

**REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES,
LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT – INTIFADA AL-AQSA)**

**BAMAHO, REPUBLIC OF MALI
4-6 RABIUL THANI 1422H (25-27 JUNE 2001)**

**Report of chairman Of the Political, muslim communities and minorities, Legal and information affairs committee Of the Twenty-eighth session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers
(*session of peace and development - intifada al-aqsa*)**

**Bamako – Republic of mali
4-6 rabi ul thanio 1422h (25-27 june, 2001)**

1. The Political, Muslim Communities and Minorities, Legal and Information Affairs Committee of the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development), met in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 25-27 June, 2001.
2. The Committee was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador Dr. Ahmado Badewa Boukom.
3. The Committee's Bureau was formed as follows:

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| Chairman | Republic of Mali, |
| Vice-Chairman; | Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Pakistan Palestine |
| Rapporteur | Malaysia |
4. The delegation of the OIC to the Committee's meeting was headed by His Excellency Ambassador Ibrahim Bakr, Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs.
5. The Committee examined the draft resolutions submitted under agenda item of the Question of Palestine and the Arab Israeli Conflict, as well as the draft resolutions on other issues as recommended by the Senior Officials' Meeting held in Jeddah from 29 to 31 May, 2001, and referred to it from the Plenary Session.
6. The Committee finalized 48 draft resolutions, which are attached to this report for consideration and adoption by the Plenary. The General Secretariat took note of the reservations expressed by a number of delegations on some draft resolutions, to be included in the minutes of the 28th ICFM.
7. The Committee considered all the draft resolutions included in its agenda. It commended the great work done by the General Secretariat to prepare the draft resolutions in a meticulous and comprehensive manner, as proposed by the Senior Officials Meeting which facilitated its work and helped it to finish its deliberations in a short time.

8. The Committee expressed appreciation for the Chairman's flexible way of conducting the proceedings and for his experience and wisdom.
9. The Committee's Chairman expressed thanks to the Committee's members for their fruitful cooperation and earnest deliberations which were imbued with a spirit of Islamic brotherhood.
10. The Political Affairs Committee refers this report to the Plenary for consideration and adoption of appropriate decisions.

Ambassador Dr. Ahmado Badewa Boukom
Chairman of the Committee

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Resolutions on political affairs

Resolution no. 1/28-p **On the cause of palestine and the arab israeli conflict**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PAL/D.1);

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

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 338 (1973); 465 (1980); 476 (1980); 478 (1980); 1322 (2000) and General Assembly resolution no. 194 on refugees as well as resolution no. ES-10/17 adopted by the extraordinary session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on 19 October 2000, and the resolutions of 57th Session of the Human Rights Commission relating to human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, adopted on 11 April 2001, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the League of Arab States concerning the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's persistence in its crimes as well as repressive and terrorist practices while continuing to implement its policy of colonialist settlements and the expansion of the existing ones along with the confiscation of land and property and the perpetuation of the policy of collective sanctions against Palestinian and

other Arab citizens in all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as well as the siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violating the sanctity of holy places and desecrating both Muslim and Christian shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggressions against the Lebanese territories and their civilian population;

Affirming the Islamic states' commitment to achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the area;

Emphasizing that the Israeli policies, practices and expansionist designs threaten not only Arab states and the peace process, but also the Islamic countries, at large and jeopardize also international peace and security;

Holding Israel fully responsible for the undermining of the Middle East peace process on all tracks as a result of the Israeli government's intransigence, its reneging on the foundations of the peace process, especially UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the "land for peace" principle, and its failure to comply with all the agreements concluded in its context;

Hailing the resolutions of the First Ordinary Summit of the League of Arab States held in Amman from 27-29 March 2001 and the Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 26 May 2001 and reaffirming its determination to implement the contents of this Communiqué;

Hailing the just struggle and the valiant "Intifada" (uprising) of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;

Determined to back such efforts by all possible ways and means:

