

OIC/CFM-35/2008/POL/RES/FINAL

RESOLUTIONS

ON

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ADOPTED BY

THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

OF

THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION OF PROSPERITY AND DEVELOPMENT)

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REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

14-16 JUMADA AL-THANI 1429H

(18-20 JUNE, 2008)

INDEX

(i)

1.	Resolution No.1/35-P on the Situation in the Republic of Iraq.	1
2.	Resolution No.2/35-P on the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.	7
3.	Resolution No.3/35-P on the Peace Process between India and Pakistan.	10
4.	Resolution No.4/35-P on Solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan.	12
5.	Resolution No.5/35-P on the Situation in Cyprus.	15
6.	Resolution No.6/35-P on the Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan	19
7.	Resolution No.7/35-P on the Situation in Afghanistan	23
8.	Resolution No.8/35-P on the Situation in Cote D'Ivoire	27
9.	Resolution No.9/35-P on the Situation of Somalia	29
10.	Resolution No.10/35-P on Providing Assistance to the Union of Comoros.	31
11.	Resolution No.11/35-P on Combating International Terrorism.	33
12.	Resolution No.12/35-P on Combating the use of Internet by Terrorists	36
13.	Resolution No.13/35-P on Rejection of the Unilateral US Sanctions imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic	37
14.	Resolution No.14/35-P on the Imposition of Unilateral Economic Sanctions on Member States	39
15.	Resolution No.15/35-P on Negative impact of economic and financial sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by people of the targeted country.	41
16.	Resolution No.16/35-P on the Right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Reparation For the Losses Caused by the 1986 American Military Aggression	43
17.	Resolution No.17/35-P on the lifting of sanctions against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	44

(ii)

18.	Resolution No.18/35-P on the Problems of Refugees in the Muslim World	45
19.	Resolution No.19/35-P on Reforms of the United and Expansion of UN Security Council's Membership	46
20.	Resolution No.20/35-P on the Conference of 2010 on Review of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	51
21.	Resolution No.21/35-P on Establishment of Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones in the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia and South-East Asia	54
22.	Resolution No.22/35-P on the Strengthening of the Security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of use of Nuclear Weapons	58
23.	Resolution No.23/35-P on Cooperation by the Islamic Republic of Iran with IAEA	61
24.	Resolution No.24/35-P on Evolving a New Global Consensus on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation	63
25.	Resolution No.25/35-P on Consideration of the Relevant initiatives and proposals in the Field of Conventional Arms	64
26.	Resolution No.26/35-P on Condemnation of the Zionist regime for Possession of Nuclear Capability to develop Nuclear Arsenals	66
27.	Resolution No.27/35-P on the Regional Military Balance	68
28.	Resolution No.28/35-P on Regional Arms Control and Disarmament	69
29.	Resolution No.29/35-P 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.	71
30.	Resolution No.30/35-P on Strengthening the Islamic Unity	75
31.	Resolution No.31/35-P on Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other International and Regional Organizations and Groupings	79
32.	Resolution No.32/35-P on the Rationalization of Agenda Items, Resolutions and Methodology of Meetings of the OIC	81

(iii)

33.	Resolution No.33/35-P on Designating 5 th of August of Every Year as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”	83
34.	Resolution No.34/35-P on the Situation at the Border between Djibouti and Eritrea.	85
35.	Resolution No.35/35-P on the Convening of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the OIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs within the first seven days of the convening of the General debate of the UN General Assembly	86

RESOLUTION NO.1/35-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

The Thirty-fifth Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda, from 14 to 16 Jumada Al-Thani 1429H (18-20 June, 2008),

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;

Reiterating the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the OIC Conference of Foreign Ministers, particularly:

- Res. 1/31-POL adopted in Istanbul in June 2004;
- Res. 1/32- POL adopted in Sana'a in June 2005;
- Res. 1/33- POL adopted in Baku in June 2006; and
- Res. 1/34- POL adopted in Islamabad in June 2007.

Referring to the Final Communiqué of the First OIC Ministerial Executive Committee on the Situation in Iraq adopted in Jeddah, on 15 March 2006;

Referring to the Final Communiqué of the OIC Foreign Ministers' Annual Coordination Meeting (ACM) held in New York, on 2 October 2007;

Referring to Resolution No. 4/11-POL adopted by the 11th Session of the OIC Summit Conference held in Dakar, on 13-14 March 2008;

Recalling the resolution on Iraq adopted by the 20th Session of the Arab League Summit held in Damascus, on 29-30 March 2008;

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 not to impinge on its internationally-recognized borders;

RES. 1/35-P

Proceeding from the OIC Member States' awareness of the importance and urgency 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, and the importance of international support to achieve Iraq's security and stability; **rejecting** all and any calls to partition Iraq; and **emphasizing** the principle of non-interference in Iraq's internal affairs;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Iraq Political Affairs (*Doc. No. OIC/II/POL/2008/SUM-SG-REP.1*) submitted to the 35th Session of the OIC Conference of Foreign Ministers (CFM) and the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Iraq, held in New York, on 28 September 2007;

1. **Strongly reiterates** each and everyone's respect for Iraq's sovereignty, political independence, national unity, and territorial integrity; and **stresses** the Iraqi people's right to decide freely on their political future, and to have full control over their natural resources.

