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Resolutions on Political Affairs

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Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers

Session of Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation

Jeddah – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

18 – 19 June 2014

20 – 21 Shaban 1435h

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Resolution No. 1/41-POL
On the
Situation in Somalia

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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

- 1- **Welcomes** the efforts made to end the transitional period and affirms its full support for its outcomes, including the successful political process, establishment of permanent institutions, including of an official constitution for the country, providing for the formation of a 275-member legislative body (directly selected by the Council of Elders and Tribal Leaders), the election of a new President for Somalia, and the constitution of a government of national unity;
- 2- **Affirms** its support for the newly formed Somali government under the leadership of Abdiweli Sheikh Ahmad; and invites the international community to engage with it based on the principle of equality and mutual respect among States, without going through international and regional bodies and organizations;
- 3- **Reaffirms** its commitment to respecting the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the Federal Republic of Somalia;
- 4- **Calls on** all Somali parties to support the recently-formed Somali Government and to work in solidarity with it in order to support security and stability and avoid the factors of discord and conflict;
- 5- **Notes** the improving security situation in Somalia and appeals to the international community as a matter of urgency to request UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo in order to further empower the Somali Security Sector;
- 6- **Condemns** all acts of violence committed by terrorist groups, causing the death of innocent citizens, destruction of public and private property and undermining the security and stability of Somalia;
- 7- **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. **Also calls** for the transformation of OIC Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Office in Mogadishu to a development office with additional responsibility of monitoring political activities, leading to the realization of lasting national reconciliation, promotion of a federal state entity, conclusion of constitution drafting and holding of elections;

- 8- **Calls for** the operationalization of the OIC Trust Fund for Somalia established by a resolution of the 38th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
- 9- **Calls on** all Member States to accelerate the opening of their embassies in Mogadishu in order to improve bilateral relations between them and the Republic of Somalia.
- 10- **Highly appreciates** the leading role played by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and its support and cooperation with Somali forces to enhance the security situation in the country and put an end to all forms of violence committed by opposition movements against the people and Government of Somalia;
- 11- **Appeals** to the international community to accelerate the provision of financial and logistical support to AMISOM to enable it to continue to discharge its security duties in restoring security and stability in Somalia;
- 12- **Requests** Member States, Red Crescent societies and charitable associations to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to those who are still affected by drought and famine in Somalia, as well as to those affected by recent floods which hit some regions of Somalia;
- 13- **Urges** the international community to continue to provide direct financial assistance to the Somali Government to support its efforts in enhancing development and service activities, particularly in the areas of health, social development, education, communication and transport, human capacity development and the building of government institutions;
- 14- **Welcomes** the steady improvement of security in Somalia, and calls on the international community to honor its promises concerning restoration of security and stability in Somalia, reconstruction of war-devastated areas, promoting the training of the national workforce, modernizing government departments, and reactivating the judicial bodies whose main function is to enforce law and order in all parts of the Republic of Somalia;
- 15- **Appeals urgently** to the international community to empower the Somali security organs to play their security role fully by providing them with training opportunities, weapons and logistics to become qualified and capable of protecting the Somali people and their property against the aggressions of high- profile criminals addicted to organized crime;
- 16- **Commends** the convening of a counter extremism conference in Somalia in August 2013, and calls on the General Secretariat to consider the possibility of holding a conference on intellectual security and combating extremism in Somalia;
- 17- **Lauds** the relentless efforts of the Republic of Djibouti to contain the crisis in Somalia, restore stability throughout the country by deploying its forces to restore security and preserve peace in Somalia, and bring about rapprochement in the

viewpoints of Somali parties, which have continued to date and have led to the organization of the two national reconciliation conferences in Arteh and the Peace Agreement Conference concluded between the Somali parties in Djibouti in 2009;

- 18- Appeals** to the countries sponsoring the London and Istanbul conferences on Somalia in 2012 to follow up the recommendations and resolutions of these two conferences in order to implement them on the ground for the benefit of the Somali people who are still pinning great hopes on the resolutions of the London and Istanbul conferences. Also calls for the implementation of the agreement reached at the Brussels conference;
- 19- Commends** the Secretary General's visit to Somalia and calls upon him to continue his personal efforts to support Somalia in the reconstruction process, help the Federal Republic of Somalia develop government security institutions, particularly Somali police forces and national security forces; and **requests** the Secretary General to support the Federal Government in elaborating a security strategy including disarmament plans, rehabilitation of militias with a view to integrating them in society, and reinforcement of capacities in the field of justice.
- 20- Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and to submit a report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 2/41-POL
On the
Situation in Afghanistan

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the international activity on recovering 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,

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,

Expressing support for regional initiatives that are aimed at exploring regional potentials for the welfare, stability and development of Afghanistan and the **whole** region, and welcoming the third Ministerial meeting of the Heart of Asia countries of the Istanbul Process for Afghanistan, convened in Almaty on 26th April 2013, at which Afghanistan and its regional partners, with the support of the international community, affirmed their commitment to promoting regional security and cooperation through shared regional interests and confidence-building measures, as well as full and timely implementation of the adopted specific action plans for each of the six packages of the confidence-building measures of the Istanbul Process,

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 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 National Development Strategy (ANDS) as well as and the detailed National Priority Programmes presented at the Kabul Conference in July 2010,

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,

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 2025;
- 2- **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;
- 3- **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;

- 4- **Supports** strongly also the establishment of the Joint Peace Commission between Afghanistan and Pakistan on 11 June 2011, aiming at facilitating and promoting reconciliation and peace process in Afghanistan;
- 5- **Commends** the constructive efforts of the UN, including the presence of the ISAF in Afghanistan as envisaged in Bonn Agreement and mandated by UN Security Council Resolution NO.1510 to assist the government of Afghanistan in establishing peace and normalcy in the country; supports the comprehensive and responsible Transition by 2014;
- 6- **Calls upon** the international community to extend their assistance for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted by London Conference, the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) as well as and the detailed National Priority Programmes presented at the Kabul Conference in July 2010;- mainly through the core budget of the country;
- 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;
- 8- **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 ;
- 9- **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;
- 10- **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;
- 11- **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;
- 12- **Recognizes** narcotic problem as global challenge which requires global partnership based on the principle of join and shared responsibilities, **Calls upon** the international community and OIC Member States to increase its assistance to enhance the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to carry out its National Drug Control Strategy;

