

RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION OF SOLIDARITY AND DIALOGUE)

KHARTOUM, REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

14-16 RABIUL THANI 1423H (25-27 JUNE 2002)

RESOLUTION NO.8/29-P

ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Pursuant to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the right of all peoples to chose their political, economic and social systems without any form of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

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

Taking note of all UN resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security;

Welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Interim Administration, pursuant to the Agreement signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001, and welcoming further the convening of Loya Jirga and the establishment of the Transitional Administration;

Reiterating the extreme importance of helping Afghanistan to pass through the current transitional phase towards sustainable development, rehabilitation, reconstruction and elimination of various remnants of the civil war;

Reiterating also the importance of international support for rebuilding the Afghan society and its infrastructure through the rehabilitation of its vital nation building institutions;

Recognizing the importance of the return of Afghan refugees and displaced people to their homes, and their reintegration in their homeland;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (Doc. No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.1);

- 1. Welcomes** the establishment of the Afghan Interim Administration and supports the process of the Loya Jirga leading to the establishment of Transitional Administration, wishing it success in fulfilling the aspirations of all Afghan people to establish a durable and representative government and promote security, stability as well as comprehensive and sustainable development.

- 2. Commends** the constructive efforts of the UN including the presence of the ISAF in Kabul as envisaged in Bonn Agreement to assist the people of Afghanistan in bringing back peace and normalcy to their country.

- 3. Expresses** its thanks and appreciation for the initiative, during the Ninth Session of the Extraordinary ICFM held in Doha on 10 October 2001, by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, the Emir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, to establish a Fund for assisting the Afghan people; and **requests** the General Secretariat and the Chairmanship of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference to finalize the Administrative and Technical Arrangements for the establishment of the Fund, **further calls** on Member States of the OIC and its Affiliated Institutions and the Islamic Development Bank to consider extending more donations to the said Fund.

- 4. Decides** that an OIC Office shall be functioning in Afghanistan instead of the Office in Islamabad in order to oversee the activities of the OIC and the Fund for Assistance to the people of Afghanistan in the field of reconstruction and rehabilitation as well as all other assistance extended by the OIC to Afghanistan.

5. Requests the IDB to submit the report requested of it under Res. 28/9-P issued by the 28th ICFM which was held in Bamako in June 2001 on the requirements for the restoration of the Afghan economy and rebuilding of its infrastructure.

6. Appeals to the international community to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of Afghanistan and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conference for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002.

7. Appeals also to international community and relevant UN Agencies to extend assistance to Afghan refugees and displaced persons in Afghanistan and to ensure their voluntary return to their homes and reintegrate them in their society in full security and dignity.

8. Calls upon the international community to increase its assistance to enhance the efforts of the Interim Administration curb the plantation of opium poppies, production and trafficking of narcotics and to strengthen crop substitution programme in Afghanistan.

9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.9/29-P

ON THE SITUATION IN THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

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

Welcoming the principles, objectives and goals of the Charter of Stability in the Balkans;

Reaffirms the commitment of the OIC Member States to preserve unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, as well as its multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structure;

Declares their full support for the full and consistent implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, as well as to the key intentions of the Stability Pact for South East Europe and expresses their political readiness to continue participating in the meetings of the Peace Implementation Council and the Steering Board of the Peace Agreement, including the Reconstruction Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned with the inconsistencies in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, particularly relating to the building-up of the State institutions, State regulatory framework, return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin and capturing of indicted war criminals and to bring them to trial;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.7).

1. **Urges** international community to speed up and profound the open processes of reconstruction, democratization and reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
2. **Expresses** their readiness to continue participating in the whole peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its development on the basis of the open process of liberalization and regularization of the economic system of the State;
3. **Reiterates** their spirit of solidarity and expresses readiness to continue assisting people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in rebuilding their multicultural society, including cultural and religious objects and preserving the Islamic identity in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
4. **Emphasizes** the crucial role of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina in promoting peace, justice and reconciliation and **urges** the speed and effective capturing of the indicted war criminal, as well as full implementation of the UNGA Resolution relating to Srebrenica Massacre and call upon the UN Secretariat and other international organizations to determine responsibility for the occurrence of the massacre and taking the necessary measures in this regard;
5. **Strongly** condemns tendentious attempts to accuse the former Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic of alleged involvement in war crimes during the conflict in the Balkans. **Affirms** that President Izetbegovic is an honest fighter who led his people against Serbian oppression, campaigns of ethnic cleansing, genocide, massacres and dispersion of innocent people, destruction of places of worship and Islamic monuments, as well as other savage practices carried out by the Belgrade regime against the Bosnian people. **Rejects** any procedure to prosecute President Izebetgovic under any pretext.

6. **Expresses** its support to the High Representative in monitoring and implementing particularly the three key areas, namely economic reform, acceleration of the return of refugees and displaced persons and the consolidation of institutions especially at the state level.

7. **Stresses** that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, should be further supported politically and materially, having in mind its crucial role for achieving lasting peace for all;

8. **Emphasizes** also the importance of the economic recovery and the key role of economic revitalization in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and **invites** the economic operators and banks of the OIC countries to investigate the possibilities to take active role in these processes;

9. **Highly appreciates** the honouring, by some donor states to the Trust Fund for the urgent Return of Refugees to the Bosnia-Herzegovina, of their financial obligations, by recently transferring their donations to the Fund's account at the IDB. It urges the Member States to extend further donations in favour of the Fund, and requests the Board of Trustees and the Executive Director of the Fund to finalize the necessary procedures to enable the Fund commence, as soon as possible, its work according to priorities.

