

OIC/CFM-36/2009/POL/RES/FINAL

**RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE 36TH SESSION
OF THE
COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

DAMASCUS, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
28 JUMADU ALWAL – 1 JUMADU THANI 1430H
(23-25 MAY, 2009)**

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RESOLUTION NO.1/36-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, which call for strengthening Islamic solidarity and fraternity among the Member States;

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the Troika Meeting of the OIC Foreign Ministers in Jeddah in March 2005;

Emphasizing the provisions of the Final Communiqué of the 3rd Extraordinary Session of the OIC Summit Conference held in Mecca Al-Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005;

Referring to the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the OIC Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the communiqués adopted by the Meetings of Iraq's Neighboring Countries on respecting Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the non-violation of its internationally-recognized borders;

Recalling the resolutions on Iraq adopted by the different sessions of the Arab League Summits, including the latest Session held in Doha, on 30 – 31 March 2009;

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana on 27-30/04/2009;

Proceeding from the OIC Member States' awareness of the importance and necessity of achieving security and stability for the Iraqi people; **moved** by the feeling of fraternity towards Iraq; **reiterating** the respect for Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the Iraqi people's unity, non-interference in its internal affairs and the importance of international support to achieve Iraq's security and stability; **rejecting** all and any calls to partition Iraq;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Iraq (OIC/CFM-36/2009/POL/SG/REPI) submitted to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM).

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1. **Reiterates its** respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and national unity; and welcomes the development achieved in the political process according to the relevant plan launched by Mr. Nouri Al Maliki, the Prime Minister of Iraq, stressing the importance of ensuring the Iraqi people's right to determine their political future in accordance with the Iraqi constitution.
2. **Welcomes** the positive outcomes of the elections of Provincial Councils held on 30/1/2009, in accordance with Iraq's Constitution.
3. **Expresses** its support to the Iraqi Government's efforts to achieve security, stability and prosperity for the Iraqi people, with the support of Iraqi political, religious and tribal leaderships to the political process; and renews its rejection of any foreign intervention in its internal affairs under any pretexts or justifications.
4. **Takes note** of the signature on 17/11/2008 of the agreement between Iraq and the United States on the setting of the date of the withdrawal of US forces from Iraq according to the timetable fixed and organizing their activities during their temporary presence in Iraq, and in line with the legitimate interests of Iraq; and welcomes the UN Security Council resolution No. 1859/2008.
5. **Condemns** all terrorist acts perpetrated in Iraq, and **emphasizes** that these acts are supported by armed terrorist groups and criminal gangs in and outside Iraq targeting the people, the infrastructure, security and stability of Iraq as well as its neighboring countries; **denounces** all the terrorist acts aimed at triggering factional conflicts; **and calls** on the international community, the States of the region and the Iraqi Government to cooperate and coordinate with each other in order to combat terrorism in Iraq.
6. **Welcomes** the considerable improvement of the security situation compared to the previous years as well as the improvement of the standard of living in Iraq. **Reiterates** its support for the Iraqi Government's efforts to create an environment conducive to the voluntary return of thousands of Iraqi immigrants and displaced persons. In this regard, the Conference calls upon the States hosting Iraqi refugees and relevant international organizations to facilitate their voluntary return; and calls on the international community to provide the assistance needed to States hosting Iraqi refugees to enable them to meet their needs.
7. **Welcomes** the decisions made by a number of States to reopen their diplomatic missions in Iraq, and calls upon all States which do not have representations to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq.
8. **Reiterates** its support for the reconstruction of Iraq; welcomes the efforts put in by the Iraqi Government to energize the Iraqi economy; and reaffirms the Iraqi people's right to control its natural resources freely and to manage them through the elected Government to ensure the mobilization of resources towards the reconstruction of the national institutions, the improvement of the living conditions of Iraqi citizens and the development of the national economy; calls upon all Member States and international organizations to provide all forms of support and assistance to meet Iraq's needs.
9. **Recalls** the successful adoption by the OIC of the Makkah Document on the situation in Iraq on 20 October 2006; and stresses the need to follow up the implementation of this important document.

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- 10. Invites** all states to control fatwas and operate an effective mechanism to preclude action that ignites the embers of sectarian sedition and charges of unbelief that target the unity of Muslims. This is to strengthen the Ummah and its advancement towards the implementation of the Makkah Document.
- 11. Takes note** of Resolution no. 6/13 adopted by the Conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union held in Erbil, Iraq on 11/03/2008 on the situation in Iraq.
- 12. Welcomes** the pledge by the Paris Club which led to a huge reduction of Iraq's debt and calls on other States to follow that example.
- 13. Lauds** the position of the State of the United Arab Emirates for cancelling the debt owed to it by Iraq and calls on Member States to review Iraq's debts with a view to cancelling or reducing them, following the generous initiative of UAE.
- 14. Invites** all Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in order to combat illicit trade in and smuggling of Iraqi antiquities and to assist in returning them to the Iraqi museums.
- 15. Welcomes** the renewal of the mandate of UNAMI based on Iraq's request and pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1830 and to the International Pact with Iraq launched in Sharam El Sheikh on 3/5/2007; and welcomes the organization of the upcoming International Pact Review Conference in Iraq in the framework of the international efforts exerted to support the reconstruction process and ensure security and stability.
- 16. Expresses** its support for the Conferences of Iraq's neighboring countries and in this regard, welcomes the outcome of the third expanded meeting of Foreign Ministers held in the State of Kuwait on 22/4/2008 and the establishment of the support mechanism and its rules of procedure.
- 17. Welcomes** the opening of the OIC Office in Baghdad pursuant to Resolution No.1/33-POL adopted by the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baku in 2006, in culmination of the efforts of the General Secretariat and the Republic of Iraq.
- 18. Welcomes** the official visit of the Secretary General to Baghdad on 23-25 February 2009 at the head of an important delegation of the General Secretariat of the OIC and its various organs which culminated in the issuance of a joint Iraq/OIC statement; and looks forward to the continuation of this cooperation and to its implementation on the ground.
- 19. Condemns** the massive violations of human rights and the killing of Iraqis, Kuwaitis and the citizens of third countries by the former Iraqi regime in contravention of international law and international humanitarian law, and welcomes all measures taken by the Iraqi Government to prosecute the criminals.
- 20. Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
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**RESOLUTION NO. 2/36-POL
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE**

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference 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 Summit 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 indiscriminate use of force and gross violation of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris, and urging India to allow the OIC fact-finding mission to visit Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and respond favorably to the offer of a Good Offices made by the OIC;

Taking note of the indigenous uprising in Indian occupied Kashmir in July 2008, ignited by Amarnath Shrine land issue and also expressing concern at the indiscriminate use of force against the Kashmiris protesting against the economic blockade by the extremist elements of Jammu leading to shahadat of several Kashmiris;

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;

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

Regretting that following the Mumbai incident, India has put a 'pause' on the Composite Dialogue;

Encouraging and supporting Pakistan's commitment to settle all issues between Pakistan and India including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, in a sincere and purposeful manner;

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Expressing the hope that the peace process between India and Pakistan would resume soon and become result-oriented in addressing all out-standing 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;

Appreciating the timely and substantive response for relief and rehabilitation by the Government of Pakistan, OIC Member States, OIC Secretariat and the international community after the devastating earthquake that struck Jammu and Kashmir and parts of Pakistan on 8th October 2005;

Expressing Support for the work of the Special Representative of the OIC Secretary-General on Jammu and Kashmir and hoping that it would facilitate implementation of OIC's decisions on Jammu and Kashmir and early resolution of this dispute;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

1. **Calls** for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.
2. **Calls upon** India to respect the human rights of Kashmiris and cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations.
3. **Further calls upon** India to allow international human rights groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund and to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people, and request the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.