2. **Notes** that Iraq now has a democratically elected government set up in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

3. **Emphasizes** that the OIC vision of the political and security resolution of the challenges confronting Iraq is based on the following key elements:

- **Respect for** Iraq's unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence and Arab and Islamic identity, and rejection of any calls for its partition, while emphasizing non-interference in its internal affairs,
- **Achieving stability** in Iraq and surmounting its present crisis requires a balanced security and political solution that addresses the causes of the crisis and eradicates the roots of sectarian turmoil and terrorism,
- **Taking Note** of the resolutions of the Security Council and the declarations adopted by Iraq's neighbouring countries' conferences on respecting Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders and on pursuing diplomatic solutions and direct dialogue in order to achieve the security and stability,

- **Affirmation** of citizenship and equality as the foundation on which to build the new Iraq and **commitment** to the just distribution of Iraq's wealth across all its regions and all groups of the Iraqi people,
 - **Affirmation** of respect for the will of all constituents of the Iraqi people to decide their political future and **commitment** to achieving security and stability as the responsibility of the Iraqi Government of National Unity, constitutional institutions, and political leadership. Affirmation also of Muslim and neighboring states the support of all efforts deployed in order to achieve national reconciliation, including the Iraqi Government's efforts to expand the political process in order to achieve the participation of all constituents of the Iraqi people in a manner that ensures participation of the various constituents of the Iraqi people on the largest scale possible; tackle sectarian feuds and definitively eradicate them; reject and confront sects that incite such turmoil; abide by the agreement of the Iraqi Muslim Scholars in the Mecca Document; and convene a Comprehensive Iraqi Reconciliation Conference as soon as possible.
4. **Supports** the Iraqi Government's efforts to combat outlaws, particularly in the context of the recent events in Iraqi provinces; and to dissolve the various militias. **Calls on** political, religious, and tribal leaders to stand united in confronting insurgence and divisive elements and to complete the building of the Iraqi military and security forces on the basis of citizenship and professionalism and in a way that leads to the evacuation of all foreign forces from Iraq.
5. **Welcomes** the serious steps taken by the Iraqi Government in implementing its plan to impose the rule of law as well as the positive results achieved thereby on the road to reducing violence, establishing security; hunting down and rooting out pockets of violence and terrorism and threats to the security of Iraqi citizens; and arresting the murderers from terrorist organizations, death squads, ethnic militias, and organized-crime gangsters.
6. **Welcomes** the extension of the mandate of the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) as stipulated under UN Security Council Res. No. 1770 (2007).
7. **Reiterates** its continued support to the government and people of Iraq in the country's reconstruction process; and **stresses again** the need for greater national dialogue, reconciliation, and broad-based political participation in order to ensure unity, social peace, and stability, and put an end to sectarian violence.
8. **Welcomes** the Iraqi Government's decision to rescind the De-Bathification Law and substitute it with the Accountability and Justice Law, as well as the general amnesty announced on 13 February 2008, as a positive steps in the right direction.

9. **Welcomes** Iraq's proclamation of its intention to build good relations with neighboring countries and of the steps taken in this direction, on the basis of mutual respect and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. **Welcomes also** Iraq's proclaimed commitment to abide by existing covenants and conventions, particularly with regard to internationally-recognized borders. **Calls** also on Iraq and the neighboring countries to cooperate to strengthen peace and stability in Iraq and the region.

10. **Welcomes** the results of the Expanded Conference of Iraq's Neighboring Countries held in Istanbul, on 2-3 November 2007. **Also welcomes** the agreement on the setting up of a support mechanism to be headquartered in Baghdad and to be entrusted with reviewing the implementation of the results adopted by the expanded conferences of Iraq's neighboring countries as well as the three regional committees emanating from the Sharm El-Sheikh Expanded Conference of 4 May 2007. The Conference **urges** Iraq's neighboring countries to keep up their cooperation and coordination with the Iraqi Government in this regard.

11. **Welcomes** the Communiqué adopted by the Expanded Meeting of Iraq's Neighboring Countries, Egypt, Bahrain, Emirates, and Oman, in addition to the Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, and the G8 Group, which was held in Kuwait, on 22 April 2008, with the participation of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the League of Arab States, the Gulf Countries Cooperation Council (GCCC), and the European Union (EU), particularly the provisions of Para 4 on the adoption of the terms of reference of the support mechanism adopted in Istanbul conference mentioned in Para 10 above, and the call on States and organizations to cooperate with it, and Para 5 relating to the adoption of the recommendations of the working groups on energy, refugees, security cooperation and coordination, and the call for the working groups' continuation of their work.

12. **Expresses its support** for the Iraqi Government's efforts to extend its control along Iraq's borders and to ensure security so as to serve independence and security in Iraq and the whole region; and **emphasizes** the importance of international support for Iraq's security and stability.

13. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist acts persistently perpetrated against Iraqi citizens, Iraqi officials, and Arab and other diplomats, as well as against sacred religious sites and public institutions; and **calls for** support to end the violence and eliminate the causes of terrorism.

14. **Strongly denounces and condemns** all the abductions and assassinations targeting Iraqis and nationals of other countries.

15. **Reiterates** the urgent need to eradicate all terrorist groups and other armed gangs present in Iraq and any other such offshoot groups, as they all constitute a threat to the security and stability of Iraq and its neighboring countries; and **welcomes** the Iraqi Government's efforts in this respect.

16. **Also condemns** all sectarian-based calls that sow the seeds of discord among the Iraqi people.

17. **Welcomes** the official entry into force of the International Compact with Iraq on 3 May 2007 at Sharm El-Sheikh, as part of the sustained regional and international support of Iraq's development.

18. **Supports** the Iraqi Government's efforts to extend its full control over all Iraq's resources for the benefit of improving the living standards of Iraqi citizens and rebuilding Iraq's state institutions and national economy.

19. **Invites** the Member States and international financial institutions to lend all forms of support and assistance to meet the needs of Iraqi and to facilitate contributions and efforts aimed at reviving the country's institutional organs, economic institutions, and infrastructure.

20. **Also welcomes** the Paris Club's Commitment on Iraq to the substantial reduction of Iraq's sovereign debts, and **urges** other debtors to take similar steps.

21. **Condemns** the mass murders perpetrated against innocent Iraqi citizens by the former regime, **considers** them as crimes against humanity, and **calls for** the prosecution of the perpetrators. The Conference **calls on** Member States and the international community not to provide a haven to the former regime's officials who committed such crimes against Iraqis and others.

22. **Also reiterates** the need for all parties, including the multinational forces, to respect the Iraqi people's civic and religious rights and safeguard Iraq's religious sites and cultural and historical heritage.

23. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Iraqi Government and UNESCO for the reconstruction of the sacred sites that had been the target of terrorist acts in Iraq.

24. **Invites** all Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in combating the illicit trafficking in, and smuggling of Iraqi antiquities and to lend their assistance for the return of recovered antiquities to the Iraqi museums.

25. **Requests** the OIC Secretary-General to visit Iraq as soon as possible, whilst recalling in this respect the recommendation adopted by the 1st Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee (Troika) held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15 March 2007.

26. **Welcomes** the visit of a delegation from the OIC General Secretariat to Baghdad, on 19 April 2008, in order to expedite practical procedures for the opening of the OIC Coordination Office in Baghdad; **welcomes also** the allocation of a building to that end by the Iraqi Government; and **invites** the Secretary-General to visit Iraq in order to officially inaugurate the OIC Office in Baghdad.

27. **The Conference invites** all the OIC Member States again to open or reopen their embassies in Iraq, in view of the decisive impact of such a step on restoring normalcy to Iraq, recalling in this regard Resolution No. 375-(19) dated 29 March 2007 and adopted by the Arab Summit held in Riyadh. The Conference **welcomes** the proclaimed initiatives by all States to do so and to designate ambassadors to Iraq.

28. **Insists** on the need to refrain from any interference in Iraq's internal affairs, and to coordinate with the representatives of the Iraqi people and their elected Government.

29. **Calls** for the adoption of positive initiatives to promote national dialogue among the Iraqi people and contain discord and sectarian violence. The Conference **renews its call for** the sanctity of the lives of Muslims and Iraqis to be safeguarded.

30. **Recalls** the OIC's successful and unprecedented adoption of the Mecca Declaration on the Situation in Iraq, on 20 October 2006; and **stresses** the need to continue to follow up the implementation of this important document.

31. **Calls on** the international community, particularly the specialized agencies of the United Nations, regional organizations, and donor countries to lend the necessary assistance to countries hosting Iraqi displaced persons as soon as possible. **Calls also on** the Member States to make voluntary donations in order to alleviate this crisis.

32. **Takes note** of the resolution on the Situation in Iraq adopted by the Arab Parliamentary Union (AIPU) Conference, which was held in Iraq in Erbil, on 11 March 2008.

33. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 /35-P
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 and 10th 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 alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violation of human rights of committed against innocent Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC fact-finding mission to visit Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir or responded favorably to the offer of the Good Offices made by the OIC;

Regretting the restrictions imposed by the Indian government on the movement of the Kashmiri leaders in IoK;

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 including state sponsored terrorism;

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

Encouraging and supporting the composite dialogue between Pakistan and India and supporting the decision taken by new Government in Pakistan to continue this dialogue process in the joint search for mutually acceptable options for a negotiated peaceful settlement of all issues between the two countries, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, in a sincere and purposeful manner;

Expressing the hope that India will reciprocate the spirit of flexibility being shown by Pakistan and work towards finding a just and peaceful final settlement to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the aspirations of Kashmiri people;

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 would facilitate implementation of OICs 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 cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and allow an impartial inquiry into the issue of more than 1000 nameless graves, discovered in Uri district of IoK.
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. Notes with appreciation the improvement in Pak-India relations ensuing from Pakistan's unilateral decision of cease fire along the Line of Control (LOC).

7. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
8. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.
9. **Calls for** the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the OIC Mission led by Ambassador Ezzat Kamel Mufti, Secretary General's Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir in March 2007 to prevail upon India to sincerely strive for peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute and reciprocate the initiative taken by Pakistan.
10. **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.
11. **Recommends** that OIC should initiate to issue annual report of the human rights situation in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
12. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international forums 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 at the OIC Ministerial meetings.
13. **Recommends** that for a meaningful and effective role in the dispute the Secretary General should dispatch a formal request to the President of India to facilitate the visit of an OIC Mission to the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
14. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 36th Session of the CFM.
15. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/35-P
ON
THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 in the process of full normalization of relations between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution to the satisfaction of both Pakistan and India as well as the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

1. **Strongly supports** the peace process between Pakistan and India and commends Pakistan for its continued efforts to create and sustain an enabling environment for a composite dialogue with India.

2. **Notes** that Pakistan and India, after completing review of the 4th round of the Composite Dialogue in May 2008, have expressed the determination to carry forward the dialogue process with a view to addressing all outstanding issues including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. **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.

4. **Expresses** satisfaction at the bilateral understanding to observe ceasefire on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir and welcomes Kashmir related CBMs to promote interaction amongst the Kashmiri people across LoC; 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 existing CBMs as well as those related to the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. **Appreciates** the decision of the new government in Pakistan to continue the dialogue process with India and calls upon India to reciprocate positively to Pakistan's efforts to resolve all outstanding issues, including Jammu and Kashmir dispute.
6. **Calls on** India to resolve all disputes, including Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek and river waters on the basis of international legality and past agreements.
7. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.
8. **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 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/35-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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;

Emphasizing its support for the resumed negotiations between the Sudanese government and the armed movements in the Darfur region under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union within the framework of Darfur Peace Agreement signed in Abuja, the Nigerian capital, on 5 May 2006;

Having noted the report of the Secretary General on solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan, presented to the 35th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Document No. OIC/CFM-35/2008/POL/SG.REP.4);

1. **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, undermined the Sudanese constitutional system, and resulted in heavy losses in life and property.

2. **Affirms** its full solidarity with the Sudan in confronting the plots against it and in defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability, and **declares** its rejection of all forms of foreign intervention in Sudan's affairs, especially the unjust unilateral sanctions, such as the Darfur Accountability Act and other similar laws passed by the American Congress and regards them as violation of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
3. **Welcomes** the initiatives of friendly states to end the conflict in Darfur.
4. **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).
5. **Welcomes** the efforts deployed by the OIC Secretary General to consolidate security and stability in the Sudan and in the Darfur region in particular, and affirms the need for the Government, the African Union and the United Nations to continue their efforts to consolidate security and stability in Darfur.
6. **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.
7. **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 Sudan, the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank, with a view to preparing well for holding the Conference in the last ten days of January 2009.
8. **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.