10. **Acknowledges** the significance of the continued contributions of the OIC members of the Peace Implementation Council to the budget of the Office of the High Representative.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/29-P

ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of OIC, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human

Rights, the Convention of the Rights of the child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees and the Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as, other instruments of international humanitarian law;

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

Mindful of all relevant U.N. Security Council Resolutions in this issue and in particular Resolution No.1244 (1999);

Referring to the Resolution on the situation in Kosovo adopted at Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 25-27 June 2001, in Bamako, Republic of Mali;

Recalling the Resolution of the 55th Session of U.N. Human Rights Commission on the situation of Human Rights in Kosovo;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Kosovo (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.7);

1. **Calls for** full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1244/99 as well as relevant U.N. Resolutions in fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.
2. **Calls upon** the United Nations to uphold the right of the Kosovars to self-determination and to ensure the preservation of their cultural heritage and Islamic identity.
3. **Reaffirms** that the safe, immediate and unconditional return of **all** Kosovar refugees to their homes is prerequisite to the settlement.
4. **Calls upon** the international community to bring to international justice the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and all other crimes against humanity in Kosovo.
5. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the United Nations for these provisional administration and the peace keeping forces and requests all parties in Kosovo as well as the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the United Nations Mission and Kosovar forces to discharge the task entrusted to them.

6. **Expresses** its appreciation for the continuing work of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to enable the preparation of a clear road map concerning the future of Kosovo which would help to attract foreign investment and foreign economic participation in Kosovo.

7. **Urges** the international presence in Kosovo to continue taking all necessary security and confidence building measures, including the promotion of inter ethnic tolerance and cooperation, to reinforce the protection and security of the entire Kosovar people.

8. **Regrets** the outbreak of violence in some provinces and the current situation of division between different ethnic communities.

9. **Calls upon** the international community to make efforts to provide the necessary ground for all the national minorities in Kosovo to maintain their acquired rights and participate in the administrative structures on an equal basis and welcome the result of recent election.

10. **Appreciates** the humanitarian assistance already extended by OIC member states to Kosovo.

11. **Urges** the international community as well as the OIC Member States to continue contributing financially to the reconstruction of Kosovo.

12. **Inviting** Secretary General to hold a Scientific Seminar for deep study on the future of Balkan Region and the relationship with Muslim world in this region and the role of Muslim in stabilizing and development of this region.

13. **Expresses** its solidarity with the Kosovars and Bosniac national minority in Sanjak region.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the OIC Contact Group and the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.11/29-P

ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Commending the unflagging interests taken by Islamic leaders in the issue of Somalia, embodied in the action taken by H.E. Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, with a view to achieving security and national reconciliation in Somalia;

Commending the support extended by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar for covering the expenses of the conference on Somali National Reconciliation in Djibouti, as well as the assistance provided by the State of Qatar to the new Somali Government with a view to consolidating security and stability in Somalia as well as the assistance provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Inter-governmental Development Authority and the Organization of African Unity, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the auspices of the Security Council;

Commending the great success of the Artah Conference in Djibuti which had been organized by the latter;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No.ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.3);

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.

2. **Calls on** Member States to support the new Somali government which recently gained the confidence of the Somali Parliament in accordance with the Provisional National Charter drawn up by the Artah Conference in Djibouti and also calls on neighbouring States to ascertain from sheltering or helping Somali elements opposing the national reconciliation in Somalia.

3. **Makes an urgent** appeal to the leaders of all Somali factions to take part in the Djibouti peace process, accede to it, and accept its results, place the supreme interests of the Somali people in priority and agree to the implementation of the relevant resolutions contained in the decisions of this conference

4. **Express its appreciation** to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action. It calls on all states to extend emergency support to the Somali government in order to establish security and stability, pursue national reconciliation and build the basic structures of the central government and rural administration.

5. **Appeals** to the international community, in general, the OIC Member States in particular, and the regional humanitarian organisations and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as the IDB and the ISF, to shoulder their humanitarian and solidarity obligations and extend financial assistance and in kind to the Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Djibouti in order to help them overcome the economic and social impacts resulting from continuous flows of thousands of refugees, also to help improve the conditions of sheltering them, and provide the necessary capabilities for their safe return to their homeland.

6. **Calls upon** the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the economic infrastructures and the rehabilitation of the various stages of education.

7. **Also calls upon** all Somali leaders to remain committed to the results of the "Artah Conference" (Djibouti) in order to reach a peaceful solution to the Somali problem and start national reconstruction.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to take an active part in the consultations on Somalia in coordinating the action of the Organization with the other international organizations concerned, particularly the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and to use his good offices to convince all Somali leaders to join the Djibouti Peace Process.

9. **Recommends** the Contact Group on Somalia to continue its mission and request the concerned members to participate at the highest possible level in its meetings and support the General Secretariat in its activities aimed at the effective investiture of the new Somali authorities.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.12/29-P

ON THE SITUATION IN CHECHNYA

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of OIC;

Recalling the Communique' issued by the Office of the Chairman of the OIC and the findings reached by the OIC Ministerial Delegation to Moscow and Chechnya on 6 December 1999;

Recalling further the declaration of the Secretary General of the OIC concerning the visit of the Senior Officials to Moscow 16-19 January 2000;

Taking note of the Declaration issued by the delegation of Arab and Muslim countries during their meeting in Moscow in the spring of 2000 to attend the multilateral discussion on disarmament in the Middle-East;

Expressing its grave concern over the tragic crisis in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation and the loss of lives and properties;