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7. **Calls for** the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the two OIC Missions led by Ambassador Ezzat Kamel Mufti, Secretary General's Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir in March 2007 and in September 2008 to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir to prevail upon India to sincerely strive for 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. **Recommends** that OIC should initiate to issue annual report of the human rights situation in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
10. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international fora and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir Group to meet regularly along side the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council and the Sub-Commission on Prevention on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as well as the OIC Ministerial meetings.
11. **Recommends** that for a meaningful and effective role in the dispute the Secretary General should take all measures possible to take up the matter with the Indian Government to facilitate the visit of an OIC Mission to the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.
12. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 37th Session of the CFM.
13. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/36-POL
ON
THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Guided by the principles and purposes of the UN as well as OIC Charter;

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;

Expressing disappointment on the Indian decision to put a ‘pause’ on the Composite Dialogues process;

Strongly urging India to resume the Composite Dialogue process;

1. **Strongly** supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute and urges India to enter into a meaningful and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issue 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, promotion of people-to people contacts, cultural exchanges and bilateral trade.
3. **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 amongst 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.
4. **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.
5. **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.

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6. **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 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.4/36-POL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN**

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling all relevant resolutions, in particular resolution No.6/11-POL (IS) adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit and previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which called for solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan;

Taking note that the Sudan continues to face external threats to its unity, stability, territorial integrity and continue to be exposed to attacks and media campaigns coined and supported by some hostile circles;

Commending the progress in the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreements in Southern Sudan, signed by the Sudanese government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Nevasha on 9/1/2005;

Expressing its welcome for the signing in Asmara, the Eritrean capital on 14 October, 2006, of the East Sudan Peace Agreement and its satisfaction with the progress in the implementation of this agreement;

Having noted the report of the Secretary General on solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan, presented to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Document No. OIC/CFM-36/2009/POL/SG.REP.4);

1. **Affirms** its full solidarity with the Sudan in confronting the plots against it and in defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability, and in the efforts of peace-building in Darfur;
2. **Declares** its rejection of all forms of foreign intervention in Sudan's affairs, especially the decision of the International Criminal Court on 4/3/2009 issuing an arrest warrant against His Excellency President Omar El Bachir, and emphasizes the declaration of the meeting of the Permanent Delegates held in New York on 27/03/2009, which reiterated the position of the OIC, rejecting the Court's decision against President Omar El Bashir and calling for its cancellation
3. **Welcomes** the visit of the Secretary General to the Sudan on 14 March 2009 and his fruitful meetings with the Sudanese leadership, and calls the Secretary General to work with regional and international organizations to face the decision of the International Criminal Court.

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4. **Welcomes** the initiatives of friendly states to end the conflict in Darfur and to support the efforts exerted by the State of Qatar in the framework of the Arab-African Ministerial Commission in coordination with the UN-African Union Joint Mediator in order to push forward the peace process in Darfur to bring about permanent and comprehensive peace. It welcomes in this regard the signature of good intentions and peace-building agreement in Doha on 17/02/2009 between the Government of the Sudan and the Justice and Equality Movement in the framework of the Arab-African initiative of peace-building in Darfur, as well as the agreement of reconciliation and normalization of relations between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic Chad signed on 03/05/2009.
5. **Calls** the armed movements that are yet to accede to the Abuja Peace Agreement to refrain from military escalation and to join, as a matter of urgency, the ongoing negotiations to bring total peace to Darfur, and specifically **calls on** all Member States to impose strict measures on rebellious movements that refuse to accede to the peace negotiations under the auspices of the African Union and the United Nations, particularly the rebellious Justice and Equality Movement, and calls for refraining from providing any form of facilities to those movements.
6. **Strongly condemns** the destructive terrorist aggression carried out by the rebellious Justice and Equality Movement, with external support, against the national capital, Khartoum, on 10 May 2008, which targeted civilians, public and private property, and aimed at undermining the Sudanese constitutional system, and resulted in heavy losses in life and property.
7. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference that contributed to the relief and rehabilitation efforts in the war-affected areas of Sudan, particularly in the Darfur region, including the states that contributed troops in Darfur as part of the Darfur Hybrid Operation (UNAMID), and invites OIC General Secretariat to put in place a comprehensive humanitarian program for Darfur with the participation of Member States, civil society organizations and charity institutions in the states of the Islamic world to face humanitarian emergencies in the region and work on the return of the displaced populations and their settlement in a way that accelerates the peace process.
8. **Strongly welcomes** the ongoing efforts of the Government of the Sudan, the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank to hold an international conference on Darfur rehabilitation and reconstruction; and expresses its appreciation for the recent contacts that took place between the Government of the Sudan, the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank, with a view a better preparation of the Conference.

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9. **Commends the appreciable** support of the Government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques towards holding a conference on reconstruction and development of Darfur at the Headquarters of the OIC General Secretariat in Jeddah; and calls upon OIC Member States to cooperate with OIC General Secretariat to prepare for the convening of this Conference as soon as possible.
10. **Calls** on OIC Member States, financial and economic institutions and other donors within and outside the Member States to participate in and contribute effectively to the international conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Darfur.
11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/36-POL
ON
The SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Thirty Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, the Syrian Arab Republic, from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution No.9/35-P adopted by the 35th CFM Session in Kampala;

Reiterating its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Further reaffirming that the Djibouti Peace Agreement represents the basis for a resolution of the conflict in Somalia, and stressing the importance of broad-based and representative institutions reached through a political process ultimately inclusive of all,

Commending the Republic of Djibouti for hosting the rounds of Somali Peace Talks;

Welcoming the resolution adopted by the Arab Summit held in Doha on 30-31 March 2009 and the paragraph on Somalia in the Final Communiqué of the Summit which welcomed the election of Sheikh Sharif as President of the Republic of Somalia, the establishment of the Somali Government and the Somali transitional Parliament;

Commending the contribution of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, *expressing* its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops to AMISOM by the Governments of Uganda and Burundi, and *condemning* any hostilities toward the TFG and AMISOM;

Stressing the importance of the reestablishment, training, equipping and retention of Somali security forces, which is vital for the long term stability of Somalia, and *welcoming* President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed's focus on peace through strengthening the security sector, as his government's leading priority,

Reiterating the outcome of Ministerial Executive Committee Meeting held in Jeddah on the Third of January 2009;

Reiterating its serious concern at the renewed fighting in Somalia and *reaffirming* its support for the TFG;

Reiterating its serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in Somalia and *calling on* all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals,

Commending the Secretary General for his active engagement and positive contribution to the peace process in Somalia;

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Welcoming the guidance principles agreed by the parties to the Djibouti Peace Agreement on 25 November 2008, in particular the establishment of a Unity Government and an inclusive Parliament;

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General towards the search for lasting peace and stability in Somalia;

Recognising the commitment of the TFG to address the humanitarian situation in Somalia and *encouraging* it to continue to work with the UN to build the capacity of its institutions to this end,

Recognising that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, *stressing* the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to tackle piracy and its underlying causes, and *welcoming* the efforts of the Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, States and international and regional organisations,

Welcoming the UN Secretary-General's report (S/2009/210) and its recommendations for continued action on the political, security and recovery tracks by the TFG with the support of the international community,

Determining that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

The Council of Foreign Ministers:

1. **Calls** on all Somali parties to support the Djibouti Agreement, and *welcomes in this regard*, President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed's call for all opposition groups to support this process;
2. **Underlines** the crucial importance of all parties taking appropriate measures to ensure, without delay, unhindered humanitarian access and assistance to the Somali people;
3. **Condemns** the recent attacks launched in Mogadishu by the Al-Shabab and other insurgent groups aimed at toppling the legitimate Government in Somalia and calls for immediate cessation of all hostilities;
4. **Recognizes** the fact that the Al-Shabab and insurgent groups used the porous borders of Somalia to receive supplies of arms, ammunition, and personnel from their foreign backers, in this regard **calls** upon the UN Security Council to impose a no-fly zone, except for humanitarian purposes authorized by the government, on the airports of Kismayo, Baidoa, KM 50, Balidoogle, Waajid, Hudur, all airports in Gedo Region, Isaley and Johwar.
5. **Calls upon** the UN Security Council to impose a blockade on sea ports particularly Kismayo and Merka to prevent the further in-flow of arms and foreign fighters, in this regard **urges** the UNSC to reach out to the international naval forces present in the region to enforce the blockade.