- 1 - **Reiterates** all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic conferences and Al-Quds Committee, particularly those of the latter's 18th session in connection with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- 2 - **Stresses** the necessity of establishing an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital and the imperative implementation of all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in particular UN Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338(1973) and those relating to the issue of Al-Quds, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 267 (1969), 465 (1980), 476 (1980), 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) as well as U.N. General Assembly resolution 223/51 of 1997 and no.194 adopted by the same body on the refugee issue, considered as the main guarantee for peace to take hold in the region.
- 3 - **Backs** the stand of the Palestinian State based on holding fast to the sovereignty of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in that City and that of all the Christian and Muslim holy places and shrines which are part and parcel of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The Conference **also Emphasizes** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the capital of the independent State of Palestine and **vehemently rejects** any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 4- **Hails** the Palestinian people's uprising, the "Intifada" of the blessed Al-Aqsa" in defense of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the holy places and to put an end to the Israeli

occupation and achieve the aspired freedom, sovereignty and independence of the freedom-fighting Palestinian people.

- 5- **Invites** OIC Member States to keep on fostering their solidarity with the Palestinian people and supporting their just and legitimate struggle and to muster all the potentialities of the Islamic Ummah (worldwide Muslim community) to help them achieve their national goals in full. It **further invites** the Supreme Councils of both the Al-Aqsa Fund and the Al-Quds Intifada to back the Palestinian National Authority given the difficult financial and economic circumstances currently undergone by the Palestinian people, so as to sturdy the blessed Palestinian Intifada.
- 6- **Welcomes** the Iraqi Republic's decision to allocate one billion Euros out of the resources from its oil exports under the memorandum of understanding, to ensure the Palestinian people's requirements in terms of food and medical supplies and other basic needs, and to assist the families of the martyrs of the Intifada, as an Islamic duty in support of the Palestinian blessed Intifada.
- 7 - **Condemns** Israel's expansionist colonialists settlement policy and reiterates the need to stop all colonialist settlement activities and Israeli measures and practices which are contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "international legality" and which are also counter to the accords signed by the Palestinian and Israeli sides. The Conference **urges the U.N. Security Council** to prevent and ban such measures and see to it that the Israeli colonial settlements are removed in accordance with Security Council resolution 465 and to revive the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to prevent and prohibit settlement in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, in line with Security Council resolution 446.
- 8 - **Urges the Security Council** to establish a special international criminal court, in conformity with International Law to try those Israeli war criminals who carried out or were behind the savage slaughters which were perpetrated by Israel and which led to the fall of hundreds of martyrs and thousands of wounded and maimed people among Palestinians.
- 9- **Strongly condemns** Israel for its use of internationally banned weapons, particularly depleted uranium and toxic gases, against the Palestinian people, given their fatal and seriously damaging effects on humans, the land and crops in the Palestinian areas.
- 10- **Calls upon** the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in ensuring necessary international protection of the Palestinian people nationals in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories to enable them to regain their inalienable national rights, concretize their national sovereignty over their national soil and set up their own independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital. The Conference further **expresses** its disillusion at the United State's use of the veto against the draft resolution on the protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and the establishment of a UN monitoring task force in those territories, such a stand being totally in conflict with the USA's responsibility as a sponsor of the peace process and a permanent member of the Security Council, with a special responsibility regarding the safeguarding of international peace and security.
- 11 - **Insists** on the necessity of implementing Security Council resolution 237 on the return of the Palestinian displaced persons and the General Assembly resolution 194 on the return of the Palestinian refugees to their homes and property and on compensating them, as a cornerstone of the final, just and comprehensive settlement.