Reaffirming its respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation and non-interference in its internal affairs;

Noting the heavy loss of lives particularly among the civilian population and the heavy damage and destruction of property as a result of the Russian offensive;

Expressing its concern over the acute plight of Chechen refugees now living in camps in Ingushetia and other places in the northern Caucasus, most of whom have little or no medical care or other assistance;

Recognizing that only a negotiated political solution can bring an enduring peace in the Chechnya;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Chechnya (Document No.ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.13);

1. **Calls on** the government of the Russian Federation to pursue negotiations with representatives of the Chechen people as soon as possible with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement of the situation in Chechnya taking into account appropriate international instruments on Human Rights and the agreement signed in 1996. The political solution should cover a general cease fire, and appropriate measures to prevent the resumption of hostilities as well as the return of refugees and displaced persons.
2. **Expresses** its readiness to pursue contacts with the Government of the Russian Federation with a view to facilitating a peaceful solution.
3. **Urges** Member States, other members of the international community and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to take all necessary measures to address the humanitarian needs of the Chechen people in particular the refugees and the displaced persons.
4. **Urges** Member States to provide economic and technical assistance for the reconstruction of Chechnya once a peaceful settlement has been reached.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/29-P

ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UNGA, September 2000;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session 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;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Deeply concerned over the tensions along the line of control in Kashmir which have now become potentially more dangerous following the nuclearisation of South Asia;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the rejection of Indian sponsored elections by the Kashmiri people demonstrated through their successful boycott of these elections;

Welcoming the 2 December, 2000 statement by Pakistan announcing maximum restraint along the line of Control and inviting an APHC delegation to Pakistan to prepare the ground for the tripartite talks to resolve the Kashmir dispute peacefully in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people;_

Expressing serious concern at the delay by Indian Government in enabling the APHC delegation to visit Pakistan;

Further welcoming the 22 December 2000 statement by Pakistan on the partial withdrawal of its forces from the Line of Control;

Regretting that India has not responded positively to the APHC's proposal for tripartite talks between Pakistan, India and the Kashmiris;

Welcoming the restraint exercised by Pakistan on the Line of Control despite repeated violations by the Indian army;

Taking note of the positive response by the President of Pakistan to the invitation extended to him by the Indian Prime Minister to visit India, wherein the President has called for sincere and candid discussions to resolve the issue of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the wishes of the Kashmiri people;

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

Noting the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Encouraging and supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India aimed at resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.4);

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. **Condemns** the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.
3. **Calls upon** Member states to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.
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. **Calls upon** India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
6. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India. In this context, **calls for** serious negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
7. **Affirms** that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core of the problems and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.
8. **Calls upon** India to take urgent appropriate measures to de-escalate the current tense situation in the region mainly by withdrawing its forces to peace time locations and exercise self-restraint;

9. **Expresses its deep concern** at the prevailing tension that threatens security and peace in the region as a result of the large scale deployment of Indian troops in the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir.

10. **Further calls upon** India to respond positively to Pakistan's offers to resume a sustained dialogue to discuss the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and all other outstanding issues;

11. **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.

12. **Requests** the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference.

13. **Requests** the Secretary General to establish contact with the governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

14. **Appreciates** the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.

15. **Requests** the Secretary General appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and to send a three member OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir as decided by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 2000 and the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 1998, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extraordinary session and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

16. **Requests** the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

17. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and to take action at the UN General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant

international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

18. **Commends** the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and mandates the Group to meet regularly along side the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to muster the support of the international community for safeguarding the fundamental rights of the Kashmiri people.

19. **Requests** the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

20. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

21. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/29-P

ON THE ESCALATION OF THE TENSIONS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

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

Recalling the OIC Summit and ministerial Resolutions on the security and Solidarity of Islamic States which affirm that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries;

Recalling also the relevant OIC declarations and resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights including the right of self-determination;

Expressing grave concern over the massive deployment of troops initiated by India, along the international border, Working Boundary and the Line of Control;

Welcoming the restraint demonstrated by Pakistan in the face of provocation by India of massive deployment of troops along the international border, the working boundary and the LOC;

Expressing serious concern over the escalation of tension by India since December 13, 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament;

Expressing regret over India's attempts to implicate Pakistan in the December 13 attack on the Indian Parliament;

Noting with regret, India's decision to recall its High Commissioner from Pakistan, to terminate bus and rail links between the two countries, to ban PIA over flights and its decision to send back the Pakistan High Commissioner in India;

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the President of Pakistan to improve relations with India and his repeated offers for resumption of a dialogue to discuss all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir;

1. **Expresses** grave concern over the massive deployment of troops initiated by India, along the international border, the working boundary and the LoC and urges India to de-escalate tensions by withdrawing its forces to peace time locations to enable Pakistan to do the same.
2. **Calls upon** India to respond positively to Pakistan's offers for resumption of a dialogue in order to resolve all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir.
3. **Reaffirms** its support for the Kashmiri peoples right of self-determination.
4. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to pay an urgent attention to the escalating situation in Jammu and Kashmir and to mediate for restraint and peace.
5. **Affirms** complete solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

6. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/29-P

ON DEMANDING THE FINAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND RELEASE THE LIBYAN CITIZEN ABDUL BASET AL-MEGRAHI

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having considered the item relating to the Lockerbie issue and having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the subject; **Guided by** the principles enshrined in the OIC Charter calling for solidarity among Member States; **Adhering** to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter providing for refraining from the use, or threat of use of force in international relations and for the settlement of disputes through peaceful means;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic conferences and also the resolutions and final declarations adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Referring to the verdict passed by the International Court of Justice on 27.2.1998 confirming its competence and acceptance to consider the case;