9. **Calls** on Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 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.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.5/35-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 Turkish Cypriot State as envisaged by the UN Secretary General's comprehensive settlement plan;

Recalling its Resolution No. 3/11-P (IS) 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, which reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus and strongly calls 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 settlement plan, whereas the Turkish Cypriot side approved the plan with a clear majority for the reunification of the Island and the EU membership;

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;

Monitoring the new process between the two parties in Cyprus with a view to laying the groundwork for the full-fledged negotiations envisaged to commence at the end of June 2008, 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;

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;

Expressing regret that, the Greek Cypriot side unilaterally breached the understanding of mutual cancellation since 2001 of annual military exercises;

Noting the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document OIC/35-CFM/2008/POL/SG-REPORTS;

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 for an early comprehensive solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the UN Settlement Plan, where it was left off in 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 in the UN Secretary General's reports of 4 June 2007 (S/2007/328) and 3 December 2007 (S/2007/699) as well as the previous OIC resolutions.

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

5. **Invites** the Member States in this framework:

- to exchange business delegations with the Turkish Cypriot side with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in the areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;
- to develop cultural relations and sports contacts with the Turkish Cypriot people;
- to encourage cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the 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. **Decides** to hold the Forum entitled "Tourism in the Islamic World" in the Turkish Cypriot State from 27 to 29 October 2008.

10. **Acknowledges** the desire of the Turkish Cypriot people to travel freely to the OIC Member Countries.

11. **Decides** to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership of the OIC.

12. **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 and No. 3/11-P (IS).

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and to report thereon to the Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/35-P
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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. 21/10-P(IS), adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003);

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 (Document No. OIC/35-CFM/2008/POL/SG-REPORTS);

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azerbaijani population in the occupied Azerbaijani territories as crimes against humanity.
3. **Strongly condemns** any looting and destruction of the archeological, cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.
4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
5. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions.
6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; to take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; to condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and **decides** to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.
7. **Urges all** States to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military 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.
8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.
9. **Calls for** a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized borders.
10. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give full support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

11. **Urges** Armenia and all Member States of the OSCE Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the relevant OSCE decisions and documents, 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.

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

13. **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan, nor any actions, including arranging voting process, undertaken there to consolidate the status quo, may be recognized as legally valid.

14. **Demands** to cease and 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.

15. **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.

16. **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.

17. **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.

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

19. **Calls** for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity.
20. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contribution to these people.
21. **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.
22. **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.
23. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 36th CFM.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/35-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 Religious scholars from Member States to be held 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 later in 2008 in Islamabad;

Welcoming excellent arrangement and outcome of the 17th Ministerial Meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in Herat, 17-20 October 2007;

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;

Expressing its appreciation for the progress made by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in the implementation of the strategy and guidelines laid down by the Donors Conference held in Tokyo, 2002, Berlin, 2004, and London 2006;

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;

Recalling the Joint Monitoring and Coordination Board (JCMB) meeting, held on 5-6 February 2008, in Tokyo, Japan, to reassess the achievement made in the field of service delivery and the fulfillment of the commitment made for the reconstruction of Afghanistan under the Afghanistan Compact;

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. **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.
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **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.

12. **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.

13. **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, in particular his initiative to hold OIC Organs' Assistance Conference for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.8/35-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN COTE D’IVOIRE

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Recalling Resolution No.9/34-P on the situation in Cote d’Ivoire, adopted by the 34th Session of the ICFM held in Islamabad, in May 2007, 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 current 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, and current Chairman of ECOWAS, for the efforts he has deployed, as a facilitator, to secure the conclusion of the Ouagadougou Agreement.
4. **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.

5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **Reiterates** the decision to establish Special Fund for the reconstruction of the war affected areas of the Cote d'Ivoire.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake appropriate steps for the organization of a donor conference for the reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire.
9. **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.
10. **Invites** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.9/35-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14 – 16 Jumad al-Thani 1429, (18 -20 June, 2008),

Expressing its concern of the Somali conflict and its implications for the peace and security in the region;

Reaffirming its respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Somalia;

Welcoming the Djibouti Agreement between the Transitional Federal Republic of Somalia and opposition group known as ARS;

Reiterating the need for comprehensive and lasting peace in Somalia;

Commending the Republic of Djibouti for hosting the first two rounds of the Somalia peace talks;

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

Supporting the recent United Nations Security Council Resolution 1814 of 15th May, 2008 and the renewed engagement of the international community I the Somali situation;

Supporting the AU mission in Somalia (AMISOM) which the Governments of Uganda and Burundi contributed contingents;

Underlining the necessity of bringing lasting peace and stability in Somalia and the Horn region;

Expressing its deep concern of the worsening humanitarian crisis in Somalia;

The Council of Foreign Ministers:

1. **Urges** the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia Republic and the Somali Opposition party ARS to fully implement the Djibouti Agreement.
2. **Requests** the United Nations Security Council to cooperate with the AU PSC to approve the deployment, as soon as possible, of an adequate International Stabilization Force to enable the withdrawal of foreign forces from Somalia as envisaged by the Djibouti Agreement.
3. **Urges** OIC Member States to contribute to the UN Stabilization Force.
4. **Further urges** the OIC Member States to provide the necessary material support to cover the cost of implementation of the Djibouti Agreement regarding the reconstruction of the institutions of the Somali State and of the country.