- 12 - **Affirms** its support of the Middle East peace process along the foundations it proceeded from at the Madrid Peace Conference, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, resolutions and decisions, particularly Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and the "land for peace" principle which call for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the establishment of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the complete pullout from the occupied Syrian Golan to the 4th of June, 1967, line and from the occupied Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders, and the call for the genuine and accurate implementation of all the international agreements signed in this framework between the parties concerned.
- 13 - **Underlines** that Israel's flouting of the principles and foundations on which the peace process was based and its renegeing on the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the context of the said process, along with its procrastination, prevarication and dodging insofar as implementation was concerned and the brutal massacres perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people have destroyed the peace process. The Conference **blames the Israeli Government** and **holds it fully responsible** for such a deadlock.
- 14 - **Reaffirms** the continuous nature of the United Nations immutable responsibility towards the Palestinian issue until a just and comprehensive settlement has been reached for all its facets that would bring about the end of the occupation and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to self-determination and to independent statehood on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
- 15 - **Urges** the countries of the world to recognize the State of Palestine with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital, as soon as it is proclaimed on Palestinian soil, and extend to it all kinds of support and assistance to consolidate its sovereignty over the Palestinian land, within the June 4th, 1967, borders, in accordance with the resolutions and decisions of the "international legitimacy," and **exhorts** the countries of the world also to back the State of Palestine in obtaining full-fledged United Nations membership.
- 16 - **Calls for action** at the United Nations and other international institutions and forums to compel Israel to free the Arab and Palestinian detainees and captives in Israeli jails, return the deportees, end the practice of collective sanctions and the confiscation operations of land and property and lifting the siege imposed on Palestinian cities, villages and refugee camps, as well as stopping the demolition of homes and abstain forthwith from undertaking any action that imperils life and the Environment in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 17 - **Urges** all states, competent authorities and other concerned quarters to foster the international program for economic, social and cultural development in the Palestinian territories, extend the prescribed assistance to the Palestinian people to help them build their national economy and take concrete action to consolidate their national institutions and enable them to set up their independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as capital.
- 18 - **Affirms** the necessity to intensify the good offices and efforts being exerted for the holding of a meeting of the high signatories of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war, with a view to taking the necessary radical

measures designed to guarantee the implementation of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

- 19 - **Urges** the international community and all the states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, especially the United States of America (USA) and others as well as the international donor institutions and funds to halt the assistance which Israel uses to carry out its colonial settlement designs in the occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the occupied Syrian Golan.
- 20 - **Decides** to stop all political contacts with the Israeli government as long as the aggression and blockade against the Palestinian people and its National Authority continue, and as long as Israel persists in refusing to implement the relevant UN resolutions and calls on Member States which have established, and which had started to take steps to establish, relations with Israel within the context of the peace process to break these relations, to close down any missions or offices, sever all economic relations, and end all forms of normalization with Israel until it meticulously and sincerely implements the UN resolutions on Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict and until the restoration of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
- 21 - **Calls** for commitment to implement the provisions of the Islamic boycott of Israel, for considering the legislations, rules and status governing the boycott action, the general principles of the boycott, the Islamic law and the by-laws of the regional offices and their periodical meetings as part of the national legislations in force, and for the creation of the necessary offices and mechanisms for so doing and coordination between the Islamic Boycott Office and the Arab Boycott Office.
- 22 - Hails the steadfastness of Lebanon – Government, People and Resistance – and what it has achieved in terms of the liberation of the Lebanese territories and the repelling of the Israeli occupation. The Conference supports Lebanon in its efforts to liberate its entire territories to the internationally recognized borders. It urges the United Nations to force Israel to pay damage for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon. The Conference further supports Lebanon in its demands for the removal of the mines left behind by the Israeli occupation, which removal is the responsibility of Israel, the party that had planted these mines in the first place. The Conference supports the inalienable right of Lebanon to utilize its waters in accordance with the international law and condemns Israel's ambitions in these waters. The Conference holds Israel responsible for any action of a nature as to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty, political independence and safety of its people and integrity of its territories.
- 23 - **Strongly condemns** Israel's policy of refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 of 1981 and of imposing its mandate, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan as well as its policies of annexation, building of colonial settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israeli citizenship upon Syrian citizens. The Conference considers all such measures as null and void and constituting a violation of those provisions and principles of International Law and the international and humanitarian law pertaining to occupation and war, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949. It **URGES** Israel to completely evacuate the entire occupied Syrian Golan and pull back to the June 4th, 1967 lines.
- 24 - **Urges** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. decisions, especially Security Council resolution 487 of 1981, to join the

Nuclear Weapons Non Proliferation Treaty, implement the decisions of the General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for all Israeli nuclear installations to submit to the Agency's comprehensive guarantee system, imperatively declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and present to both the Security Council and the IAEA a factual statement on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and substances, given the fact that those are imperative steps for the creation, in the Middle East, of an area free of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons – which is essential to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the area.