Expressing its appreciation for the position of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its positive initiative aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis and for honoring all requirements provided for in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions Nos. 748 (1992) and 883 (1993);

Expressing also its deep concern over the material and human losses inflicted on the Arab Libyan people and the neighboring states as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed in implementation of the two aforementioned UN Security Council resolutions;

Expressing its appreciation for the Great Jamahiriya's encouragement of its two suspect citizens to appear before the Scottish court in Holland and **commending** the two citizens concerned for their positive response and compliance;

Recalling the positive development in the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Great Jamahiriya and the United Kingdom, which demonstrates that dialogue and understanding are the ideal approach to resolving problems;

Deploring the UN Security Council not issuing a decision to definitively lift sanctions against the Great Jamahiriya despite the UN Secretary-General's report stating its satisfaction of all obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions;

Having taken cognizance of the Scottish court's verdict passed in this case and of the views of the international law experts on the verdict, including Scottish expert Robert Black, who drew up the modalities for the court case;

Expressing regret over the ruling passed by the Scottish Court of Appeal which supported the condemnation of the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi on the basis of political considerations, with no connection to law whatsoever;

1. **Reaffirms** the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Jamahiriya, and **supports** its just position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a settlement of the crisis.

2. **Welcomes** the efforts and good offices of sisterly and friendly states to reach a settlement of the issue and **highly appreciates** the results achieved thanks to the efforts exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa in this connection.

3. **Regrets** the condemnation of one of the two Libyan citizens and expresses its conviction that the innocence of one means the innocence of the other since the assumptions underlying their accusation are the same.

4. **Draws** the attention of international public opinion to the political motives underlying the verdict against the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi, which has been found by legal experts to suffer from many flaws.

5. **Demands** the immediate release of the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi, who has been convicted because of political motives which bear no relations whatsoever to the law and to consider him, if his detention continues, as a hostage in accordance with all relevant laws and conventions.

6. **Renews** its categorical rejection of the approach aiming at obstructing the lifting of sanctions against the Great Jamahiriya in disregard of Paragraph 16 of Resolution No. 883 of 1993 and the contents of the UN Secretary-General's report to the UN Security Council in this connection, and in contravention of the law, the UN Charter, the resolutions of the UN Security Council, the agreement reached by the parties to the dispute and the guarantees contained therein.

7. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to lift sanctions against the Great Jamahiriya immediately and definitively on the grounds that the latter has honored its obligations under the UN Security Council resolutions in this connection, including resolution No. 1192 of 1998 and **requests** the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts with the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to take the necessary measures to secure that conclusion and also to continue his contacts with the various regional groups with a view to exerting pressure to that end.

8. **Calls for** the Islamic States to collectively end the sanctions and **considers** them under no compulsion to observe them in line with the text of Operative Paragraph No. 4 of this resolution.

9. **Supports** the right of the Great Jamahiriya to receive reparations for the damages inflicted on it as a result of the sanctions imposed against it.

10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/29-P

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having noted with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Lome Peace Accord of 7th July, 1999 brokered by ECOWAS under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Togo, the then Chairman of ECOWAS;

Noting the efforts of ECOWAS, the United Nations, the OAU and other international organizations to bring peace to Sierra Leone and the sub-region especially the cease-fire agreement signed in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria on 30 April 2001, between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) culminating in the cessation of hostilities and ushering in the current peaceful atmosphere in Sierra Leone;

Aware also that a large number of Sierra Leone nationals including professionals, were forced to flee to neighbouring countries or elsewhere as refugees have started to return to Sierra Leone as a result of the peaceful atmosphere and the programme of rehabilitation, reconstruction and re-settlement which is being gradually implemented;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the situation in Sierra Leone (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.12).

1. **Expresses** its deep appreciation to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the OAU and other International Organizations, etc. and to the Government of the Republic of Togo for the conclusion of the peace agreement and recalls the positive action undertaken by the countries which have contributed forces to the ECOMOG Peacekeeping force namely, Nigeria, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Gambia. **Also expresses** its deep appreciation for the decisions by the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan to contribute a large contingent of troops to UNAMSIL in Sierra Leone.

2. **Accepts** the results of the recently held Presidential and Parliamentary elections which the incumbent President Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and his Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) won so brilliantly.
3. **Appeals** to all Member States and other humanitarian/financial organizations to extend urgent material assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and to enable it to undertake the economic and social rehabilitation of the country and to facilitate the return to their home of refugees living in neighbouring countries.
4. **Welcome** the establishment of the Trust Fund for Sierra Leone and endorses in this regard the recommendations of the Contact Group on Sierra Leone.
5. **Urges** the OIC Member States to pledge their generous assistance to Sierra Leone for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country following the mayhem and destruction caused by the civil war bilaterally or through the OIC Fund for reconstruction rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance for Sierra Leone.
6. **Further urges** Member States to extend appropriate assistance to neighbouring States to mitigate the impact of the influx of the hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees pending their return home.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/29-P

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNION OF COMOROS

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Having taken cognizance of the evolution of the political situation of the Union of Comoros, constituting one of the essential causes of the secessionist crisis in the Island of Anjuan;

Having considered the political situation in the Union of Comoros, the current positive developments, particularly the peace process and national reconciliation, pursuant to the determination of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and the sovereignty of all Member States over their territories;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.6);

1. Reiterates its full commitment to national unity, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of Comoros.

2. Expresses satisfaction with achieving national consensus, the establishment of State institutions and the results of the Presidential elections; **commends** the efforts exerted by the Comorian Government, in cooperation with the OIC, OAU, League of Arab States and the International Organization of Francophonie, aimed at realizing a peaceful settlement of the political crisis in the Comoros.