RESOLUTION NO. 10./35-P
ON PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE UNION OF COMOROS

The 35th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Session (Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Uganda from 14 to 16 Jumad al-Thani 1429 Hegira (18-20 June 2008),

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 taken by the Government of Qatar to host an international conference of Arab Donors in Doha with a view to participating in the Reconstruction of the Union of the Comoros ;

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

Taking into consideration the new political situation in the Union of the Comoros following the liberation of Anjouan Island:

1. **Congratulates** the Government and people of the Union of the Comoros as well as the African Union for the success achieved in the recovery of Anjouan Islands.
2. **Expresses** its recognition to the African Union for its unfailing support to the defense of the unity and territorial integrity of the Union of the Comoros in face of the partitioning threats that were jeopardizing it.
3. **Praises** the efforts exerted and the initiatives made by the Government of the Union of the Comoros in its struggle against underdevelopment.

4. **Calls upon** the Member States to actively help the Union of the Comoros by providing it with needed material, economic, human and financial resources, to effectively achieve its economic and social development programmes.
5. **Invites** NGOs in Members States to further involve themselves in the implementation of economic development and social advancement programmes.
6. **Invites also** the ICCI to take necessary steps to raise the interest of the Oummah's investors in the Union of the Comoros with a view to triggering the creation of SMEs and the setting up a banking and financial sector that will accompany the progress of this country towards development.
7. **Urges strongly** 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.
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 36th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in this connection.

RESOLUTION NO.11/35-P
ON
COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad al-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 Kuala Lumpur Declaration and Plan of Action on International Terrorism (2002), and the relevant part of the OIC 10-Year Program of Action(2005);

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;

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;

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 (PP 8 Resolution No. 12/34-P) 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. **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.
5. **Urges** Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign, ratify and enforce the provisions of the "OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism".
6. **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.

7. **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.

8. **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.

9. **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.

10. **Denounces** the use or threat of use of military force against any OIC Member State under the pretext of combating terrorism.

11. **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.

12. **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.

13. **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.

14. **Decides** to include this item in the agenda of its regular session;

15. **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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.12/35-P
ON
COMBATING THE USE OF INTERNET BY TERRORISTS

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad al-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Recalling also the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), particularly those calling for promoting solidarity among the Islamic countries and strengthening their capacities to protect their security, sovereignty, independence, and national rights;

Reaffirming the importance of establishing and maintaining peace, security, and stability around the Muslim world as well as the importance of building an environment of mutual confidence, cooperation and solidarity among the Islamic countries;

Recalling the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism;

Recalling the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by Resolution No. A/RES/60/288;

1. **Reiterates** that the security of each Islamic country concerns all Islamic countries and affirms the need to intensify efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
2. **Requests** all countries to take the necessary measures, according to their national legislation, to:
 - a) Combat the use of the internet by terrorists for their communications in all forms, including the training and execution of terrorist operations.
 - b) Promote the observance of the rule of “Know Your Customer” (KYC) by its Internet Service Providers (IPS) and Internet website hosting companies.
 - c) Close down Internet websites providing know-how on the manufacturing of weapons and explosives.
 - d) Promote the exchange of information amongst themselves on the use of the Internet by terrorists.
3. **Requests** the OIC Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.13/35-P
ON
THE REJECTION OF THE UNILATERAL US SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON
THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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:

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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.14/35-P
ON
THE IMPOSITION OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
ON MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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.
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 ICFM 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-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/35-P
ON
NEGATIVE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SANCTIONS
ON THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
BY PEOPLE OF THE TARGETED COUNTRY

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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.

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 36th 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.16/35-P
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-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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;

The Conference decides:

1. **To affirm** 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. **To stand 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. **To invite** the United States of America to respond to the mentioned UN resolution No.4/38 on the right of Libya to reparation.
4. **To request** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.17/35-P
ON
THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST
PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Recalling the Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 7 and 8 December, 2005;

Recalling also Resolution No.11/10-(I.S) adopted by the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.6/32-P adopted by the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the negative economic, cultural and social effects of the UN Security Council Resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) on the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Recalling also relevant resolutions adopted by various platforms of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General in this regard;

1. **Welcomes** the lifting of the unilateral sanctions imposed on Libya and asserts the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reparation for the losses it incurred due to the sanctions imposed on it by virtue of the above-mentioned UN Security Council resolutions.
2. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report thereon to the 36th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.18/35-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Recalling Resolution 10/32-P adopted by the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Sana'a, in June 2005 which called for a ministerial conference to be urgently convened in 2005 to discuss the issue of Refugees in the Muslim world, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

Expressing its firm belief that arriving at the best solution to the problem of refugees may accelerate the provision of favourable conditions which would facilitate their return to their countries in security and dignity;

Commending the existing close relation between the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the High Commissioner for Refugees on the preparation to hold the ministerial conference;

Reaffirming the recommendations contained in the report of the 2nd Meeting of Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) on the Problem of Refugees in Muslim World, which was held in Jeddah on 9-10 April 2005;

1. **Welcomes** the decision of the Government of Pakistan to host an OIC Ministerial Conference on the Problems of Refugees in the Muslim World in Islamabad in close coordination with the UNHCR.
2. **Urges** Member States, humanitarian organizations and specialized institutions to contribute to cover the cost of the conference to ensure its success and to deposit their contributions into the account opened by the General Secretariat and appreciates those who have already done so.
3. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.19/35-P
ON
REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008);

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, and Eleventh OIC Summit at Dakar from 13-14 March 2008;

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs No. 115 to 121 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 2 October 2007;

Recalling also Paras 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;

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 violations 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.
5. **Stresses** that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects and have to take into account the views of its 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.

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. **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.

18. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.

19. **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.

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

21. **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.

22. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.20/35-P
ON
THE CONFERENCE OF 2010 ON REVIEW OF NUCLEAR
NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 and **encouraging** the continuation of this participation in the preparatory Committees for the 2010 NPT Review Conference;

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 Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 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 2005 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 **62/...**

RES NO.20/35-P

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;

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 **Requests** all Islamic countries party to the Treaty to actively participate in the preparatory Committees 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.