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6. **Emphasises** that Somalia's long term security rests with the effective development by the TFG of the National Security Force and the Somali Police Force, in the framework of the Djibouti Agreement and in line with a national security strategy;
7. **Welcomes** the International Conference on Somalia held in Brussels on 23 April 2009 in support of the Somali security institutions and AMISOM;
8. **Urges** Member States, regional and international organisations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Somali security institutions, and to offer technical assistance for the training and equipping of the Somali security forces, consistent with paragraphs 11(b) and 12 of resolution 1772 (2007);
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue to assist the TFG in developing the transitional security institutions, including the Somali Police Force and the National Security Force, and further requests the Secretary-General to support the TFG in developing a national security strategy including plans for combating illicit arms trafficking, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), justice and corrections capacities;
10. **Calls** on the TFG to develop, in the context of the national security strategy outlined above, the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms, ensuring respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights;
11. **Reiterates** its previous decision to open an OIC Office in Mogadishu on the basis of voluntary contributions and urged OIC member states to expedite action in this regard as a symbol of solidarity with the Somali people and calls upon the Secretary-General to continue in this regards;
12. **Decides** to waive and forgive all arrears due from Somalia as contributions and membership fees to date and to therefore restore to Somalia full membership in the OIC.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 37th CFM Session.

RESOLUTION NO.6/36-POL
ON

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling its resolution No. 6/31-P on the situation in Cyprus adopted by the 31st 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 the Turkish Cypriot State as envisaged by the UN Secretary-General's comprehensive settlement plan;

Recalling its Resolution on the Situation in Cyprus adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 13-14 March 2008 (No. 3/11-P (IS) and the resolution No. 5/35-P adopted by the 35th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda, on 18-20 June 2008, which reaffirm the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus and strongly 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 regrets that contrary to international calls, the Greek Cypriot side overwhelmingly rejected the UN comprehensive settlement plan, whereas the Turkish Cypriot side approved the plan with a clear majority for the reunification of the Island and the EU membership;

Welcoming the ongoing negotiations for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem, initiated under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General's Good Offices Mission on the 3rd of September 2008 and the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for a just and lasting settlement,

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Monitoring the negotiation process 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 which will bring about a new bi-zonal partnership State;

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

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 an outcome 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 and acknowledging that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other;

Welcoming the successful organization of the “Development of Tourism in the Islamic World” seminar in the Turkish Cypriot State between 15 to 17 April 2009;

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;

Noting the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document (*OIC/CFM-36/2009/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. **Calls upon** the international community to encourage the Greek Cypriot side to work constructively for an early comprehensive solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the established UN parameters culminated in the UN Settlement Plan of 2004.
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.

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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 exchanges of students and academicians.
6. **Strongly encourages** Member States to exchange high level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side.
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **Acknowledges** the desire of the Turkish Cypriot people to travel freely to the OIC Member Countries.
10. **Decides** to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership of the OIC.
11. **Urges** the Member States to inform the Secretariat of the action taken regarding the implementation of its previous resolutions and particularly Resolutions No.2/31-P, No.6/34-P, No. 5/35-P and No. 3/11-P (IS).
12. **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 Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.7/36-POL
ON**

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNION OF COMOROS

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 .H (23-25 May 2009);

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;

Having taken note of the holding of an international conference of donors in December 2005 in Mauritius, dedicated to providing assistance to the Union of the Comoros in its development efforts;

Commending the initiative of the Government of Qatar to host the Arab Conference for investment and development of the Union of Comoros;

Welcoming the resolution adopted in Kampala on assistance to the Comoros;

Commending the dispatch by the Secretary General of an OIC joint task team to the Union of the Comoros;

1. **Praises** the efforts exerted and the initiatives made by the Government of the Union of the Comoros in its struggle against underdevelopment.
2. **Expresses** its recognition to all bi-and multilateral partners who have backed up those efforts.
3. **Appeals** to the Member States to actively help the Union of the Comoros by providing it with needed material, human and financial resources, to effectively achieve its economic and social development programmes.
4. **Invites** NGOs in Members States to further involve themselves in the implementation of economic development and social advancement programmes.

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5. **Invites also** the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) to take necessary steps to raise the interest of the Ummah's investors in the Union of the Comoros
6. **Launches** on urgent appeal to the different Islamic financial institutions and Member States to cancel or reschedule the debts of the Union of the Comoros in order to enable it to dedicate itself to the sustainable reconstruction of its economy.
7. **Urges** the OIC affiliated institutions to benefit the Comoros of the projects under their control.
8. **Extends** its thanks to the Secretary General for the interest he gives to the Union of the Comoros and requests him to ensure a diligent follow-up of this issues in coordination with the Government of the Union of the Comoros via an appropriate mechanism.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution and report to the 37th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in this connection.

**RESOLUTION NO.8/36-POL
ON**

THE QUESTION OF THE COMOROS ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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. **Expresses** its satisfaction at the reestablishment of constitutional order in Anjouan and the success of the transparent elections held in the island under the supervision of the League of Arab States and the African Union in coordination with the international community;

2. **Welcomes** 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;

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. **Rejects** the referendum organized by France on turning Mayotte into a French Overseas Department and declares it's null and void.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow the implementation of this resolution and report to the 37th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in this connection.

RESOLUTION NO.9/36-POL
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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;

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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 as well as the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/62/243, 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. **Urges** all Member States in a most expedite way to present their input replying to the request of the UN Secretary General to be reflected accordingly in his report on the implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/62/243 and to include in their responses to the UN Secretary General the principled position committed to by all OIC Member States on the unequivocal support to the settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict on the basis of territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and return of expelled population of Azerbaijan to their homelands, as well as prevention of any action aimed at maintenance of occupation of territories. Furthermore, as the report of the UN Secretary General will be considered within the UN General Assembly meeting in the upcoming months, calls upon all Member States to instruct their Permanent Missions and Delegations in New York and Geneva to keep this item on the agenda and to render their strong support to initiatives launched by Azerbaijan in this context.
6. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions.
7. **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.
8. **Urges all** States to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipment to Armenia, in order to deprive the aggressor 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.

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9. **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.

10. **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.

11. **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.

12. **Urges** Armenia and all Member States of the OSCE Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summits of 5-6 December 1994, 2-3 December 1996, 18-19 November, 1999, and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

13. **Expresses its full** support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for this region and its whole population.

14. **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied 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.

15. **Demands** to cease and reverse 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.

16. **Requests** the OIC Member States to encourage their legal and physical persons not to be engaged in economic activities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

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17. **Expresses** its support to the activities of the OSCE Minsk Group and consultations held at the level of the Foreign Ministers of Azerbaijan and Armenia and its understanding that a step-by-step solution will help to ensure gradual elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

18. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the principled and firm position of the OIC vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the current Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

19. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

20. **Calls** for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity.

21. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contribution to these people.

22. **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.

23. **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.

24. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 37th CFM.

RESOLUTION NO.10/36-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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

Recalling also the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of the Foreign Ministers;

Reiterating the extreme importance of helping Afghanistan towards sustainable development, rehabilitation, reconstruction and elimination of various remnants of the war, which still pose a tremendous challenges for Afghanistan's stability and reconstruction;

Recognizing the great importance of the upcoming conference of the Muslim Ulema and intellectuals on restoring security and stability of Afghanistan and the region which will be held later in 2009 in Kabul, in a bid to find ways and means to combat terrorism;

Appreciating the efforts made by Member States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the OIC Trust Fund in the process of rehabilitation of Afghanistan;

Welcoming the regional Economic Cooperation Conference held in New Delhi from 18-19 November 2006, for the promotion of the regional economic cooperation among the countries of the region, including neighbors of Afghanistan as well as the subsequent Conference which is going to be held on 13-14 May 2009, in Islamabad;

Also welcoming Afghanistan's membership of the South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC);

Commending further convening of the London Conference that adopted a new all embracing post Bonn road map known as "Afghanistan Compact" to secure effective and strong international engagement for the next five years;

Underlining the importance of the participation of larger number of donor countries and international organizations in the International Conference on Afghanistan held in The Hague on 31 March 2009;

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Recognizing that the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) is an invaluable document that serves as the implementation engine for the “Afghanistan Compact” leading to a prosperous and stable Afghanistan;

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** full support for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle to bring peace, security and economic progress for the people of this country.

2. **Welcomes** significant role of the Afghan-Pak Joint Peace Jirga which was held in Kabul on August 9 to 12 of 2007, for the purpose of bringing sustainable peace and normalcy in Afghanistan and in the region.

3. **Urges** the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to the government of Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism.

4. **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.

