutions;
2. **Expresses** satisfaction at the latest Presidential Elections which were recognized by the whole international community as free and democratic and by which Mr. Azali Assoumani was elected President of the Union of Comoros;
3. **Takes note** of the flagrant violation of international law by the French government in organizing a referendum on the Comorian island of Mayotte;
4. **Endorses** all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States in this connection;
5. **Reaffirms** the Comoro island of Mayotte's belonging to the Archipelago of the Comoros, in conformity with international law, particularly the one relevant to the borders inherited from the decolonization;
6. **Condemns** the French occupation on the said island and calls upon France to encourage dialogue among the Comoros Union for an effective return of Mayotte and to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Comoros;
7. **Condemns** also all acts or attempts aimed at preventing the Muslim population of the Comorian Island from practicing their religion by prohibiting the Muezzin from calling for the Fajr prayer, and the Cadis from performing religious weddings- a prerequisite to the validity of the union of spouses belonging to the Muslim faith.
8. **Condemns and rejects** the departmentalization of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and to remain seized of the matter until the Comorian Island of Mayotte is regained.

Resolution No. 12/45-POL
On
The Situation at the Border between Djibouti and Eritrea

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Djibouti;

Deeply concerned over the Eritrean aggression against the Republic of Djibouti in the area of Ras Doumira;

Noting that Djibouti has withdrawn its forces to the *status quo ante* and has cooperated fully with all concerned;

Reaffirming the relevant resolution "HG/RES.16 (1)" adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1967 on respect for the borders inherited from colonization;

Referring to the UN Security Council's resolution 1862 (2009) of 14/1/2009, which demanded that Eritrea withdraw its military forces and equipment back to the previous positions and not to exist or practice any activity in the region targeted by the Eritrean aggression in the Djiboutian areas of Ras Doumaira and Doumaira Island in June 2008;

Referring to the letter sent by the UN Secretary General to the President of the UN Security Council on 30 March 2009, expressing doubts that Eritrea would respond positively to the UN Security Council resolution 1862 (2009);

Reaffirming to the UN Security Council's resolution 1907 (2009) adopted at the 6254th meeting of 23/12/2009 on the series of sanctions against Eritrea;

Referring to the UN Secretary General's report n. S/2012/412 dated 8/7/2012 on Eritrea;

Referring also to the UN Security Council's resolution 2023 (2012) of 5 December 2011 on expanding the restrictive measures on Eritrea for not abiding fully by the previous resolutions, for its actions that undermine peace and reconciliation in Somalia and in the African Horn region as well as for the conflict between Djibouti and Eritrea which constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

Expressing its appreciation for the mediation efforts by His Highness the Emir of the State of Qatar to resolve the conflict, which has led at one stage to the release of four Djiboutian prisoners in Eritria;

1. **Expresses** the hope that the Republic of Djibouti will continue to enjoy respect for the rules of good neighborliness that should govern relations among the countries of the region.
2. **Commends** the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Djibouti to put an end to tension by peaceful means.
3. **Calls for** respect for the inviolability of the borders established after independence.
4. **Urges** Eritrea to provide the required information on the prisoners and the persons missing during the combats between the two sides on 10-12 June 2008.
5. **Also calls for** a just and peaceful settlement based on respect for the principles of good neighborliness between the two neighboring countries, and respect for the unity and territorial integrity of states as well as for the inviolability of internationally recognized borders.
6. **Urges** all Member States to work hard for the full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1907 of 2009, as a means of increasing pressure on Eritrea to compel it to stop all actions affecting the security and stability of the Republic of Djibouti and the region.
7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 13/45-POL
On
The Solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling previous Islamic summit and CFM resolutions calling for solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan;

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the African Summit on Solidarity with the Sudan rejecting the allegations of the International Criminal Court against His Excellency President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, the most recent of which was the resolution adopted by the 24th Summit of the African Union in Addis Ababa which called on the Security Council to cancel the transfer of the case to the International Criminal Court;

Expressing its condemnation and full rejection of the attempts by certain NGOs to level groundless accusations aimed at creating unrest and hampering the process for peace and stability in the Sudan, while inviting the international community to subscribe to accuracy and credibility when backing up such accusations;

Expressing its full rejection of Amnesty International's accusation of chemical warfare use by the Sudan, while **calling on** the international community to observe precision and credibility in leveling such accusations;

Commending the Government of the Republic of the Sudan's commitment and fulfillment of the requirements for comprehensive peace and eagerness to consolidate peace throughout the country and its ongoing dialogue to promote stability in the Republic of the Sudan;

Commending the initiatives of the Sudanese leadership regarding the efforts made towards the entronement of peace in Darfur under the Arab-African-United Nations joint initiative through the Doha negotiation track;

Welcoming the October 2016 Sudan National Dialogue's outcome as an important step in achieving peace and stability in the country;

Stressing the importance of achieving lasting peace and stability and boosting efforts for socioeconomic development in the Sudan,

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on Solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan,

1. **Reiterates** its full solidarity with the Sudan for the maintenance of its security and stability and respect for its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity; **expresses** its total rejection of all forms of foreign interference in Sudan's affairs, especially the International Criminal Court's decision of 4/3/2009 and its allegations against His Excellency President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, and **calls for** the Court's decision to be definitely rescinded.
2. **Commends** the initiatives and steps taken by the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to resolve their differences through peaceful means; **calls for** all pending issues between both countries to continue to be resolved in line with agreements signed under the sponsorship of the African Union High-Level Group, and for priority to be given to resolving security issues and to agreement on border delineation in accordance with the January 1956 border.
3. **Affirms** its rejection of the outcome of the unilateral and illegal referendum concluded in the Abyei region, considering it a violation of the agreements and understanding reached between the two sides and of the resolutions adopted by the African Union Peace and Security Council and leads to unjustified escalation in the region; and **welcomes** in this connection the Government of South Sudan and African Union's rejection of this unilateral measure.
4. **Reiterates** the OIC Member States' support for the Sudan in its efforts to confront the economic and financial difficulties following the secession of South Sudan; and **appeals to** the Member States to contribute to providing all forms of support and assistance to the Sudan to enable it overcome the current economic situation.
5. **Commends** anew the initiative of H.E. President Omar Hasan Ahmad Al-Basheer aimed at promoting national dialogue and political participation; and welcomes the outcome of National Dialogue and the signing by all sides of the political spectrum in the Sudan, on 10 October 2016, of the National Dialogue Document, as a new starting base for progress, development and lasting peace in the Sudan.
6. **Commends** the Republic of the Sudan's positive role in combating terrorism and its cooperation in this field, regionally and internationally; and calls on the United States in this regard to remove the name of the Sudan both from the list of state sponsors of terrorism.
7. **Welcomes** the US administration's executive order 13061, dated 6 October 2017 to lift economic sanctions on Sudan permanently, and calls on it to end other restrictive laws by the Congress; in this regard commends all member states that called for this position and pushed the American administration to take it, notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman.
8. **Calls on** all Member States that are creditors to the Sudan to wipe off those debts to enable it face the challenges and requirements of construction and stabilization; also **calls on** the international community to cancel the Sudan's external debts and support the

tripartite initiative by the Government of the Sudan, the Government of South Sudan and the African Union on debt cancellation; and **affirms** its support for the efforts aimed at enthroning peace and stability and achieving development.

9. **Commends** the steps and efforts carried out in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPA), signed in Doha on 14 July 2011; and appeals to the Member States to continue supporting the Sudanese government in implementing the DDPA and in its efforts for construction and rebuilding, including follow-up to the implementation of the resolutions of the international donors' conference for reconstruction and restoration of peace in Darfur, especially with the improving security situation in Darfur and the development of plans for reconstruction, development and stability at the level of states.
10. **Calls on** the General Secretariat to convene a conference of contributing parties to the Darfur Development Bank at the OIC General Secretariat in Jeddah, over the coming period, after the completion of the required paperwork, in order to accelerate the process of establishing the bank to contribute to the building and reconstruction efforts and to achieve development in the Darfur region.
11. **Calls on** all movements that are yet to accede to the Doha Agreement for Peace in Darfur to do so; **calls on** the international community to apply stringent sanctions against rebel movements that reject the peace option and opt for war; and **commends** in this regard the Sudanese government's efforts to bolster dialogue with opposition groups and the accession of a number of those groups to the process for peace-building and national recovery as a result of those efforts
12. **Commends** the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, adopted by the expanded conference of stakeholders in Darfur, which was held on 27-31 May 2011; and **considers** the Document a sound foundation for reaching a comprehensive ceasefire and an all-inclusive peaceful and just settlement leading to peace and security in Darfur.
13. **Commends** the understanding reached by the Republic of the Sudan, the United Nations, and the African Security and Peace Council on the development and implementation of a plan to withdraw UNAMID Forces, within a specific timeframe, from the five Darfur States in light of the progress recorded in keeping security in those states; and calls on the UN to provide support to enable the UN Country Team in the Sudan to implement peace building and development projects in Darfur; also commends the good cooperation between the Government of Sudan and UNAMID mission.
14. **Commends** the Sudanese government's unilateral initiative to extend ceasefire for six months, effective from February 2017, to extend it once again effective from January 2018, and to release 274 persons associated with armed groups.

15. **Commends** H.E. President Omar Hassan El-Bashir for the release on 18 February 2018 of all political detainees in order to strengthen political dialogue and support political participation.
16. **Hails** the Sudanese government's efforts in humanitarian action and in supporting conflict-stricken parties in South Sudan, by means of facilitating transit of humanitarian aid from the Sudan to South Sudan, providing shelter to over 700 thousand refugees from South Sudan, and through expressing Sudan's readiness to allow transfer of humanitarian assistance from various states and organizations via the Sudan to people in need in South Sudan, through the shortest routes and the fastest possible means.
17. **Commends** the visit to South Kordofan State in April 2014 by ICHAD and humanitarian organizations to assess the humanitarian situation, and the outcome of the visit of the State's Governor to the General Secretariat in June 2014; and **calls on** the General Secretariat to mobilize the necessary support for South Kordofan State to improve conditions in the light of the assessment prepared by the humanitarian delegation after its visit to the State.
18. **Commends** the positive role of the State of Qatar, led by His Highness Emir of the State of Qatar, in supporting the peace and development process in Darfur so that its population may enjoy security and stability.
19. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to H.E. Mr Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud, former Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister for Cabinet Affairs of the State of Qatar, and to the AU-UN Joint Mediator for Darfur for their sincere efforts and agreement to bring peace to Darfur.
20. **Commends** the efforts of the State of Kuwait for hosting the conference on the development and reconstruction of Eastern Sudan and for having generously made a contribution of US\$ 0.5 billion.
21. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all measures to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the CFM's 46th session.

Resolution No. 14/45
On
Solidarity with Yemen and Support for Constitutional Legitimacy

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

1. **Reaffirms** its strong commitment to support Yemen's unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, to reject any intervention in its internal affairs, and to be solidarity with the Yemeni people and the freedom, democracy, social justice and comprehensive development they aspire to,
2. **Affirms** its sustained support for the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen represented in the person of H.E. President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, President of the Republic of Yemen, and for his patriotic efforts to achieve security and political and economic stability and the resumption of the political process in favour of a political solution based on the full implementation of the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its executive mechanisms along with the extrants of the Yemeni National Dialogue Conference, based on the resolutions of international legitimacy, foremost of which UN Security Council Resolution no.2216 (2015),
3. **Affirms** its abidance by the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and in particular resolution no.2201(2015) which supports the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen and condemns and sanctions any party that seeks to obstruct the political process or to cause its failure, and which imposes sanctions against them, **and reaffirms** the importance of implementing the Security Council Resolution no.2216 (2015) which called on the Houthis, under chapter VII of the UN Charter to withdraw their forces from all the areas they have invested, in addition to the resolution on arms-import prohibition and other relevant resolutions as adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council,
4. **Welcomes** and **supports** the military steps (Storm of Resolve) and the operation "Hope Restoration" undertaken by the Arab Coalition in defense of Yemen, the Yemeni people and the legitimate authorities in Yemen, at the invitation of H.E. President Abdu Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, President of the Republic of Yemen, based on the provisions of the UN Charter and more particularly Article (51) thereof, as well as the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States, and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
5. **Affirms** that these necessary military steps to strike at the military capacities of the Houthis and their allied militias aim at reestablishing security and stability in Yemen under the, leadership of its constitutional legitimacy, and to counter any of these armed militias attempts to jeopardize security in Yemen and the region and threaten international peace and security.

6. **Condemns** the attacks on the UAE vessel Swift at the Bab al-Mandab Strait, as well as the attacks on the battle ships in regional and international Red Sea Waters by the putchist militias; a matter considered a threat to the safety and security of international maritime navigation.
7. **Welcomes** the report of the Panel of Experts of the Security Council Sanctions Committee on Yemen issued on 26 January 2018 containing evidences of continued arrival of Iranian-made ballistic missiles, drones and sea mines to the Houthis, and of Iran's non-compliance with resolution 2216 concerning prohibition of supply or transfer of weapons to the Houthis. Calls on the international community to condemn it and take necessary measures in that regard.
8. **Reiterates** its support for the results of the ministerial extraordinary meeting that was held in Jeddah under the chairmanship of H.E. Sheikh Saleh Khaled Al Hamad Al Subah, Foreign Minister of Kuwait and first deputy head of its Ministerial Council, on 16 June 2015 (29 Shaaban 1436H) at a request from the Republic of Yemen.
9. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the state of Kuwait for hosting the Yemeni Peace Consultations on 22 April 2016 under the patronage of the United Nations, which were later resumed on 16 July 2016. In this respect, the Council pays tribute to the efforts of the former UN Secretary General's envoy, Mr. Ismael Ould Al Sheikh, in pushing the peace consultations towards the achievement of the Yemeni people's aspirations and the return of the constitutional legitimacy, the recovery of the State institutions, the laying down of weapons and the ending of all the results and after effects of the coup, in accordance with the terms of references in the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanisms and the outcomes of the national dialogue, Security Council Resolution no.2216(2015) and the relevant international legitimacy resolutions.
10. **Welcomes** the appointment of Mr. Martin Griffiths, United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy to Yemen, and supports the resumption of the political process to arrive at a political solution based on the three terms of reference namely, the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanisms, the outcomes of the national dialogue and relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular 2216 (2015).
11. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the Coordination and Calming Committee which seek to consolidate the discontinuation of the military action and monitor the violations of the ceasefire.
12. **Commends** the creation and meetings of OIC Contact Group on Yemen aimed at coordinating the efforts of the Member States towards achieving a political solution, in line with relevant international legitimacy resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015), the Gulf Initiative and its Executive Mechanism and the Outputs of national dialogue, supporting legitimate state and its authorities, and providing humanitarian and

development assistance. Welcomes the offer by Turkey to hosting the ministerial meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Yemen in Istanbul.

13. **Affirms** the outcomes of the emergency meeting of the OIC held in Jeddah on 21/01/2018 which adopted resolution no. OIC/EX-15-CFM/2018/RES.FINAL on the Launching of Ballistic Missiles by the Houthi Militias against Riyadh, the second paragraph of which reads “condemns Iran’s violation of the CFM resolution adopted in the Makkah conference in November 2016 and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, by continuing to provide Iranian-backed militias with arms, particularly Iranian-made ballistic missiles. Also denounces Iran’s intervention in some countries of the region and calls on it to stop policies which would fuel factional and sectarian conflicts, and to abstain from supporting and financing terrorist groups.
14. **Reaffirms** the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) 2216 (2015), and 2266 (2016) and with regard to the expectations of the Yemeni people;
15. **Reaffirms** that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;
16. **Reaffirms** that the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) can include any activity relating to the use of ballistic missiles in Yemen, including launching operations carried out using ballistic missiles technology directly or indirectly and all technological goods mentioned in the document (S/2015/546).
17. **Welcomes** the commencement by the coalition forces for the support of legitimacy in Yemen of the comprehensive humanitarian operations plan in Yemen which include a package of projects to provide infrastructure for Yemen’s ports and roads in order to boost the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance and commercial goods in a quick and efficient manner; the provision of US\$2 billion by the Kingdom to support the Yemeni Central Bank, in addition to the US\$ 1 billion it had provided earlier to support the Yemeni economy to stabilize the exchange rate of the Yemeni Riyal and to support the legitimate Yemeni government, and the announcement by the Kingdom and the coalition countries of a US\$1.5 billion support for Yemen in response to the needs of the Yemeni people and the Yemeni humanitarian response plan in coordination with the United Nations organizations to support the Yemeni people, alleviate their plight in all regions of Yemen, and meet their humanitarian needs.

18. **Welcomes** the OIC's efforts in favour of convening an international conference to extend humanitarian and developmental aid to Yemen as soon as possible with a view to mobilizing the urgently required resources to address the critical situation and ensure the requisites of the following stage of reconstruction in coordination with the Government of Yemen and the regional and international parties including the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques' Centre for Relief and Humanitarian action, as well as the UN and its humanitarian and development agencies.
19. **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's announcement on the margin of the Geneva Donors' Conference of a donation of US\$ 150 million in humanitarian assistance to Yemen, to be added to the US\$ 100 million allocated to the Center since the beginning of 2017 to support its projects in Yemen.
20. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for their initiative to allocate US\$1 billion to support the comprehensive humanitarian response plan in Yemen and commends the role of the Kingdom in delivering humanitarian assistance to all parts of Yemen, the installation of cranes at Yemeni ports, rehabilitation of roads and the provision of US\$ 2 billion to the Yemeni Central Bank to support the Yemeni currency.
21. **Welcomes** the announcement by Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates during the Geneva Donors' Conference of a US\$ 100 million donation in humanitarian assistance to Yemen.
22. **Commends** the humanitarian assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates in 2017 totaling US\$850 million.
23. **Reaffirms** the strengthening of the role of the OIC in humanitarian action in Yemen and in the reconstruction efforts through the humanitarian office, funds and financial institutions, in addition to roles carried out by the states of the OIC on humanitarian level.
24. **Welcomes** the contributions and efforts made by the State of Qatar for the brotherly Yemeni people, particularly those provided after June 2017 in support of the developmental, humanitarian, health and infrastructure sectors.
25. **Requests** the Secretary General to take necessary measures to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report hereon to the next Ministerial Meeting.