RES NO.20/35-P

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.
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-fifth 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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.21/35-P
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONES
IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA, CENTRAL ASIA AND
SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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;

RES NO.21/35-P

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 19/34-P adopted by the Thirty-Fourth 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;

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, 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;

RES NO.21/35-P

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;

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.

RES NO.21/35-P

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 obtain Israel's renunciation of 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.
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 non-proliferation.
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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.22/35-P
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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;

RES NO.22/35-P

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 20/34-P of the Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference 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 62/19;

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;

RES NO.22/35-P

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the Resumed Session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

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

Also expressing deep concern over the nuclear posture review by a certain nuclear weapon state in which some Member States are threatened to be targets of special types of nuclear weapons;

1. **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapon States, to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. Pending the conclusion of such legally binding instrument, the Nuclear Weapon States should fully observe their existing obligations.

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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.23/35-P
ON

COOPERATION BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN WITH IAEA

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Recalling the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions, particularly those adopted in the 10th and 11th Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference, and the 31st and 32nd Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as declaration of the NAM ministerial conference in Malaysia on 30 May 2006 and Final Communiqués of the 33rd and 34th Sessions of the ICFM;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of Member States, without discrimination, to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in conformity with their respective legal obligations;

Reaffirming that nothing in the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Statute, shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all parties to develop and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

1. **Recognizes** that any attempt aimed at limiting the application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy would affect the sustainable development of developing countries.
2. **Rejects** discrimination and double standards in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and any attempt to resort to unilateral action in resolving verification concerns.
3. **Recognizes** the inalienable right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as enshrined in the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.
4. **Expresses concern** over any unwanted consequences on the peace and security of the region and beyond of threats and pressures on Iran by certain circles to renounce its inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and expresses its support and solidarity with that country.
5. **Appreciates** the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the IAEA.
6. **Calls and supports firmly** the settlement of the issue exclusively by peaceful means and through negotiation without preconditions, in the framework of the IAEA and in accordance with the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.

7. **Welcomes** the agreed work-plan between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA resulted in resolving of all remaining outstanding issues, as provided for in the latest report of the Director General of the Agency on the Nuclear Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in this context, reaffirms that the safeguard implementation in Iran should be conducted in a routine manner, and expresses its hope that the issue of nuclear activity of the Islamic Republic of Iran be referred from the United Nations Security Council to the Agency as soon as possible.

8. **Invites** the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA as the sole competent authority of the safeguard obligations of the Member States, to continue their cooperation in accordance with the statute of the IAEA.

9. **Underlines** the importance of making distinction between the technical aspects of the issue and the political objectives of certain countries.

RESOLUTION NO.24/35-P
ON
EVOLVING A NEW GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON DISARMAMENT
AND NON-PROLIFERATION

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008);

Recalling Resolution 22/34-P adopted at the Thirty Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference 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 on 2 October 2007;

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. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.25/35-P
ON
CONSIDERATION OF THE RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND
PROPOSALS IN THE FIELD OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 of all States, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security;

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 62/44 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels;

Recalling Resolution 23/34-P adopted at the Thirty Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. **Stresses** that initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms, including arms transfers, should be addressed in conjunction with the question of maintaining international peace and security, reducing regional and international tensions, preventing and resolving conflicts and disputes, building and enhancing confidence, and promoting disarmament as well as social and economic development.
2. **Underscores** that any international initiative on conventional arms trade should not impinge upon the right of each state to security and the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of 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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.26/35-P
ON
CONDEMNATION OF ZIONIST REGIME FOR POSSESSION
OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR ARSENALS

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Reaffirming the principled positions of the OIC on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation reflected in various OIC Resolutions and Declarations adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, the latest of which was Resolution No. 24/34-POL of the 34th ICFM;

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** Israel to renounce possession of 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.

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 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.27/35-P
ON
THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Reiterating 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 35/31-P of the Thirty-first Islamic Conference 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-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.28/35-P
ON
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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 Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No.S-10/2;

Recalling Resolution 62/38 adopted by the 62nd 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 34/31-P of the Thirty first Islamic Conference 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;

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 countries 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-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/35-P
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-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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;

RES NO.29/35-P

Mindful of daunting challenges facing the Islamic world and *emphasizing* the need for addressing them, *inter alia* through strengthening bonds of Islamic brotherhood and consolidation of solidarity among Islamic States;

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

Taking note with appreciation of the outcome of the meetings of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States, held in Tehran in 1998, 2004, and 2005 that culminated in the formulation of “the Principles and Guidelines for Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which was approved by Resolution No. 13/32-P of the 32nd ICFM;

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (IGGE) on Security and Solidarity of Islamic States on 23-24 April 2006 with a view to formulating a “Code of Conduct on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States”;

Welcoming the First Conference of the Heads of Police of the OIC Member States on 15-17 May 2006, in Isfahan, the Islamic Republic of Iran;

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 and effective 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;

Commending the on going consultations and coordination between the Islamic States at various levels, including the OIC Ambassadorial Groups in different countries and at international fora, in particular the OIC Groups at New York and Geneva, on issues of common concern and adopting unified stand thereon;

Appreciating the relevant activities of the Secretary General, in particular his contribution to the establishment of the OIC Ambassadorial Groups in Brussels, UNESCO and Vienna for formulation of unified position by them in the international organization therein;

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, non-use 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. Entrusts** the Inter-governmental Group of Experts on Security and Solidarity among Islamic States to formulate, a Code of Conduct on Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States, based on the Principles and Guidelines for the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among OIC Member States, contained in document No. OIC/3-AHC/2005/P&G/Final and approved by 32nd ICFM.
- 7. Calls on** all Member States to take into account 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” in their international relations;

8. **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.

9. **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.

10. **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.

11. **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.

12. **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.

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

14. **Decides** to set up an intergovernmental experts group, to convene as soon as possible, by taking into account the existing extensive experience and achievements gained in coordinating the positions of Islamic States at international fora, and in accordance with the relevant OIC resolutions, to formulate an action-oriented mechanism and develop necessary rules for promoting and institutionalizing the consultation and coordination of the positions of the OIC Group at capitals of Non-Islamic States and international fora, and submit its recommendations to the next Session of the ICFM for appropriate decision thereon.