- 13- **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;
- 14- **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;
- 15- **Requests** the donor Member States and the Islamic Development 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;
- 16- **Strongly condemns** the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by Taliban, AL-Qaeda 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, preachings and holding international events;
- 17- **Welcomes** the convening of the Muslim Ulema Conference held in Kabul on 24 September 2013, and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts towards an International Conference dealing with peace and security in Afghanistan;
- 18- **Welcomes** the historical elections of 5 April 2014 in Afghanistan, and commends Afghan people for their courageous decision and political maturity in deciding to resort to political means for advancing democracy in their country, in spite of attempts to prevent them from participating in the elections.
- 19- **Highly appreciates** the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for his continued efforts toward the stabilization and development process in Afghanistan;
- 20- **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 3/41-POL
ON
The Regional Initiatives in Support of Afghanistan

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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,

Recalling the outcomes of the Kabul International Conference held on 20 July 2010 providing a sound basis for the comprehensive strategy that should be taken forward by greater Afghan ownership with increased regional cooperation and effective international partnership,

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

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

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

Welcoming the Istanbul Conference on Afghanistan held in Istanbul on 2 November 2011, and The 'Heart of Asia' Ministerial Conference, held in Kabul, Afghanistan on 14 June 2012 followed by the Almaty (Kazakhstan) Conference held on 26 April 2013, aiming to reaffirm the strong commitment of participating countries to a secure, stable and prosperous Afghanistan in a secure and stable region,

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

Appreciating active contribution of OIC to the regional initiatives on Afghanistan, from Istanbul to Bonn, Dushanbe, Abu Dhabi, Kabul and Tokyo, where important gatherings on Afghanistan were held during the last 12 months,

Underscoring the role of Member States in enhancing cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors as an effective means to ensure lasting peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan,

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

Expressing its support to all efforts to increase regional economic cooperation,-aimed at exploring regional potentials for the welfare, stability and development of Afghanistan and the whole region, and welcomes the second ministerial meeting of the Heart of Asia countries of the Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan, convened in Kabul on 14th June 2012,

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

2. Emphasizes that terrorism and violent extremism are common threats to the region; and emphasizing the need for joint and concerted 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;

3. 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. 04/41-POL
On the
Situation in Syria

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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. 18/40- POL on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and **welcomes** the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 2139 of 22 February 2014 and No. 2118 of 27 September 2013 as well as UN General Assembly resolutions of 15 May 2013, 3 August 2012 and 16 February 2012 on the situation in Syria, and the Summit Declaration of the Twenty-Fourth session of the League of the Arab States in Doha on 26 March 2013;
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. **Condemns**, in the strongest terms, the attacks by the regime against the people of Syria through the use of heavy weapons including barrel bombs, chemicals and ballistic missiles which resulted in thousands of casualties, also **deplores** the “starvation until submission” strategy applied by the regime throughout the country which deprives hundreds of thousands of people of basic requirements such as food, water and medicine and constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity, **urgently calls upon** the regime also to stop its violent campaigns against the cultural heritage of Syria and show respect for Islamic values, **reiterates** the right of the Syrian people to self-defense in the face of such atrocities and committed to support the people of Syria for the realization of their legitimate aspirations;
4. **Appalled by** the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including war crimes by the Syrian authorities and regime-affiliated local and foreign militias while urges immediate withdrawal of all foreign militias from the Syrian territory;
5. **Outraged by** the rapidly increasing death toll of at least 200,000 and more than 2,5 million refugees and millions of internally displaced persons and reiterates its appreciation to the neighboring countries notably Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey for generously hosting Syrian refugees;

6. **Reaffirms** their 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;
7. **Applauds** the decision taken by the Syrian National Coalition to participate in International Conference on Syria and constructive approach they adopted during the negotiations in Geneva;
8. **Strongly underlines** the fact that first two rounds of the negotiations did not produce a concrete outcome as a result of the intransigent attitude of the regime and urges all concerned parties to put adequate pressure on the regime to engage constructively for democratic transition in the country;
9. **Supports** to revitalize the political process 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;
10. **Rejects** any unilateral decision by Assad who the United Nations considers to have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, to hold presidential elections in the midst of a conflict, 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;
11. **Welcomes** UNSC Resolution 2139 which calls 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;
12. **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;
13. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the next Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 5/41-POL
On
The Situation in the State of Libya

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

Following with great interest the political developments on rebuilding the Libyan state on the democratic foundation, after the Libyan people had become free from long year of totalitarian and despotic system of government,

Referring to its previous resolutions on supporting the building 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 support and backing for the legitimacy in Libya in the efforts to build state institutions;
2. **Stresses** the importance of sound democratic transition and the adoption of a new constitution that guarantees freedoms, the rule of law, smooth transfer of power through full participation of all the Libyan people and the building of a new democratic Libya;
3. **Calls** for the provision of necessary support to Libya in protecting its borders against illegal emigration, terrorist gangs, drugs and weapons proliferation and spill over;
4. **Request** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of resolution and to submit a report to that effect to the 42nd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 06/41-POL
On the
Situation in Mali and the Sahel Region

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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,

Expresses its profound concern over the developments of the situation in Mali and the Sahel region, and over the escalated terrorist acts feed by the scourges of organized transnational criminality, particularly the trafficking of arms and drugs, which pose a threat to the stability, peace and socio-economic development of the Sahel region in general and Mali in particular;

Referring to the Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit (held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005) which requested the Member States to cooperate in the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, against organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, money laundering and trafficking of human beings,

Recalling the OIC's unequivocal condemnation of the unilateral declaration of independence proclaimed by the MNLA and the actions perpetrated by the terrorist group in the north of Mali,

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 1433H) 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 1434 H., establishing the Contact Group at the ministerial level, to follow the developments of the situation in Mali closely;

1. **Welcomes** the positions of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in support of African and Islamic causes, so as to contribute to the establishment of lasting security, stability and development in those states.
2. **Reiterates** its principled position and its support for the preservation of the territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty of the Republic of Mali.