5. **Calls upon** the international community to extend their assistance for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted by London Conference and endorsed by Security Council resolution No.1569, mainly through the core budget of the country.

6. **Supports** fully the outcome of the International Conference on Afghanistan which held in the Hague, where the participants reiterated their commitment in supporting Afghanistan in promoting good governance, accelerating economic growth and development, strengthening security and expanding regional and international cooperation on effectively combating terrorism and drugs.

7. **Appreciates** successful holding of the special Conference on Afghanistan convened under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which underscored the importance of sustained international and regional efforts to achieve a stable, peaceful, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan and stressed that such assistance should be comprehensive and under the leadership of Afghanistan and the central role of the UN in coordinating international assistance.

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8. **Appeals also** to the international community to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of the Afghan people and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conference for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002, Berlin in March 2004 and lastly on 31st January-1st February 2006 in London.
9. **Expresses** its support to the outcome of the Paris Donors Conference held on 12 June 2008, to examine donor coordination since 2002, and discuss concrete proposals for better coordination and best practices in support of the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy, under the ownership of the people of Afghanistan; and urges all donors to fulfill their commitment made for this purpose;
10. **Appreciates** the generous donations of Member States to the OIC Fund for the Assistance of the Afghan People, namely Qatar, UAE, Oman, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and appeals to all Member States to further donate in order to enhance the capacity of the Fund so it would achieve its noble objective of assisting the Afghan people.
11. **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 Afghans and acknowledges the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard.
12. **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.
13. **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, aimed at eliminating the Plantation of Opium Poppies, production and trafficking of narcotics and to strengthen crop substitution programme in Afghanistan.
14. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist and criminal activities committed by Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks, against the Afghan people and **urges** all Member States and the International Community to extend support to the Government of Afghanistan to fight against this devilish phenomenon.
15. **Highly appreciates** the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic conference for his valuable efforts made in the political, economic and social sectors of Afghanistan.
16. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
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RESOLUTION NO.11/36-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling Resolution No.9/35-P on the situation in Cote d'Ivoire, adopted by the 35th Session of the CFM held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda, from 18 to 20 June 2008, and the need to implement the decision to establish a Contact Group;

Bearing in mind the recent developments of the socio-political situation in that country;

Taking note of the Peace Agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 4th March 2007 between President Laurent Gbagbo, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire and Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro, Secretary General of the New Forces, under the auspices of President Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso and then Chairman of the Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

Also taking note of the appointment of Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro as Prime Minister and head of the new National Unity Government of Cote d'Ivoire;

Reaffirming the need for the reconstruction of war-ravaged Cote d'Ivoire, and more particularly the need for the rehabilitation of its economy;

1. **Hails** the Peace Agreement signed on March 4th, 2007 by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro.
2. **Congratulates** President Laurent Gbagbo and Prime Minister Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro on their desire to reach a positive result within the framework of the direct negotiations.
3. **Congratulates** President Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso, for the efforts he has deployed, as a facilitator, to secure the conclusion of the Ouagadougou Agreement.
4. **Congratulates** also the Leader Muamar Qaddafi, the High sponsor of peace in the CEN-SAD region and the Chairman of the African Union for his efforts to reach a peace agreement in Ouagadougou in 2007.
5. **Encourages** the signatories of the Peace Agreement and the new National government to continue to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement in order to establish durable peace and national reconciliation, and to the organization of Presidential elections in Cote d'Ivoire.

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6. **Calls** on the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to extend their financial, material and logistical support for the organization of general elections.
7. **Invites** the OIC Member States, Islamic financial institutions and donors to extend their assistance for the reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire and the rehabilitation of its economy.
8. **Reiterates** the decision to establish Special Fund for the reconstruction of the war affected areas of the Cote d'Ivoire.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake appropriate steps for the organization of a donor conference for the reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake, as early as possible, a visit to Cote d'Ivoire to underscore the OIC's support for the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement and its solidarity with Cote d'Ivoire.
11. **Invites** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/36-POL
ON
THE SITUATION AT THE BORDER BETWEEN DJIBOUTI AND ERITREA

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (For Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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

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;

Expressing its grave concern at the continuing occupation by the Eritrean Armed Forces of an important part of Djibouti's territory;

Reaffirming the relevant resolution "AHG/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 1982 (2009) of 14.1.2009, which demanded that Eritrea withdraw its military forces and equipment back to the previous locations 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 addressed by the Un Secretary General to the President of the UN Security Council on 30 March 2009, in which he expressed doubts that Eritrea would respond positively to the UN Security Council resolution 1862 (2009).

1. **Condemns** the aggression of Eritrea against the Republic of Djibouti and demands the return to the status quo ante.
2. **Expresses** the wish that Djibouti may 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.

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4. **Calls for** respect for the inviolability of the borders established after independence.
5. **Also calls** for a just and peaceful settlement based on respect for the principles of good neighborliness between the two neighboring countries, and respect for the unity and territorial integrity of States as well as the inviolability of internationally recognized borders.
6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.13/36-POL
ON
CALLING FOR SUPPORT FOR THE UNITY OF YEMEN AND CONDEMNING
ALL ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE ITS UNITY AND STABILITY

The Thirty Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, the Syrian Arab Republic, from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling Summit Conference Resolution No. 21/6-P (IS) supporting the unity of the Republic of Yemen;

Recognizing that Islam calls for unity;

Condemning attempts to undermine the unity and stability of the Republic of Yemen;

1. **Reaffirms** its full support for the unity of the Republic of Yemen,
2. **Condemns** all acts undermining its stability, unity and democracy,
3. **Condemns** all calls inciting to hatred and violence among citizens of the same nation,
4. **Supports** the efforts of the Yemeni government to achieve development and implementing its national reform programme,
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up this matter.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/36-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 .H (23-25 May 2009);

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

Upholding the role of the U.N. in the peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of international peace and security;

Referring to the UN Security Council Resolutions No.1160 (of 31st of March 1998), No.1999 (of 23rd September 1998) No. 1203 (of 24th October 1998) No.1239 (of 14 May 1999) and 1244 of 10th of June 1999 and the relevant statements of its President.

Referring to 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 ICFM, Islamabad, 15-17 May 2007; 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 where is noted the Declaration of Independence by the Assembly of Kosovo of 17 February 2008;

Reaffirming the strong interest of OIC regarding the Muslims in the Balkans, and the importance of the stability in the whole Balkan region;

1. **Takes note** of the progress made towards strengthening the democracy in Kosovo, serving peace and stability in Kosovo and the whole region.
2. **Further takes note** of the accelerated UN Mission's reconfiguration, deployment of EULEX throughout Kosovo, in compliance with UN Secretary General's guidelines and the current Kosovo institutional and legal framework.

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3. **Welcomes** the cooperation of Kosovo with the OIC Economic and Financial institutions, and calls on the international community, to continue contributing to the fostering of the Kosovo's economy.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/36-POL
ON
COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 .H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling all Resolutions, Declarations, Programs of Action, Final Communiqué, Codes of Conduct and Convention on Combating International Terrorism, adopted by regular and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences and the Annual Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States, in particular, the OIC Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism (1994), the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism (1999), Final Communiqué of the 10th Extraordinary session of the ICFM on Combating International Terrorism (2001), the Kula lumpur Declaration and Plan of Action on International Terrorism (2002), and the relevant part of the OIC 10-Year Program of Action(2005);

Recalling the outcomes of the International Conference held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, during the period from 5 – 8 February 2005 and its conclusions, including the call by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz, to establish an international anti-terrorism center under the umbrella of the United Nations, for early exchange of information and expertise, as the best way to anticipate terrorist plans and counter their radical thoughts.