Resolution No. 15/45-POL
On
The Providing Assistance to the Union of Comoros

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference calling for the reinforcement of solidarity and fraternity among OIC Member States,

Recalling resolutions no. 42/25-P, 45/26-P, 48/27-P, 17/29, 10/13-P, 7/36-P and 8/37-P adopted by previous Ministerial Conferences,

Recalling also resolutions no. 41/8-P (IS), 18/9-P (IS) and 10/10-P (IS) adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences,

Having taken note of the conference on investment in Comoros held in Doha on 10 March 2010, and organized jointly by the League of Arab States and the State of Qatar,

Commending the initiatives and commitments made as well as the success of the Conference,

Commending the active participation in this conference by the delegation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference led by the Secretary General,

Considering the new political situation prevailing in the Union of the Comoros following the referendum, the recent legislative elections and the Congress vote for the harmonization of elections in the Union of the Comoros,

1. **Congratulates** the Government of the Union of the Comoros for its fight against underdevelopment;
2. **Expresses** appreciation to all OIC institutions including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Government of the State of Qatar, the League of Arab States, and to the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for the efforts deployed to accompany the Comoros in its development programmes;
3. **Welcomes** the visit of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar to the Union of Comoros, and Expresses gratitude and appreciation for the efforts of His Highness in support of development in the Comoros and for the aid he provided in this framework.

4. **Expresses recognition** to all OIC Member States, international and regional organizations and to NGOs who participated;
5. **Urges** the Member States to support the Union of the Comoros by materializing the announcements made during the Doha Conference and by making available to the Comoros the resources required to implement the socio-economic development programmes;
6. **Invites** the Member States' NGOs to further participate in the implementation of Comoros' development projects;
7. **Invites** also the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to take necessary measures so that the investors of the Islamic Ummah give more attention to the Union of the Comoros with a view to prompting the creation of small and medium sized businesses and putting in place a bank and financial system to support the development of the country;
8. **Calls upon** different Islamic financial institutions and the Member States to consider the possibility to cancel or reschedule the debts of the Union of the Comoros, to enable it to focus permanently on the reconstruction of its economy;
9. **Expresses** thanks to the Secretary General for the interest he gives to the Union of the Comoros and **invites** him to take the measures necessary to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to 46th Session of the CFM.

Resolution No.16/45-POL
On
The Situation in Cote d'Ivoire

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling Resolution 14/37-POL on the Situation in Cote d'Ivoire adopted by the 37th Session of the CFM held on 18-20 May 2010 in Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan, as well as all subsequent OIC resolutions on the matter;

Recalling the difficulties faced by Côte d'Ivoire following the 2010 presidential elections and the end of the ensuing conflict on 11 April 2011;

Welcoming the good organization of the fair and transparent presidential elections in October 2015, allowing the restoration of the stability of the country, which translated into the end of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) in June 2017 on the one hand, and the lifting of embargo on heavy weapons (UN resolutions 2283 and 2284 of 28 April 2016) and the economic performance recorded in recent years on the other hand;

Reaffirming the need, despite normalization and the magnitude of socioeconomic challenges ahead, to assist Côte d'Ivoire to rebuild its infrastructure, and to support the Ivorian authorities' efforts for;

1. **Expresses thanks** to OIC Member States as well as its organs and institutions for the support extended to Côte d'Ivoire during the crisis, and particularly to the OIC Secretary General for his personal involvement in the settlement of the crisis.
2. **Encourages** President Alassane Ouattara and his government to continue to work for restoration of peace and trust among Ivorian people and for national reconciliation.
3. **Congratulates** His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara and his government for the various initiatives on economic recovery, the reconstruction of the country and good governance, and for having adopted good governance which guarantees the general welfare of the citizens of Cote d'Ivoire.
4. **Calls on** the OIC Member States and OIC affiliated financial institutions, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide material and financial assistance to Côte d'Ivoire; encouraging and commending in this regard the pledge of financial support (over \$1 billion) made by the IDB during the meeting of the Ivorian Consultative Group for National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020, held on 17-18 May 2016 in Paris.
5. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to take all appropriate measures in cooperation in cooperation with the authorities in Cote d'Ivoire to hold a donors' conference for the reconstruction and the economic revival of Cote d'Ivoire.

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 17/45-POL

On

The Support for the Republic of Guinea

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Considering the political situation in the Republic of Guinea over the past several years;

Appreciating the political role that the Republic of Guinea has played in maintaining peace and security in the sub-region, namely in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea-Bissau, and Mali;

Underscoring the need to ensure long-term security and development of the Republic of Guinea;

Considering the positive development of the situation in the Republic of Guinea which led to the democratic election of the President of the Republic on 7 November 2010; Welcoming the success of the 2015 presidential elections in Guinea which consolidated stability, democracy and good governance;

Welcoming the measures taken by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Professor Alpha Condé, to remedy the economic, financial and administrative situation;

Also welcoming the organization on 28 September 2013 of free and democratic legislative elections conducted in a peaceful and serene atmosphere, in presence of different observers. This finalization of this transition was possible thanks to the maturity of Guinean political actors and to the constant facilitation and support provided by the international community;

Welcoming also the encouraging results achieved by the Government in the fight against Ebola Virus Disease (EVD);

Welcoming the declaration of the WHO announcing the end of the Ebola virus in the Republic of Guinea on 29 December 2015;

Reaffirming the need to help the Republic of Guinea reconstruct its health infrastructures, rehabilitate its health center and invigorate economic, social and cultural development;

1. **Invites** all OIC Member States and financial institutions to continue to offer their political, economic and financial support to the Republic of Guinea to this end.

2. **Expresses** appreciation to the OIC General Secretariat, and particularly to the Secretary General in person, for their unswerving support for democracy and sustainable development in the Republic of Guinea.
3. **Welcomes** the support of the international community, particularly ECOWAS, the African Union, the European Union, and the United Nations for the efforts made by the Guinean Authorities to conclude the restoration process of constitutional order in the country.
4. **Expresses** gratitude to the Member States that have provided political and material support to the Government of the Republic of Guinea.
5. **Commends** the OIC Secretary General and the IDB President who facilitated the organization of a joint OIC-IDB meeting on 5 November 2014, in the framework of the mobilization of resources to contribute to the efforts to combat EVD.
6. **Thanks** certain Member States, namely Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, , Turkey, Gambia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria and Mauritania, as well as the IDB and certain NGOs for their material and financial support to the Republic of Guinea during the outbreak of Ebola epidemic.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 18/45-POL
On
The Situation in Kosovo

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and 1951 as well as other instruments of international law,

Upholding the role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of international peace and security,

Referring to the UN Security Council Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1999 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1245 (1999), and the relevant statements of its President and the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recalling the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 22 July 2010 on the “Accordance with international law of the unilateral declaration of independence in respect of Kosovo”,

Recalling also the UN General Assembly Resolution 64/298,

Recalling further the Resolution No. 16/31 adopted at the thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, the Resolution No. 36/34 of the 34th Session of the CFM, Islamabad, 15-17 May 2007, the Resolution No. 14/36 of the 36th Session of the CFM, Damascus, 23-25 May 2009, the Resolution No.17/38 of 38th Session of the CFM, Astana, 27-30 June 2011, the Final Communiqué of the 11th OIC Summit, Dakar, 13-14 March 2008, the Declaration of the OIC Ministerial Meeting in Kampala in June 2008 and in New York in September 2008; the Final Communiqué of the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States in New York in September 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Final Communiqué of the Cairo Summit 2013, Resolution No. 16/40 POL of the 40th Session of CFM, Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 9-11 December 2013, the Resolution No. 18/41-POL of the 41st CFM, Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 18-19 June 2014, the Resolution No. 18/42-POL of the 42nd Session of the CFM, Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 27-28 May 2015, and the Final Communiqué of the Istanbul (Republic of Turkey) Summit, 14-15 April 2016, the Resolution No. 18/43-POL of the 43rd Session of the CFM, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan from 18-19 October 2016, and the Resolution No.18/44-POL of the 44th Session of the CFM, Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, from 10-11 July 2017.

Noting the Declaration of Independence by the Assembly of Kosovo of 17 February 2008,

Considering the fact, that Kosovo has been recognized by 116 states, including 38 OIC Member States,

Reaffirming the continued interest of the OIC toward the people of Kosovo and the peace and stability in the whole Balkan region,

1. **Takes note** of the progress made towards the strengthening of democracy in Kosovo and the institutional work at all relevant levels, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region;
2. **Acknowledges** the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's Declaration of Independence, delivered on 22 July 2010, in which the Court rendered that Kosovo's Declaration of Independence violated neither general international law, Security Council Resolution 1245 (1999), nor the Provisional Constitutional Framework of Kosovo, adopted by UNMIK;
3. **Welcomes** the commitment by all stakeholders, (local and international authorities), to further strengthening democracy, rule of law and the institutional work at all relevant levels throughout the entire territory of Kosovo, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region throughout Kosovo;
4. **Also welcomes** the continuing efforts of the European Union to advance the European perspective of Kosovo and the whole of the Western Balkans, making thus a decisive contribution to the stability and prosperity of the region;
5. **Supports** the process of dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia with the European Union facilitation on technical issues as requested by the UNGA resolution 64/298 and welcomes the historic agreement reached on 19 April 2013 in Brussels between Kosovo and Serbia with the facilitation of the European Union, which paved the way for the normalization of their relations, and calls upon the parties to fully implement the agreement;
6. **Calls** upon the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation to consider recognizing of Kosovo based on their free and sovereign rights as well as on their national practice;
7. **Welcomes** the cooperation of Kosovo with the OIC economic and financial institutions, and calls on the international community, including the willing of the OIC Member States, to continue contributing to the fostering of the Kosovo's economy;
8. **Requests** the Secretary-General, to submit to the 46th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers a follow-up report on the progress of the present Resolution.

Resolution No.19/45-POL
On
The Situation in Cyprus

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling its resolution No.2/31-P on the situation in Cyprus adopted at the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004;

Reiterating all the resolutions and the Final Communiqués adopted by the OIC on the situation in Cyprus, including the latest Final Communiqué of the 13th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 14-15 April 2016, and Resolution No. 19/44-POL adopted by the 44th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Abidjan, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, on 18-19 October 2016;

Reaffirming all previous support resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus which express firm support for the rightful cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots who constitute an integral part of the Islamic world;

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his Mission of Good Office towards a comprehensive settlement which envisaged a federation composed of two constituent states of equal status;

Recalling its support for the negotiations for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General's Good Offices Mission and the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for a just and lasting settlement;

Expressing its solidarity with the constituent Turkish Cypriot State and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Deeply regretting the closure of the Conference on Cyprus on 7 July 2017 in Crans-Montana with no outcome;

1. Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other and emphasizes in this context that public statements by one side describing the other side as a "minority" run counter to this firmly established principle of political equality;

2. Reiterates its support to the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot Leader and the Greek Cypriot Leader to reach a negotiated settlement.

3. Calls upon the international community to encourage the both sides, Turkish Cypriot side and Greek Cypriot side to work constructively for an early comprehensive solution to the Cyprus issue,

4. Repeats its call to the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots in line with the call made by the UN Secretary-General in this Report of 28 May 2004 and the assessments made by the UN Secretary-General's following reports as well as the previous OIC resolutions;

5. Calls upon the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields;

6. Invites the Member States in this framework:

- to exchange business delegations with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;

- to develop cultural relations and sports contacts with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;

- to encourage cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the exchange of students and academicians;

7. Welcomes in this context the *Regional Training Workshop on Export Strategies for Primo-Exporters of the OIC Member States* jointly organized in Girne on 5-7 December, 2017.; **encourages** the organization of further such events;

8. Strongly encourages Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;

9. Reaffirms its previous decisions to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus;

10. Requests the Secretary General to secure the continuation of the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seek ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;

11. Welcomes the visit by the Executive Director of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Muslim Turkish Cypriots ;

12. Acknowledges the desire of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots to travel freely to OIC Member Countries;

13. Urges the Member States to inform the General Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of all previous resolutions,

14. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 20/45-POL
On
The Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling all the previous resolutions and declarations by the OIC on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming the firm support of the OIC Member States to preserve the territorial integrity, sovereignty, equality of the two entities and the three constituent peoples and others, within internationally recognized borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Underlining the need for a comprehensive reform process with a view to strengthening the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. **Calls for** the continued interest of the OIC and its Member States in the stability and prosperity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the face of the critical period it is passing through;
2. **Welcomes** the efforts of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which conducted its last meeting in September 2012 in New York;
3. **Acknowledges** the significance of the continued contributions of the OIC members of the Peace Implementation Council to the budget of the Office of the High Representative;
4. **Encourages** the regional efforts towards confidence building among stakeholders in BiH and the neighbouring countries;
5. **While welcoming** the creation of a broad based, multi-ethnic state level Government 16 months after the general elections held in October 2010, and the adoption of crucial laws, including State Aid Law and Public Census Law, thereafter, expresses concern about the ongoing political crisis in the country;
6. **Welcomes** the results of the local elections taken place on 7th of October 2012, which were conducted in line with the international standards and in an orderly manner;
7. **Expresses** concern about the increasing divisive rhetoric and calls upon all local, regional and international stakeholders to decisively and categorically discourage such rhetoric and actions that could harm the territorial integrity of BiH;

8. **Encourages** the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reminds that the main responsibility regarding the reform process rests with the people and the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
9. **Calls upon** all the political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to join their forces for the common future of the country and thus focus on the reform process;
10. **Calls upon** the Islamic World to continue to commemorate the tragic events that occurred in Srebrenica on 11 July 1995 as the Day of Mourning in line with the Resolution adopted by the 38th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 30th June 2011;
11. **Emphasizes** the importance of the economic development in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and invites the Islamic Development Bank to develop result-oriented projects in cooperation with the relevant development agencies of the Member States for ameliorating the economic and social conditions of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
12. **Calls upon** the OIC Member States and the OIC financial institutions to increase their contributions to the OIC Trust Fund for the Return of the Displaced Persons in BiH;
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present Resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 21/45-POL
On
The Combating Terrorism in Sahel-Saharan Region Countries

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining Peace & Security, and to that end take effective collective measures;

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation(OIC) calling upon Member States to cooperate in combating terrorism in its forms and manifestations, organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking;

Referring to the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005, reaffirming condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and rejecting any justification or excuse for terrorism;

Referring to the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (session of Peace and Partnership for Development) which was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations and African Union on preventing and combating terrorism and organized crime;

Recalling UN Security Council resolutions 2295(2016) and 2364(2017) (New York, 29 June 2016 and 2017 respectively) on the extension of the mandate of MINUSMA;

Recalling also Resolution 65/50 of the United Nations General Assembly on Assistance to States for Curbing the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons and Collecting Them, adopted in plenary session on 8 December 2010;

Being concerned about the danger of terrorist groups for Member States' stability, security and integrity;

Considering the elaboration of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and the establishment of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for Sahel Strategies and the G5 Sahel strategy;

1. **Strongly condemns** the activities of terrorist stamps in the Sahel-Saharan region and expresses deep concern over drug, arms and, human trafficking and hostage taking for ransoms as the major source of financing of the activities of terrorist groups.
2. **Encourages** OIC Member States to support countries of the Sahel region, particularly to the Sahel G5, through, *inter alia*, reinforcing the capacity of the defense and security forces, and requests the UN to provide the MINUSMA with a robust mandate that enables it to face terrorist threats and support Sahel G5 countries as part of the operationalization of the G5 Sahel Joint Force;
3. **Welcomes** the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2295(NY, 29 June 2016) authorizing robust mandate for the United Nations Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to confront terrorist challenges and to support the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5Sahel) to activate their joint force.
4. **Commends** the results achieved by the Sahel Platform in the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and in the operationalization of the G5 Sahel; and **calls upon** Member States to pursue their ongoing efforts for the implementation of the programmes and achievement of the objectives of these coordination and development mechanisms.
5. **Reiterates** its supports to the practical and operational steps taken by the countries of the Sahel region to strengthen coordination of their efforts to combat terrorism and organized crime, under the Joint Operation Military Staff Committee (CEMOC) and the Fusion and Liaison Committee (UFL) in Algeria.
6. **Pays tribute** to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the donations given to the African Sahel, totaling some \$3 billion.
7. **Stresses** the close link between the phenomenon of terrorism and illegal activities such as drugs trade, arms trade and human trafficking as the latter constitutes the main sources of finance for terrorist movements, and underlines the need to strengthen the necessary measures and mechanisms in this regard.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 22/45-POL
On
**The Strengthening of the Security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States Against the
use or Threat of use of Nuclear Weapons**

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation which call for the consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice; and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security,

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world which increase the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking into consideration the imperative to take effective international measures to ensure the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or of threat of use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin,