3. **Reaffirms** its 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. **Expresses** its deep concern over the humanitarian tragedy in Mali and the Sahel region 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. Salutes in this regard the sending in October 2012 of the joint OIC-OCHA mission to evaluate the humanitarian crisis in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.
5. **Urges** renowned international humanitarian organization to extend the needed humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons in Mali and Sub-Saharan Africa.
6. **Strongly** condemns the exactions perpetrated by the terrorist groups against the unarmed civilian population and the destruction of sites classified by the UNESCO as cultural world heritage, particularly in Timbuktu, and calls upon the ISESCO to get involved in the protection and safeguard of the said heritage sites.
7. **Welcomes** the adoption of the UNSC resolution 2100 (2013) of 1 July 2013, and the deployment of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) with a view to stabilizing the situation and restoring the authority and sovereignty of the State of Mali on its entire territories.
8. **Invites** OIC member states to join the mission and to provide it with the logistical and financial support needed for the accomplishment of its mission.
9. **Commends** the signature by the stakeholders on 18 June 2013, under the auspices of H.E. Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso, of Ouagadougou Agreements which allowed for 1st and 2nd rounds of Presidential Elections of 2013 to be held on 28 July and 11 August respectively, in an atmosphere of peace, freedom, transparency and credibility.
10. **Congratulates** the elected President, H.E. Boubacar Keita and invites OIC member states which participated in the international donors conference for the development of Mali held in Brussels on 15 May 2013, to honor their commitments for the reconstruction, development and stabilization of Mali.
11. **Invites** member states to extend urgent financial support and assistance for the development of Mali, within the framework of Islamic solidarity and shared responsibility, including the possibility of establishing a special fund to that end, on a voluntary basis, in order to reinforce economic development in Mali.
12. **Congratulates** the Government of Mali for the peace promotion measures taken, namely the liberation of prisoners, as provided for in the Ouagadougou Agreement, and underscores the importance of launching an inclusive dialogue and a

reconciliation process urgently; and **urges** the parties concerned to encourage the holding of talks on the Malian territory.

13. **Urges** the Malian authorities to accelerate the reconciliation process, with the support of international partners, as outlined in the relevant decisions of ECOWAS and the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, and UNSC resolution 2100 (2013).
14. **Commends** the government for holding in Bamako the general conference on decentralization in Mali between (21-23 October 2013), the national conferences on the North (2 - 4 November 2013), the Sixth meeting of the group of support and follow-up of the situation in Mali (2 November 2013), and the Ministerial meeting for the establishment of a coordination platform on the implementation of the UN integrated strategy for the Sahel (5 November 2013).
15. **Welcomes** the establishment of a ministerial coordination platform of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, with a rotational Presidency and a Secretariat co-chaired by the United Nations and the African Union.
16. **Commends** the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Mali for organizing the 2nd Ministerial Meeting in Bamako on 16 May 2014 with a view to presenting the road-map of the Malian Presidency of this platform, and requests member states to support it.
17. **Expresses** deep concern over the prevailing situation in Mali where the state has not yet restored its full authority, noting that this situation gives an opportunity to terrorist groups to continue their criminal acts;
18. **Welcomes and encourages** the process currently underway, led by ECOWAS and supports ongoing efforts exerted by field countries, the African Union, and the UN; commends and urges the efforts of other countries concerned to help Mali restore its territorial integrity and stability, which will help reinforce its national unity and development.
19. **Request** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 07/41-POL
On the
Situation in Central African Republic

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014),

Referring to the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Ten-Year Programme of Action (TYPOA) which call for peace, solidarity and fraternity among member states;

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations of the Resolution 2149 (2014) authorizing the establishment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA);

Commending the efforts exerted by Chad and MINUSCA to accomplish their mission;

Also commending the efforts of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation since the outbreak of the crisis in Central Africa;

Recalling the Open-ended emergency meeting of the OIC Executive Committee held on 20/2/2014 in Jeddah to consider the dramatic situation of Muslims in Central Africa;

Considering the crucial phase which political transition is currently undergoing in Central Africa and whose repercussions are clear at the sub-regional level;

Considering the massive arrival of millions of Muslims fleeing Central Africa to Chad territories and to other countries of the sub-region, which caused a worrying situation exceeding the capacity of the countries concerned;

Having taken note of the serious security situation in Central Africa, which is still prone to interreligious violence that could engulf neighboring countries in general and Chad in particular;

Welcoming OIC's important role through humanitarian assistance of different forms extended to refugees, not forgetting the intervention of certain OIC member states, either directly or indirectly through different NGOs;

- 1- **Calls** for cessation of violence in all its forms and for the respect of human rights of all the citizens of Central Africa and foreigners present in Central Africa, and invites the political class to resolutely commit themselves to an open and inclusive political dialogue;
- 2- **Requests** Member States to support strongly the peace initiative and the efforts of the OIC Special Envoy to Central Africa;
- 3- **Invites** all OIC Member States to provide full political, financial, material and technical support to transition authorities in order to achieve durable peace and preserve national unity and cohesion
- 4- **Requests** all Member States to intervene urgently in order to alleviate the suffering of refugees and IDPs in neighboring countries and invites the General Secretariat to coordinate humanitarian assistance provided by OIC member states;
- 5- **Welcomes** the field visit undertaken by the OIC independent permanent Human rights Commission (IPHRC) to assess the on-ground human rights situation in CAR and takes note of the corresponding comprehensive report and recommendations contained in Document No. OIC/IPHRC/REP/CAR/2014/CFM-41, presented by the Commission on the subject.
- 6- **Commends** of the visit conducted by an OIC high-level delegation, including the Secretary General and the Chairman of the 40th CFM, to Bangui, Brazzaville and Ndjamena from 29 April to 1 May 2014, in order to assess the situation on the ground and support the initiative of the OIC Special Envoy to the Central African Republic;
- 7- **Decides** to set up a special assistance mechanism for Muslim populations victims of the crisis.