Recalling also the outcome of the International Counter-terrorism Conference: Dimensions, Threats and Counter-Measures, organized in Tunisia from 15 to 17 November 2007 by the ISESCO in cooperation with the OIC and the UN under the high patronage of H.E. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia;

Welcoming the First Conference of the Heads of the Police of the OIC Member States held in Isfahan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 15-17 May 2006 and the First Conference of the Heads of the Law-Enforcement Agencies of the OIC Member States, held in Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan, on 21-22 April 2009;

Reiterating, on the one hand, its commitment to the values and principles of Islam which enjoins against aggression and glorifies peace, tolerance and respect for the others, and prohibits the taking of innocent life, and its determination, on the other hand, to combat all terrorist actions;

Asserting its commitment to abide by the provisions of the OIC Agreement on Combating International Terrorism and its desire to coordinate the Member States' efforts in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism including state-terrorism;

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Underlining the importance of ensuring an atmosphere of mutual confidence and solidarity among Member States, particularly in the framework of international and regional cooperation, through the coordination and exchange of data between specialized institutions for the sake of combating international terrorism effectively;

Highlighting the importance of addressing the root causes which underlie terrorism in particular foreign occupation, states terrorism, political and economic injustice, and denial of the right of self-determination to people as the main root causes of terrorism;

Noting with grave concern the classification adopted by some quarters on the basis of biased political considerations according to which a number of Islamic States are listed among the so called terrorism-sponsoring states;

Rejecting any selective, exclusive or double standard in combating international terrorism, which is contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and undermine the international and comprehensive campaign against terrorism;

Having considered the relevant report of the Secretary General;

1. **Affirms** that the phenomenon of terrorism is antithetical to all the teachings of Islam which advocates tolerance, compassion and non-violence and enjoins against all forms of aggression, and above all the killing of human life regardless of colour, religion or race.

2. **Condemns** any linkage between terrorism and race, religion and culture and rejects politically motivated attempts to unjustly associate Islam or any Muslim country with terrorism.

3. **Renews** the call for convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the legitimate struggle of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self determination in accordance with the United Nations Charter and international law.

4. **Supports** the resolutions and recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism Conference held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in February 2005, including establishment of an international anti-terrorism center under the umbrella of the United Nations, for immediate exchange of information, and collaboration and coordination between Member States, as this would strengthen efforts to counter this dangerous scourge that threatens the security and safety of communities.

5. **Welcomes with appreciation** the initiative of President Zein Al-Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, calling for an international conference under the auspicious of the United Nations, to devise an international strategy to combat terrorism,

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address its causes and prepare a code of conduct in this regard, drawing up the content of the final communiqué of the International Conference on terrorism; Dimensions, threats and counter-measures, held in Tunis in the period from 15-17 November 2007.

6. **Reiterates**, in this connection, that the struggle of peoples plying under the yoke of foreign occupation and colonialism, to accede to national freedom and establish their right to self-determination, does not in any way constitute an act of terrorism.

7. **Urges** Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign, ratify and enforce the provisions of the “OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism”.

8. **Urges also** all Member States to work along with the rest of the nations to bolster the international community’s efforts under UN supervision to combat international terrorism in a transparent and integral way consistent with the Organization’s charter principles and with the relevant international agreements and mechanisms. Particular reference needs to be made to the necessary implementation of the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on terrorism. Supports the resolution issued by the International Conference on Combating Terrorism, which was held in Riyadh in February 2005, relating to the establishment of an International Counter-Terrorism Centre under the aegis the United Nations, with a view to immediately exchange information as well as for cooperation and coordination among Member States in order to strengthen efforts to combat this dangerous phenomenon.

9. **Takes note** of the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and calls for a review and a State oversight mechanism to provide a comprehensive strategy which duly takes into account the root causes of terrorism and draws a distinction between terrorism and the struggle for the right of self-determination by people under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination; in accordance with the United Nations Charter and International Law and to ensure implementation of the Strategy in all its aspects and also calls upon that the United Nations Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force should prepare an annual report of its activities and share that with Member States.

10. **Invites** the 13-Member Committee appointed by the Kuala Lumpur 2002 meeting and assigned to study the issues linked to combating terrorism, to meet as soon as possible and work out appropriate recommendations on combating international terrorism and promoting a better understanding of the Islamic faith and its principles, and to coordinate between the OIC on the one hand and other regional and international organizations, on the other.

11. **Reaffirms** its determination to make every effort, taking into account the principled position of the OIC Member States, to reach an agreement and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, including by resolving the outstanding issues related to the definition of terrorism and scope of acts covered by the convention, so that it can serve as an effected instrument to counter terrorism.

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12. **Denounces** the use or threat of use of military force against any OIC Member State under the pretext of combating terrorism.
13. **Strongly condemns** the perpetrators of these heinous terrorist crimes, who pretend to act in the name of Islam or under any other pretext, including the crime of hijacking and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.
14. **Calls upon** all states not to grant asylum to terrorists, and to take all necessary measures to help bring them to justice and inflict the most severe punishments on their perpetrators, or to hand them over to the other States concerned.
15. **Urges** all Member States to work along with the rest of the nations to bolster the international community's efforts under UN supervision to combat international terrorism in a transparent and integral way consistent with the Organization's charter principles and with the relevant international agreements and mechanisms.
16. **Decides** to include this item in the agenda of its regular session;
17. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution in cooperation with the Member States and to report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.16/36-POL
ON
THE REJECTION OF THE UNILATERAL US SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON
THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Recalling the aims and principles enunciated in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially those calling for the consolidation of solidarity among the Islamic states and for strengthening their ability to protect their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling the two UN General Assembly resolutions 22/51 and 17/51 concerning the economic sanctions imposed by some UN members, in isolation, against other members;

Expressing surprise and concern over the adoption by the American Congress of the Bill on the Accountability of Syria, and the executive order signed by the US president on 11 May 2004 imposing unilateral sanctions, outside international legitimacy;

Having been informed of the proclamations, declarations and resolutions issued by the various international fora and non-government organizations which express the rejection by the international community of the forcing by one state of its national legislation on the rules of international law on the pretext of the sovereignty and interests of states and their peoples;

Noting that the imposition of arbitrary unilateral laws contradicts the regulations and directions of the World Trade Organization which prohibit the adoption of measures likely to hinder international free trade and shipping;

Expressing surprise that the US bill was adopted against a key Arab and Muslim country in the stability and security of the region and at a time when the United States is attempting to establish with the Arabs and Muslims relations of cooperation in combating international terrorism and introducing the necessary reforms to bring about the widest partnership possible between the two sides, decides the following:

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1. **Rejects** the so-called Accountability of Syria Bill and considers it in contradiction with the principles of international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and forcing of the US laws on international law;
 2. **Expresses full solidarity** with the Arab Republic of Syria and appreciation of her position in favor of dialogue and diplomacy as a method of understanding among nations and settlement of conflicts, and calling on the US Administration to enter upon a well-intentioned dialogue with Syria to find the most effective means of settling the issues which hamper the improvement of Syrian-American relations;
 3. **Requests** the United States of America to reconsider this law which is considered entirely partial to Israel so as to avoid the further deterioration of the situation and wasting opportunities to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which constitutes a serious infringement upon Arab interests;
 4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
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RESOLUTION NO.17/36-POL
ON
THE IMPOSITION OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
ON MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Guided by relevant principles set forth in the OIC and UN Charter;

Recalling the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, the 1974 Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the 1974 Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, adopted by the UN General Assembly, all of which declare that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights;

Recalling also the relevant OIC and UN resolutions, which call upon those States that have imposed unilaterally extraterritorial coercive economic measures to revoke them without delay;

Bearing in mind declarations and other documents issued by the Non-Aligned Movement, the Group of 77 and the World Trade Organization on rejection of imposition of all forms of coercive economic measures and the need to eliminate them immediately;

Gravely concerned over the application of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures against some OIC members as they are unjust, oppressive and constitute a blatant violation of provisions of international law;

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the imposition of unilateral economic measures on some Member States and declares its strong solidarity with them.

2. **Strongly condemns** and rejects all types of unilateral coercive measures including unilateral economic sanctions and consider them as null and void.

3. **Strongly urges** the States imposing unilateral economic sanctions, to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities under the international law, to repeal immediately all existing measures and to refrain from such practices, as they are inconsistent with the provisions of international law and objectives and principles of the UN Charter and WTO agreements.

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4. **Calls upon** all Member States to consider the adoption of administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial application or effect of unilateral coercive measures.

5. **Entrusts** the OIC General Secretariat with gathering views, information and statistics on harmful consequences of unilateral economic sanctions in order to present them to the UN Secretary General and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights with the view to seeking ways and means to counter their application.

6. **Invites** the Experts Group on the unilateral economic sanctions to hold a meeting in 2008-2009 in order to elaborate the means to counter them and to formulate a Model Law for its submission to the next CFM for consideration and appropriate decision thereon.