Recalling the resolutions and decisions adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 10th Special Session, held from 23 May to 30 June 1978 devoted to disarmament, especially its paragraphs 32 and 59 related to the effective arrangements to assure the non-nuclear weapon states against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in which it, *inter alia*, expresses that use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the Rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and in particular the principles and rules of Humanitarian Law,

Underlining once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing that effective measures through multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to protect Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons positively contributes to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and strengthen international peace and security,

Expressing its grave concern over the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to international and regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned over Israel's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats as well as hostile policies and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of OIC Member States,

Also deeply concerned about the Israeli threats against peaceful nuclear installations of the OIC Member States, and also condemning the Israeli threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Deeply convinced that the most effective assurance for Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons,

Recalling the declaration and commitment therein made by Nuclear-Weapon States to provide legally binding security assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in accordance with their obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments,

Noting that Nuclear Weapon States have failed to provide credible assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences including Resolution 39/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 22/41-POL of the Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling also the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as relevant documents of the Non-Aligned Movement on the need for assurances by nuclear weapon state to Non-Nuclear Weapon States to the effect that they shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them,

Recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly related to the subject, in particular Resolution 71/30,

Noting the unanimous adoption of Resolution No. 984 by the UN Security Council as well as the Declaration issued by the Nuclear Weapon States in April 1995 on positive and negative security assurances for the Non-Nuclear Weapon States which are still inadequate to assure the Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test ban Treaty by the Resumed session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September 1996,

Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons in general and against the OIC Member States in particular,

Also expressing deep concern over the Nuclear Posture Review by a certain nuclear weapon state in which some Member States are threatened to be targets of special types of nuclear weapons,

Expressing concern also over the failure of the 9th Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons despite the relentless efforts exerted by the Arab Group and the outstanding endeavors of the Algerian Presidency of the Conference to come up with a consensual document;

1. **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapon States, to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. Pending the conclusion of such legally binding instrument, the Nuclear Weapon States should fully observe their existing obligations, and in this context calls upon the NWS to denounce unequivocally the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states pending total elimination of such weapons;
2. **Recommends** that the Members of the OIC make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
3. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to give utmost priority among all issues on its agenda, to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament,
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 23/45-POL
On
Evolving a new Global Consensus on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling Resolution 23/41-POL adopted at the Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Conakry,

Concerned over the continuing lack of progress on disarmament and non-proliferation and its negative impact on international and regional peace and security,

Recognizing that arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation are essential for the maintenance of international and regional peace and security,

Underscoring that strategic and political expediency, as well as commercial competition should not be allowed to compromise the mutually shared objectives of nonproliferation and disarmament,

Reaffirming the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the Final Document of the 10th Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted by consensus at the First Special Session devoted to Disarmament,

Being convinced of the continuing importance to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

Welcoming the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV), along with the recommendations regarding the SSOD-IV objectives and agenda;

Taking note of the UN adoption in July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;

1. **Underscores** the need to evolve a new and balanced consensus in the area of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related security matters as a means to promote international and regional peace and security;

2. **Stresses** the need for non-discriminatory criteria for access to peaceful nuclear technologies to facilitate socio-economic development, particularly in developing countries;
3. **Calls upon** members of multilateral export Control regimes to adopt nondiscriminatory policies for access to nuclear and other dual-use technologies for peaceful uses and notes with deep concern the practice of grant of country-specific exemptions which is undermining the non-proliferation regime and peace and stability at the regional and global levels;
4. **Expresses support** for equal treatment of applications for the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) membership of non-NPT states, including Pakistan, on the basis of objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria;
5. **Strongly supports** the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible with a view to evolving a new and balanced consensus, taking into account the existing and emerging challenges in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
6. **Taking note** of the fact that Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) supported the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly which would offer the opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects of the disarmament process and to mobilize the international community and public opinion in favour of the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and of the control and reduction of conventional weapons based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security.
7. **Reiterating** its conviction that the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.
8. **Emphasizing** the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.
9. **Requests** all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session;
10. **Encourages** in this context the efforts in order to reach an agreement on a balanced and comprehensive Programme of Work for the Conference on Disarmament and **invites** the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament to consider positively all the proposals made in the CD to this end, including to facilitate an early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament;

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 24/45-POL
On
Consideration of the Relevant Initiatives and Proposals in the Field of Conventional Arms

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and the inalienable right to self-determination of all peoples, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the right of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain conventional arms for self-defense and security needs, and in order to participate in peace support operation,

Reiterating the need for balanced reduction of armed forces and of conventional armaments based on the principle of undiminished security of all States, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

Taking note of the existing and new initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms including international arrangements for promoting transparency and confidence and security-building measures in the field of conventional arms, those arising from the United Nations Programme of Action to combat, prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects,

Taking note of the adoption by the UN General Assembly on 2 April 2013 of the Arms Trade Treaty,

Reaffirming the principle of consensus in multilateral treaty negotiations and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all states,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/35 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels,

Recalling Resolution 24/41-POL adopted at the Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

1. **Stresses** that initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms, including arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of maintaining international peace and security, reducing regional and international tensions, preventing and resolving conflicts and disputes, building and enhancing confidence, and promoting disarmament as well as social and economic development;
2. **Underscores** that any international initiative on conventional arms trade should not impinge upon the right of each state to security and the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of people under colonial or foreign domination and obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;
3. **Notes with deep concern** policies of arms transfers of certain major arms producers and exporters that sidestep considerations for maintaining regional military balance and strategic stability in volatile regions for furthering their political agendas and commercial interests;
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report of the Group of Experts to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 25/45-POL
On
Regional Military Balance

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar and all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.31/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 25/41-POL of the Forty-First Council of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

1. **Recognizes** the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at the lowest levels;
2. **Calls upon** the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitate meaningful appropriate disarmament and arms control measures;
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 26/45-POL
On
The Regional Arms Control and Disarmament

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that unbridled regional arms race and arms buildup impedes socio-economic development and efforts towards confidence building,

Noting also that the essential guidelines for progress towards General and Complete disarmament were adopted at the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No.S-10/2,

Recalling Resolution 71/40 adopted by 71st Session of the UN General Assembly,

Noting with concern the lack of progress in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Recalling all the relevant OIC resolutions, especially resolution No.30/10-P (IS) of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 26/41-POL of the Forty-First Council of Foreign Ministers on the subject,

Convinced that endeavours of the Member States to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of all States, in particular smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflict,

Welcoming the entry into force, on 21 of March 2009, of the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which was initiated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov on 28 September 1993 at the 48th session of the UN General

Assembly and which became the first such zone made up entirely of OIC Member States, as well as the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to elaborate further the issue of an international legal status of the nuclear-weapons-free zones, including security assurances and appropriate preferential status of States Parties to such zones; hoping that the Protocol to the Treaty on negative security assurances, signed by five members of the UN Security Council on 6 May 2014, will come into force in the very near future

Also welcoming the entry into force since 2010 of the Treaty of Pelindaba on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa,

Welcoming the signing, on 7 May 2014, by China, France, the Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States, the five major Nuclear Weapon States of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,

1. **Stresses** that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the auspices of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, in particular nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority;
2. **Affirms** that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;
3. **Encourages** the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated equitable and nondiscriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at the global, regional and sub-regional levels;
4. **Welcomes** the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some Member States at the regional and sub-regional levels;
5. **Supports** and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region;
6. **Considers** that regional agreements on limitations for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region;
7. **Calls upon** the countries that have not yet ratified the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, to finalize the ratification process at earliest time.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 27/45-POL
On
Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations and Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the principles of international law related to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Convinced that Israel being in possession of nuclear facilities in the Middle East constitutes a threat to States and poses grave danger to international peace and security,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 72/24 of 4 December 2017 and resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and other International fora in this regard, in particular the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as well as the final documents of the 2000 and 2010 NPT review conferences,

Expressing deep concern about the negative international policies and tendencies regarding the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament, that the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel poses grave dangers to the security and stability of the Middle East region,

Taking into consideration the urgent need to implement the comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA on all the nuclear facilities in the Middle East region,

Noting with deep concern that the Zionist regime is the only one in the Middle East that is yet to accede to the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT),

Expressing deep regret at the failure to convene the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction which was scheduled to convene in 2012,

Appreciating the constructive and positive reactions from OIC Member States towards the Conference, including the announcement of their willingness to participate in 2012 Conference,

Deploring that Israel continues to undermine the convening of the Conference by not declaring its intention to participate in it,

1. **Calls on** Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), without further delay and unconditionally, and to place all its nuclear facilities under the

comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA; in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 487(1981), **reaffirms** the importance of establishing a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East as soon as possible to preserve peace and security in the region.

2. **Expresses** deep concern over the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region.
3. **Expresses** deep concern over the Israeli nuclear capabilities and threats; appeals to the Islamic Group in Vienna to work towards the re-inclusion in the agenda of the 55th General Conference of the IAEA an agenda item entitled: “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats”.
4. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of all states in full compliance with obligations emanating from the NPT to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination in accordance with the NPT provisions and the statute of the IAEA; and, in this regard **encourages** cooperation among the OIC Member States on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
5. **Calls** upon all Member States, including members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS), to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
6. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to coordinate their efforts in preparation for related international conference, and to hold meetings in order to unify their position;
7. **Encourages** the work of Islamic groups especially in the UN Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna, to coordinate with other regional groups including NAM and African Union, to seek support for its members’ position;
8. **Decides** to mobilize efforts of OIC Member States with the aim of establishing Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East and **supports** the efforts of the States of the region towards this aim.
9. **Urges** the United States, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation as the cosponsors of the 1995 Middle East Resolution and the UN Secretary General to expedite the implementation of their responsibilities assigned to them by the 2010 NPT Review Conference and, in this context, to convene the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction without any further delay in order to avoid any negative repercussions on the credibility of the NPT and its 2020 review process;
10. **Decides** to include in the agenda of the Ministerial conferences an item entitled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats;”

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 28/45-POL
On
Condemnation of Zionist Regime for Possession of Nuclear Capability to
Develop Nuclear Arsenals

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming the principled positions of the OIC on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation reflected in various OIC Resolutions and Declarations the latest of which was Resolution No. 34/37-POL of the 37th CFM,

Reaffirming further the relevant provisions of the Final Document of Sixteen Summit of Non-Aligned Movement, held in Tehran on 26-31 August 2012,

Gravely concerned by the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel, in which he acknowledged publicly the possession of nuclear weapons by its regime,

1. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the possession of nuclear capability by Israeli regime to develop nuclear arsenals;
2. **Stresses** the need for the international community to take urgent and practical steps in the relevant international fora to compel Israel to abandon its clandestine nuclear weapons program and other weapons of mass destructions;
3. **Expresses** its grave concern over the clandestine nuclear activities and acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the international peace and security as well as the security of neighboring and other States, and condemns it for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals;
4. **Urges** the international community to exert pressure on Israel to renounce possession of its nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay and any conditions, to place promptly all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards;
5. **Reiterates** its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, the OIC reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the security council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

6. **Reiterates that** all states, including developed countries, should refrain from any discriminatory behavior that prevents Members of the NPT and the IAEA to peaceful use of nuclear energy;
7. **Calls for** the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses its serious concern over the continuing development whereby its scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and believes that this development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime;
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 29/45-POL
On
Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Noting the highest interests in nuclear disarmament on the part of international community to pursue concrete practical actions to achieve a world free from nuclear weapons,

Reiterating that the continued existence of nuclear weapons represents the most serious threat to humanity,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Reiterating that highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Recognizing that there now exist conditions for the establishment of a world free from nuclear weapons, and stressing the need to take concrete practical steps towards achieving this goal,

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, which called for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Determined to achieve a nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996, and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Reaffirming the need for urgent concrete actions by nuclear states to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, and urging them to take further measures for progress on nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Heads of States and Governments resolved to strive for elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking into consideration the nuclear states' unequivocal undertaking, in the Final Document of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament,

Welcoming the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, on 26 September 2013, and recognizing its contribution to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and encouraging the OIC Member States to actively contribute to the follow-up process of this meeting,

Reaffirming the importance of the application of the principles of transparency, verifiability and irreversibility by nuclear states in all measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Welcoming the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (7 July 2017) as an overall progress toward nuclear disarmament,

1. **Acknowledges** the importance of General Assembly Resolution 71/71 on follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and **welcomes** the declaration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to this objective and supports the call by the Assembly for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament and its decision to convene a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard no later than 2018;
2. **Recognizes** that all nuclear states should take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;
3. **Expresses** deep concern about nuclear warhead modernization programmes being pursued by major possessors of nuclear weapons and plans for deployment of new type of destabilizing weapon systems by them in various regions of the world.
4. **Expresses concern** over certain nuclear states continuing to adopt nuclear deterrence in military alliances, as well as over the use of nuclear weapons as a basic pillar of

defense doctrines, and over certain states developing new generations of nuclear weapons as part of their nuclear policy review.

5. **Underlines** the Urgent need for concrete, transparent, verifiable and irreversible steps to realize the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons;
6. **Supports** the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the adoption of the Universal Declaration of a Nuclear-Weapons-free World in prospect as an important step towards the adoption of the Nuclear Weapons Convention;
7. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2018, and to commence substantive negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons by 2025, and welcomes in this regard the Disarmament Conference's resolution to establish five subsidiary bodies on agenda items to advance the substantive work, seeking a balanced and comprehensive programme of work.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 30/45-POL
On
The Reform of the United Nations and Expansion of UN Security Council's
Membership

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling all Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conference on the subject,

Recalling also all previous OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution 11/11-P (IS) adopted at the 11th OIC Summit, Resolutions 17/34-P, 19/35-P, 20/36-P and 26/37, adopted respectively at the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Sessions of the Foreign Ministers Meetings,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs No. 145 to 152 of final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States at the UN Headquarters in New York on 25 September 2009,

Recalling also Paragraphs 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997,

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty and independence,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an indispensable and irreplaceable global mechanism for the promotion of a shared vision of a more secure and prosperous world, and has the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation,

Stressing the significant importance of multilateralism in addressing the common threats and challenges facing the common destiny of Human kind in our increasingly interconnected and globalizing world,

Expressing grave concern over the policies which have prevented the UN Security Council from performing its main duty which is to maintain global peace and security and thus undermining its credibility,

Rejecting the dominant interventionist paradigm and tendencies which constitutes a real threat to the world community and maintenance of international peace and security;

Stressing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and with widest consensus,

Affirming also the importance of regular consultations with OIC Member States to advance their interests in this process,

Emphasizing the importance of transparency effectiveness, accountability, and all inclusiveness of deliberations on UN reform,

Stressing that the OIC's demand for adequate representation in the Security Council is in keeping with the significant demographic and political weight of the OIC Member States, which bears particular importance, not only from the perspective of increased efficiency, but also to ensure the representation of the main forms of civilization in the Security Council,

Reaffirming its principled position that any reform of the Security Council must ensure adequate representation of the OIC Member States in any category of membership in an expanded Security Council,

1. **Takes note of** the position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for refusing its nonpermanent membership of the UN Security Council based on total realization of the inability of the United Nations and the Security Council to address Islamic issues notably the cause of Palestine and the Syrian crisis and affirms its full readiness to discuss any proposal giving the United Nations and the Security Council in particular more credibility to make its work effective and strengthen its performance in a manner that allows it to achieve its huge responsibility for international peace and security;
2. **Affirms** the importance of the ongoing process of UN reform and stresses that the OIC Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform, therefore calls on all OIC Member States to actively and effectively take part in the UN Security Council reform process, in accordance with the relevant declarations, statements and resolutions issued by the OIC;
3. **Notes** the progress in the UN reform process including in particular the establishment of the Peace-building Commission, the Human Rights Council and UN Woman encourages the OIC Member States of these bodies to protect and promote the interests of the Islamic world in the work of these bodies;
4. **Reaffirms** the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in its activities, in a transparent and

multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;

5. **Underlines** the need, in UN reform, for evolving common perceptions and agreed approaches to address both the new and existing threats to international peace and security in the context of multilateralism;
6. **Stresses** that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects, must avoid piecemeal approaches and have to take into account the views of the United Nations membership, including that of the OIC Member States;
7. **Emphasizes** the importance of enhancing the transparency, effectiveness, accountability, representativeness and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process;
8. **Supports** the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolutions, sovereign equality of all States and adequate representation of major civilizations;
9. **Reiterates** the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter's principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any drive for the UN reform;
10. **Expresses its deep concern** that certain recommendations and concepts, such as the responsibility to protect, new interpretation of Article 51 of UN Charter in terms of authorizing anticipatory attacks, lack of focus on nuclear disarmament as well as discriminatory restrictions on peaceful use of nuclear technology are inconsistent with UN Charter, in contradiction with the provisions of international law and against the internationally recognized principles;
11. **Rejects** any recommendation or initiative, in the process of UN reform, which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the UN Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;
12. **Emphasizes** that the process of United Nations reform should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the OIC Member States' view points and concerns;
13. **Notes** the continued deadlock on the reform and expansion of the Security Council and in this regard urges UN Member States to exercise flexibility and consider a compromise solution that corresponds to the interests of all UN Member States;