25. **Insists** on the constant responsibility of UNRWA in fulfilling its duties towards the Palestinian people wherever they may be in accordance with the UNGA resolution on the matter. It **calls** on Member States to request of the UN Secretary-General that the **Conciliation Committee**, in collaboration with UNRWA and relevant states, carry out a comprehensive census of Palestinian refugees and their property and develop a global vision to solve their problems based on their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, in accordance with UN resolution 194. It calls on states to extend further support to cover the budget of UNRWA and enable it to continue providing its services.
- 26 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the pursuance and enhancing of contacts and coordination on the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), on the one hand, and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the European Union (EU) and the United Nations Organization (UNO) and its specialized agencies, on the other. The Conference EXPRESSES its appreciation for their show of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people's just struggle.
- 27 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 2/28-p
On the city of al-quds al-sharif

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

After considering the report of the Secretary-General on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Document no. ICFM/.28-2001/PAL/D.2);

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

Based on the Islamic resolutions and decisions affirming that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, itself, is the essence of the Arab-Israeli

conflict and that there can be no comprehensive and just peace without the return of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty, as it is the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant United Nations (U.N.) General Assembly and International Security Council decisions, particularly resolutions 242 (1967); 252 (1968); 338 (1973); 465, 476 and 478 (1980) and 1073 (1996) pertaining to the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Re-endorsing resolutions 2/10 of the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) extraordinary emergency session dated April 24, 1997 and 3/10-b dated July 15, 1997 on the illegal actions carried out by Israel in the occupied Eastern part of Al-Quds Al-Sharif (East Jerusalem) and the rest of the Palestinian territories under its occupation;

Condemning in the strongest terms the continuing and escalating Israeli aggressions on the holy places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and its desecration of shrines and sanctuaries;

Reaffirming the terms of all the International Security Council resolutions on Al-Quds, including resolution 681 dated 20/12/1990 stipulating that all the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war apply to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories, including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Equally denouncing in the strongest terms all the illegal measures and practices running counter to all international resolutions, decisions and laws undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and designed to judaize the Holy City and obliterate its Arabo-Islamic features;

Hailing the consistent efforts deployed by Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Commending the sustained efforts by all OIC Member States in defending the inviolability of Muslim holy shrines and sanctuaries in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, safeguarding the Holy City's Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it from Zionist tampering and judaization schemes;

Paying tribute as well to the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating Al-Aqsa Mosque and the blessed Dome of the Rock at the behest of and under the guidance of the late King Hussein ibn Talal, the late King Hasan II and the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz;

- 1 - **Reaffirms its endorsement** of all the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the Islamic Conference, including those of previous sessions of Al-Quds Committee particularly the 18th Session.
- 2 - **Emphasizes** that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East area as long as Israel has not withdrawn from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied from 1967, foremost among which is the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in implementation of Security Council resolution 242 (1967).
- 3 - **Asserts** its support to the stand of the State of Palestine resting on holding fast to sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif, including the Holy Haram in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all the Christian and Muslim holy places which are part of the Palestinian territories occupied since June, 1967. The Conference **also affirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the

capital of the independent State of Palestine. In this connection, it **underlines** its rejection of any attempt to diminish Palestinian sovereignty over Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