Resolution No. 08/41-POL
On the
Jammu and Kashmir Dispute

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the UN Charter regarding the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented,

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 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,

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against the innocent Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir or responded favorably to the offer of a Good Offices made by the OIC,

Taking note of the report of Mr. Christof Heyns, Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Summary or Arbitrary Execution presented during the 23rd Session of the UN Human Rights Council expressing concern at the extra judicial execution, enforced disappearances, death due to excessive use of force, fake encounters, 2700 unmarked graves containing 2493 and wild ranging powers to the armed forces in respect of using lethal force in various instances,

Regretting the travel restrictions imposed on the Kashmiri leadership due to non-issuance of travel documents,

Noting with regret the Indian attempt to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and appreciating that the Kashmiris condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Expressing the hope for an early resumption of the dialogue between India and Pakistan,

Further expressing the hope that the dialogue between Pakistan and India will be substantive and result-oriented in addressing all outstanding issues including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir,

Acknowledging that the Kashmiris are the principal party to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and that they must be associated with the Pakistan-India dialogue process,

Expressing support for the work of the Special Representative of the OIC Secretary General on Jammu and Kashmir and hoping that it would facilitate the implementation of OIC's Resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir and the early settlement of this dispute,

- 1- **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions;
- 2- **Calls upon** India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people;
- 3- **Further calls upon** India to allow international human rights groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir;
- 4- **Expresses** concern at the execution of Mr. Afzal Guru in complete secrecy in Tihar Jail, New Delhi, on 9th February 2013 who was not provided access to adequate legal counsel and dead body of whom was not handed over to the relatives and buried in the jail premises;
- 5- **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 Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly;
- 6- **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir;
- 7- **Calls for** the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the three OIC Missions led by Ambassador Ezzat Kamel Mufti, Secretary General's Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir in March 2007, September 2008 and Ambassador Alim in April 2011 and November 2013 to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir to prevail upon India to sincerely strive peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute and reciprocate the initiative taken by Pakistan;
- 8- **Urges** the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the OIC and also allow the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
- 9- **Further urges** the Government of India to allow an impartial investigation of unmarked graves in Kashmir and calls for the need to secure the sites of those

graves and conduct investigations by impartial forensic experts in order to determine their identities;

- 10- Calls on** the Government of India to maintain sanctity and ceasefire on the Line of Control as agreed during the meeting of the Directors General Military Operations of Pakistan and India on 24 December 2013;
- 11- Requests** the OIC Secretary General to urge upon the Government of India to remove the restrictions imposed upon the Kashmiri leadership to facilitate their travel abroad;
- 12- Requests** the OIC Secretary General also to compile a report on human rights violations in the Indian-occupied Kashmir as soon as possible;
- 13- Requests** the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to establish a standing mechanism for monitoring the human rights situation in the Indian-occupied Kashmir and present the report thereon to the subsequent session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
- 14- 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 on the sidelines of session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council and UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as well as the OIC Ministerial meetings;
- 15- Reiterates** its recommendation that for a meaningful and effective role in the Kashmir dispute, the Secretary General should dispatch a formal request to the Government of India to facilitate the visit of an OIC Mission to the Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
- 16- Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the next Session of the CFM;
- 17- 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. 09/41-POL
On the
Peace Process between India and Pakistan

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 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,

- 1- **Strongly supports** the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute and **urges** India to remain engaged into a meaningful and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir,
- 2- **Supports** 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,
- 3- **Appreciates** the positive outcome of the meeting held between Directors General Military Operations of Pakistan and India on 24 December 2013, in which both sides expressed commitment to maintain the sanctity and ceasefire on the Line of Control and agreed to re-energize the existing mechanisms,
- 4- **Urges** the need for the continuation of the ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir, 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;
- 5- **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;
- 6- **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India;
- 7- **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 10/41-POL
On the
Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 territories of Azerbaijan,

Expressing its profound concern over continued occupation of significant part of the territories of Azerbaijan and illegal transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to those territories,

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, the 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 UN and full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for 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 influence 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 against civilian Azerbaijani population in the occupied Azerbaijani territories as crimes against humanity;
- 3- **Strongly condemns** any 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, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories including the Nagorno-Karabakh region 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 at the United Nations;
- 7- **Urges** all states to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipments to Armenia, in order to deprive it of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territories of the Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies;
- 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, inter alia, refraining from economic activities in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, from investing to economic, industrial, financial and other areas in the Republic of Armenia and limiting overall cooperation with the Republic of Armenia, and requests Secretary General to elaborate and submit to the next OIC Council of Foreign Ministers set of recommendations and proposals for joint and individual efforts of the OIC Member States aimed at urging Armenia to respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, to put an end to the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories and completely withdraw from occupied Azerbaijani territories;
- 9- **Calls** for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized borders;
- 10- **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give full support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

- 11- **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;
- 12- **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;
- 13- **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied areas 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;
- 14- **Demands** to cease and reversed immediately the transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian 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 of Azerbaijan undertaken to this end, including at the General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York;
- 15- **Request** the OIC Member States to encourage their legal and physical persons not to be engaged in economic and other activities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
- 16- **Request** 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, Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Chairman-in Office of the OSCE, Secretary General of the Council of Europe and President of the Council of the European Union;
- 17- **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with the support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country;
- 18- **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 the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 19- **Calls** for enabling the Azerbaijani displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity;

- 20- **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and **urges** all the other States to extend their assistance to these people;
- 21- **Considers** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered as a result of the conflict and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia;
- 22- **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 42st CFM.

Resolution No. 11/41-POL
On
The Question of The Comoros Island of Mayotte

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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

Recalling the resolutions numbers 42/25-P; 43/26-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 Dr. Ikililou Dhoinine 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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and to remain seized of the matter until the Comorian Island of Mayotte is regained.

Resolution No. 12/41-POL

On the Situation at the Border between Djibouti and Eritrea

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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;

Appreciating the mediation of His Highness the Emir of Qatar for the resolution of the conflict:

- 1- **Welcomes** the efforts of His Highness, the Emir of the State of Qatar to settle the conflict between Eritria and Djibouti.
- 2- **Expresses** the hope that Djibouti will continue to enjoy respect for the rules of good neighborliness that should govern relations among the countries of the region.
- 3- **Commends** the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to put an end to tension by peaceful means.
- 4- **Calls for** respect for the inviolability of the borders established after independence.
- 5- **Urges** Eritrea to accelerate the release of the Djiboutian prisoners and to provide the required information on the prisoners and the persons missing during the combats between the two sides on 10-12 June 2008.
- 6- **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.
- 7- **Urges** all Member States to work hard for the full implementation of UNSC Resolution 1907 of 2009, as a means of increasing pressure on Eritria to compel it to stop all actions affecting the security and stability of the Republic of Djibouti and the region.
- 8- **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. 13/41-POL
On the
Solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435H (18 – 19 June 2014).