14. **Stresses** that the UNSC members should act in full transparency and accountability and should be accountable for their unlawful decisions as well as its repeated failure with regard to issues related to the Muslim Ummah;
15. **Expresses** its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have to be assessed and properly addressed and emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the need to the paradigm of “dialogue among civilizations”, already approved by the UN General Assembly, noble goal of the UN Alliance of Civilizations as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given high priority;
16. **Emphasizes** the necessity of representation of major civilizations in the UN Security Council and, taking into account the fact that the OIC is the largest organization after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population;
17. **Reaffirms** its decision that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah in any category of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic World;
18. **Underlines** the significant importance of achieving comprehensive reform of UN Security Council with the broadest possible agreement, through constructive negotiation between all UN Member States, based on convergence on principles and criteria for reform, as well as the need to enlarge the Council, to increase the representation of developing countries, and to improve the working methods and transparency of the Council's work, and stresses in that regard the importance of further constructive consultations between all UN Member States to agree on a common basis, the principles and framework for further progress;
19. **Affirms** in this regard the continuation of intergovernmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters in the informal plenary of the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Decisions of the General Assembly;
20. **Notes** that the position of the OIC on the reform of the Security Council has been reiterated and conveyed by the OIC Chair to the chair of the negotiations process through his letter of 23 April 2009 and 8 February 2010, and requests the Permanent Representatives of OIC to convey the contents of this resolution to IGN Chair;
21. **Reiterates** that the UN Security Council should stick to its Charter-based mandate and refrain to address issues which do not fall within its function and powers, and *opposes* attempts by the Security Council against any State with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;

22. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto and the working methods of the Security Council, should be considered as integral parts of a common and comprehensive package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;
23. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at the restructuring of the Security Council shall not be subjected to any artificial deadlines, and that a decision on this issue should be made by consensus;
24. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform;
25. **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to continue to closely coordinate the positions of the OIC Member States promoting the comprehensive reform of the Security Council on the above basis and to ensure equitable representation for OIC countries in any category in the enlarged Security Council in proportion to their membership of the United Nations;
26. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 31/45-POL
On
**The Negative Impact of Economic and Financial Sanctions on the Full Enjoyment
of Human Rights by People of the Targeted Countries**

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, particularly those that call for promotion of Islamic Solidarity among Member States, taking necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice, and respecting the sovereignty and independence of each Member State, as well as the principles and practices regarding respect for self-determination of peoples, and achieving coordination and cooperation in addressing Islamic Ummah problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights;

Recalling the relevant OIC resolutions, expressing deep concern at the negative impacts of economic and financial sanctions on economic cooperation, the freedom of trade, the free flow of capital at the regional and international levels, the full enjoyment of human rights;

Taking note that the human cost of sanctions is a cause for genuine concern, and the deprivation suffered by civilian populations under sanctions regimes is violation of human rights including economic, social, and cultural rights;

Gravely concerned over the application of economic and financial sanctions against some OIC members, with all their negative implications for the socio-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of those States, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under their jurisdiction;

Reaffirming that economic and financial sanctions are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

1. **Condemns** the continued imposition of economic sanctions by certain powers as tools of political or economic pressure against some Islamic countries, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems; and **calls on** Member States not to respond to pressure from certain influential states to apply unilateral sanctions on Member States that are subject to those sanctions.
2. **Also condemns** the negative impact of economic sanctions concerning the implementation of the right to development.
3. **Invites** the research institutions and think tanks of OIC Member States to pay due attention to the negative impact and consequences of economic and financial

sanctions and do research on the relationship between economic sanctions and human rights accountability;

4. **Takes note** of the comprehensive report including its recommendations contained in Document No. OIC/IPHRC/REP/ECO-SANC/2014/CFM-41, prepared by the OIC IPHRC on negative impacts and consequences of economic and financial sanctions on enjoyment of all human rights by people of the OIC targeted Member States;
5. **Reaffirms** that economic and financial measures should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;
6. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to gather information statistics on the harmful consequences of economic and financial sanctions in order to submit a report thereon, and to coordinate with the Member States to convene a symposium on the economic and financial sanctions and their impact on the Member States;
7. **Invites** the OIC Groups in New York and Geneva to coordinate and raise the issue under appropriate agenda items and resolutions to highlight its negative impact on the Member States;
8. **Welcome** the holding of the International Seminar by IPHRC on “Negative Impacts of Economic and financial Sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by the People of Targeted Countries” in Tehran Islamic Republic of Iran, on 15-16 December 2014;
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to hold a meeting of experts to examine the proposal of establishing a monitoring mechanisms within the OIC General Secretariat and make concrete recommendations on the possible follow-up to the 45th Session of the CFM;
10. **Takes note** of the comprehensive outcome document of the IPHRC International Seminar on “Negative Impact of Economic and Financial Sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by the people of targeted Countries” on 15-16 December 2015; and recommends the OIC General Secretariat to consider establishing a monitoring mechanism to assess the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights by the people within OIC targeted Member States.
11. **Encourages** OIC-IPHRC to establish contacts with the UN Mechanisms on Unilateral Coercive Measures and share relevant information and reports on the subject with the General Secretariat;
12. **Requests** the OIC Groups as well as OIC Missions in New York and Geneva to present the outcome Document of the above-mentioned Seminar as a UN document, and further **requests** them to follow up its recommendations and suggestions within the relevant items in the context of the UN deliberation;

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to hold an expert meeting to study the proposal of establishing a monitoring mechanism within the OIC General Secretariat and make concrete recommendations on the possible follow up to the 46th CFM;
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
15. **Decides** to include this question in the agenda of its next session on a priority basis.

Resolution No. 32/45-POL

On

Combating Islamophobia and Eliminating Hatred and Prejudice against Islam

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 20-21 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming the valuable contribution of Islam to the human civilization, in particular by encouraging the promotion of dialogue and mutual understanding, genuine mutual respect in human exchanges and civilized discourse based on reason and logic,

Recognizing that moderation is an important value and a common approach to countering all forms of extremism, including Islamophobia towards promoting dialogue, mutual respect, understanding, tolerance, and acceptance,

Recalling the OIC objectives, in particular to endeavor to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and to preserve the dignity of all Muslims,

Recalling that States have the obligation to prohibit by law any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

Recalling relevant international instruments on the elimination of various forms of discrimination, as well as all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly expressing grave concern at the instances of deliberate stereotyping of religions, their adherents and sacred persons in the media and by political parties and groups in some societies, and at the associated provocation and political exploitation,

Recalling the Final Communiqué issued by the 12th Islamic Summit Conference held in the Republic of Egypt in 2013, where emphasis was put on the strong support for His Majesty King Mohammed VI's initiative for the development of an international charter that would define appropriate standards and rules for exercising the right of freedom of expression and opinion, and the obligation to respect religious symbols and sanctities as well as spiritual values and beliefs,

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions on the subject, which stress, inter alia, the need for effectively combating defamation of Islam and incitement to religious hatred, hostility, violence and discrimination against Islam and Muslims, as well as the growing trend of Islamophobia, as well as the UN Human Right's Council's resolution 16/18 of March 2011 and subsequent resolutions sponsored by OIC and the UN General Assembly resolution 67/178,

Expressing concern over the increasing level of Islamophobia xenophobia racism religious prejudice and ethnic hatred in western societies that had long felt secure and immune to their toxic effects,

Alarmed and gravely concerned on the rise of populist politics and rightwing extremist ideologies fanning hatred and religious intolerance particularly against Muslim populations in many countries around the world,

Expressing concern over the increased level of Islamophobia in some western countries,

Noting with serious concern the recently launched malicious campaign” punish a Muslim” in the United Kingdom.

Recognizing the importance of interfaith and intercultural dialogue, as an effective mechanism to combat extremism and incitement to hatred based on religion,

Noting with concern that defamation of Islam could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights and alarmed at the inaction of some parts of the world to combat this continuing trend and resulting discriminatory practices against Muslim,

Recalling the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance adopted by the Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on 16 November 1995,

Taking note of UN General Assembly Resolutions 66/3, 66/154, 66/167 and 66/208, which stress the importance of cultural diversity and address the necessity for combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization and discrimination,

Also recalling its resolution 21-PFR/8 on the fight against Intolerance, Islamophobia and Xenophobia adopted on 22 January 2013,

Bearing in mind that, successful fight against all forms and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance requires concerted efforts of the international community as a whole,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

1. **Affirms** categorically the firm determination of Member States to continue their effective cooperation and close consultations to combat Islamophobia, defamation of all divine religions, and incitement to hatred, hostility and discrimination against Muslims;
2. **Expresses** its deep concern at the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence against Islam and Muslims in many parts of the world, in addition to negative projection and stereotyping of Islam and Muslims in the international media through associating them with violence, terrorism and human rights violations;
3. **Denounces** categorically the overall rise in intolerance and discrimination against Muslim Community and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States, in particular in the

West, including by enacting and oppressive application of restrictive laws and policies, religious profiling and other measures, carried out under a variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration;

4. **Express** its deep concern over all Islamophobic acts and legislations, including the ban on the construction of minarets in Switzerland, the prohibition of Muslim perceived attire and attacks on religious places, which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges the governments concerned, in line with their obligations under international law, to take all necessary measure to repeal such laws so as to ensure the rights of the Muslim Communities living within their jurisdiction;
5. **Condemns strongly** all incidents and attempts to denigrate the sanctity of the Holy Prophet of Islam and Islamic Symbols under the garb of freedom of speech, which is inconsistent with the spirit of articles 19 & 20 of ICCPR;
6. **Reiterates** the need to refrain from targeting Islamic figures and reputable religious institutions with a long-standing history in disseminating the noble spirit and high morals of Islam throughout the world, which contradicts the principles of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, established to safeguard Islamic symbols and common heritage;
7. **Strongly condemns** the campaign “punish a Muslim” and urges the United Kingdom authorities to fully investigate the planners, organizers, and financers behind the campaign and hold them accountable.
8. **Stresses** the need to prevent the abuse of freedom of expression and press for insulting Islam and other divine religions and the necessity to ensure that the right to freedom of expression should be exercised by all, in particular the media, with responsibility and in accordance with the law;
9. **Calls upon** all Member States to support the initiative for a “Global Movement of Moderates’ to amplify the voices of moderation over extremism, including Islamophobia towards eliminating hatred and prejudice in Islam;
10. **Reaffirms** that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary form of racism and discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the internationally recognized human rights norms and standards;
11. **Calls upon** all States to prevent any advocacy of religious discrimination, hostility or violence and defamation of Islam by incorporating legal and administrative measures which render defamation illegal and punishable by law, and also urges all Member States to adopt specific and relevant educational measures at all levels;

12. **Commends** the proposal to launch an OIC satellite channel and urges the new channel to promote investment in the media to fight Islamophobia, defamation of religions and related intolerance in this regard;
13. **Welcomes** the Outcome Report of the Expert Group Meeting themed: “The Role of OIC Islamophobia Observatory in Bolstering the Muslim World’s Efforts to Address the Issue of Islamophobia around the World”, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey on 4-5 April 2017, and urges OIC Member States and relevant OIC Institutions to implement the recommendations of the event through accordingly holding suitable projects;
14. **Urges** the General Secretariat to take measures together with OIC institutions towards drafting a comprehensive strategy on Islamophobia;
15. **Commend** the convening of the 6th round of the Istanbul Process in Singapore in July 2016, which reviewed the progress on the implementation of the eight action plan unanimously agreed upon under Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 and reiterates its significance as an important step in the efforts by the United Nations to counter incitement to hatred, discrimination, stigmatization and violence based on one’s religion or belief and calls for all out efforts to preserve international consensus on this important OIC initiative;
16. **Requests** the Secretary General to establish a dedicated section in the OIC Secretariat at Jeddah to specifically deal with the Istanbul Process and outcome of its past and future meetings in an institutionalized manner;
17. **Reaffirms** the essential role of political commitment at the highest level for full and effective implementation of HRC resolution 16/18 and encourages States to pay particular attention to the importance of criminalizing incitement to violence based on religion or belief while recognizing the positive role of open, constructive and respectful debate and interfaith dialogue in this regard;
18. **Welcomes** the constructive role played by the King Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID), based in Vienna, which has helped on enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and **urges** OIC Member States to continue to participate actively in the activities and programmes of the Center;
19. **Welcomes** the pioneering role played by Al Azhar Al Sharif Institution in combating Islamophobia and in establishing an observatory for combating extremism and Islamophobia as a measure aimed at combating extremist ideologies and consolidating efforts against Islamophobia;
20. **Commends** the convening of “Al-Azhar International Peace Conference” in Cairo on 27-28 April 2017 under the patronage of Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef and the

Muslim Council of Elders, with the participation of Pope Francis of the Vatican and Head of the Catholic Church, and a number of religious leaders of Eastern churches, with a view to consolidating the values of tolerance and passion and shunning violence, hatred and discrimination;

21. **Commends** the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin al-Hussein in holding at Amman in 2005 an international conference to discuss the manifestations of defamation of Islam, with participation of Muslim scholars from various schools which produced the Amman Message that reflected the bright image of the great Islam, highlighted the principles of tolerance, moderation and temperance and its keenness for dialogue with the other for the good and progress human society. Also commends the efforts seeking the promotion of mutual understanding and harmony among religions. Further appreciates the numerous initiatives of His Majesty on bridge building and elimination of misconception among followers of different religions, including the World Interfaith Harmony Week endorsed by the UN General Assembly in October 2010, according to which the first week of each February was declared the Interfaith Harmony Week, and welcomes endeavors by the OIC Member States in celebrating the events and activities of this week;
22. **Expresses** satisfaction for the work and regular reporting by the OIC Islamophobia Observatory in the General Secretariat in monitoring Islamophobic incidents and **requests** the Secretary General to further activate the Islamophobia Observatory and to submit an annual report on hatred, discrimination, hostility, violence and intolerance against Muslims and defamatory acts against Islam or its sacred personalities, in a timely manner, preferably before the Annual Session of the Human Rights Council in March, and ensure wide circulation of the report including to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council;
23. **Requests** the Secretary General to keep on engaging constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia, religious hatred, violence, intolerance, and discrimination in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter-civilizational harmony and dialogue;
24. **Shows concerns** that incidents of religious intolerance and negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief continue to increase around the world;
25. **Underlines** especially the growing number of racist attacks targeting Muslim community in Europe and elsewhere;
26. **Observes** that prejudices and misunderstandings amongst different cultures continue to constitute principal reasons of conflicts;
27. **Emphasizes** that inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue are important for promotion of tolerance;

28. **Underlines** that the role of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic institutions are crucial in creating an environment conducive for inter-cultural and inter-religious understanding;
29. **Urges** OIC Member States to take effective measures to address and combat Islamophobia;
30. **Calls upon** the international community to exert more effort for promoting an effective inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue;
31. **Encourages** States to raise awareness especially among youth about the risk of intolerance, xenophobia and Islamophobia;
32. **Calls** on all States to explore the possible use of mediation as a tool for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, to address such risks, especially by building capacity in culturally-sensitive mediation techniques;
33. **Reaffirms** parliamentarians' responsibility to publicly denounce xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination;
34. **Invites** ambassadors of OIC Members States in all the countries in the World to coordinate on carving out demonstration in their countries in order to show the tolerance nature of Islam, its noble values, and its contribution to the construction of human civilization;
35. **Underlines** the need for reviewing and updating educational curricula as per need of the Ummah as well as for sensitizing and enlightening those involved in academic institutions and activities in the member states in preventing spread of radicalism through civil path as one way of containing of Islamophobia;
36. **Recommends** formation of a pool and network of legal experts knowledgeable and in a position to provide legal guidance and assistance in dealing with incidents of Islamophobia locally in support of the Muslims or their local associations affected by Islamophobia;
37. **Decides** to include this item in the agenda of its regular sessions and requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a comprehensive report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 33/45-POL
On
Sawt Al-Hikma Centre for Dialogue, Peace and Understanding

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Referring to the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which calls its member states to cooperate in order to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, protect and defend the true image of Islam, foster noble Islamic values of moderation, tolerance, respect for diversity and defend the universality of Islamic religion.

Further referring to the relevant provisions of the “OIC-2025: Programme of Action” and its Implementation Plan which provides for a series of specific measures for countering terrorism, extremism, violent extremism, sectarianism, radicalization and Islamophobia.

Recalling resolution 41/42-POL, 41/43 and 41/44-POL adopted by the CFM in its 42nd, 43rd and 44th sessions respectively,

Recalling also the efforts of the United Nations to maintain peace and security, and calling for effective collective measures, in particular its strategy to counter terrorism and extremism,

Expressing concern about the threat posed by the extremist ideology to the peace, stability, religious and social harmony of Member States and the abuse and misuse of religion by terrorist groups and projection of extremist narratives by them;

Also expressing concern at the incidence of incitement to terrorism, violence and extremism among the youth in Member States through media and the cyberspace,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the subject and taking note of the report of the Consultative Meeting held on ‘Sawt Al-Hikma’ Center (Voice of Wisdom) at the OIC General Secretariat on 17/07/2017:

1. **Welcomes** the launching of the “Voice of Wisdom: Center for Dialogue, Peace and Understanding” (Sawt Al-Hikma), within the Dialogue and Outreach Department of the OIC General Secretariat.
2. **Recognises** the establishment of ‘Sawt Al-Hikma Center’ as an important step aimed at dismantling the extremist narrative disseminated by terrorist groups through internet and especially social media.