3. Calls on Member States, Ministerial Councils, and Islamic and specialized organizations, and concerned bodies to expeditiously extend humanitarian and economic assistance to the Union of the Comoros to help it overcome its acute economic crisis and erase the effects of secession and enable it to rehabilitate the institutions of the States, reopen schools and hospitals, and achieve a balanced development among its different islands.

4. Calls on funds and banks in the Member States to consider the possibility of cancelling or rescheduling the debts of the Union of Comoros as a contribution in the reconstruction of Comorian economy.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter in coordination with the government of the Union of Comoros and speedily dispatch a delegation from the General Secretariat to take stock of the situation in the Union of Comoros to enable the Secretary General to take appropriate steps.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/29-P

ON THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Taking into consideration the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for the strengthening of Islamic solidarity among Member States;

Taking note of the developments which have intervened in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, and anxious to preserve the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic Solidarity;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.9 on the Situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

1. **Welcomes** the assurances made by the Republic of Iraq to respect the independence, sovereignty and the security of the State of Kuwait as well as guaranteeing Kuwait's safety and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders in such a way as to avoid repetition of what had happened in 1990; **calls for** adoption of policies that guarantees this in the framework of sincere intentions and relations of good neighbourliness. In this context, **calls for** the necessity of halting media campaigns, and negative statements in preparation for creating a positive atmosphere for encouraging both countries to adhere to the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs.
2. **Requests** respecting independence, sovereignty, security, unity and territorial integrity of Iraq;
3. **Requests** Iraq to cooperate in finding a speedy and final solution to the issue of Kuwait prisoners and detainees and restore Kuwaiti properties in accordance with relevant resolutions of the international legitimacy, and the cooperation of Kuwait in Iraq's submission concerning the latter's missing persons, through the International Committee of the Red Crescent.
4. **Welcomes** the resumption of dialogue between Iraq and the UN which has commenced in a positive and constructive atmosphere in order to finalize the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.
5. **Requests** the lifting of sanctions from Iraq and putting an end to the suffering of the brotherly Iraqi people such as to ensure stability and security in the region.
6. Having considered the threat to launch aggression against some Arab States, in particular Iraq, absolutely rejects striking Iraq or threatening the security or safety of any Islamic state, which is considered a threat to the security of all Islamic states.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/29-P

ON THE SUPPORT FOR SUDAN TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL UNITY, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT AND TO SAFEGUARD ITS NATIONAL RESOURCES IDENTITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE FACE OF CURRENT CHALLENGES

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 20/9-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 20/28-P adopted by the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on supporting the efforts made by Sudan to active national unity, peace, development and to safeguard its natural resources, identity, and cultural heritage;

Observing that Sudan is facing attacks and designs from various hostile foreign circles undermining its stability, jeopardizing its unity and cultural identity;

Drawing attention to the public opinion mobilization campaign launched by hostile western circles with the aim of paving the way for intervention in Sudan through the establishment of so-called security zones under the guise of humanitarian action;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.10).

1. **Reiterates** its full solidarity with Sudan to face hostile designs and defend its unity, territorial security and stability.

2. **Commends** the continuous efforts exerted by the Sudanese Government in order to reach a peaceful solution to the problem of Southern Sudan through negotiation and dialogue between the various Sudanese parties aimed at achieving peace and national concord.

3. **Expresses** its deepest appreciation to the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to achieve national concord in the Sudan through the Egyptian-Libyan initiative.

4. **Appeals** to Member States to continue to support the Sudanese efforts to safeguard its unity, integrity, national security and identity, in conformity with the principles embodied in the OIC Charter.

5. **Requests the** Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/29-P

ON THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

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 more than 20% of Azeri territory;

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

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.21/9-P(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States respect for 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 in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.11).

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.
3. **Strongly condemns** looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on 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 Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions 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 UN Security Council resolutions.
6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; 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 military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of 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 to 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 frontiers.

10. **Urges** both Armenia and Azerbaijan and all Member States of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summit of 5-6 December 1994, OSCE Summits of 2-3 December 1996 and 18-19 November 1999, OSCE Council of Ministers Meetings of 18-19 December 1997 and 3-4 December 2001 and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

11. **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 Nagorno-Karabakh and its whole population.

12. **Considers** the proposal made by the OSCE Minsk Conference Co-chairmen aimed at the staged settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan armed conflict as the basis for the negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group and expresses its understanding that this approach is to ensure immediate elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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

14. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

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

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

17. **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 the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

18. **Considers**, that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

19. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/29-P

ON US ATTACK ON AL-SHIFA PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT IN KHARTOUM

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Emphasizing the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for solidarity among Islamic States;

Recalling the principles of the UN Charter which stipulate the commitment on the part of Member States to desist from the use, or threat of use of force, and to settle their disputes through peaceful means;

Also recalling its previous resolutions to assist the Republic of Sudan to counter dangers that threaten its security and national unity;

Welcoming resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States, the Eighth Summit of Non-Aligned States as well as the continuous efforts of the Arab and Islamic Group at the United Nations, which roundly condemned the missile attack launched by the USA against Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum on 20 August 1998, and supported Sudan's request to set up an international committee of enquiry;

Reiterating its total rejection of the use of force and all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism;