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by previous summit and ministerial conferences 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,

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

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

Stressing the importance of achieving lasting peace and stability and supporting socio-economic development in the Sudan,

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

- 1- **Reiterates** its full solidarity with the Sudan for the maintenance of security, stability, respect for its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity; **expresses** its total rejection of all forms of foreign interference in Sudan's affairs, especially the decision of the International Criminal Court 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 permanently rescinded;
- 2- **Commends** the initiatives and steps taken by the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to resolve their differences through peaceful means; calls for all pending issues between the countries to continue to be resolved in line with agreements signed under the sponsorship of the African Union High Level Group, 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, which is 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 the Government of South Sudan and African Union's rejection of this unilateral measure;
- 4- **Reiterates** OIC Member States' support for Sudan in its efforts to confront the economic and financial difficulties following the secession of South Sudan and appeals to Member States to contribute to providing all forms of support and assistance to Sudan to enable it overcome the current economic situation;
- 5- **Commends** the initiative of H.E. President Omar Hasan Ahmad El-Basheer aimed at promoting national dialogue and political participation to confront the challenges of construction and rehabilitation by all Sudanese political segments; also welcomes the resolutions adopted in support of freedom of political action and free access, and affirms Member States' support for this initiative;
- 6- **Affirms its rejection** of extension of the unilateral sanctions imposed on Sudan by the United States of America, calls for the removal of these sanctions, and for Sudan to be removed from the American list of States sponsoring terrorism;
- 7- **Calls on** all Member States who are creditors to Sudan to cancel those debts to enable it face the challenges and requirements of construction and stabilization, also calls on the international community to cancel Sudan's external debts and support the tripartite initiative by the Government of 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;
- 8- **Commends** the steps taken in the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Darfur, signed in Qatar on 14 July 2011, and calls on Member States to follow up the implementation of the outcome of international donors' conference for reconstruction and restoration of peace in Darfur;
- 9- **Calls on** all movements that are yet to accede to the Doha Agreement for peace in Darfur to do so, and **requests** the international community to apply stringent sanctions against rebel movements that reject the peace options and adopts the war option;
- 10- **Commends** the Doha Document for peace in Darfur adopted by the expanded conference of stakeholders in Darfur, held from 27 to 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;

- 11- **Invites** all parties in Darfur to expedite without delay the signing of a comprehensive ceasefire agreement and to make the necessary concessions to reach a final peace agreement as soon as possible based on the Doha Document;
- 12- **Commends** the appreciable efforts of the Government of Sudan to resolve the conflict in South Sudan in the framework of IGAD, for its humanitarian support, sheltering of refugees and treating them as citizens;
- 13- **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;
- 14- **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to H.E. Mr. Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud, Deputy Prime Minister and Senior Minister for Cabinet Affairs of the State of Qatar, and H.E. Mr. Djibril Basole, the AU-UN Joint Mediator for Darfur, for their sincere efforts and perseverance in the achievement of peace in Darfur;
- 15- **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;
- 16- **Requests** the Secretary General to take all measures to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the next Ministerial meeting.

Resolution No. 14/41-POL
On the
Solidarity with Yemen

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

Recalling all relevant resolutions issued by the Islamic Summit and the previous Council of Foreign Ministers, calling for solidarity with the Republic of Yemen,

- 1- **Reiterates** its strong commitment to stand in support for Yemen’s unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.
- 2- **Supports** the efforts of President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Al-Hadi and the National Consensus Government aimed at achieving peace and political and economic stability for Yemen, and establishing the rule of law in line with the Gulf Initiative and its binding executive mechanism, and **demand**s an end to all acts impeding the success of the Gulf-Initiative such as to expedite the turn of stability and development of Yemen.
- 3- **Underlines** the importance of supporting the decisions and outcomes of the comprehensive national dialogue conference which concluded its work successfully in January 2014 for the benefit of Yemen, its interests and for the preservation of its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- 4- **Welcomes** the outcome of the Donor Conference in favour of Yemen, which was held in Riyadh on September 4, 2012, and **calls upon** all Member States to extend their support and assistance to the Yemeni Government such as to enable it to face up to the political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges.
- 5- **Urges** the friends of Yemen and donor groups and the international community to continue their assistance to Yemen in all fields – political, economic and humanitarian and invites donor states to fulfill their pledges.
- 6- **Denounces** the terrorist attack on the Ministry of Defense Hospital in the Republic of Yemen which claimed the lives of many innocent Yemeni and foreign citizens; condemns the terrorist attack on the central prison and several other terrorist incidents, and reaffirms its full support for Yemen in combating terrorist acts which threaten peace and security in the country, including the recent campaign carried out by the Yemeni army and security forces against Al-Qaeda in the Abyan and Shabwa provinces.

Resolution No. 15/41-POL
On the
Providing Assistance to the Union of Comoros

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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, 43/26-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 the Government of the State of Qatar, the League of Arab States, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and to the Organization of the Islamic Conference 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 ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to 41st Session of the CFM.

Resolution No.-16/41-POL
On the
Situation in Cote D’ivoire

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 OIC previous resolutions on the matter;

Recalling further the recognition of the election of His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara “during the presidential elections held in Cote d’Ivoire on 28 November 2010” by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the international community;

Deploring the post-electoral crisis which followed the proclamation of the results of these elections, and which translated into an armed conflict that caused considerable losses material losses, the disintegration of the social fabric, and a serious humanitarian situation;

Welcoming the end of this conflict on 11 April 2011;

Reaffirming the need to assist Cote d’Ivoire to rebuild its infrastructures and restore the state of its economy on the other;

- 1- **Expresses thanks** the OIC for the support extended to Cote d’Ivoire during the period of the crisis, and particularly to the OIC Secretary General for his personal involvement in the settlement of the crisis.
- 2- **Congratulates** the government of the Republic of Cote d’Ivoire for holding peaceful, transparent and democratic elections which have enabled the Ivoirian people to re-establish the National Assembly, regional and local governments thereby reinforcing the ongoing democratic process of state institutions.
- 3- **Congratulates** President Alassane Ouattara on the creation of the “Commission for Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation” and encourages him to work for restoring peace and confidence among Ivorian people. It commends, in this regard, the continuing effort of the justice of Cote d’Ivoire to grant provisional liberation to opposition members, which helped improve the political environment and bring about the needed social appeasement for socio-economic development.