3. **Calls upon** the Member States to provide all necessary support to ‘Sawt Al-Hikma Center’ at the General Secretariat for it to succeed in providing the intellectual and ideological bases for its efforts to promote respect for diversity and the values of moderation, tolerance, peace, coexistence, on the one hand, and in building bridges between communities on the other.
4. **Further calls upon** the Member States to promote partnerships and strengthen corporation between Sawt Al-Hikma and relevant national bodies in this area,
5. **Invites** religious bodies, research centers, civil society institutions and relevant media outlets in the Member States to support and coordinate with Sawt Al-Hikma and participate in its activities.
6. **Requests** the Islamic Fiqh Academy to provide substantive inputs for dissemination of the true message of Islam to counter terrorism.
7. **Requests** that Dialogue & Outreach department be equipped with required technical knowhow and tools as well as expert staff for effectively using modern modes of social media messages such as Gif, Short films and info graphics.
8. **Encourages** execution of soft narratives by Muslim scholars, institutions and organizations to counter violent extremism and terrorism. In this connection, appreciates our soft narrative from Bangladesh titled “the Fatwa of Peace for Humanity against Terrorism and Militancy” with endorsement of one hundred thousand Islamic Scholars and Imam of all Madhabs.
9. **Requests** the Secretary- General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 34/45-POL
On
Combating Defamation of Religions

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming the call in the OIC Charter to foster noble Islamic values concerning moderation, tolerance, respect for diversity, preservation of Islamic symbols and common heritage and to defend the universality of Islamic religion,

Reaffirming objectives of the OIC, in particular to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam, to eliminate discrimination and encourage dialogue among civilization and religions,

Being aware of the serious nature of the defamation of all religions and the need to promote the fight against these phenomena, inter alia, by promoting mutual understanding through interreligious, inter-cultural and inter-civilizational dialogue,

Recalling OIC resolution entitled, "Combating Defamation of Religions" adopted by successive Sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to the implementation, in an integrated manner, of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, which clearly reaffirms, inter alia, that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or group, as well as the need to reinforce the commitment of the international community to promote, among other things, a culture of peace and respect for all religions, beliefs and cultures and to prevent the defamation of religions,

Recalling the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter, especially those on promoting and defending unified position on issues of common interest in the international fora,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of people of all religions or beliefs to humanity and the contribution that dialogue among religious groups can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

1. **Expresses deep concern** at the intensification of the overall campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities in the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11, 2001;
2. **Strongly condemns** the public burning of the copies of Holy Quran in an event organized by a xenophobic and anti-Muslim group on 21st February 2017 at the Stromovka Park in Prague in presence of law enforcement agencies;

3. **Deeply disturbed** at the inaction by Czech Republic authorities to initiate legal proceedings against the perpetrators of this act of incitement to hatred and religious intolerance;
4. **Expresses deep concern** in this respect that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism, and in this regard, regrets the laws or administrative measures specifically designed to control and monitor Muslim minorities, thereby stigmatizing them and legitimizing the discrimination, they experience;
5. **Expresses deep concern** at the negative and deliberate stereotyping and defamation of Islam and Muslims which has led to intolerance against Muslims as well as use of print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance and discrimination against Islam and Islamic religious symbols, and venerated personalities;
6. **Expressing deep concern** at the use of internet, information, communications technology, entertainment media such as movies, videos and digital games for disseminating ideas to ridicule, insult, or defame Islamic Religious symbols and venerated personalities, promote religious intolerance, advocate Islamophobia and incitement to violence and hatred through negative and incorrect depiction of Muslims and Islamic States and in this context, urges all member states to forcefully take up this matter with relevant partners and fora;
7. **Strongly deplores** all acts of psychological and physical violence and assaults, and incitement thereto, against Muslims and acts directed against their business, properties, cultural centers and places of worship, as well as targeting of holy sites, religious symbols and venerated personalities of Islam;
8. **Recognizes** that, in the context of the fight against terrorism, defamation of Islam and Muslims has become an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims and leads to their economic and social exclusion;
9. **Emphasizes** that, as stipulated in international human rights, law, including articles 19 and 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression, the exercise of which carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations only as provided for by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and general welfare;
10. **Reaffirms** that general comment No. 15 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which the Committee stipulated that the prohibition of the dissemination of all ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred is compatible with

freedom of opinion and expression, is equally applicable to the question of incitement to religious hatred;

11. **Welcomes** the establishment of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID) in Vienna aimed at enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and urges OIC Member States to participate effectively in the activities and programmes of the Center. It also welcomed the efforts of the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions which aim to foster a culture of tolerance and mutual respect, as opposed the ideology of hatred and extremism.
12. **Commends** the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein towards promoting mutual understanding and interfaith harmony; and expresses its appreciation of the various initiatives of His Majesty aimed at building communication bridges and eliminating stereotypes among the followers of different religions, including the “World Interfaith Harmony Week” initiative endorsed by the UN General Assembly on 20 October 2010 by virtue of resolution No. A/RES/65/5, which declares the first week of February of every year as a World Interfaith Harmony Week.
13. **Takes note** of the adoption by consensus of Resolution 16/18 on “Combating Intolerance Negative Stereotyping and Stigmatization of, and Discrimination, Incitement of Violence, and Violence Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief adopted by consensus at the 16th Session of the Human Rights Council and adoption of Corresponding Resolution 67/178 in the 67th Session of UN General Assembly;
14. **Appreciates** the efforts and the relevant activities of the Secretary General and the work of the OIC Groups in the United Nations particularly the OIC Working Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva for their valuable contribution to protect and promote the common interests of the OIC Member States and requests them to continue their activities in line with this resolution;
15. **Welcomes** the Secretary’s General’s proposals contained in the Human Rights Council resolution 16/18, to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect - with particular reference to adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief - and the steps taken for implementation of these proposals;
16. **Supports** the Istanbul Process which aims to ensure the implementation of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 and which has, so far, proved to be successful in developing common understanding on the elimination of intolerance based on religion.
17. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter as a top priority item on the agenda of all OIC Summits and Council of Foreign Ministers;

18. **Requests** the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 35/45-POL
On
Condemnation of Desecration of the Holy Quran

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming the commitment made by all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming objectives of the OIC, in particular to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage dialogue among civilization and religions,

Recalling all relevant OIC resolutions on combating Islamophobia and eliminating hatred and prejudice against Islam, defamation of religions, the UN General Assembly resolution 66/167 and the Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 of March 2011,

Noting with deep concern the continuing instances of intolerance, discrimination, profiling, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, religious hatred and violence against Muslims as well as denigration of their religion, Prophet (PBUH), Holy Book and symbols occurring in many parts of the world,

Recognizing that all civilizations share and possess basic human values and that cultural and religious diversity and the pursuit of socio-cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the socio-cultural life of humankind,

Reiterating the importance of promoting dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations for peace and harmony in the world and *welcoming* all international and regional initiatives and efforts in this regard,

Stressing the need to ensure that the right of freedom of expression should be exercised by all, with responsibility and in accordance with the relevant international human rights laws and instruments,

Deeply concerned at the inaction of some states in combating the burgeoning trend of defamation of Islam and the resulting discriminatory practices against Muslims,

1. **Condemns** in the strongest possible terms the despicable incident of burning of the Holy Quran **some** parts of the world, the despicable acts of the release of defamatory video "Innocence of Muslims" and the publication of offensive caricatures of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), which violates the freedom of religion and belief guaranteed

by international Human Rights instruments and has deeply offended more than a billion Muslims and of all people of conscience around the world,

2. **Deplores strongly** all instances of deliberated and highly provocative blasphemous campaigns against Islam and the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) carried out anywhere in the world by any individual; the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or beliefs; and programmes and agendas pursued by extremist organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetrating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Government and calls on the Governments concerned to take immediate steps to stop and prevent these inciting hateful and unacceptable acts;
3. **Expresses** its deep concern over the overall rise in Islamophobic acts intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion, as well as on negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges that Governments, in line with their obligations under international human rights law, to take all appropriate measures including necessary legislation against these acts that lead to incitement to hatred, discrimination and violence against persons based on their religion;
4. **Calls upon** Member States to support the demand for the adoption of a UN resolution condemning any state, group or individual attacking divine religions, prophets and messengers (peace and prayers be upon them), and providing for deterring sanctions;
5. **Recognizes** that the open public debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national and international levels can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred;
6. **Call upon** States to adopt measures and policies to promote the full respect and protection for places of worship, religious sites and religious scriptures, and cemeteries, and to take measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;
7. **Calls** for political leadership and strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs, and urges States, nongovernmental organizations and religious leaders as well as the print and electronic media to support and foster such a dialogue;
8. **Welcomes** in this respect the steps taken by the OIC Secretary General to engage constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia by evolving a comprehensive strategy in the interest of creating an international environment

conducive to interfaith and inter civilizational harmony and requests to continue these efforts;

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a comprehensive report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 36/45-POL

On

**The Cooperation and Coordination between the Organization of the Islamic
Cooperation and other International and Regional Organizations and Groupings**

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Welcoming the progress in enhancing multilateral cooperation towards promoting peace, security and stability in Asia, within the framework of the conference on interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA),

Welcoming the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to create a new communication platform G-Global as the most influential force in setting international economic policy through the expanding the number of countries participating in the search for global anti-crisis solutions and calls upon the OIC General Secretariat and IDB in coordination with other OIC relevant institutions to consider the issue of participation in G-Global;

1. **Invites** all Member States to support continued efforts to deepen dialogue between the OIC and other international organizations;
2. **Encourages** the OIC General Secretariat to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations and groupings taking into account views of the OIC Member States.
3. **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Morocco's accession, as per the AU Constitutive Act, to the African Union during the 28th AU Summit.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the signing of the OIC-AU cooperation agreement, approved by the 38th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2011.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General that in line with the strengthening relations and cooperation with other regional and international organization, to consider ways of having closer relations with the conference on interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) through, inter alia, applying for the observer status to and concluding Memorandum of Understanding with the CICA.
6. Pays tribute to the Secretary General for signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIC and the Turkic-speaking Countries Cooperation Council, alongside the First Islamic Science and Technology Summit (Astana, 10 September 2017).

Resolution No. 37/45-POL
On
The Strengthening Cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the ongoing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nations (UN) in different fields, in particular peace, security, humanitarian assistance and refugees and the promotion of dialogue among civilizations;

Recalling also the general meeting on cooperation between the Secretariats of the OIC and the UN and their specialized organizations, held in Geneva on 1 – 3 May 2012;

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and the UN contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles enshrined in the OIC Charter;

Noting with appreciation the determination of the two organizations to strengthen further their existing cooperation through, inter alia, the biennial cooperation mechanism mutually agreed upon;

Noting with satisfaction the convening, for the first time in the history of the United Nations and Organization of Islamic Cooperation, on 28 October 2013 under the Presidency of the Republic of Azerbaijan of a special meeting entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security strengthening the partnership synergy between the UN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation”;

Welcoming the statement of the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2013.16, dated 28 October 2013);

1. **Emphasizes** its high appreciations to H.E. Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for his initiative supported by the former OIC Secretary General, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, which led up the convening on 28 October 2013 of the special meeting entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security strengthening the partnership synergy between the UN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation”;
2. **Expresses** deep appreciation to the Republic of Azerbaijan for organizing and convening this historic landmark meeting, as well as for its outstanding performance and able guidance in tenure as President of the UN Security Council for the month of October 2013;

3. **Welcomes** the high-level meeting held in New York, on 17 November 2016, between the OIC and the United Nations, which focused on “enhancing the existing strategic partnership in the area of countering extremist ideology”; and hails the progressive development of cooperation between both organizations.
4. **Congratulates** Senegal on its fruitful presidency of the UN Security Council; and welcomes its initiative to hold this high-level meeting, which was a good opportunity for the two organizations to discuss avenues and means to reinforce bilateral cooperation on fighting extremism, and for the OIC to underline its constant efforts to counter the negative repercussions of this phenomenon.
5. **Expresses** deep appreciation for the effective counter-extremism measures advocated during this meeting, including delegitimizing the narrative used by terrorist groups to justify their actions, pointing out that this is an ideological deconstruction work that demands a proactive interaction with the youth and all vulnerable community members.
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the areas of cooperation between the two organizations as contained in the statement of the President of the United Nations Security Council and to report thereon to the next CFM.

Resolution No. 38/45-POL
On
The Participation of the OIC in the G20 Summit Meetings

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Welcoming the initiative of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan H.E. Mr. Nursultan Nazarbayev tabled at the opening session of the 38th session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (Astana, 28-30 June 2011) to strengthen the role of the OIC in elaboration of new ideas and decisions making at a global level through participation in G20 Summit meetings,

Taking note of the statement of the delegation of Kazakhstan at the 3rd Consultative Meeting of Speakers of Parliament of G20 member states (Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 25-26 February 2012) which called on participants of the meeting to support the initiative of Kazakhstan,

Appreciating measures taken by the Secretary General in support of the initiative of Kazakhstan, in particular, his letter sent on 23 May 2012 to Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Indonesia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Turkey (which hosted the 10th G20 Summit on 15-16 November 2015 in Antalya), which are G20 members, with the request to raise the issue of participation of the OIC in G20 Summit meetings,

1. **Calls upon** the OIC Member States, in particular, Republic of Indonesia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Turkey to continue coordinating their efforts aimed at participation of the OIC in G20 Summit meetings,
2. **Invites** the OIC Member States to exchange views on a possible contribution of the OIC to the agenda of G20 Summit meetings, including the issues of stabilization of the global financial system, tackling poverty and humanitarian disasters, addressing economic development of African and Asian nations, strengthening energy and food security and promoting inter-cultural dialogue,
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matters incorporated into this resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the CFM.

Resolution No. 39/45-POL
On
Designating 5th of August of Every Year as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha’ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Faithful to the immortal teachings of Islam concerning freedom, justice, peace, fraternity and equality among mankind, and mindful of the universality and comprehensive nature of the Islamic rules on human rights and the prominent place of Man;

Keenly aware of the dignity and rights to which all human beings are entitled according to the Islamic Shari’a, and cognizant that all human rights derive from the dignity and worth inherent in the human person;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people;

Believing that fundamental rights in Islam are an integral part of the Islamic religion;

Reaffirming the civilizing and historical role of the Islamic Ummah which God made the best nation that has given mankind a universal and well-balanced civilization in which harmony is established between this life and the hereafter;

Recalling the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam stressing that mankind which has reached an advanced stage in materialistic science is still, and shall remain, in dire need of faith to support its civilization and of a self-motivating force to guard its rights;

Underlining that consolidating cooperation and strengthening coordination among Member States is among the central purpose of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Aware of the prevailing international circumstances and the necessity of strengthening the active cooperation and coordination among member states for exploring ways and means to disseminate, promote and preserve the Islamic teachings and values in the field of human rights, and to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam as well as encourage dialogue among civilizations and religions; through, inter alia, selection of one day every year to be known as the “Islamic Human Rights Day” in which an opportunity is provided for the Islamic Ummah to further introduce Islamic Human Rights to the international community and to reflect upon the Muslim human rights challenges in the world today;

1. **Decides** to designate the 5th of August of every year, which is coincident with adoption of the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam, as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”;
2. **Requests** the OIC Member States, the General Secretariat and the IPHRC to observe this auspicious day that should be taken as an opportunity to take concrete measures to reinforce human rights and move it to a higher plane of dialogue, cooperation,

education and awareness rising according to Islamic teachings and values. The Islamic world will strive to realize this vision through effective and comprehensive action, in conformity with its own divine values and principles.

Resolution No. 40/45-POL
On
Monitoring Elections in the OIC Member States

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the Resolution No. 39/41-POL adopted by the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Monitoring Elections in OIC Member States,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Charter on democracy, good governance and human rights in Member States,

Recalling the Ten-Year Programme of Action aiming, in particular, at promoting the rule of law, the widening of the field of public freedoms and strengthening political participation,

Reiterating the relevant declarations and resolutions of the Islamic Summits and the Council of Foreign Ministers related to the promotion of the rule of law and political alternation in Member States,

Recognizing the importance of monitoring elections by international observers for ensuring credibility and transparency of elections in Member States,

Reaffirming the role of the OIC in promoting transparent and credible elections in full respect of the provisions of the Constitutions and Legislations of the Member States,

Emphasizing that OIC electoral observers are to be guided by a code of conduct,

1. **Commends** the Member States for their contribution to develop the Code of Conduct for OIC Election Observers;
2. **Requests** the OIC Member States and General Secretariat to cooperate with election-observation missions dispatched by the OIC; and stresses the importance of the Code of Conduct and the need for OIC election observers to adhere to its provisions.
3. **Invites** Member States to take part in election observation missions dispatched by the OIC and encourages them to make voluntary contributions to their financing.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report, during the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, on the progress and activities of the OIC Election Observation Unit.

Resolution No. 41/45-POL
On
Countering Terrorism and Extremism

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling previous CFM resolutions on combating terrorism and extremism, including resolution 42/41-POL;

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (*Session of Peace and Partnership for Development*) held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Referring to the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005, **reaffirming** condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and **rejecting** any justification or excuse for terrorism;

Pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the Open-ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the ministerial level held in Jeddah on 15 February 2015;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining Peace & Security and taking effective collective measures to that end;

Reaffirming its strong position against any attempts to confuse just and legitimate struggle for self-determination and liberation from foreign occupation with terrorism;

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2199 as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

Concerned about the threat posed by terrorist groups to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Member States;

Expressing concern over violation of human rights while countering terrorism and broader impact of armed drone attacks on individuals, psychological well-being of children, families, and communities, including interruption of education of children, undermining of religious and cultural practices and the reluctance to assist the victims of armed drone attacks for fear of being caught in secondary strikes.