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

RESOLUTION NO.30/35-P
ON
STRENGTHENING THE ISLAMIC UNITY

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Guided by the Holy Quran which enjoins Muslims to strengthen Islamic unity and brotherhood;

Being committed to the provisions of OIC Charter which stipulates that the OIC Member State's "common belief constitutes a strong factor for rapprochement and solidarity among Islamic people" and reiterates the determination of "Member States to consolidate the bonds of the prevailing brotherly and spiritual friendship among their people";

Recalling the provisions of OIC Ten-Year Program of Action which, among other things, underlines the need to strengthen dialogue among Islamic Schools; affirms the true faith of their followers and the inadmissibility of accusing them of heresy, as well as the inviolability of their blood, honor and property, as long as they believe in Allah Almighty, in the Prophet (PBUH) and in the other pillars of the Islamic faith, respect the pillars of Islam and do not deny any self-evident tenet of religion;

Taking into account the Statement of the International Islamic Conference in Amman, which states that: "Whosoever is an adherent to one of the four Sunni schools (Mathahib) of Islamic jurisprudence (Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i and Hanbali), the two Shi'i schools of Islamic jurisprudence (Jafari and Zaydi), the Ibadī school of Islamic jurisprudence and the Thahiri school of Islamic jurisprudence, is a Muslim and declaring that person an apostate is impossible and impermissible and verily his (or her) blood, honour, and property are inviolable.";

Taking into consideration the views of the Forum of Muslim Scholars and Intellectuals in Makkah Al Mukarramah, including this opinion: "differences in schools of thought reflect the rich nature of the Islamic thought sources";

Recalling further the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration of the Iraqi Ulamas, which states that: "no Muslim, whether he or she is Shiite or Sunni, may be subject to murder or any harm, intimidation, terrorization, or aggression on his property; incitement thereto; or forcible displacement, deportation, or kidnapping";

Taking note of the outcome document of Doha Conference for Dialogue of Islamic Schools of Thought which appealed to "the followers of all Islamic schools to respect each other's beliefs and sanctities" and called on the leaders of "Muslim countries to enhance the efforts of scholars to achieve unity and foster dialogue among the various Islamic schools of thought";

Bearing in mind all relevant declarations and resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences;

Being alarmed by the fact that the seeds for divisiveness are being sown between the Muslims by the enemies of Islam and Muslims through diverse strategies, policies and plans and *expressing its deep concern* that according to some studies, certain powers intended to exploit Sunni-Shiite and Arab –non-Arab divides to promote their policies and objectives in the Muslim world;

Being aware of the irreparable and unwanted harm of existence and continuation of disputes between the followers of different Islamic schools of thought, including sectarian violence, on the solidarity and unity of entire Islamic Ummah;

Recognizing the significant role of Muslim Ulamas from different Islamic Schools of thought in strengthening the mutual understanding, tolerance and respect between the followers of those schools, thus contributing greatly to solidification of the bonds of brotherhood among the Muslim Ummah;

Taking into account the key role of religious institutions, in particular those active in the field of proximity between the Islamic Schools of Thought, in preparing conducive grounds for the rapprochement of all Muslims and closing their ranks;

1. Recognizes the significant importance of promoting Islamic brotherhood and unity as a sacred religious obligation and objective in facing daunting challenges facing Islam and Muslims and the realization of common interests of the Islamic Ummah in our increasingly complicated, interconnected and globalizing world.

2. Reiterates the firm determination of all Member States to adopt appropriate individual and collective measures to remove all causes of prejudice, hatred, provocation, and incitement as well sectarian violence between the followers of different Islamic schools of thought and *affirms* the need for all Member States to refrain from politicizing any possible religious dispute between Muslims to advance their own political objectives.

3. Reconfirms the commitment of all Member States to further promote the Islamic unity and their willingness to cooperate actively and effectively in promoting tolerance and understanding between Muslims and consolidating the Islamic fraternity.

4. Convinced that Muslims have more communalities than differences, including worshiping Allah (SWT), believing in the Prophet (PBUH), perform many obligations such as fasting and Hajj in the same manner, having common world views and being a part of the great Islamic culture and civilization, which are a great source of power for the Islamic Unity.

5. Affirms the provisions of all above-mentioned declarations, statements and documents issued, beneficently and genuinely, by a large number of distinguished high-ranking Ulamas of the Islamic Ummah and *appeals to* the followers of all Islamic schools to abide by them and respect each other's beliefs and sanctities.

6. **Recognizes** the significant role of Muslim Ulamas, scholars, thinkers, intellectuals, preachers, Imams and the like in bridging the gap between the various schools of thought and guiding their followers to strengthen the mutual understanding, tolerance and respect between all Muslims and to contribute to the ultimate goal of Islamic unity.
7. **Takes cognizance** of the role of religious institutions, in particular the International Islamic Fiqh Academy and those active in the field of proximity between the Islamic Schools of Thought, as well as religious schools, universities and research centers, in promoting proximity between the Islamic Schools of Thought and strengthening the Islamic unity.
8. **Takes note** of the important and effective role that can be played by the audiovisual, electronic and printed media in promoting tolerance, understanding and respect among the followers of different Islamic schools of thought.
9. **Emphasizes** the need for all Muslims to be awake, alert and vigilant enough to understand that any dispute among the followers of different Islamic schools of thought harms all Islamic Ummah, endangers its solidarity and brotherhood and weakens its capabilities in facing existing multifaceted challenges jeopardizing its unity.
10. **Recognizes** the necessity for all Muslims to adopt caution and vigilance against all attempts to sow division among them, break their ranks, or incite sedition, strife, and hate to corrupt their divine spiritual bonds with each other and *calls upon* all Muslims to refrain seriously from any provocation of sensitivities or sectarian or ethnic strife, as well as any name-calling, abuse, prejudice or vilification and invectives.
11. **Emphasizes** that in any possible disputes among Muslims, certain principles should never be forfeited, including in particular the unity, cohesion, cooperation, and solidarity in piety and righteousness and *affirms* that the blood, property, honor, and reputation of Muslims are sacrosanct and the inviolability of all Muslim houses of worship have to be respected.
12. **Condemns** the sectarian violence between followers of Islamic schools of thought in any part of the Islamic world and *denounces strongly* all the crimes committed on the grounds of sectarian identity or belonging, fall within the ambit of “wickedness, and mischief on the earth”, which was prohibited and proscribed by Almighty God.
13. **Confirms** that the espousal of a school of thought is not a justification for killing or aggression, even if some followers of that school commit a punishable act.
14. **Urges** all Muslim Ulemas and religious institutions, as well as the media in the Islamic world to call upon all followers of Islamic schools for casting aside disagreement between Muslims and unifying their words and stances; strengthening the ties of brotherhood and not to permit discord and outside interference between them.