- 4- **Congratulates** His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara and his government for the various initiatives on economic recovery, the reconstruction of the country and good governance, with a view to ensuring the welfare of the population.
- 5- **Calls** on OIC Member States and OIC affiliated financial institutions, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide material and financial assistance to Cote d'Ivoire to enable it to address, the challenge of the reconstruction of infrastructures and the restoration of its economy. In this regard, IDB's commitment to grant an aid of US\$ 1 billion as expressed during the Consultative Group meeting to finance the National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2015 held on 4-5 December 2012 in Paris, is to be commended and encouraged.
- 6- **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to take appropriate measures in cooperation with ECOWAS for the organization of a donors' conference for the reconstruction and the economic revival of Cote d'Ivoire.
- 7- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 17/41-POL
On the
Support for the Republic of Guinea

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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,

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 has resulted in the democratic election of the President of the Republic on 7 November 2010,

Welcoming the measures taken by the new President of the Republic, His Excellency professor Alpha CONDE, 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,

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 for their unswerving support for democracy and sustainable development in the Republic of Guinea;
3. **Welcoming** 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 given political and material support to the Government of the Republic of Guinea;
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 18/41-POL
On the
The Situation in Kosovo

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 1244 (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, and the Resolution No. 16/40 POL of the 40th Session of CFM, Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 9-11 December 2013,

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

Considering the fact, that Kosovo has been recognized by 106 states, including 34 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 1244 (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 42nd Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers a follow-up report on the progress of the present Resolution.

Resolution No. 19/41-POL
On the
Situation in Cyprus

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

Recalling its resolution No.6/31-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, which enabled the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to participate in the OIC under the name of Turkish Cypriot State as envisaged by the UN Secretary-General's Comprehensive Settlement Plan,

Recalling the resolution No. 3/11 P (IS) on the situation in Cyprus adopted by the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 13-14 March 2008 and the Final Communiqué of the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 6-7 February 2013, the Resolution No. 6/39/POL adopted by the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Djibouti, Republic of Djibouti, on 15-17 November 2012, and the Resolution No. 7/40-POL adopted by the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Conakry, Republic of guinea, on 9-11 December 2013, which reaffirm the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus and call upon the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people,

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

Reiterating its continued support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General under his mission of Good Offices towards a comprehensive settlement,

Reiterating once again its call on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status,

Taking note of the results of the simultaneous referenda held separately on 24 April 2004 in both sides of Cyprus; and deeply regretting that contrary to international calls, the Greek Cypriot side overwhelmingly rejected the UN settlement plan, whereas the Turkish Cypriot side approved the plan with a clear majority for the reunification of the Island and the EU membership,

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,

Regretting that the last negotiation process conducted between 2008- 2012 aiming to reach a settlement, on the basis of the political equality of the two sides and the equal status of the two Constituent States to bring about a new bi-zonal Partnership State, which would then have been able to assume the Presidency of the European Union on July 1st, 2012, in line with the expectation of the UN Secretary-General, was unable to produce a result despite the dedicated efforts of the Turkish Cypriot side,

Welcoming the resumption of the UN comprehensive settlement negotiations in Cyprus on 11 February 2014 and encouraging both sides to display political will to solve this issue,

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriots and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement,

Underlining that an early comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem that has been on the agenda of the UN Security Council for 50 years can only be reached if the Turkish Cypriot constructiveness in negotiations is properly reciprocated and that a negotiated and mutually agreed political solution can be found, based on the inherent constitutive power of the two peoples, their political equality and co-ownership of the Island,

Noting the desire of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to fully integrate with the international community, whereas they are still left in isolation as the victim of conditions in which they have no fault,

Recalling that the UN Plan of March 2004 for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue aimed to establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus, respecting the principle of equal political status of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides while acknowledging that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other,

Referring to the proposal declared by the Republic of Turkey on 24 January 2006 for simultaneous lifting of all restrictions on both sides of Cyprus, which if implemented, will contribute to achieving a durable comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue,

Considering that the massive arms build-up and construction of air and naval bases by the Greek Cypriot side constitute a threat to peace and stability in the Island and the region,

Sharing the concern of 13th Session of the Council of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, as expressed in Resolution No. 12-PE/13-CNCL, about the Greek Cypriot side's unilateral claims in the Eastern Mediterranean impeding the efforts for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus; recalling and welcoming, as expressed in Resolution No. 13-PE/7-CONF , No. 14-PFR/8- CONF and No. 15-PFR/9-CONF of the 7th , 8th and 9th Sessions of the Conference of the PUIC, the fair-sharing proposal made by the Turkish Cypriot President on 24 September 2011 and on 29 September 2012, with regard to the hydrocarbon reserves off the coast of Cyprus,

Noting the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document (OIC/CFM-41/2014/POL/SG-REP),

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;
2. Supports the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot Leader and the Greek Cypriot Leader to reach a negotiated settlement as they agreed on the Joint Declaration of February 11, 2014 for the resumption of UN comprehensive negotiations in Cyprus.
3. **Repeats** its call to the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people in line with the call made by the UN Secretary-General in his Report of 28 May 2004 and the assessments made by the UN Secretary-General's following reports as well as the previous OIC resolutions;
4. **Calls upon** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, 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;
5. **Invites** the Member States in this framework:
 - to exchange business delegations with the Turkish Cypriot side with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in the areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;
 - to develop cultural relations and sports contacts with the Turkish Cypriot people;
 - to encourage cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the exchange of students and academicians;
6. **Welcomes** that the Turkish Cypriot State co-organized with the Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT) a workshop entitled "Export Promotion and Investment Strategies in the Context of Globalization" on 3-6 March 2014 to further enhance the brotherly cooperation with the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people in this field which offers ample opportunities for effective solidarity;
7. **Strongly encourages** Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side;
8. **Reaffirms** its previous decisions to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, 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;