7. **Decides** to include, until total removal of all those sanctions on OIC Member States, this item in the agenda of all its regular meetings.

8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.18/36-POL
ON
NEGATIVE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SANCTIONS
ON THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
BY PEOPLE OF THE TARGETED COUNTRY

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Guided by the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 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, even those mobilized for assumed legitimate reasons, 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.

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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 relationship between economic sanctions and human rights accountability.
4. **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.
5. **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 its impact on the Member States.
6. **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.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
8. **Decides** to include this question in the agenda of its next session on a priority basis.

RESOLUTION NO.19/36-POL
ON
THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB
JAMAHIRIYA TO REPARATION FOR THE LOSSES CAUSED BY THE 1986
AMERICAN MILITARY AGGRESSION

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Proceeding from its belief in the common fate and solidarity among OIC Member States and in the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and taking into consideration the commitment of all States to refrain from the use, or threat on the use, of force;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences condemning the said aggression and affirming the right of Libya to a just reparation for the material and human losses caused by the aggression;

Recalling the UN General Assembly Resolution No.41/38 condemning the aggression and affirming the right of the Jamahiriya to appropriate reparation for the attendant material and human losses;

Recalling the General Assembly Document No.(A/42/412 DD1), dated 27.7.1987, submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on those losses;

Recalling the relevant declarations, statements and resolutions adopted by the Arab, African and Non-aligned summit conferences;

1. **Affirms** the previous resolutions condemning the military aggression by the United States of America on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.
2. **Stands in solidarity** with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to support its demand to receive just reparation for the losses and damages it suffered due to the said aggression (and in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution No.41/38, dated 20.11.1986.
3. **Invites** the United States of America to respond to the mentioned UN resolution No.4/38 on the right of Libya to reparation.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.20/36-POL
ON
REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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

Also recalling previous OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution 17/34-P adopted at the Thirty-fourth Session of the ICFM in Islamabad from 15-17 May 2007, resolution 19/35-P adopted at the Thirty fifth Session of the CFM held in Kampala from 18-20 June 2008, and resolution 11/11-P (IS) adopted at the Eleventh OIC Summit at Dakar from 13-14 March 2008;

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 26 September 2008;

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 Conference, 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;

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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. **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.

2. **Notes** the progress in the UN reform process including in particular the establishment of the Peace-building Commission and the Human Rights Council and encourages the OIC Member States of these bodies to protect and promote the interests of the Islamic world in the work of these bodies.

3. **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.

4. **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.

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5. **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.
6. **Emphasizes** the importance of enhancing the transparency, accountability, representativeness and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and legitimacy of its decision-making process.
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **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.
12. **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
13. **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 the high priority.
14. **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 institution after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population.

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15. **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.

16. **Underlines** the significant importance of achieving the expansion of UN Security Council with the broadest possible agreement, through initiation of 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 and framework for further progress;

17. **Welcomes** in this regard the start on 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 from 19 February 2009.

18. **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 requests the Permanent Representatives of the OIC countries in New York to promote and advance the OIC position in the negotiations.

19. **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.

20. **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.

21. **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.

22. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform.

23. **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.

24. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/36-POL
ON
THE CONFERENCE OF 2010 ON REVIEW OF NUCLEAR
NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Expressing concern and disappointment over the inability of the NPT Review Conference, held in New York in May 2005, to arrive at an objective final document built on the agreement and the resolutions adopted during the 2000 NPT Review Conference and the 1995 NPT review and Extension Conference;

Expresses concern at the lack of progress in the Conference on Disarmament on nuclear disarmament;

Taking note of the active participation of the Islamic countries party to the NPT in the 2005 Review Conference as well as in other relevant multilateral fora;

Reaffirming that all nuclear activities of Israel, including its clandestine and unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, continue to pose a grave threat endangering international peace and security particularly to the OIC Member States;

Recalling the Decision of Principles and Objectives for Nuclear disarmament and Non-Proliferation adopted by the 2005 NPT Review and Extension Conference on Strengthening Nuclear Disarmament;

Calling for the establishment of an effective follow-up mechanism to achieve the objectives of the Middle East Resolutions adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and for the implementation of the confirmation made by the 2000 Conference for the first time on the need for Israel to accede to this Treaty and subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive guarantees system of the IAEA;

Noting the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of the 8th of July 1996, in which it reaffirms unanimously the obligation of nuclear states to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly related to nuclear disarmament, in particular Resolution 63/39.

Concerned about the lack of progress on the implementation of the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Convinced of the necessity to reaffirm the objectives of the NPT particularly the full implementation of the measures conducive to total elimination of nuclear weapons;

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Underlining the need to hold the Nuclear Weapon States accountable for their obligation under Article VI of the NPT and the outcome of 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences including holding structural debates, with the NPT process to review and assess the implementation of their commitment of this obligation;

Appreciating the suggestions of Pakistan to improve the global non-proliferation regime;

1. **Calls upon** all Islamic countries party to the Treaty to actively participate in the preparatory process for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

2. **Requests** all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, as stipulated in Article VI of the NPT, in particular the Conference on Disarmament.

3. **Invites** all States parties to the NPT in particular the permanent members of the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear activities and facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the resolution adopted by the NPT Review and Extension Conference held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Middle East region as well as the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference in this regard.

4. **Strongly urges** states parties to the NPT, in particular the sponsors of the Resolution on the Middle East, adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, to promptly implement this Resolution with the objective of establishing a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East, particularly in light of the failure of the 2005 NPT Review Conference in reaching an effective follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Middle East Resolution of 1995.

5. **Expresses its grave concern** over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemns Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals.

6. **Requests** the Islamic countries party to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level to coordinate positions for the 2010 NPT Review Conference and its preparatory process.

7. **Recalls** the unequivocal undertakings of the Nuclear Weapon States as expressed in the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference to pursue nuclear disarmament and **calls upon** them to make a specific timetable for the elimination of their nuclear weapons.

8. **Calls for** fostering cooperation among the OIC Member States in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic development, taking into consideration their needs in the fields of health, sciences, agriculture, energy, research and industry consistent with their respective international obligations.

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9. **Takes note** of the recognition by the 2000 NPT Review Conference that Israel is the only country in the Middle East that is yet to accede to the Treaty, and its encouragement of that State to accede to the Treaty without delay, should be closely followed-up through the establishment of an effective and specific mechanism aimed at arriving at measures to be implemented against Israel in the event of its non-accession within a specified time period, and requests Member States to take a unified position within the United Nations General Assembly, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to achieve the above.

10. **Requests** the Experts Group on the Security of Islamic States to submit its report on this issue to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.22/36-POL
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE
MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Guided by the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations and organization of the Islamic Conference, and the principles of the international law related to the maintenance of international peace and security;

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East constitutes a grave danger to International peace and security,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, particularly resolution N.63/38 of 2 December 2009, and resolution adopted by Islamic Conferences, and other International fora in this regard, in particular the resolution adopted during the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as well as the final document of the 2000 NPT review conference,

Expressing deep concern about the negative international policies and tendencies regarding the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament, and the risk of the proliferation of nuclear weapons over 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 that Israel is the only in the Middle East that is yet to accede to the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT),

Taking note of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the IAEA in this regard,

1. Calls on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and to place all its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA. It 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. The Conference reaffirms its support for the Arab Initiative submitted to the Security Council in 2003 in this regard.

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2. Expresses deep concern of the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons over the security and stability of the Middle East region.

3. Expresses deep concern over the Israeli nuclear capabilities and threats, and expresses its support for the efforts of the Arab Group in Vienna to include in the agenda of the 53rd General Conference of the IAEA an agenda item entitled: “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats” and exert efforts to cosponsor and adopt a resolution thereon in the General Conference of the IAEA under the same title.

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all states to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It encourages cooperation among the OIC Member States on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in accordance to the NPT provisions and the statute of the IAEA.

5. Calls upon all states, including those members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS), to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

6. Calls upon the members of the OIC to coordinate their efforts in preparation for related international conference, and to hold meetings in order to unify their position.

7. Encourages the work of Islamic groups especially in the UN Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna, to coordinate with other regional groups including NAM and African Union, to seek support for its members’ position.

8. Decides to mobilize efforts in the forthcoming stage to make the Middle East a nuclear-Weapon-free zone as a priority which should be achieved.