- 4 - **Considers** definitely as null and void all the occupation-related settlement measures and practices in Al-Quds and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories in line with the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy" as well as international covenants and conventions which consider all Israeli arrangements, legislative, administrative and colonial settlement measures aiming at altering the legal, demographic, architectural, cultural and heritage-related status of the Holy City as null and void and contrary to the resolutions and decisions of the "International Legitimacy," world covenants and conventions and diametrically opposed to agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties – decisions that call for the revival of the International Supervision and Monitoring Committee to Prevent Colonial Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Arab Territories, in particular resolution 446.
- 5 - **Urges** all countries of the world to abide by Security Council resolution 478 (1980) which exhorts them not to move their diplomatic missions to the City of Al-Quds. The resolution also invites them to avoid having any dealing with the Israeli occupation authorities, lest it may be construed as an implicit, a de facto recognition of the fait accompli imposed by Israel which claims that the City of Al-Quds is its capital. The states are also requested to declare their condemnation and rejection of the recommendation passed by the U.S. Congress and the American statements in favor of the recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and of moving the American Embassy therein. The Conference **calls** for severing relations with any State that would move its embassy to Al-Quds or recognize Al-Quds as Israel's capital.
- 6 - **Calls** for legal proceedings to challenge the validity of the law passed by the American Congress on recognizing Al-Quds as the capital of Israel and moving the American Embassy to it, on the ground that this law gives preference to a religious group over another, which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America based on equality among religious and ethnic groups. Moreover, the land on which the would-be embassy is to be built in the occupied City of Al-Quds is a stolen land originally belonging to an Islamic "waqf" [Muslim trust-fund].
- 7 - **Urges** all states, institutions and international bodies to abide by the international resolutions on the City of Al-Quds for its being part of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and not to take part in any meeting or activity made to serve Israel's designs to consecrate its occupation and annexing of the Holy City.
- 8 - **Exhorts** the international community, especially the Security Council to compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legitimacy, to stop it effecting any geographic or demographic alteration in the Holy City of Al-Quds, to lift the siege of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to ensure the liberty of worship therein along with the respect of the religious rites of all divine religions, to stop the demolition of homes and the withdrawal of the national identity cards of the Palestinian citizens as well as the emptying of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab nationals.
- 9 - **Strongly condemns** the decisions of the Israeli "Supreme Court" on the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, especially the one issued on July 25, 1996, granting Jews the permission to pray in the praying area of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and the one dated September 23, 1993, proclaiming Al-Aqsa Mosque as part of the area covered by the "State of Israel." The **Conference** considers such measures as deliberate

provocative acts opening the way to extremist Jewish organizations to pursue their constant violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa, establish a presence of theirs in its praying areas and continue the looting of religious, historic and cultural relics in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

- 10 - **Strongly condemns** Israel for giving orders to close the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and preventing them from freely conducting their activities. It considers such arbitrary coercive measures as a continuous violation of the accords signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel within the framework of the peace process and a flagrant violation, as well, of international conventions and covenants, particularly the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949, and an infraction of the very principles and foundations on which the peace process was built in Madrid.
- 11- **Strongly condemns** the declarations made by Israeli officials on the partition of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, and seriously cautions against the foolhardiness of implementing the dangerous orders issued by the Israeli occupation authorities to their security forces to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque and **stresses** that such a step would form a blatant affront to the feelings of Muslims and an open invitation to push the situation towards and overall explosion and to further bloodshed.
12. **Urges** the international community and the United Nations to intervene promptly and shoulder their responsibility as to the implementation of the UN resolutions concerning the protection of civilians and holy places, and to put an end to the Israeli aggressions which fuel tension in the area and jeopardize international peace and security.
- 13 - **Pays a glowing tribute** to the laudable efforts exerted by the late King Al-Hasan II to set up the Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and define its objectives as being the protection of the Holy City and its Palestinian owners. The **Conference** similarly expresses its gratitude to His late Majesty's successor His Majesty King Mohamed VI who, surrounding it with his sympathy and care, placed at its disposal generous means that made it possible for it to embark immediately on its activities under the best possible circumstances.
- 14 - **Thanks** the Member States of Al-Quds Committee who took the initiative of making donations in favor of the Agency, which was yet another reason why it managed to tackle without delay the execution of its housing, renovation and education projects. The Conference **calls upon** all Member States to support the Agency and facilitate its mission with a view to mustering all its potentialities and using all the financial capabilities to contribute towards the achievement of its projects in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
- 15 - **Lays stress** on pursuing the work and coordination with international and regional organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and coordination as well with the League of Arab States, as well as the holding of conferences aimed at acquainting people with the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and expounding the dangers besetting it.
- 16 - **Invites** the Vatican, the Eastern Churches and other churches and Christian religious orders to take action to resist the judaization of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, keen as they are to respect the spiritual dimension of all the religions, as a safeguard to

peaceful coexistence amongst them, and in observance of Security Council resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, urging Israel to evacuate all the occupied territories it invaded in 1967, including the City of Al-Quds, along with the rest of the Security Council resolutions, especially:

- *No. 465 of March 1, 1980, confirming the illegality of the building of Israeli colonialist settlements in this part and stressing that they ought to be dismantled and removed;*
- *No. 476 dated June 30, 1980, emphasizing that all measures which altered the features of the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographic, demographic and historic status "are null and void" and must be reversed according to the relevant Security Council resolutions and decisions;*
- *No. 478 dated August 20, 1980, deciding not to recognize the so-called "Fundamental Law" and other such Israeli acts designed to alter the features and status of Al-Quds. It urged the states which established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to remove them from the Holy City. It also called for support to help the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif resist the judaization measures and their uprooting from their own City.*

17 - **Reiterates** the resolutions and decisions of the previous Islamic conferences affirming support for the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and fostering of the steadfastness of its people and calling for support as well to be extended to Bait Maal Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Al-Quds Fund.