9. **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 Turkish Cypriot side;
10. **Acknowledges** the desire of the Turkish Cypriot people to travel freely to OIC Member Countries;
11. **Decides** to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership to the OIC;
12. **Urges** the Member States to inform the General Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of previous resolutions and particularly Resolutions No.2/31-P, No.6/35-P, No. 7/38-POL, No. 6/39 POL, No. 7/40-POL, No.3/11-P (IS) and the Final Communiqué of the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, which called on the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot State;
13. **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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 20/41-POL
On the
The Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 17 years ago on 11 July 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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 21/41-POL
On the
Combating Terrorism in Sahel-Saharan Countries

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 on preventing and combating terrorism including various relevant African Union documents and resolutions;

Recalling 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;

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

Considering the various ministerial meetings of the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region, including the latest meeting held in Bamako on 20 May 2011, which evaluated the security situation in the region and identified the ways and means to reinforce mechanisms of cooperation in counter-terrorism strategy:

1. **Condemns** the activity of terrorist stamps in the Sahel-Saharan region and expresses the deep concern that drug trafficking, human trafficking and hostage taking leading to payment of ransom, is emerging as the major source of financing for illicit activities of terrorist groups.

2. **Encourages** the OIC Member States to support countries of the Sahel-Saharan region through, *inter alia*, capacity building and intelligence sharing.
3. **Expresses** its supports to the practical and operational steps taken by the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region in the framework of the coordination of their efforts to combat terrorism, including the establishment of the operational command center in Tamanrasset, Algeria.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 22/41-POL

On

The Strengthening of the Security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States Against the use or Threat of use of Nuclear Weapons

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 Declaration of the UN General Assembly No.1653 of 24 November 1961 on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, which affirms that the use of such weapons is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

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 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 24/39-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 powers 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 68/28,

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,

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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 23/41-POL

On

Evolving a new Global Consensus on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

Recalling Resolution 25/40-POL adopted at the Fortieth 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,

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,

Welcoming the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution 67/518 calling for the convening of the Fourth special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV),

- 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- **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;
- 3- **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.

- 4- **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.
- 5- **Emphasizing** the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.
- 6- **Requests** all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session;
- 7- **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;
- 8- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 24/41-POL
On
Consideration of the Relevant Initiatives and Proposals in the
Field of Conventional Arms

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 68/56 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels,

Recalling Resolution 26/40-POL adopted at the Fortieth 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. **Emphasizes** the need for speedy exploration of various mechanisms related to arms transfers—through a transparent, non-discriminatory, consensus-based and participatory process involving all interested UN Member States;
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to establish a Group of Experts to examine the initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms and evolve a common OIC position on the necessity, purpose, feasibility, nature and scope of the conventional arms trade initiatives, taking into account the principles and objectives set out in this resolution;
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report of the Group of Experts to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No .25/41-POL
On
Regional Military Balance

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 27/40-POL of the Fortieth 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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 26/41-POL
On the
Regional Arms Control and Disarmament

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 68/54 adopted by the 68th 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 28/40-POL of the Fortieth 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, 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,

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 non-discriminatory 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- **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 .27/41-POL
On
Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 the existence and proliferation of nuclear weapons by Israel in the Middle East constitutes a threat to NNWS and poses grave danger to International peace and security,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 65/42 of 11/01/2011 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 Israel is the only country 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; and **reaffirms** its support for the Arab Initiative submitted to the Security Council in 2003 in this regard;

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” and the adoption of a resolution in this regard;
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** the Facilitator Ambassador Jaakko Laajava of Finland and his team to intensify their efforts towards the convening of the International Conference at the earliest convenience;
6. **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;
7. **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;
8. **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;
9. **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 the latest of which is the initiative of the Arab Republic of Egypt made during the 68th UNGA Session on 28 September 2013 in New York given its clear executive steps in support of regional and international efforts aimed at creating a region free of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East ;
10. **Urges** the United States, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation as the co-sponsors 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 2015 review process;
11. **Decides** to include in the agenda of the Ministerial conferences an item entitled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats;”
12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 28/41-POL
On
Condemnation of Zionist Regime for Possession of
Nuclear Capability to Develop Nuclear Arsenals

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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, in particular the 2012 Conference on Establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East, 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 relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No .29/41-POL
On
Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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-Weapon 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 unequivocal undertaking by the Nuclear-Weapon States 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-Weapon States in all measures relating 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,

1. Acknowledges the importance of General Assembly Resolution 68/32 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 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 the Nuclear-Weapon States should take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;

3. Underlines the Urgent need for concrete, transparent, verifiable and irreversible steps to realize the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons;

4. 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;

5. 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 2014, and to commence substantive negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons by 2025.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 30/41-POL
On the
Reform of the United Nations and
Expansion of UN Security Council's Membership

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 based on justice 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,

Rejecting any preventive and pre-emptive action in international relations as a clear violation of international law,

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

Emphasizing the importance of transparency 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. **Commends** the position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for refusing its non-permanent 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 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, 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. **Stresses** that the UNSC should act in full transparency and accountability and should be accountable for its unlawful decisions as well as its repeated failure with regard to issues related to the Muslim Ummah;
14. **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 as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given high priority;

15. **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;
16. **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;
17. **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 the points of convergence such 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;
18. **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;
19. **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 the OIC countries in New York to promote and advance the OIC position in the negotiations;
20. **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;
21. **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;

22. **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;
23. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform;
24. **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;
25. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 31/41-POL
On the
Negative Impact of Economic and Financial Sanctions on the Full Enjoyment of
Human Rights by People of the Targeted Countries

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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.
- 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 Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPRC) on negative impacts and consequences of economic and financial sanctions on enjoyment of all human rights by people of the OIC targeted Member States and requests IPHRC to share it with OIC Groups in New York and Geneva for appropriate use at their end.
- 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- **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
- 9- **Decides** to include this question in the agenda of its next session on a priority basis.