1. **Expresses** its full support and assistance to the request of the Republic of Sudan to constitute an international committee of inquiry, under the supervision of the UN Security Council in order to investigate into the allegations of the USA that Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant produced toxic chemical gasses.
2. **Requests** again the USA Government to positively respond to the request of the Sudan to set up a committee of inquiry.
3. **Reiterates** its total solidarity with the Sudan to counter hostile designs which target its security and national unity.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to conduct necessary contacts with the Security Council and the USA Government, or any other organization, in order to implement this resolution, and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/29-P

ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

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;

Recalling that in more than 38 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Emphasizing in this regard the key importance of respecting the principles of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution;

Calling on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status in order to pave the way to a lasting settlement on a mutually agreed basis;

Supporting in this regard the statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000;

Reiterating its support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his mission of good offices towards a negotiated settlement mutually acceptable to both sides;

Welcoming in this context the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side for a political and viable settlement by presenting a comprehensive proposal on 31 August 1998;

Welcoming the commencement of the direct talks between the two parties in Cyprus;

Regretting that outside developments raising the possibility of EU membership of the Greek Cypriot side have continued to hamper progress towards a negotiated settlement;

Considering that building of mutual confidence between the two sides in Cyprus is essential to make progress towards a just and lasting settlement;

Welcoming the fact that the Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the UN sponsored package of military confidence building measures presented by the UN Secretary General;

Calling on the Greek Cypriot side to show a reciprocal constructive approach by accepting this proposal;

Considering that the massive arms build-up and the establishment of a military air base in Paphos as well as the continuing construction of a naval base in Zygi by the Greek Cypriot side and the recent purchase of twelve Russian made Mil Mi-35 type assault helicopters further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region;

Recalling its Resolution No. 23/9-P(IS) adopted at the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Having considered in this context the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.8);

1. **Reaffirms** the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.
2. **Urges** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and with a view to helping them to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.
3. **Decides** 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.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.

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

6. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/29-P

ON THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular resolution No.36/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Commending the existing cooperation between United Nations High Commission (UNHC) and the OIC;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries hosting the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that such a solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and the defence of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and tradition;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR in providing protection and adequate care to refugees;

Recalling also the responsibility of all states to extend their assistance to Member States hosting refugees to reduce the heavy burden they are shouldering;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries hosting refugees to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Emphasizing that the OIC can mobilize more funds to assist the refugees in the Muslim countries;

Fully convinced that the lasting solution of the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.16);

1. **Expresses its appreciation** to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions of the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.
2. **Expresses also** its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees of their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large numbers of displaced persons.
3. **Reaffirms its deep concern** over the far-reaching effects of the existence of millions of refugees in Islamic States and particularly over those effects related to the concerned countries' security, stability and infrastructures, which adversely affects their economic and social development.
4. **Calls on** Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes as soon as circumstances permit.
5. **Takes note** of the report of the First Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the issue of refugees in the Islamic world, and **calls** on the Group to continue its work in this respect.

6. **Urges** Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries hosting refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees living in their territories.

7. **Urges** the international community to support and facilitate the ongoing process of voluntary repatriation and successful reintegration of returnees.

8. **Calls on** Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the sufferings of those refugees in Islamic countries.

9. **Urges** non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities and minorities, so that they are not forced to escape or driven out as refugees as a result of religious, ethnic or racial oppressions.

10. **Condemns** all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries hosting them.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to closely liaise with the hosting countries and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World.

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/29-P

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ON UN REFORM INCLUDING THE EXPANSION AND REFORM OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Recalling OIC resolution No. 46/26-P which call to maintain security and integrity of Islamic States;

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform including the reform of the Security Council;

Recognizing that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter;

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratisation of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for the enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Also Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;

Recalling Resolution No. 40/8-P(IS) adopted at the OIC Eighth Summit in Tehran in December 1997 and resolution No.26/9-P (IS) adopted at the OIC 9th Summit in Doha in November 2000 on the UN Reforms, including the expansion and reform of the Security Council and the earlier Declarations adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October 1997;

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;

Taking note the Report of Secretary General No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.20);

1. **Calls for** a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects in order to make it more democratic, representative, transparent and accountable.
2. **Affirms** that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council.

3. **Welcomes** UN General Assembly Resolution No. 53/30 of 23 November 1998 by which it decided that any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, would require the affirmative vote power of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly.

4. **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.

5. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time frame, and that all efforts should be made to reach general agreement on this issue.

6. **Stresses** that the Open-ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly continues to be the appropriate forum in which to pursue the efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of the General Assembly resolution 48/26;

7. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council on the basis of the aforementioned declarations and communiqués.

8. **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 regularly exchange views and coordinate efforts with a view to safeguarding the interests of Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council membership.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/29-P

ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

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

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, independence and national rights;

Stressing the right of Member States, individually and collectively to maintain their national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

Recalling also resolution 44/51 of the UN General Assembly entitled "Protection and Security of Small States" adopted by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1989;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence, cooperation and solidarity between the Islamic countries;

Reaffirming also the right of member States to preserve their national security, political independence and territorial integrity and unity as well as their inherent right of self-defense in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and their impact on different regions and states throughout the world and particularly across the Islamic world;

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 constitutes a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and the world peace;

Also expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and the increased number of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar and Tehran Declarations adopted by the Sixth and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirms 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;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, threat, aggression and alien occupation, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of its people;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.21);