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of violent extremism leading to terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, and A/RES/72/241, adopted by consensus;

1. **Reiterates** its principled position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomsoever and wherever; and **reaffirms** its unequivocal rejection of all attempts to associate any country, race, religion, culture or nationality with terrorism.
2. **Underscores** the need for the OIC to play an effective role in international efforts to combat all aspects of terrorism, in the framework of constructive cooperation with States and international and regional organizations with influence, such as to serve the interests of OIC Member States and their peoples in eradicating terrorism and countering its risks.
3. **Condemns** the heinous terrorist crimes perpetrated against some Member States, particularly those which have recently occurred in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Afghanistan, Libya, Nigeria, Tunisia, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Mali, Somalia and Lebanon, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Yemen and Cote d'Ivoire and; reaffirms full solidarity with the families of the victims and the wounded; and **commends** the efforts exerted by Member States to combat terrorism consistent with the OIC Charter and relevant Convention and other relevant international agreements and mechanisms, particularly the UN Charter.
4. **Condemns** the heinous terrorist acts in all parts of the world and reaffirms the OIC's principle and firm position which denounces terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that terrorism has no religion, nationality, or race; and that the perpetrators and those behind such acts are an affront to humanity and all moral and human values.
5. **Recognizes** that terrorism cannot not be tackled by security or military means alone, and to attach due attention to devising concrete and elaborate practical plans for addressing the various dimensions and root causes of terrorism as set out in the Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Open-ended Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee held in Jeddah on 15 February 2015.
6. **Affirms** that terrorism cannot be tackled by security or military means alone, and that due attention and concrete plans of action must address the following aspects and dimensions of the phenomenon of terrorism:
 - a) The political and socio-economic contexts that bring forth conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism, such as continued economic deprivation, exclusion, alienation, separation and

marginalization of people, and the forced dismantling of political, legal, security and socio-cultural institutions.

b) The deep impact and legacy of historical injustices done to colonized peoples or those under occupation, their sufferings and the forced destruction of their national institutions, culture and identity, and the denial of their rights to self-determination.

c) The need to counter all types of radical extremist discourse in order to delegitimize the violent and manipulative acts committed in the name of religion, ideology or claims of cultural superiority.

d) The need to revisit the OIC relevant documents in regard to terrorism, including the Code of Conduct on Combating Terrorism, the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and the numerous resolutions issued by the different organs of the OIC in order to effectively address the new trends of terrorism and extremism.

e) Take action at the international level with a view to holding an international conference on combating terrorism which would come up with a consensual international definition of terrorism.

f) The underlying causes of sectarian violence, the attempts to politicize the sectarian differences, the emphasis on sects as the essence of identity, and the waging of campaigns to convert Muslims from one sect to the other.

g) The potential of external actors penetrating terrorist and extremist groups for the purpose of serving their own political agenda, and the threat of non-Arab and non-Muslim foreign fighters.

h) The role of the media and the advent of cyber terrorism through the utilization of new information and communication technologies by terrorist groups for the purpose of recruitment and incitement to terrorism.

7. **Notes** that today when the world is rapidly changing and new menaces and dangers are emerging that threaten the stability and development of nations, it is ever important to pay a serious attention to the spirituality and education, moral upbringing, obtaining knowledge by youth and their harmonious growth. It is the education and enlightenment that are considered to be major factors of humanity's well-being, call on people for kindness and to be a generous and patient. Our sacred religion of Islam teaches us these very virtues.
8. **Invites** the Secretary General to develop, in cooperation with Member States, a new approach to address the root causes of the global phenomenon of terrorism, violence and extremism, and the means to address them at the political, economic, social and intellectual levels, and heeds the complexity of the phenomenon, particularly the close interrelations between terrorist organizations in terms of the exchange of arms, fighters, financing and field expertise, as well as the intellectual and ideological framework they share.

9. **Welcomes** the establishment of the ‘General Secretariat of Iftaa Institutions in the World’, as an international specialized body based in Dar Al-Iftaa Al-Masriya, with a view to ensuring coordination among Iftaa institutions and bodies in the world, to address differences of opinion on *Iftaa* on combating terrorism and to encouraging moderation.
10. **Underscores** the need to activate the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted in 1999 and welcomes the holding of the 1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Legal Experts to revisit the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism held on 9-10 May 2016 in Jeddah, and 2nd meeting held on **13** February 2017 in Jeddah which considered the pre-draft “Additional Protocol” to the OIC Convention on combating International Terrorism, addressing new trends and other areas for strengthening cooperation among the Member States. Secretary General to organize additional meetings of Legal Experts to finalize review of the pre-draft Additional Protocol.
11. **Takes note** with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, which refers, inter alia, to the use of remotely piloted aircraft, and notes the recommendations, including on the urgent and imperative need to seek agreement among Member States on legal questions pertaining to remotely piloted aircraft operations. And urges Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter-terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law and international humanitarian law rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution.
12. **Requests** the Secretary General to contribute to the ongoing debate on countering terrorism, cross-border crime, and modalities to address extremist and sectarian discourse by convening conferences, symposia and workshops in cooperation with OIC Member States and its various institutions and partners, with the participation of political, religious and traditional leaders, psychologists and sociologists, etc. and to hold conferences to review educational curricula in this regard. **It welcomes** the outcome of High level Dialogue “Religions for Peace” held on 06 June 2016 in the framework of the UN General Assembly in New York. It also welcomes the statement of the participants of the International Conference “Religions against Terrorism” held on 31 May 2016 in Astana.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to establish counter-terrorism partnerships with international and regional organizations and relevant government centers; calls for the activation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCTC) to coordinate global counter-terrorism efforts; and **commends** Saudi Arabia for its

\$100 million contribution to support the activities of the Center which was established at the initiative of the late King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz.

14. **Calls on** the Secretary General to work with Member States in order to take necessary and appropriate measures to prohibit incitement to all forms of terrorism, violence and extremism, especially through the media and cyberspace, including the consideration of setting up a mechanism to report the cases and incidents of incitement against Member States in order to address them firmly, and to dry up the sources of terrorism, eliminate its roots, refrain from providing direct or indirect support to entities and persons involved in terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism, and abstain from incubating, providing safe haven to, financing, paying ransom to them or providing them with any form of assistance whatsoever and **Welcomes** the efforts taken by the Secretary General in establishing the OIC Messaging Center to debunk and counter the terrorists narrative.
15. **Lauds** the efforts of the United Arab Emirates in countering terrorism, violence and extremism, and promoting universal values and the culture of tolerance, coexistence and respect for cultural and religious diversity, through the establishment of specialized centers such as SAWAB Center, based in the UAE, which aims at mobilizing social media to counter the radical ideology of terrorist organisations; the UAE also hosts Hedayah Center which contributes to the elimination of discrimination and violent extremism leading to terrorism, training, dialogue, cooperation and research in this field. This would open new prospects for constructive cooperation with the OIC, in particular with its Messaging and Dialogue Center, and for interaction with OIC initiatives on counter-terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism to counter such rhetoric and terrorist practices in physical reality and in cyberspace.
16. **Commends** the State of Kuwait for hosting International Coalition against Daesh meeting held on 13 February 2018, with the participation of 76 States and organizations, and its outcomes which support international movement to counter the scourge of terrorism.
17. **Commends** also in this regard the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt in combating all forms of extremism through religious institutions, particularly Al-Azhal Al-Shareef and Al-Azhar Counter-Extremism Observatory, and the results achieved in this regard.
18. **Affirms** that the struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, illicit drug production and trafficking, illegal smuggling of arms, ammunition and explosives, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means to delivery will remain among priorities of cooperation within the framework of the OIC Member States stand for further

close cooperation in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, spread of extremist ideology, primarily among youth, as well as for the prevention of ethnic , racial, religious intolerance and xenophobia.

19. **Reaffirms** the need for Member States to take necessary measures to prevent the abuse of the work of NGOs by terrorists and terrorist entities.
20. **Calls** on the OIC General Secretariat upon consultation with Member States, to build bridges with Muslim communities outside OIC Member States, , in order to underline a religious discourse that enjoins Islam's values of moderation, justice, and equality.
21. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 42/45-POL

On Crimes of Daesh

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the Principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining peace and security and to that end calling for effective collective measures,

Reiterating the principles and objectives of the charter of the organization of Islamic Cooperation calling on Member States to cooperate in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism and organized crime,

Recalling the Ten-Year Programme of Action of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation adopted by the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mukkarmah and on 7-8 December 2005, renewing its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of terrorism, and rejecting any justification or excuse for terrorism,

Recalling the objectives and principles of the United Nations on combating ISIS, including Security Council resolutions Nos.2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session on 13 August 2014, 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 24 September 2014, and 2199

adopted at 7379th Session on 12 February 2015 under Chapter VII, the latest being UNSC resolution No. 2379 adopted in the 8052 session held on 21/09/2018;

Commends the State of Kuwait for hosting International Coalition against Daesh meeting held on 13 February 2018, with the participation of 76 States and organizations, and its outcomes which support international movement to counter the scourge of terrorism;

Condemning the atrocities committed by the Daesh terrorist organization, which are crimes against humanity, in the form of collective killing, imprisonment of women, violence against women and children, slavery, rape, forced marriage, displacement and kidnapping; and **Condemns** violence against and oppression of ethnic and religious minorities, and forceful change of their religion and belief, thus causing further violation of human rights,

Concerned by the danger posed by Daesh to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Member States,

Concerned also over any unlawful or vindictive or sectarian practices within the context of combating terrorism and Daesh,

Taking into consideration the comprehensive strategy of the United Nations and of the states in the international coalition combating Daesh,

1. **Condemns** the complete and systematic destruction of Iraq's antiquities, particularly what took place in Mosul, and the destruction by the Daesh terrorist organization of historical landmarks, which is a property of the entire humanity and the first beginning of civilization; categorizes such acts as crimes against humanity and **Calls** on the international community to apprehend and return Iraqi artifacts smuggled to other countries,
2. **Commend** the efforts of Turkey in contributing to the fight against DAESH to eliminate the threat posed by this terrorist organization.
3. **Calls on** all the Member States, in particular, and the international community, in general, to continue to implement by Security Council resolutions 2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session on 15 August 2014 and 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 21st September 2014 preventing the ISIS terrorist organization from recruiting foreign terrorist fighters whose presence stokes the conflict; **appreciates** Member States taking necessary measures to prevent infiltration of terrorists, **calls** for the imposition of stringent measures against social media sites through which foreign fighters are recruited and dispatched and for the development of a mechanism for controlling those sites used by the terrorists for incitement and terror. **Calls** for combating the

terrorist ideology which is not approved by divine laws and international instruments,

4. **Supports** the Iraqi Government and Armed Forces in combating terrorism and welcomes its efforts to liberate Iraqi cities from the control of Daesh. Calls upon Member States to provide assistance to rehabilitate affected areas after liberation from the terrorist groups.
5. **Condemns** all terrorist attacks perpetrated by DEASH in Iraq, in which hundred of innocent Iraqis lost their lives or got injured.
6. **Also condemns and denounces** the heinous suicide attack on Dehmazang Square in Kabul, capital city of Afghanistan, which left eighty martyrs and injured more than 300 innocent Afghan citizens on Saturday 23/07/2016.
7. **Stresses** that the root causes which created 'Daesh' terror groups should be addressed and eliminated, particularly combating radical and extremist thought under the guise of religion.
8. **Emphasizes** the importance of complying with the law and shunning any and all sectarian and vindictive acts within the context of combating Daesh and the need to mete out justice to the perpetrators for such acts;
9. **Urges** for the return of civilians to the regions that used to be controlled by the terrorist group of Daesh, while preventing recurrence of sectarian militia practices.
10. **Condemns** the heinous crimes which the terrorist Daesh groups continue to perpetrate on the Libya territories, targeting the innocent regardless of their nationality or religion, and expresses outrage at the killing of 21 Egyptians in 2015 in Sirt and 12 Libyans in Sirt too in 2015 and 15 others in Benghazi recently, all in addition to the other crimes committed by these gangs against helpless individuals.
11. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the barbaric and cowardly twin terrorist attacks carried out by Daesh terrorist group against the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) and the Mausoleum of Imam Khomeini in Tehran on Wednesday 7 June 2017 which left 18 martyrs and injured 52 others;
12. **Expresses** serious concern on the relocation of Daesh terrorists from the war theater in Iraq and Syria to areas in Afghanistan, and the increasing threat which Daesh poses to Afghanistan and all the countries of the region.

13. **Stresses** that all Member States to cooperate to counter the threat posed by Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) returning or relocating from zones of conflict, to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third countries.
14. **Expresses** serious concern on sanctuaries, support, finance, and training that Daesh and other terrorist groups including Haqani Network, TTP and other terrorist groups get from outside of Afghanistan which threaten the security of Afghanistan and the whole region. Due to the mandates that the OIC as an international Organization has to carry in the area of solving problems among the Member States, the General Secretariat is requested to make its investigative report on Daesh and other terrorist groups where they are generating from and who is supporting them.
15. **Commends** the efforts of the neighbouring countries aimed at supplying an aid cooperating and coordinating with it in the fight against the Daesh gangs inside the Libya territories and for the reestablishment of security in the country, within the framework of cooperation in the battle against terrorism.
16. **Stresses** that combating terrorism cannot in any way constitute a pretext or justification for intervention in the internal affairs of Member States or violating their sovereignty.
17. **Denounces** the aggression by Daesh and other terrorist groups on the Lebanese Syrian borders, particularly the abduction of Lebanese military internal security officers and the slaughtering of some of the officers;
18. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the killing of the Jordanian pilot, Martyr Moaz El-Kasasbeh, by the cowardly terrorist DAESH organisation and affirms the barbarity of this organisation which is responsible for thousands of crimes and transgressions against all religions, norms and nationalities without regard for the most basic Islamic values; also **condemns** strongly the cowardly terrorist attack on members of the Jordanian Armed Forces (Arab Army) in the Rakban Region, and **expresses** deepest condolences to the families of the victims and the Jordanian government; **reiterates** full solidarity with the King, Government and people of Jordan in combating terrorism and extremism; **expresses** its appreciation for the sacrifices made by Jordanian Armed Forces (Arab Army) in the defence of the causes of our Islamic Ummah; **underscores** the need to bring the perpetrators of these terrorist crimes to justice and **urges** the international community to work closely with the relevant Jordanian authorities in this regard; **Seizes** this opportunity to commend the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the fight against terrorism and extremism.

19. **Condemns** the terrorist bombing of 17 October 2017 targeting the UAE martyrs of humanity; such a bombing which took place in the vicinity of the Pakita police headquarters, killing 41 people, including the United Arab Emirates Ambassador to Afghanistan and some diplomats who were on a humanitarian mission to provide assistance to the people Afghan brotherly people.

20. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 43/45-POL
On
Condemnation of Activities of Boko Haram Terrorist Group in Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin Neighboring Countries

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations on peace and international security and the fight against terrorism;

Also recalling the resolution 2349 (2017) adopted by the UN Security Council on 1st of April 2017 addressing Boko Haram's presence in the Lake Chad Basin countries;

Concerned about the growing phenomenon of terrorism in the OIC Member States;

Underscoring the need to take a package of urgent measures that should be implemented to deter the spread and counter insurgency in affected OIC Member States;

Reiterating its call for a meeting of legal and terrorism experts to re-visit the OIC Convention of 1999 in a bid to lay down a proper mechanism to counter the new trends of terrorism in the OIC Member States;

Acknowledging the success that Nigeria and countries of Lake Chad Basin have recorded in recent times in their fight against Boko-Haram insurgency, particularly in securing the release of **the additional** 21 among the Chibok girls from the captivity of the Boko Haram terrorist group;

Appreciating the Government of Saudi Arabia for donation of relief materials worth Ten Million Dollars (USD 10 Million) to the Internally Displace Persons in the North East Nigeria through King Salman Humanitarian Center and therefore calls on other Member States and OIC Institutions to extend similar gestures to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the North East Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin who are in dire humanitarian crisis occasioned by the activities of Boko Haram Terrorist Group.

Noting that the capacity of the Boko-Haram terrorist group has been substantially weakened;

Reiterating its support to the joint cooperation initiatives between ECOWAS and the CEMAC as to the rallying of their forces so as to efficiently combat the terrorist group, Boko Haram;

Appreciating the visit of the UN Security Council's Mission to the countries of Lake Chad Basin affected by Boko Haram Terrorist Group to assess the security challenges and dire humanitarian situation facing the people of the region;

Reiterating its appreciation on the visit of the OIC fact-finding Mission to Nigeria from 17th – 21st July, 2016 with a view to mainstreaming OIC support for socio-economic rehabilitation, humanitarian and recovery of the areas affected by the activities of Boko-Haram terrorist group in Nigeria;

Commending the regional efforts of the countries of the Lake-Chad Basin Commission, namely, Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin in the fight against the Boko-Haram insurgency;

Welcoming the implementation of the Final Communiqué and the Declaration of Yaoundé issued at the close of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council for Peace and Security of Central Africa, held in Yaoundé on 16th February 2015, as well as the African Union authorization for the deployment of the joint Multilateral Force in the Lake-Chad region to combat the terrorist group Boko Haram;

Further welcoming the outcome of the Second Regional Security Summit held on the 14th May 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria;

Cognizant of the Final Communiqué of the 13th Summit Conference of the OIC held from 14th – 15th April, 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey in which the a full solidarity of all Member States was expressed to Nigeria, Niger, Cameroun and Chad which faced security challenges and criminal activities arising from violent Boko-Haram terrorists with an appeal to the international community to bring all necessary assistance to the affected region;

1. **Condemns** the destruction of lives and properties occasioned by the activities of Boko- Haram terrorist group, in North–Eastern part of Nigeria and neighbouring countries;
2. **Expresses** concern over the change of tactics of Boko-Haram terrorist group as well as the abduction of hundreds of school girls in Chibok, Nigeria, who are still under the captivity of Boko-Haram terrorist group;
3. **Calls** for developing of counter narratives to the ideology of Boko-Haram and other terrorist group that have been using religion to mislead people into believing that their acts of violence are in line with the values of Islam;
4. **Requests** the OIC Member States and relevant institutions to extend all necessary humanitarian and financial assistance to the refugees and internally displaced persons, including capacity building as well as the development of countries of the Lake-Chad Region and Benin which are being affected by Boko-Haram violence, to complement

the assistance being extended by the African Union (AU) and other international partners;

5. **Calls for** effective collaboration between the relevant OIC organs and the concerned countries of Lake Chad Basin to develop counter-narratives to the ideology of Boko Haram, especially de-radicalization of the surrendered Boko Haram members.
6. **Calls** on Member States to take every necessary measure to dry up the sources of finance of the terrorist group;
7. **Further requests** the Secretary General to follow-up and ensure the implementation of the outcome of fact-finding Mission to Nigeria;
8. **Appeals** to all Member States to provide all necessary assistance to countries of the Lake Chad Basin and Benin Republic to ensure full eradication of the menace of terrorism as well as to contribute to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation prevailing in the region, particularly the North East of Nigeria.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to report, on the implementation of this resolution to the 46th session of the CFM.