9. Decides to include in the agenda of the Islamic conferences an item entitled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats”.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/36-POL
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONES
IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA, CENTRAL ASIA AND
SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 .H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the zones concerned is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions on the basis of agreements or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the zones concerned will serve to protect the States of such regions against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming the calls upon all States, particularly Nuclear Weapon States to demand Israel to cease its clandestine nuclear activities and to shut down its nuclear reactors, especially the Dimona Nuclear Reactor given the highly disturbing news on the increase of nuclear radiation leakage which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East, in addition to nuclear threats it represents;

Expressing deep concern over the fact reflected in the report of the UN Secretariat to the 2005 NPT Review Conference on implementing the resolution of the 2000 NPT Review and Extension Conference on the Middle East which states that all States of the region, with the exception of Israel, are parties to the NPT;

Also Expressing deep concern over the statement by the Prime Minister of Israel made on 10/12/2006, in which he clearly and openly acknowledge Israel's possession of nuclear capability;

Underlining that the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the NPT and the placement of its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East;

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 28/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Summit of the OIC Conference and Resolution 21/35-P adopted by the Thirty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Central Asia;

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Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the African Union in this respect, and **recalling** in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo in July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Warning at the serious consequences arising from the fact that all states of the Middle East have become parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty except Israel that has not acceded to the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguard agreements and has not declared its intention to do so, and has continued its clandestine nuclear programmes and weapon activities;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions, 63/54, 63/51, 62/18, 62/15, 61/56, 61/88, 61/103, 60/49, and Decision 58/598 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia and Central Asia respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996 and the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free-Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Bangkok) which was signed on 15 December 1995 and entered into force on 27 March 1997;

Welcoming the signing of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan, on 8 September 2006;

Welcoming the proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan aimed at achieving nuclear and missile restraint in South Asia;

Welcoming the Agreement between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India on reducing the risk from accidents relating to nuclear weapons, signed on 21 February 2007, at New Delhi;

Taking into consideration the initiative introduced by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, at the Security Council calling for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass-destruction in the Middle East Region;

Convinced that the non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons cannot be achieved in the absence of progress towards universal nuclear disarmament in all its aspects and under strict and effective international controls;

Recalling the paragraphs specific to disarmament in the Final Document of the Fourteenth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the NAM held in Havana, Cuba in September 2006;

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1. **Urges** all States, in particular Nuclear Weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, especially after its head of government clearly and openly acknowledged his country's possession of this capability and **calls on** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as paragraphs 1-9 of the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

2. **Reaffirms** the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear weapon proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis and **urges** all States, particularly Nuclear Weapon States to pressure Israel to cease its clandestine nuclear activities and to shut down its nuclear reactor especially the Dimona Nuclear Reactor given the highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of nuclear radiation leakage out of it, which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East.

3. **Expresses its grave concern** over the acquisition of nuclear capabilities by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighboring and other States, and condemns Israel for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals.

4. **Condemns** Israel for not implementing the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Extension and Review Conference and reaffirmed by the 2000 NPT Review Conference and **calls** on the United Nations, the Permanent Members of the Security Council and the international community to take the necessary measures to avert the Israeli nuclear threat endangering the peoples of the region, which constitutes a serious violation of the UN objectives, particularly Article 51 of the Charter.

5. **Calls for** the total and complete prohibition of transfer of all nuclear related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses serious concern over the continuing development where by Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear weapon state and considers that this development will have potentially serious negative implications on the regional security as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

6. **Welcomes** the initiative introduced by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, at the UN Security Council in the months of Safar and Shawal 1424H (April and December 2003) calling for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear ones in the Middle East Region.

7. **Requests** the Security Council to impose on Israel for the renunciation of its nuclear weapons, and a full report on its stockpile and ammunition for the consideration of the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapon and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East region, and are fundamental factor for a just and comprehensive peace in the region and **calls upon** Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

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8. **Considers** that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitutes one of the important elements for the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation.

9. **Calls on** Nuclear Weapon States to engage constructively through a transparent and credible process of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament with the view to establishing within its programme of work a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament.

10. **Requests** all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their positions at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia and Central Asia.

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.24/36-POL
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference 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 that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective 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;

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Recognizing that effective measures 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 capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States;

Deeply concerned over Israel's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats 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;

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 security assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in accordance with their obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments;

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences including Resolution 39/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 22/35-P of the Thirty-fifth 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 63/39;

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;

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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.
2. **Recommends** that the Islamic States 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 Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.25/36-POL
ON
EVOLVING A NEW GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON DISARMAMENT
AND NON-PROLIFERATION

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling Resolution 24/35-P adopted at the Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted in New York,

Concerned over the continuing break-down of consensus 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;

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. **Proposes** the convening of a 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. **Requests** all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session.
4. **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 States Members of the Conference on Disarmament to consider positively the Proposal made by Algeria on 26 March 2009 in its capacity as President of the Conference on Disarmament and which was tabled as an official document on 19 May 2009 with the reference number CD/1863.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.26/36-POL
ON
CONSIDERATION OF THE RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND
PROPOSALS IN THE FIELD OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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 self-determination of 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-defence 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 for 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,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/44 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels;

Recalling Resolution 25/35-P adopted at the Thirty-fifth 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.

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2. **Underscores** that any international initiative on conventional arms trade should not impinge upon the right of each state to security, respect for national territorial integrity and the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples 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 further examination of the necessity, purpose, feasibility, nature and scope of the conventional arms trade initiative 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 relevant 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 initiative, 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 Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.27/36-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF ZIONIST REGIME FOR POSSESSION
OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR ARSENALS

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Reaffirming the principled positions of the OIC on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation reflected in various OIC Resolutions and Declarations adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, the latest of which was Resolution No. 26/35-POL of the 35th CFM;

Reaffirming further the relevant provisions of the Final Document of XIV Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana, Cuba from 11-16 September 2006;

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** the possession of nuclear capability by Israeli regime to develop nuclear arsenals.
2. **Stresses** the need for the international community to take urgent and practical steps in the relevant international fora to compel Israel to abandon its clandestine nuclear weapons program.
3. **Expresses its grave concern** over the clandestine nuclear activities and acquisition of nuclear 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 delay, to place promptly all its 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.

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6. **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 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.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.28/36-POL
ON
THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Reiterating the resolve of the Member States as expressed in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also 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 27/35-P of the Thirty-fifth 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 facilitating meaningful 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 Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.29/36-POL
ON
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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 Conference and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations;

Noting that unbridled regional arms race and arms build up 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 63/43 adopted by the 63rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2008;

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 28/35-P of the Thirty- fifth 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;

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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 Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.30/36-POL
ON
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY AMONG MEMBER STATES AND
COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG THEM TO ADOPT A
UNIFIED STAND IN INTERNATIONAL FORA AND NON-ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the OIC Conferences on this subject;

Recalling also the provisions of the Dakar and Tehran Declarations adopted by the Sixth and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirm the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace, justice and equality and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing progress for all;

Reaffirming the provisions of “the Principles and Guidelines for the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference”, approved by virtue of Resolution No. 13/32-P of the 32nd ICFM;

Stressing the inherent right of Member States, to self-defense, in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter as well as their right, individually and collectively to maintain their national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Reaffirming the importance of the maintenance of peace and security in the Islamic world and promotion of confidence, cooperation and solidarity among the OIC Member States;

Expressing its deep concern at the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people which constitute a serious threat to the international peace and security;

Also expressing its deep concern at the continued threats to the security of and solidarity among OIC Member States, the increased number of crises affecting the Islamic Ummah and at attempts to undermine the Islamic values and identity;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, threat, aggression, alien occupation, coercion, intimidation and pressure against all Member States;

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Recalling the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter, especially those calling for consolidating cooperation among Member States in different fields and their consultations in international organizations;

Reaffirming the need for constant strengthening of cooperation, coordination and consultation among Member States at all levels, so as to provide appropriate grounds for mutual understanding among them and to contribute to adoption of a unified stand by them on the issues of concern to the Islamic world;

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening coordination and consultation as well as adoption of a unified stand by Islamic States, at international fora, towards the realization of the objectives of the OIC Charter and common causes and interests of the Member States and Islamic world at large;

Stressing the need for establishing an effective and flexible mechanism for periodic consultations and coordination between the OIC Member States on all occasions and at all international fora, on all issues of common concern;

Taking note of the relevant report of the Secretary General;

1. **Reiterates** that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.