18 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 3/28-p On the occupied syrian golan

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having considered the item titled "The Occupied Syrian Golan" and Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan;

Having reviewed the repressive measures to which the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan are being subjected and Israel's continued attempts to force them to accept Israeli identity;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, particularly Resolution 3/27-P of the Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Resolution 3/9-P (IS) of the 9th Islamic Summit held in Doha, State of Qatar;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, latest of which was the one adopted by the Fifty-fifth Session;

Observing that Israel, in contravention of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, has refused to accept and implement the numerous relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981); which considered null and void and with no legal consequence Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan;

Deeply concerned at Israel's persistent attempts to defy the international community and its reaffirmation of the annexation decisions though they were considered null and void and illegitimate by the international community;

Affirming that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of War (dated 12 August 1949) applies to the occupied Syrian Golan and that setting up settlements and bringing settlers to this area constitutes a violation of this Convention and a demolition of the peace process;

Affirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Condemns Israel's non-compliance with the will of the international community by withdrawing from the occupied Syrian Golan which it occupies since 1967 contrary to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the UN General Assembly as well as international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's destruction of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the peace-for-land formula and over the risks resulting from Israel's reneging on the commitments and obligations reached,

1. **Lauds** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab citizens in the Syrian Golan against the occupation and their valiant resistance to Israel's repressive measures and against the continued attempts to weaken their attachment to their land and to their Syrian Arab identity, and **declares** its support for this resistance.
2. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its non-compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and **reaffirms** that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Occupied Syrian Golan is illegal, null and void and has no legal validity whatsoever and that it constitutes a blatant violation of the UN Charter and its relevant resolutions and of the OIC Charter and resolutions as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in times of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the rules of international law, in particular the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.
3. **Strongly condemns** Israel for its persistence in changing the legal status, demographic composition and institutional structure of the Occupied Syrian Golan, and for its policy and practices of confiscating lands, appropriating water resources, establishing and

expanding settlements and transferring settlers and immigrants thereto, exploiting their natural resources and establishing projects on them, and imposing an economic boycott of the agricultural products of the local population and prohibiting their exportation.

4. **Strongly condemns** Israel's attempts to impose Israeli nationality and identity cards on the Syrian Arab citizens, as these measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949 and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other international bodies.
5. **Condemns** repeated Israeli threats against Syria aiming at wrecking the peace process and escalating tension in the region.
6. **Reaffirms** that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on 14 December 1981 constitute a permanent threat to peace and security in the region.
7. **Reaffirms also** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the Occupied Golan.
8. **Demands** Israel to fully withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of the 4th of June 1967 in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and to immediately begin demarcating that line.
9. **Demands** Israel to fully comply with the fundamental principles of the peace process as initiated in Madrid consistent with Security Council resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 and the principle of "land for peace" and to abide by all the commitments and pledges reached so far.
10. **Demands anew** all states to stop providing Israel with any military, economic, financial, technological or humanitarian assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Syrian Golan and encourage Israel to pursue its expansionist settlement policy.
11. **Calls upon** the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to assume their responsibilities and compel Israel to implement the resolutions of international legality calling for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 and from other occupied Arab lands, and to immediately start demarcating this line in order to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
12. **Declares** its support for the firm position of Syria in its commitment to a just and comprehensive peace in the region.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no.4/28-p

On

israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanon and detention of Lebanese citizens in its jails and detention camps

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development –Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Commending anew the steadfastness of Lebanon and the valor of its national resistance in achieving victory over the Israeli occupation forces and liberating most of its territories in the South and Western Bekaa;

Recalling the resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on solidarity with Lebanon to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories in the South and West Bekaa;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories, including the Shabaa farms, its incomplete withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized borders in accordance with Security Council Resolution No.425 (1978) and its continued invasion of Lebanese airspace and plundering of its waters and land;