1. **Reiterates** that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.
2. **Reaffirms further** the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral and multilateral or sub-regional and regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration wherever and whenever appropriate;
3. **Recognizes** that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. **Expresses its firm determination** to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.
5. **Reaffirms** the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.
6. **Expresses** the firm determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;
7. **Rejects** categorically the so-called right for humanitarian intervention whatever its origin and form, as it is against the provisions of the UN Charter as well as international law.
8. **Reaffirms** the need for respect of 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 internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.
9. **Appreciates** the intensive work done by the Inter-governmental Expert Group on security and solidarity among Islamic States and calls on Group to continue to follow up developments in this regard and also calls on the Member States to effectively participate in the work of the Group.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/29-P

ON THE US DECISION TO IMPOSE UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST SUDAN

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 22/51 of 27 November, 1996 calling on the international community to take urgent and effective measures to put an end to the drastic

economic decisions and in which the General Assembly expressed serious concern over the coercive economic laws which have lately been enacted and which extend beyond the regional boundaries, thus contravening the principles of international legality and the objectives of the United Nations which assert the inalienable right for each country to economic and social developments as well as its right to choose the political, economic and social system which it deems more appropriate for the well-being of its people according to its plans and policy;

Recalling also General Assembly Resolution 17/51 on the necessity of putting an end to the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America on Cuba, in which the General Assembly expressed its concern over the fact that UN Member States continue to take and implement decisions aiming at reinforcing and extending the economic embargo;

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the OIC Charter calling for the strengthening of solidarity between the Member States such as expressed by Resolution No. 15/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 44/26-P of the 26th ICFM pertaining to the US decision to impose unilateral economic sanctions against the Sudan;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the issue (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.18);

1. **Affirms** that unilateral measures and attempts to impose extra-territorial laws against OIC member States contradict the principles of international law and the UN Charter which warn against intervention in the internal affairs of States and stipulate the settlement of disputes by dialogue and peaceful means, and also contradict the basic principles enshrined in the agreement of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
2. **Requests** the United States of America to lift the economic sanctions imposed on the Sudan, in view of its harmful effects on that country and the losses incurred at economic and social levels.
3. **Commends** the initiative of the Secretary General to set up the Committee which the Eighth Session of Islamic Summit Conference decided to create from the Member States and his interest to convene a meeting of the Committee on the issue of unilateral economic sanctions in order to elaborate means to countering them and alleviate their impact. Urges the Committee to reconvene periodically.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/29-P

ON PHENOMENON OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

IN GENERAL

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charters of OIC, UN and NAM which provide for the right of States to security, stability and national sovereignty;

Recalling the relevant UN Resolutions and OIC Resolutions, the most recent of which was Res. No.37/27-P and the resolutions contained in the Final Communique of 12th NAM Summit which call upon the international community to take effective and urgent steps to end unilateral economic sanctions;

Affirming that unilateral economic sanctions are unjust, oppressive and illegal, and cause negative impacts, innumerable serious consequences and increase the suffering of States and peoples;

Noting also that the economic difficulties encountered by millions of peoples in different OIC Member States affected by these sanctions are constantly increasing;

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General in this regard (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.17);

Having considered the Report of the Second Meeting of the Experts Group on studying the phenomenon of unilateral economic sanctions which was held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Jeddah on 16-17 March 2002;

1. **Affirms** that the unilateral measures and attempts to impose domestic laws which target OIC member States are contrary to the principles of International Law and the UN Charter, which warns against interference with the internal affairs of States and provides for the settlement of disputes through negotiations and peaceful means, as well as contradict the basic principles provided for in the World Trade Organisation Agreement.

2. **Urges** the States which are imposing unilateral economic and extra territorial sanctions, to refrain from such practices and to repeal existing measures which are inconsistent with the objectives and principles of the UN, OIC and NAM, and WTO agreements.

3. **Expresses** its deep concerns over the escalation of the phenomenon of unilateral economic sanctions and the spread of enacting domestic laws and legislations aimed at applying them extra-territorially under the so-called humanitarian intervention and other pretexts and excuses.

4. **Urges** member States to extend support to those member States which are facing unilateral economic sanctions and **expresses** solidarity with them.

5. **Entrusts** the Permanent Representatives of the OIC Member States in New York with the periodic follow up and review of the issue of unilateral economic sanctions and reporting thereon to the OIC General Secretariat.

6. **Entrusts** the OIC General Secretariat with gathering information and statistics on the harmful consequences of unilateral economic sanctions from available sources in this respect and also to assist COMCEC in this regard and organize specialized symposia and meetings on this issue.

7. **Commends** the report prepared by the Second Meeting of the Experts Group on following up unilateral economic sanctions, calls upon the Member States, the General Secretariat, and all authorities concerned to work to implement the recommendations therein, requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures to convene the Third Meeting of this Group, and calls upon the Member States to effectively and regularly participate in the meetings of this group at the highest possible level of experts and specialists.

8. **Calls upon** the Member States, particularly those directly affected by the sanctions to report to the General Secretariat on the impact of the unilateral sanctions sufficiently in advance of the Third Meeting of the Inter-governmental Experts Group on Studying the Phenomenon of Unilateral Sanctions.

9. **Requests** the General Secretariat in coordination with the Member States to convene a symposium on the economic boycott and its impact on the Member States and their local society.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/29-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE DEBT BURDEN IN AFRICA

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the OIC on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the important provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development problem is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic problems faced by the continent of Africa;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Noting that both the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990) adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 as well as the United Nations New Agenda for the 90's did not yield the required results;

Taking into consideration the important results of the Uruguay Round which has led to the creation of the WTO and its possible consequences on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Having examined the report presented by the UN Secretary General on the worrying economic situation in Africa and the positive reactions by international economic bodies;

Having taken note with appreciation of the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) by the Conference of the Heads of State of the Africa as a pattern for fighting poverty and embarking their countries on the path of sustainable economic and social development;

Taking Note of the Report of the OIC Secretary General on the critical economic situation in Africa (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.14);

1. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the 1991 Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.