Resolution No. 32/41-POL
On the
Combating Islamophobia and Eliminating Hatred and Prejudice against Islam

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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,

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,

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 supported by OIC and the UN General Assembly resolution 67/178,

Underscoring the significant importance of and the need for using religious and cultural diversity for promotion of international peace and security and avoiding their abuse to incite hatred, hostility, discrimination, prejudice and confrontation,

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,

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 such as the ban on the construction of minarets in Switzerland which contradicts 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- **Affirms** that freedoms have to be exercised with responsibility and with due regard for the fundamental rights of others and, in this context, condemns in the strongest possible terms, all blasphemous acts against Islamic principles, symbols and sacred personalities, including every event of desecration of the Holy Quran, publication or republication of defamatory material against the Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the print or electronic media as well as by any other source;
- 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- **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;
- 8- **Reaffirms** that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary form of racism and discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the international recognized human rights norms and standards;
- 9- **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;

- 10- **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; moved to
- 11- **Calls for** the implementation of the Strategy on Combating Islamophobia adopted by the 11th Islamic Summit and the importance of expediting its implementation process of its decision on developing “a legally binding international instrument to prevent intolerance, discrimination, prejudice and hatred on the grounds of religion, and defamation of religions and to promote and ensure the respect of all religions”;
- 12- **Takes note with appreciation** of the legal advice and conclusions of the Panel of Eminent Persons, held on 7 & 8 January 2013, in Istanbul and requests the Secretary-General to commission the studies recommended by the Panel as a matter of priority ;
- 13- **Recognizes** the need for the Panel of Eminent Persons to continue its work in close coordination with the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to address the malaise of Islamophobia; **takes note** of the interim report of the IPHRC in this regard, and **requests** the Commission to present a comprehensive report in this regard to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
- 14- **Believes** that the Human Rights Council, as part of its mandate, shall promote universal respect for all religious and cultural values and prevent instances of intolerance, discrimination, and incitement of hatred against any community or adherents of any religion;
- 15- **Welcomes**, in this regard, convening of the Third follow up meeting of the 16/18 process by the OIC Secretary General in Geneva on 19-21 June 2013 which reviewed the progress on implementation of the steps unanimously agreed in the resolution 16/18 particularly areas of advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, criminalizing incitement to violence based on religion or belief and the positive role of open, constructive and respectful debate and interfaith dialogue;
- 16- **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;
- 17- **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 of 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.

- 18- Express satisfaction** for the work and regular reporting by the OIC Islamophobia Observatory in the General Secretariat in monitoring Islamophobic incidents and request 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;
- 19- 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;
- 20- 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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No .33/41-POL
On
Combating Defamation of Religions

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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,

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, including resolution 36/39- POL adopted by the 39th Session 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,

Expressing concern on the practice, on the part of some Member States being absent, abstaining or not voting in favour of the resolutions supported by OIC on this matter of critical importance,

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. **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;

3. **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;

4. **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;

5. **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;

6. **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;

7. **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;

8. **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;

9. **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.

10. **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;

11. **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;

12. **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;

13. **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.

14. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter as a top priority item on the agenda of all OIC Summits and Council of Foreign Ministers;

15. **Requests** the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No .34/41-POL

On Condemnation of Desecration of the Holy Quran

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 in the United States in March 2011, and in other 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 deliberate 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 by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, 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, cemeteries and shrines, 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 religious 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 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 35/41-POL
On the
Cooperation and Coordination between the Organization of the Islamic
Cooperation and other International and Regional Organizations and Groupings
(CICA, G-GLOBAL, SCO)

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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- **Welcomes** the 20th anniversary of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) and the progress achieved by the CICA Member States in enhancing cooperation towards promoting peace, security and stability in Asia;
- 2- **Welcomes** the activities of Kazakhstan and Secretary General aimed at establishing cooperation between OIC and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and takes note of the visit of the Secretary General to the Secretariat of the Shanghai cooperation Organization on 29 June 2012;
- 3- **Invites** all Member States to support continued efforts to deepen dialogue between the OIC and other international organizations;
- 4- **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.

Resolution No. 36/41-POL
On the
Strengthening Cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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- **Commends** the initiative by the Republic of Azerbaijan 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 address of the former OIC Secretary-General, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu and attendance to that meeting by the OIC Secretary General, Mr. Iyad Ameen Madani;
- 4- **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. 37/41-POL
On the
Participation of the OIC in the G20 Summit Meetings

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 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 42nd session of the CFM.

Resolution No. 38/41-POL
On
Designating 5th of August of Every Year As The
“Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

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 and the General Secretariat 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. 39/41-POL
On
Monitoring Elections in the OIC Member States

Forty-First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Session of (Exploring Areas of Islamic Cooperation), held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 20 – 21 Shaban 1435h (18 – 19 June 2014).

Recalling the relevant dispositions 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;

Convinced that holding credible and transparent elections contribute to the maintaining of political and social stability, to the deepening of democratic practices; as well as to good economic and social development;

Underlining that the international observation of elections has become an international practice recognized at the level of States and of International Organizations, and recalling in this regard, the increasing regular use of this form of international cooperation for the reinforcement of the credibility of elections;

Confident that deploying of Organization's electoral observation, in particular at the level of member States, is an integral part of the role and of the OIC missions and in full respect of the provisions of the Constitutions and Legislations of the Member States;

Committed to make use the experience acquired by missions of the OIC in terms of electoral observation;

Underlining the importance of setting up of a follow-up structure at the level of the OIC General Secretariat, in charge of supervising, supporting and following-up of electoral observation missions deployed by the Organization;

1. **Decides** to create an Election Observation Unit within the Political Affairs Department of the OIC General Secretariat;

- Examining and addressing requests for electoral observation issued by Member States and other States;

- Ensuring the preparation, the deployment and the supervision of the Organization's observation missions upon the requests of Member States concerned;

- Managing the Secretariat and preserving the Organization's electoral observation missions' archives;

2. **Requests** from the General Secretariat to grant Election Observation Unit, the necessary human and material resources to fulfill its mission within existing budgetary resources and through voluntary contributions;

3. **Kindly requests** the Secretary General to elaborate a draft Code of Conduct of the electoral observers of the OIC, by seeking the opinion of the member States on the content of the code, with the aim to adopt it on the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to report, during the next session, on the measures undertaken to implement this resolution.