Resolution No. 44/45-POL
On
The Establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution
(PCR)

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining Peace & Security and taking effective collective measures to that end;

Taking note of the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism, including various relevant United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions, as well as the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and related relevant obligations under the International Law;

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the OIC in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session on Peace and Partnership for Development) held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Recalling the Makkah al-Mukarramah Pact on the Promotion of Islamic Solidarity and the Resolution no. 5/4-EX on Enhancing Islamic Solidarity adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference Makkah al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2012;

Recalling the Jeddah Declaration adopted at the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Jeddah, June 2014 in reaffirming the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, in accordance with the principles of the OIC Charter and in strengthening of the OIC's role in mediation and quiet diplomacy as means of conflict prevention and resolution;

Pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the Open-ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee on "Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism" at the ministerial level held in Jeddah on 15 February 2015;

Recalling the proposal of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Joko Widodo for the creation of a contact group among countries to build a framework and communication strategy towards finding the best solution for the challenges faced by the Islamic world, during Informal Gathering on Strengthening Solidarity and Cooperation in

the Islamic World at the sidelines of the 2015 Asian-African Conference, in Jakarta, March 2015;

Considering the Kuwait Declaration adopted at the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, May 2015 in which the Ministers reaffirmed the need for the OIC in joining regional and international efforts to fight terrorism and extremist thought, and commended the outcomes of the brainstorming session held at the CFM level in Kuwait on importance of developing an effective strategy to combat terrorism and extremism;

Noting that through the Resolution 19/39-POL on the Future Role of the OIC in Maintaining Security, Peace Keeping and Conflict Resolution, the Ministers endorsed the proposal on the establishment of a Unit dedicated to the maintenance of security and conflict resolution under the structure of the General Secretariat in enhancing the role of the OIC in quiet diplomacy and mediation as tools in conflict prevention and resolution;

Recalling Paragraph 110 of the Final Communiqué of the 13th Islamic Summit Conference in Istanbul, Turkey, 14-15 April 2016 which welcomed the initiative of the Republic of Indonesia to establish an OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution as proposed at the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism held in Kuwait on 27-28 May 2015, in accordance with the mandate to be determined by the CFM.

Further recalling the Conference also requested the establishment of this Contact Group be concluded in an expeditious manner and in this regard, welcoming the progress made in the First and Second Experts Group Meeting on Terms of Reference of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 17 April 2017 and 26 February 2018.

Having considered all previous resolutions adopted by Islamic Summits and the various sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the complex and dire situation in the Islamic World need to be resolved, among other through OIC's joint efforts in finding the best solutions to address all challenges and threats;

Further noting the Islamic Rapprochement Initiative adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference in Istanbul, Turkey, 14-15 April 2016;

Underlining the importance of setting up of a complementary mechanism to the current OIC mechanisms related with the challenges of radicalism, extremism, counter-terrorism and conflict resolution:

- 1. Welcomes the establishment of** the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution (PCR) for promoting the best solution for the challenges faced by OIC Member States, namely radicalism, extremism, sectarianism, terrorism, and, challenges of peace with the consent of the concerned Member States.

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in close coordination with Member States, to organize the third meeting of experts on OIC Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution to finalize all necessary details including the scope, functions, budget and working procedures for the said Contact Group.
3. **Further requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report to the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 45/45-POL

On

Welcoming the Progress Made in the Democratic Transition Process in Tunisia

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Commending the outcomes of the 13th Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 14-15 April 2016, particularly the provisions of the Summit Final Communiqué;

Recalling the outcomes of the 42nd Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of joint vision to strengthen tolerance and reject terrorism), held in Kuwait on 9-10 *Shaaban* 1456 A.H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);

Commending the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action for the period 2016-2025 adopted at the 13th Islamic Summit Conference;

- 1. Welcomes** the steps taken in Tunisia as part of the democratic transition process, particularly the adoption of a new consensual constitution and holding successful presidential and legislative elections; and its **reaffirms** support to Tunisia at this stage of its history.
- 2. Commends** Tunisia, represented by the National Dialogue Quartet, for the winning of the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize.

Resolution No. 46/45-POL
On
The Attack against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Embassy in Tehran and
Consulate in Mashhad

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) both of which affirm the inviolability of the buildings and personnel of diplomatic missions and the obligation of the host state to provide protection for them against any aggression;

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the Charter of the United Nations on the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member State and on non-interference in their internal affairs;

Referring to the statement issued by the Security Council on 4/1/2016 which condemned the attacks on Saudi Arabia's Embassy in Tehran and Consulate in Mashhad;

Referring also to the Final Communiqué issued by the Extraordinary Session of the OIC Foreign Ministers Council held on 21/1/2016 on the aggressions against the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and its Consulate in Meshed;

Also referring to the Final Communiqué of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 10-15 April 2016.

1. **Condemns** the aggressions perpetrated against the missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and Meshhed which form a violation of the 1961 Vienna Agreement on Diplomatic Relations the 1963 Vienna Agreement on consular relations, as well as a violation of international law that guarantees protection for diplomatic missions and commands clear and binding immunity and respect for diplomatic missions accredited to any state.
2. **Affirms** that these aggressions which go against the charters of the OIC and the UN that call for confidence-building, for the promotion of friendly relations, mutual respect and cooperation among the Member States, for the resolution of conflicts through peaceful channels, for the preservation of peace and security and for refraining from interference in other States' internal affairs.
3. **Reaffirms** the declarations issued by both Member and non-Member states of the UN Security Council, the league of Arab states, the Arab gulf Cooperation Council and other regional and international organizations that condemned and strongly

denounced the aggressions against the Embassy and the Consulate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and Meshhed.

4. **Rejects and condemns** the Iranian declarations regarding the execution of the judicial decisions against a number of terrorist crime perpetrators in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Such declarations constitute a flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in violation of the UN and the OIC charters and all international conventions that call for non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States and particularly with regard to matters that fall under domestic jurisdiction.
5. **Expresses** its full support for the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations regardless of its source or objectives, and supports in this respect the legislation and juridical measures adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the face of the aggressions against its diplomatic and consular missions in Iran.
6. **Condemns** Iran's interference in the countries of the region including Syria, Bahrain, Yemen, Somalia, and its supplying of weapons to Houthi militias; and calls on the government of Iran to discontinue any policies susceptible to fuel ethnic or sectarian disputes and to desist from supporting or financing the terrorist factions and movements including the Lebanese Hizbullah.
7. **Insists** on action to reject the sectarian or faction and agenda in view of their destructive impacts and grave repercussions on the Member States security and stability and a world peace and security, and stresses the importance of respect for good neighbourly relations among the Member States in the benefit of all peoples in concord with the OIC charter.
8. **Commends** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its efforts aimed at offering considerable facilitation to pilgrims to the Sacred House (Kaaba) and visitors to the sacred shrines, and for its excellent organization for Hajj and Umrah rituals, based on its obligation and duty to serve the Two Holy Mosques.
9. **Calls on** all Member States and the international community to adopt serious and effective steps to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of such aggressions in future against diplomatic and consular missions in Iran.
10. **Calls on** the OIC Secretary General to communicate the present declaration to the UN Security Council and to the regional and international organizations and to report thereon to the coming session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 47/45-POL
On
Islamic Rapprochement

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Welcoming the joint declaration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and the President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Islamic Rapprochement signed April 13, 2016 on the eve 13th OIC Summit in Istanbul.

Confirming the urgent need for joint efforts to counter global challenges and threats, economic problems, contradictions between confessions and civilizations, as well as the unprecedented growth of threat of terrorism, organized crime, migration and poverty.

Realizing responsibility for the peaceful and prosperous future for people of the world and guided by the desire to promote better relations among States and peoples and ensure conditions where people can live in genuine and lasting peace free from any threat to their security.

Reaffirming the basic principles of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on sanctity of national borders of states, on respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other states, and on resolution of disputes and conflicts in interstate relations through peaceful negotiations, including through mediation.

Reaffirming the commitment to the spirit of Islamic solidarity and call upon the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to develop a new paradigm of relations in the Islamic world by demonstrating goodwill and constructive approach towards issues of interstate relations and the peaceful resolution of conflict and disputes.

1. **Calls upon** the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to launch a process of reviewing the problems in interstate relations in the Islamic world, highlighting primarily common values and interests.
2. **Calls** upon the member states especially, their Heads of State or Government to come up with their vision and wisdom and contribute, in any way they can or consider useful, to the process of Islamic Rapprochement and make use of the opportunities of the OIC conferences especially, the summits and their sideline meetings or retreats, to play in a flexible manner, their individual, group or collective role;
3. **Welcomes** the outcomes of the First session of Wise Persons Council (WPC) of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation which was held May 17-18 in 2016 in Jeddah

and confirms that this body can play a key role in realization of Islamic rapprochement.

Resolution No. 48/45-POL
On
Condemnation of the Justice against Sponsors of Terrorism Act

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the Charter of the United Nations and all international instruments emphasizing the principle of sovereignty and immunity of states,

Recalling the statement released by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and those released by international and regional organizations and several states condemning the passing of the American JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT (JASTA) as contradictory to the rules and principles of the United Nations Charter and a violation of the established rules of relations between states of many centuries, which does not allow, under any pretext, the imposition of the domestic law of a state on other states,

Recalling criticisms issued by the American government itself against the JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT which it considered a mistake given its negative impacts on the principle of sovereign immunity of states,

1. **Stresses** the commitment and adherence of Member States to the principle of sovereignty and immunity of states, in accordance with the charters of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, which is a principle established in the laws of international relations for many years;
2. **Strongly condemns** the United States JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT, which violates the principle of sovereignty and immunity of states, negatively impacts the patterns of relations between states, and causes the spread of chaos and confusion in the world;
3. **Requests** the Government of the United States of America to repeal this law in the interest of international security and peace;
4. **Invites** the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly to deploy earnest efforts to repeal this law;
5. **Affirms** the commitment of OIC Member States to combating and eradicating terrorism, and emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in fighting terrorism, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

6. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to communicate this resolution to the Secretary General of the United Nations as well as regional and international organizations and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 49/45-POL
On
Solidarity with the Victims of the Khojaly Massacre of 1992

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

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

Reaffirming the resolutions on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted by ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), which condemn the seizure of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, reaffirm the support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, and demand the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling also condemnation by the United Nations Security Council in its aforementioned resolutions of attacks on civilians and bombardments of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, resulted in human sufferings and the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling further the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 48/114 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan", and 60/285 of 7 September 2006 and 62/243 of 14 March 2008, both entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan",

Emphasizing that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 62/243 reaffirmed in particular the continued respect and support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders;

Reiterating the long-standing support of the OIC for the territorial integrity, political independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and for the resolution of the conflict within the territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 18 October 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989;

Recalling further the importance of the principles and provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its Protocols of 1954 and 1999;

Expressing serious concern over the continuing aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan and the unlawful occupation of its territories, in gross violation of the norms and principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, the OIC and other international organizations;

Expressing serious concern over the unlawful and provocative policies and practices of the Republic of Armenia in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories;

Condemning desecrations of and denial of free access to the Muslim holy places in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Gravely concerned by the glorification of terrorists and war criminals in Armenia, including by erecting monuments and memorials to war criminals, as well as enabling such individuals to hold high public offices;

Also gravely concerned by the impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including indiscriminate attacks, the killing of civilians, ethnic cleansing, the taking and holding of hostages, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, and the extensive destruction of inhabited areas and the

public and private property, committed by the Republic of Armenia during the conflict, which has provided a fertile ground for further violations;

Emphasizing the need to ensure that all those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed during the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan are held to account through appropriate criminal justice mechanisms, as well as to ensure the provision of effective remedy and reparation to the victims of such violations, and stressing the importance of pursuing practical steps in that regard at the national and international levels;

Expressing confidence that ending impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed during the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan will contribute to ensuring justice, deterring further violations, protecting civilians and promoting peace;

Welcoming the resolutions and decisions adopted by a number of States and international organizations, which condemn the continuing unlawful military occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law amounting to crimes under international law committed by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

Underscoring the necessity of increased pressure on Armenia by political, diplomatic, legal and economic means in order to bring the aggressor in compliance with the demands and decisions of the United Nations, the OIC and other international organizations;

Welcoming in this regard the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Having determined to operationalize the relevant provisions of the previous ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, most notably, Article 117 of the Cairo Communiqué;

1. **Strongly** condemns the mass atrocities against the Azerbaijani civilians and militaries committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly, Republic of Azerbaijan, in February 1992, and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict, including the indiscriminate attack, the mass killing of civilians, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;
2. **Calls upon** Member States to exert due efforts for recognition of the crimes perpetrated in the town of Khojaly and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide at the national and international levels;

3. **Commends** the “Justice for Khojaly” international civil awareness campaign initiated in the framework of the “OIC Memorial Day Program” and aimed at disseminating of historical truth on the massacre of the Azerbaijanis committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly in February 1992;
4. **Invites** the Member States to continue supporting the campaign and actively participate in its activities;
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers

Resolution No. 50/45-POL
On
Solidarity with the Kingdom of Bahrain in the Face of Terrorism

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

1. The Council of Foreign Ministers commended the Kingdom of Bahrain's effort to preserve its security, stability and territorial integrity, stressing its support for all the measures the Kingdom of Bahrain takes to assert the State sovereignty and enforce the law for the preservation of its national achievements.
2. The Council welcomed the States' efforts in combating terrorism including the placement of terrorists on the list of international terrorism, considering that this position reflects a determination to counter all forms of terrorism, regionally and internationally, and represents a concrete support to the Kingdom of Bahrain's efforts to promote security and peace in the country.
3. The Council expressed disapproval of the remarks made by certain European States at the 34th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva about human rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, stressing its categorical rejection of claims and allegations reflected in those remarks, which disregard the Kingdom of Bahrain's efforts for human rights protection and promotion. The Council also expressed hope that the states concerned will reconsider their positions and seek information on human rights from reliable sources, stressing that such inadmissible positions do not help advance and promote inter-state relations.

Resolution No. 51/45-POL
On
The G-5 Sahel Force (FC-G5S)

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly with regard to the preservation of the Member States' national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Emphasizing the common destiny of the Islamic Ummah in terms of peace, security and development;

1. **Calls on** Member States, the OIC and its subsidiary organs to provide urgent concrete assistance to the operationalization of the G-5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S) established by the resolution 2359 (2017) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 21 June 2017.
2. **Expresses** its profound thanks to the OIC Member States, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Turkey and other partners for their significant financial contribution to the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S).
3. **Encourages** OIC Member States to provide support to the Sahel region countries, particularly G-5-Sahel, including through the reinforcement of the capacities of defense and security forces.
4. **Welcomes** the adoption of the UN Security Council resolution 2295 (2016) of 29 June 2016 which gave MINUSMA a robust mandate enabling it to face terrorist threats and support G-5 Sahel countries in the framework of the operationalization of the joint force of the G-5 Sahel (FC-G5S).
5. **Commends** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for making a donation of US\$ 100 million Euros to the G-5 Sahel Joint Counter-Terrorism Force, as announced during the Paris Conference on 13/12/2017.
6. **Commends** the assistance extended by the United Arab Emirates to the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S) for an amount of 30 million Euros to bring about stability in the Sahel region.
7. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat work closely with the permanent secretariat of the G5 Sahel to identify additional modes of foreseeable and sustainable financial and logistical support to be provided to the said force.
8. **Welcomes** the convening of the international planning conference provided for by the UN Security Council resolution 2359 in order to ensure the coordination of the assistance efforts of the donors for the FC-G5S.

9. **Invites** the Coordination Center of the Coalition for the Fight against Terrorism in Riyadh to extend all necessary technical and logistical support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force with a view to facilitating its effective operationalization and management.
10. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to provide substantial support for the implementation of structuring and integrative socio-economic projects aimed particularly at ensuring youth resilience and women empowerment in the G5 Sahel space.
11. **Encourages** the conclusion of a partnership agreement between the OIC and the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat on the one hand and the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Coordination Center of the Islamic Anti-terrorist Coalition in Riyadh on the other, in the security and military fields, as well as at the level of "ideology", with a view to developing tools to counter terrorist groups' indoctrination capacities.
12. **Calls on** OIC Member States and Subsidiary Organs to firmly support the G5 Sahel Joint Force as part of the fight against terrorism, transnational organized crime and illegal migration in the Sahel.
13. **Requests** the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 46th CFM.