RES NO.30/35-P

15. Commends with satisfaction all relevant activities of the Secretary General and the International Islamic Fiqh Academy in promoting proximity between the Islamic Schools of Thought and *urges* them to continue their efforts with high priority.

16. Calls on all Member States, taking into account the significant importance of the issue, to take appropriate measures for promoting and strengthening the Islamic unity this year and present relevant reports of their activities to the Secretariat General.

17. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/35-P
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL
ORGANISATIONS AND GROUPINGS

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008);

Recalling the objectives and principles set forth in the OIC Charter and relevant Resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, as well as the existing cooperation agreements, friendly relations and constructive cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations and groupings;

Emphasizing 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;

Affirming that a policy-oriented and effective cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations and groupings would contribute positively to the promotion of international cooperation and realization of their respective objectives;

Welcoming the development of interaction with the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the context of upcoming Chairmanship of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2010 in this Organization;

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. 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, particularly the UN, NAM, UNESCO, WHO, WTO, ECO, AU, EU and LAS.

2. Urges the specialized, affiliated and subsidiary organs of the OIC System, to take effective measures to broaden the scope of their cooperation within the OIC System and with relevant international and regional organizations and groupings.

3. **Requests** the General-Secretariat, taking into account the relevant achievements of the OIC Group in different occasions at international fora and other spheres and levels, to conduct a study on the subject and prepare an informative report thereon, for its submission to the meeting of the aforementioned experts group.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 32/35-P
ON
THE RATIONALIZATION OF AGENDA ITEMS, RESOLUTIONS AND
METHODOLOGY OF MEETINGS OF THE OIC

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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

Recalling further the decision of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference reflected in Paragraph No. (207) of its Final Communiqué, by which the Summit has decided to rationalize its resolutions and final communiqué.

Noting the new and emerging challenges facing the OIC Member States, and reiterating the urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Organization in meeting the growing challenges;

Recognizing the importance of and need to support, the process of reform of the Organization to reach higher levels of efficiency and competence and enhance its effectiveness, energize and implement its decisions, and to constantly adapt the Organization to evolving international circumstances;

Considering the proceedings of its very recent Summit and Ministerial Sessions during which numerous calls were made in favour of rationalization and reform of the OIC, including a thorough review of the resolutions so as to ensure a sharpened focus on priority issues and avoid repetition and duplication;

Noting operative paragraph No.2 of Resolution No.13/31-P by which the open-ended intergovernmental experts group on rationalization is requested to convene once every two years to make appropriate recommendations;

1. **Emphasizes** the need for rationalization of the methodology of all meetings preparatory to the regular and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, including but not limited to, the preparation of their agendas, resolutions, rules for submission of resolutions and the like, in implementation of the aforesaid decision of the Islamic Summit Conference and those of the ICFM.

RES NO.32/35-P

2. **Requests** the aforementioned Experts Group, to meet in 2008 and review all issues referred to in paragraph No.1 above and make appropriate recommendations thereon to the 36th Session of the CFM for consideration and approval.
3. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat to prepare a study on the subject for its submission to the aforesaid meeting of the Experts Group.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 33/35-P
ON

DESIGNATING 5TH OF AUGUST OF EVERY YEAR AS THE
“ISLAMIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY DAY”

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Faithful to the immortal teaching 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 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;

RES NO.33/35-P

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

1. **Decides** to designate the 5th of August of every year, which is coincident with adoption of the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam, as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”.

2. **Requests** the OIC Member States and the General Secretariat to observe this auspicious day that should be taken as an opportunity to take concrete measures to rescue human rights from the bitter past legacy 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.34/35-P
ON
THE SITUATION AT THE BORDER BETWEEN DJIBOUTI AND ERITREA

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

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:

1. **Regrets** the aggression of Eritrea against the Republic of Djibouti and calls for the return to the former situation.
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. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to put an end to tension by peaceful means.
4. **Calls for** respect for the inviolability of the borders established after independence.
5. **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 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/35-P

**ON
THE CONVENING OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION
MEETING OF THE OIC MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WITHIN THE FIRST SEVEN DAYS OF THE CONVENING
OF THE GENERAL DEBATE OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Prosperity and Development), held in Kampala, Republic of Uganda from 14-16 Jumad ul-Thani 1429 A.H (18-20 June 2008),

Recognizing the importance of the Annual Coordination Meeting (ACM) of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the OIC Member States held at UN Headquarters annually on the sidelines of the General Debate of the UN General Assembly;

- 1. Recommends** that as much as possible, the ACM shall henceforth be held within the first seven days of the convening of the General Debate of the UN General Assembly.
- 2. Further decides** that if the meetings of all or any of the OIC Contact/Working Groups cannot be held prior to the convening of the Annual Coordination Meeting, the reports of the respective Contact/Working Groups will be included as annex to the final outcome documents of the ACM.

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20/6/08 (01:30 hours)