2. **Encourages** initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral and multilateral or sub-regional and regional levels in conformity with the Dakar and Tehran Declarations;

3. **Expresses** the firm determination to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among them, in accordance with the OIC and UN Charter and as stipulated in the Dakar and Tehran Declarations.

4. **Expresses** the firm determination of Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life, especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

5. **Categorically** rejects any attempt to misinterpret the provisions of the UN Charter, in particular its article 51, in contradiction to the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, nonuse of force or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the international affairs of States and reaffirms that respect for these principles are essential prerequisite for the security of all, including Islamic States;

6. **Recognizes** that the maintenance and extension as well as strengthening of the mechanisms of coordination and consultation between the OIC Member States at all levels and on all issues of common concern, with a view to removing all causes of possible dissensions between them and adoption of a unified stand by Islamic States at international fora, are essential prerequisites towards the realization of common causes of Islamic Ummah, particularly in our increasingly interconnected and globalizing world.

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7. **Stresses** that the Palestinian cause and the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should be the primary issues on which Member States must adopt a unified stand in international fora, along with other causes of the Islamic Ummah.

8. **Invites** all Member States and the OIC Ambassadorial groups in various countries and international fora, to continue their consultations and coordinate their positions on issues of common concern, in line with the OIC resolutions.

9. **Calls upon** all Member States to take strong position against those resolutions submitted, at the international fora, by certain countries which exploit human rights for political purposes and target the OIC Member States for extraneous considerations.

10. **Appreciates** the activities of the OIC Groups in Brussels, Geneva, UNESCO and Vienna and requests them to continue to coordinate the positions of Islamic States, regularly prior to and during all meetings of the UN Security Council General Assembly and Human Rights Council as well as other bodies of the UN System, as well as other international meetings there, in particular on human rights issues, under the chairmanship of the ICFM and in accordance with the relevant OIC resolutions.

11. **Encourages** the Member States to establish effective formula or mechanism that guarantees their regular coordination and consultation at bilateral and multilateral levels.

12. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 37th Session of the CFM.

RESOLUTION NO.31/36-POL
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL
ORGANISATIONS AND GROUPINGS

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Republic of Syria from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009)

Recalling its previous resolutions which emphasized the need for and the importance of establishment, maintenance and strengthening close relations and fruitful cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations and groupings, particularly those the majority of their Members are the OIC Member States, in their common search for solving international problems and serving their common interests;

Welcoming the progress in development of the process of the conference on Interaction and Confidence building measures in Asia (CICA) and taking note that CICA will develop subsequently towards establishing of efficient instrument of maintaining security in Asia;

Recognizing the growing importance of developing cooperation between OIC and OSCE towards the promotion of common goals and exchange of experience and views in the sphere of intercultural, inter-religious and interethnic dialogue and supports the efforts of the Republic of Kazakhstan towards further development of Cooperation between the two organizations as contribution in its capacity as acting Chair-in-Office of the OSCE in 2010;

Recalling the existing cooperation agreements between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Appreciating the concerted efforts of the Secretary General to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations;

1. **Calls upon** OIC Member States who are also members of other homogeneous respective regional organizations to push for more constructive cooperation between the OIC and those organizations.

2. **Requests** the Secretary General, in line with relevant Resolutions of the OIC and consultation with Member States, to continue his efforts to further improve the OIC cooperation with international and regional organizations and groupings and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.32/36-POL
ON
THE REVIEW AND RATIONALIZATION OF OIC AGENDA ITEMS
AND ITS RESOLUTIONS

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

Recalling its previous resolutions on Review and Rationalization of OIC Agenda Items and its Resolutions;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General and having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group on this matter (Doc. No OIC/IGGE-4/2009/FINAL.REP).

1. **Approves** all the recommendations included in the above-mentioned report and invites the General Secretariat and the Member States to start implementing them.

2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Thirty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.33/36-POL
ON
DESIGNATING 5TH OF AUGUST OF EVERY YEAR AS THE
“ISLAMIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY DAY”

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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;

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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. 34/36-POL
ON
COMBATING ISLAMOPHOBIA AND ELIMINATING HATRED AND
PREJUDICE AGAINST ISLAM

The Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430 H (23-25 May 2009);

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,

Reaffirming all resolutions and decisions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences 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,

Recalling further 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,

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 inter-religious, inter-cultural and inter-civilizational dialogue,

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 Muslims;

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Taking into account 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. **Express** 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 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. **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, in particular, publication of offensive caricatures of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), all abhorrent and irresponsible statements about Islam and its sacred personalities, and screening of defamatory documentary about the Holy Quran and dissemination of this hate material under the pretext of freedom of expression and opinion;
5. **Stresses** the need to prevent the abuse of freedom of expression and freedom of press for insulting Islam and other divine religions and the necessity for ensuring that the right to freedom of expression should be exercised by all, in particular the media, with responsibility and in accordance with the law;
6. **Reaffirms** that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary forms of discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the agreed international human rights norms and standards;
7. **Reaffirms** the commitment of all States to the implementation, in an integrated manner, of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, adopted without a vote by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006 and reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 62/272 of 5 September 2008, and in which it 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;
8. **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.

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9. **Commends** with satisfaction 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 States and requests them to continue their activities in line with the resolutions of the Organization;
10. **Calls for** the implementation of the Strategy on Combating Islamophobia adopted by the 11th Islamic Summit and the importance of expediting the 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 for all religions”;
11. **Decides** accordingly to establish two Open-ended Intergovernmental Groups of Legal and Political Experts and entrust them to, respectively, develop and examine the draft of such an instrument for its submission to the next Session of the CFM for adoption;
12. **Hopes** 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;
13. **Encourages** Inter-parliamentary Group of the OIC Member States to take appropriate measures to combat all forms and manifestations of defamation of Islam and inciting prejudice and hatred against Muslims, inter alia, by coordinating and unifying their relevant positions at the regional and international fora;
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to further activate the Islamophobia Observatory and to submit an annual report on hatred, discrimination, hostility, violence and intolerance against Muslims and defamatory acts against Islam or its sacred personalities, in a timely manner, preferably before the Annual Session of the Human Rights Council in March, and ensure wide circulation of the report including to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant Special Rapporteurs of the Human Rights Council;
15. **Requests** the 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 taking into account the removal of social and economic imbalances in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and intercivilizational harmony.
16. **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 37th Session of the CFM.

RESOLUTION NO.35/36-POL
**ON THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE OIC IN MAINTAINING SECURITY, PEACE
KEEPING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE MEMBER STATES**

The Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Enhancing Islamic Solidarity), held in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic from 28 Jamadul Awwal – 1 Jamadul Thani 1430H (23-25 May 2009),

Recalling the relevant provisions of the OIC Charter and the Ten Year Programme of Action, with regard to the settling of conflicts among Member States peacefully, and refraining from the use or threat of use of force in their relations;

Also recalling articles 23 and 28 of the OIC Charter devoted to settlement of disputes and seeking peaceful means through the use of good offices negotiations, enquiring, mediation, conciliations arbitrations political settlement and other meas;

Having Considered the above,

1. **Thanks** the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic for organizing a special brainstorming session during the 36th CFM on the future role of the OIC in maintaining security, peace keeping and conflict resolution in the Member States.
2. **Expresses appreciation to** the Secretary General for his praiseworthy initiative.
3. **Commends** the General Secretariat for presenting an informative and useful Concept Paper on the matter which aroused interest and active participation of the members of the Council.
4. **Underlines** the need for further examination, in-depth study and substantive elaboration on the elements of the Concept paper.
5. **Calls upon** Member States to provide the General Secretariat, in writing within two months, their views and observations on the matter.
6. **Requests** the General Secretariat to compile the views and observations received from Member States within one month and to circulate the same to the Member States.
7. **Calls upon** the Secretary General to convene, within six months, an intergovernmental expert group meeting of all member States to study the views and observations received.
8. **Requests the** General Secretariat to send the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting to the Member States for consideration of the 37th CFM and take necessary action thereon.