Deeply concerned at Israel's continued, arbitrary detention of Lebanese citizens in Israeli prisons and camps in flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907;

Noting with extreme concern and astonishment the ruling issued by the Israeli High Court to allow the Israeli authorities to keep the Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails as "hostages and a card for compromise, and also to detain them without trial";

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails who are suffering difficult healthy and humanitarian conditions resulting in the death of a number of them;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses in human life, material damages and substantial economic losses it has suffered as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanese citizens and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property;

- 1. Expresses** anew its congratulations and appreciation to the Republic, President, Government and People of Lebanon and commends the valorous Lebanese resistance for the admirable Lebanese resistance which has repelled the Israeli forces from the South of Lebanon and the Western Bekaa.
- 2. Strongly condemns** Israel for its continued aggression against the Lebanese territories, including its assault against Syrian forces positions in Lebanon.
- 3. Also strongly condemns** Israel for its continued occupation of positions on the internationally recognized Lebanese borders, in addition to the Shaba'a farms, in

contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution No. 425, and for its daily violation of Lebanon's territory, airspace, and territorial waters.

4. **Reaffirms** its commitment to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders and **supports** the position of the Lebanese government which insists on the necessity of ensuring the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories back to internationally recognized borders and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty. It **reaffirms** Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territories and to reserve the right to resist Israeli occupation by all legitimate means until the liberation of all its territories including the Shabaa farms and **supports** Lebanon's right to its waters in accordance with the International Law against Israeli ambitions designs.
5. **Supports** the Lebanese position calling for maintaining the number of international forces working in Southern Lebanon without decreasing it or changing the nature of their task, especially in the light of the continuing Israeli threats, aggressions, and violations of the sovereignty of the Lebanese territories, air space, and territorial waters and entrusts the Islamic Group at the United Nations in New York to continue its efforts to mobilize support for the Lebanese position.
- 6 **Condemns** Israel for planting tens of thousands of mines in the Lebanese territories which it had occupied, and which caused, and continue to cause, injuries to tens of victims as well as substantial material losses. It **requests** the international community to bring pressure to bear on Israel to hand over maps of mines in Lebanon and **commends** the initiative of the State of the United Arab Emirates to undertake mine sweeping operations in cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Government and the United Nations.
- 7 **Requests** the international community, judiciary and political bodies and Member States to condemn Israel and bring pressure to bear on it to give compensation to Lebanon for the damages caused by Israeli repeated aggressions against Lebanese territories since the establishment of the State of Israel.
8. **Also requests** the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to promptly release all Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained as hostages in Israeli prisons and camps in violation of the provisions of international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, and the Hague Convention of 1907, and **urges** Member States and international organizations to bring pressure to bear on Israel to allow representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons on a regular basis, report on their conditions, and provide them with health and humanitarian care. It **requests** the adoption of a decision by international organizations, especially, the UN Human Rights Commission to conduct investigations, provided by the conventions, into the death of Lebanese detainees in Israeli jails and detention camps, and force Israel to pay compensations to those affected according to prevailing international laws.
9. **Reaffirms** the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and **warns** that settling these refugees in Lebanon and not settling their issues on the basis of the resolutions of international legitimacy jeopardizes the security and stability of the region and impedes the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace therein.

10. **Considers** that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the appropriate way of achieving security and stability in the region. For this reason, it calls upon the international community, particularly the sponsors of the peace process – the United States and the Russian Federation – and the European Union (EU) to play a more effective role in ensuring the success of the settlement issue in accordance with the Madrid Terms of Reference and the decisions of international legality, particularly Resolution 242, 338 and 425. It **considers** also that the liberation of Lebanon from Israeli occupation is a victory for Lebanon that serves the Arab and Islamic interests which will only be complete when the prompt and complete withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line, is secured and when the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return, and rejection of settlement outside their homeland, as well as their right to establish their independent state on their national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
11. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 5/28-p
On the current situation of the peace process
In the middle east

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Referring to the resolutions and decisions of Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee;

Having examined the grave situation resulting from the continued policies of successive Israeli government's hostile to peace,