2. **Expresses appreciation** to the Member States which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

3. **Commends** the adoption of the New Partnership of Africa's Development (NEPAD) as representing the collective determination and commitment of African Governments and peoples to take control over their future development and assume their pressing duty to fight poverty by placing their countries on path of sustainable economic and social development. **It shares** the approach to development as embedded in the NEPAD and which is based on a thorough evaluation of past experience, particularly the realization that Africa's economic growth and sustainable development cannot be achieved through an approach solely or predominantly based on the aid-and-credit pattern which has failed. Therefore, **it supports** the new comprehensive development approach which calls for a comprehensive new partnership with the international and African private sector, as well as with bilateral and multilateral financial and technical partners, together with the African civil society and people as a whole.

4. In this regard, **it welcomes** the endorsement of this initiative by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations Secretary General, and the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Durban (South Africa) from 27 to 29 April 2002, as well as the support for the initiative by the Group of Eight Industrialized Countries and the European Union as important steps in achieving one of the most important goals of the NEPAD, namely the establishment of a new relationship based on a new partnership and mutual responsibility and accountability between Africa and the international community. In this regard, **it expresses** the OIC sincere endorsement of the NEPAD and its readiness to support its implementation, including financial support through, inter-alia, the Islamic Development Bank.

5. **Expresses appreciation** also to the joint initiatives of the G-7 and the Briton Woods institutions taken in favour of the heavily-indebted countries as well as the resolution adopted

by some members of the international community, in particular some Islamic States, during the European-African Summit, held recently in Cairo, providing for the alleviation or cancelling debts of African States.

6. **Commends** the decision taken by the Kingdom of Morocco to cancel its debts on a number of African States and **invites** OIC Member States to take similar initiatives.

7. **Immediately calls upon** the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies including the WTO, IDB to continue making a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development through an increase in concessional financial flows to the public and private sector in Africa.

8. **Further invites** all parties in the development of Africa including the WTO to take measures aimed at raising Africa's export earnings and the reduction in the negative impact of fluctuation in the earnings of African economies.

9. **Notes with concern** the obligations that debt and debt servicing continue to impose on developing countries especially those in Africa and **urges** the international community in general and the Islamic Ummah in particular to adopt appropriate measures to achieve global and durable solution on the debt problem through total debt cancellation.

10. **Calls on** Member States to increase their assistance to African countries to implement their structural economic programme as well as poverty alleviation.

11. **Welcomes** the contribution of Member States to the World Food Summit in Rome held from 11 to 17 November 1996 and calls for the implementation of its resolutions and the Programme of Action.

12. **Invites** the international community to strengthen its support for African States' efforts to diversify their economies and broaden their production base especially in the area of export products.

13. **Invites** the international community and the Islamic world to support the efforts of African countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/29-P

ON ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Solidarity and Dialogue), held in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 14 to 16 Rabiul Thani, 1423H (25-27 June, 2002),

Noting with deep concern that drought and famine have been prevailing for the past few years in the Sahel thereby hampering the development efforts exerted by the brave peoples in the Sahel;

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process;

Having taken cognizance of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular resolution No. 29/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel;

Having also taken cognizance of the report of the Committee of Experts in charge of examining the OIC/IDB/CILSS cooperation programme for the Sahel;

Being aware that the lives of millions of persons and of cattle as well as the environment are daily jeopardized;

Reiterating the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel as soon as possible;

Taking note of the Report of the related Committee, held on 6 and 7 April, 2002 at the Islamic Development Bank Headquarters in Jeddah;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on Islamic solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel (Document No. ICFM/29-2002/PIL/D.15);

1. **Expresses its appreciation** of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the completion of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.
2. **Takes note with appreciation** of the Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on June 30, 1999 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdul Aziz Dahul, Minister of the State of Kuwait, representing Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, Chairman of the Committee.
3. **Expresses satisfaction** with the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People of Sahel for its propitious initiatives in favour of African countries suffering from drought and desertification.
4. **Reaffirms** the necessity to devote greater attention to the implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.
5. **Commends** the achievements of the programme of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing the countries of the African Sahel with water during its first and second stages for a total amount of 130 million US dollars, which has benefited more than ten (10) countries **and commends also** the fact that the Kingdom has recently started implementing the programme's third stage amounting to 50 million US Dollars. This third stage will be realized in a similar way as the previous ones.
6. **Expresses its gratitude** to the State of Kuwait which has already announced a contribution of 30 Millions Dollars for the Special Programme for the Sahel. **Express also its gratitude** to the government and people of Indonesia for their readiness to generously contribute towards the implementation of this special programme for the people of the Sahel. **Expresses its appreciation** to the IDB for having announced a contribution of twenty (20) million US dollars in favour of the Special OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme.
7. **Appeals urgently** to Member States who can afford to, to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations an integral part of the Islamic Ummah, so as to crystallize the OIC Member States'

solidarity with these populations, in order to alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

8. **Approves** the setting up of a high level follow-up committee responsible for speeding up the implementation of the programme.

9. **Requests** Member States and institutions concerned to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the high-level follow-up committee which met at the IDB Headquarters in Jeddah on March 15, 1999.

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.