Resolution No. 52/45-POL
On
Liberation of the city of Mosul
Rehabilitation of Iraqi cities in the post-Daesh era

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Commending the victories of the Iraqi armed forces, with all their combat formations, in their fights against *Daesh* terrorist entity and the liberation of Iraqi cities;

Congratulating the Government of the Republic of Iraq for liberating all Iraqi territories from *Daesh* occupation, the return of IDPs to their areas, and on the preservation of peace and security in the liberated cities and the launching of their rehabilitation.

Commending the efforts of the State of Kuwait, under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, in hosting the Conference on the Reconstruction of Iraq, held in the capital Kuwait on 12-14/02/2018, as well as the efforts of all states and organizations which pledged support for and assistance to the Republic of Iraq, particularly the Republic of Turkey, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar;

Welcoming the initiative of His Highness Prince Mohamed bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, Crown Prince of Abu-Dhahi for the restoration of the historical leaning minaret and Great Mosque of al-Nuri in the city of Mosul, in the framework of bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries;

1. **Congratulates** the Government of the Republic of Iraq for its achievement in the city of Mosul and **commends** the victories of the Iraqi armed forces, with all their combat formations, in their fights against *Daesh* terrorist entity, the last of which is the liberation of the city of Mosul and the ultimate elimination of *Daesh* terrorists in the city.
2. **Calls for** convening an OIC-sponsored international conference, in coordination with the Iraqi Government and international and regional partners, including the United Nations and its relevant specialized agencies, in order to contribute to the rehabilitation of the liberated Iraqi cities, and support humanitarian efforts to repatriate IDPs to their cities and ensure social rehabilitation of liberated cities.
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 53/45-POL
On
Strengthening the Mediation Capacity of the OIC

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the principles and objectives of Charters of the OIC and the United Nations on international peace and security;

Acknowledging the relevant articles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations identifying mediation as one of the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes;

Reaffirming the UN General Assembly Resolutions A/65/283, A/66/291, A/68/303 and A/70/304 on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution; and the appeal of those Resolutions to enhance the cooperation between the UN and the regional and sub-regional organizations in the field of mediation;

Taking note of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation,

Expressing concern about the ongoing conflicts in the OIC geography and beyond;

Noting that the complex and dire issues in the Islamic World need to be resolved, among others through OIC's joint efforts in finding the best solutions to address all challenges and threats;

Highlighting the experience and several success stories of the OIC in the field mediation, while recognizing the need to further strengthen the institutional framework of mediation activities within the organization;

Recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as underscored by the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security;

Welcoming the Islamic Rapprochement Initiative adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference in Istanbul, Turkey, 14-15 April 2016;

Noting the Resolution No.44/44-POL on the Establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution;

Reaffirming the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, which lists “enhancing the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation” among its goals;

Commending the First OIC Member States Conference on Mediation organized by the Government of the Republic of Turkey in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat in Istanbul on 21 November 2017 under the theme “Surge in Mediation: the role of the OIC”;

1. **Decides** to strengthen awareness in the OIC area of the benefits of mediation as a cost-effective tool for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts;
2. **Invites** the OIC and all its Member States to play a more active role in mediation efforts and help build awareness and capacity;
3. **Notes** the Summary Report of the First OIC Member States Conference on Mediation;
4. **Emphasizes** the need to build further capacity for mediation support activities, including through reinforcing the Peace, Security, and Conflict Resolution Unit (PSCU) within the OIC General Secretariat, which would serve also as a focal point as called for in the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions;
5. **Affirms** the importance of strengthening the partnerships between the OIC, the UN and other international and regional organizations in the field of mediation;
6. **Decides** to establish a “Contact Group of Friends of Mediation” as a platform exchange views and to deliberate on enhancing the role of the OIC in mediation;
7. **Requests the Secretary General** to form a network of OIC mediators, Special Envoys and experts to be nominated by member states;
8. **Requests** OIC General Secretariat to provide conflict resolution and mediation training opportunities, in cooperation with the Member States, and through PSCU;
9. **Encourages** cooperation and exchange of expertise among OIC Member States, including through the continuation of the OIC Member States Conferences on Mediation on an annual basis;

10. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to prepare a draft Code of Conduct for Mediators, including culturally sensitive mediation approaches;
11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to the 46th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 54/45-POL
On
Strengthening Cooperation
Within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
to Prevent and Combat Illicit Financial Flows

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Recalling all previous OIC resolutions, decisions, statement and declaration on strengthening cooperation *within* the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, especially the statute of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission and OIC Ten Year Programme of Action;

Welcoming the commitment by Member States in accordance with the United Nations Convention *Against* Illicit Financial Flows and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which provides a fundamental global framework of international standards for States Parties to prevent and combat money-laundering and illicit financial flows;

Expressing concern that the laundering of money derived from illicit financial activities and other serious *crimes* continues to be a global problem threatening the security and stability of financial institutions and system, weakens good governance, undermine national security, economics and rule of law especially in the developing world;

Also expressing deep concern that illegal movement of money or capital from one country to another through i) drug cartel using trade-based money laundering techniques to mix legal money, ii) importer using trade misinvoicing to evade customs duties, iii) corrupt public official using anonymous shell company to transfer dirty money to a bank account in another country, iv) human trafficker carrying briefcase of cash across the border and depositing it in a foreign bank and/or v) terrorist wiring money from one country to another to finance acts, continue to undermine governments and societies;

Reiterating its call Member States to combat the laundering of money derived from corrupt acts, drug trafficking and other serious crimes and to continue to promote international cooperation and concerted efforts within the organization in accordance with the OIC Charter as well as the relevant international protocols;

Noting also the need to establish a mechanism for international cooperation to facilitate the secured and rapid exchange of information among the OIC Member States on illicit financial flows and proceeds of corrupt acts, drug trafficking and laundering thereof, with a view to

promptly freezing the assets and facilitating further investigation of the crimes in accordance with local legislation and international best practices;

1. **Invites** Member States, in accordance with national legislation, to develop methodologies for collecting information on financial transactions related to illicit financial flows and disclosure of patterns of laundering within OIC Member countries with a view to taking appropriate measures;
2. **Calls** upon Member States to exchange best practices and experiences to enhance the prevention and combating of illicit financial flows;
3. **Calls** on Member States to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing the provision against money-laundering enshrined in relevant international instruments as well as strengthening anti-laundering and related agencies;
4. **Encourages** Member States that are yet to ratify relevant international instruments against money laundering, to consider doing so and to take steps to domesticate same;
5. **Further** calls on Member States to consider establishing measures to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, including by strengthening financial system and designated non-financial business, professions and providers of money or value transfer services, in order to enhance identification of illicit financial transactions;
6. **Calls** on OIC General secretariat and relevant institutions to intensify efforts aimed at fostering collaboration with national institutions in Member States to detect and deter cross-border tax evasion, as well as improve transparency in the activities of multinational corporation;
7. **Request** the Secretary General to report on the implementation of the resolution during the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 2019.

Resolution No. 55/45-POL
On
Against Human Trafficking,
Especially Modern Slavery and Sex Trafficking
of Women and Children

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Recalling all previous OIC resolutions, decisions, statements and declarations against human trafficking, especially Cairo Declaration on Human Rights, Statute of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission, and OIC Ten Year Programme of Action;

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant and civil and Political Rights;

Recalling the United Nations Covenant against Transnational Organized Crimes and the Protocols thereto, and reaffirming in particular the protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention, and recalling the Convention for the suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others;

Noting that, human trafficking is a global phenomenon that exposes victims to cycles of exploitation for sex or labour, often called 'modern slavery', it violates human rights, and jeopardizes community health;

Noting further that, every year, thousands of children, mostly girls in early adolescence, remain at risk of being trafficked, exposed to physical and verbal abuse, sexual and labour exploitation, trade in human organs. In most situations, they face social isolation, lack good care, and suffer severe health problems, including HIV. They require assistance to overcome stigmatization and post-traumatic stress. In certain situations, they face threats of criminal prosecution;

Recognizing that trafficking in persons violates human rights and impairs the enjoyment of them, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for it to be eradicated;

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate and punish perpetrators, to rescue victims and to

provide for their protection, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedom of victims;

Recognizing also the need to address the impacts of human trafficking within the OIC member countries, especially the challenges to combating trafficking in persons owing to the lack of adequate national strategies and lack of adequate resources;

1. **Expresses** its concern at the evolution of illegal trafficking of human beings and strongly condemns all practices of modern slavery involving women, youth and children from least developed OIC countries.
2. **Urges** Governments of the affected Member States to take appropriate measures to address the push and pull factors, including domestic factors that encourages trafficking in persons for forced labour, modern slavery, prostitution, servitude or the removal of organs, including by creating enabling environment, job opportunities, improved economics, modern facilities, access to health and education, promoting good governance and transparency in economic transactions;
3. **Calls** on the OIC General Secretariat and all relevant OIC institutions to intensify efforts aimed at addressing social effects of human trafficking by collaborating with the national institutions of the Member States and international partners as well as others stakeholders to undertake all necessary measures to curb the menace of human trafficking;
4. **Calls on** OIC General Secretariat to develop a workable and comprehensive programme of Action in collaboration with the concerned Member States and Institutions to tackle the 'Push and Pull Factors' promoting the scourge by setting up a mechanism or organ to address the challenges of Human Trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa.
5. **Invites** the Government of Member States where these practices are taking place to take serious measures aimed at punishing the criminal gangs and perpetrators in order to eradicate the menace.
6. **Stresses** the need to encourage concerned OIC institutions to develop programmes that offers livelihood options and include basic education, literacy programme, skill acquisitions, artisan training programme and poverty alleviation programme among others;
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the 46 Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 2019, for consideration.

Resolution No.56/45-POL
On the Establishment of New OIC Overseas Mission

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 20-21 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling resolution 39/39-POL, and 38/40-POL, as well Resolution No.40/42-POL, and Resolution No.40/43-POL, adopted by the 39th, 40th, 42nd and 43rd sessions of Council of Foreign Ministers held in Djibouti and Conakry, Kuwait and Tashkent respectively;

Emphasizing the need to consolidate the OIC with the view to enhancing its capacity to achieve the objectives set out in the OIC Charter and OIC-2025 Programme of Action,

Stressing that any overseas Mission, including those already established, should focus its mission on area of added value to maintain work in line with budgetary resources,

Recalling the Resolution No.39/39-POL which decided to establish 2 (two) new OIC regional offices over the next two years,

Recalling further the Resolution No.40/42-POL which decided to establish an OIC office in Ramallah, State of Palestine, in 2015; and requested the Secretary General to continue his consultations on the second OIC office,

Taking note that no decision has been taken on the location of the second OIC Office since,

Reaffirming that in accordance with the OIC Financial Regulations “based on the request of the affected Member State the Secretary General shall have the authority to establish a humanitarian field office to respond to a crisis, subject to having donations for that purpose”, and the Noting that activities of the OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office, established under this provision, in Mogadishu has been severely restrained by the limited resources of the humanitarian funds,

Recalling the Resolution para.10 of the Resolution No.40/43-POL which called for the work of the OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office in Mogadishu, to be strengthened throughout Somalia, especially in the east and north of the country in order to strengthen Somalia's unity and territorial cohesion;

Recognizing that the political support of the OIC, including strengthening Somali's unity and territorial cohesion requires a fully-fledged OIC Mission in Mogadishu, which would also be tasked with humanitarian and development work,

Paying tribute to all Somalian innocent victims, including civilians, military and government officials, as well as AMISOM personnel who sacrificed their lives in the fight against Al-Shabab's brutal terrorist acts;

1. **Decides** to establish the second one of the two OIC Offices created by the Resolution 39/39-POL, in Mogadishu, as a fully fledged OIC Mission in 2018,
2. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 57/45-POL
On Condemnation of the Violent Activities of Al-Shabaab Terrorist Group in Somalia

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh , from 19-20 Sha'aban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation calling on Member States to cooperate in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism,

Also Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining Peace & Security and taking effective collective measures to that end,

Further recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th CFM held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Referring to the OIC: 2025 Program of Action adopted by the Thirteen held in Istanbul on 14-15 April 2016,

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2199 as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of violent extremism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, adopted by consensus;

Gravely Concerned about the continuing threat posed by the Al-Shabaab terrorist group to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Somalia and countries in the region;

Paying tribute to all the innocent Somali victims, including civilians, military and government officials, as well as the members of the AMISOM, who sacrificed their lives in their fight against the heinous terrorist acts committed by *Al-Shabab* movement;

1. **Condemns** the continuing heinous terrorist acts committed by the militant Al Shabaab in all parts of Somalia and some neighboring countries,

2. **Dissociates** Islam as a noble and peaceful religion from the Al Shabaab's criminal activities which run counter to all known human and moral values.
3. **Strongly Condemns** the 14th October 2017 worst terrorist attack in Mogadishu ever witnessed by Somalia in which over six hundred innocent Somalis were killed in massive truck bombs,
4. **Affirms** its full support and solidarity with the Government of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed and the people of Somalia in their struggle against terrorism and their efforts to isolate its perpetrators who continue to militate against the restoration of durable peace, reconciliation and reconstruction in their country,
5. **Expresses** appreciation to those Member States who have supported Somalia in its fight against the insurgency and **Invites** all the others as well as the international community to step up their assistance to Somalia in order to defeat and eradicate the menace of the Al-Shabab terrorist group.
6. **Tasks** the Secretary General to mobilize and coordinate concrete support for Somalia fighting against terrorist organization Al-Shabab.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 58/45-POL
On
Arab League's 29th Summit in Dhahran (Al-Quds Summit)

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

- **Commending anew** the ongoing cooperation and coordination between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Arab League on all issues of common interest;
- **Taking note** of the results of the 29th ordinary session of the Arab League Summit (Dhahran Summit), which took place in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15 April 2018;
- **Welcoming** of the Summit's resolutions and final communiqué, regarding the Palestinian cause, the Arab-Israeli conflict and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Decides as follows:

1. **Pays tribute to** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting the Arab League's 29th Summit, commending the excellent organization and patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, as conducive to its success.
2. **Welcomes** the pledge announced by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, to donate \$150 million to the programme supporting Islamic endowments in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, plus \$50 million in emergency funding to UN body UNRWA.
3. **Commends** the initiative by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saudi, to name the Arab League's 29th Summit in Dhahran "Al-Quds Summit".

Resolution No. 59/45-POL

ON

The Establishment of an OIC Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations Against the Rohingyas

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

Guided by the principle and objectives of the charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

Referring to the OIC Resolution number 4/45-MM on the situation of the Muslim community in Myanmar and to the deliberations in the Special Brainstorming Session of the 45th CFM on the Humanitarian challenges of the OIC countries including those relating to the Rohingyas;

Recognizing the continuous sufferings of the Rohingyas, the most persecuted minorities of the world, who have been facing ethnic cleansing and forced expulsions from their ancestral homeland in the Rakhine State of Myanmar;

Expressing grave concern about recurrent forced and mass evictions of the Rohingya Minorities from the Rakhine state of Myanmar;

Alarmed by the repeated influx of Rohingyas to Bangladesh over the last four decades of 1.1 million Rohingas including the recently arrived 700,000 in aftermath of atrocities committed by the Myanmar authorities'

Concerned that the Rohingyas taking shelter in Bangladesh had been victims of gross and systematic violations of human rights and atrocity crimes,

Recognizing that ensuring accountability and justice is the most crucial step towards preventing genocide and other mass atrocity crimes,

Also recognizing the need for making the perpetrators of human rights violations against Rohingyas accountable for their crimes through an independent, impartial and neutral mechanism,

The OIC member states decide to:

1. Establish a 10-member ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for human rights violations against the Rohingya (MCCAR) including the OIC Secretariat, to be chaired by the Gambia;
2. The ad hoc committee will,
 - a. Engage to ensure accountability and justice for gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws and principles;
 - b. Assist in information gathering and evidence collection for accountability purposes
 - c. Mobilize and coordinate international political support for accountability for the Human Rights Violations against the Rohingys in Myanmar
 - d. Collaborate with the international bodies, such as, office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Security Council, and other international and regional mechanisms.

Resolution No.60/45-POL
ON
Support for the Candidacy of the Kingdom of Morocco
to Host the 2026 Football World Cup

The Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Islamic Values for Sustainable Peace, Solidarity and Development), held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha'ban 1439 H (5-6 May 2018),

- With reference to preambular paragraph No.2 of the OIC charter which underlines the importance of advancing and consolidating the bonds of unity and mutuality among the OIC Member States to protect their common interests in the international arena.
- With further reference to para 1 and para 5 of Article 1, chapter I of the OIC charter, both of which stress the need to support and bolster the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the OIC Member States and to ensure the Member States' active participation in the decision processes at the international level in the political, economic and social spheres in defense of their common interests.
- Recalling the request received from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the OIC, and the elements provided in the relevant explanatory note.
- In confirmation of the solid relations and multiple links that bind the Islamic states together, and in its keen desire to enhance and consolidate these links in favour of their common welfare and better future, and towards the achievement of their hopes and aspirations,

Decides

1. To extend the necessary support and full backup to the Kingdom of Morocco's candidacy to host the 2026 Football World Cup.