1. **Reaffirms** its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.
2. **Reaffirms** the total solidarity of the Islamic States with Syria and Lebanon to confront the continuous Israeli aggressions and threats against them, and **invites** to all the Islamic States to express this solidarity in a practical manner and by the use of all means, as well as to stand firm with Syria and Lebanon against any Israeli aggressions targeting them.
3. **Reaffirms also** its commitment to a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East based on Israel's implementation of the relevant resolutions of international legitimacy,

particularly UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 guaranteeing Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, back to the 4th of June 1967 line and from the Lebanese territory still under occupation to the internationally recognized borders as well as securing the Palestinian people's imprescriptible, national rights including the right to return to its homes and properties in line with United Nations General Assembly's Resolution 194 and to establish its independent state on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

4. **Strongly denounces** the Israeli government's policy and practices which are hostile to the peace process and are designed to undermine it through the continued colonization of Arab and Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and also designed to invalidate the foundations and terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference, and evade the commitments, pledges and agreements reached in the past years of peace talks with the Palestinian and other Arab parties.
5. **Expresses its strong condemnation** and indignation at the brutal Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the threats made by Israeli officials against Syria and Lebanon. **It also condemns** the Israeli aggression against the positions of the Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon and holds Israel responsible for returning the region to the war atmosphere, which threatens international security and peace.
6. **Calls on** the OIC member states which have already established, or started to take steps to establish relations with Israel in the framework of the Peace Process to sever these relations, including the closing of missions and offices, cutting economic ties and stopping all forms of normalization until Israel meticulously and genuinely implements UN resolutions on the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, and until a just and comprehensive peace is established in the region.
- 7 - **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no. 6/28-p On al-quds fund and its waqf

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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

Referring to all the Islamic Resolutions adopted on Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Reaffirming the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just and legitimate struggle;

Paying tribute to those States, foremost among which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that regularly fulfill their obligations and make donations to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf;

Appreciating the significance of the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf to support the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people within the occupied Palestinian territories, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Noting with deep concern Israel's continued pursuit of its aggressive, expansionist and settlement policy;

Commending the positive role played by the Governing Board of Al-Quds Fund in quest of financial resources to promote the Fund and its Waqf,

1. **Reaffirms** all previous relevant resolutions adopted by successive Islamic Conferences.
2. **Expresses** its profound appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the continued support to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, which falls within the framework of their consistent solicitude towards the foremost cause of the Islamic Ummah, namely the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.
3. **Urges** Member States to initiate donation campaigns in favour of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, together with the appropriate directives to the public and other media to conduct a parallel campaign for this purpose.
4. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, especially at this decisive stage, for the consolidation of its national authority over all occupied Palestinian territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, capital of the independent Palestinian State, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people so they can build their institutions and national economy.
5. **Commends** the positive role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and boosting their struggle.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no.7/28-p
On bait mal al-quds al-sharif agency

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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

Recalling resolution no.7/9-C (IS) of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Doha (2000);

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and structuring of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency;

Mindful of the resolutions of the Twenty-third (23rd) Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) (Conakry, 1995), the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998) and the 9th Islamic Summit Conference (Doha), which welcomed the establishment of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and called upon all member states to support the said agency so that it may perform its noble mission in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Recalling as well the resolutions and recommendations of the Fifth session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-fourth (24th) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2001), both blessing the agency's functions and exhorting the member states to back its activities in the Holy City;

Determined to intensify efforts in defending the Muslims' first "qibla" and third holiest mosque, safeguarding its Arab identity and Islamic character and protecting it against Zionist infringement and judaization designs:

- 1 - **Pays tribute** to the outstanding efforts exerted by the late King Hassan II, may God bless his soul and reward him for having founded Baitulmal Al-Quds Agency and set its objectives as protecting the Holy City and its steadfast Palestinian inhabitants along with its sacred Arabo-Islamic identity and heritage, and for having enabled it to carry out its mission by providing its headquarters and securing generous financial resources so that it may discharge its work in the best possible conditions;
- 2 - **Expresses**, in the same vein, its best wishes and thanks to his successor His Majesty King Muhammad VI, who is following in the footsteps of his late father with the same faith and upholding, with the utmost care and generosity, the agency's activities;
- 3 - **Notes with satisfaction** the donations made by some Islamic states in favor of Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency to make it possible for it to implement its well-studied projects;
- 4 - **Invites** OIC member states to extend their support to Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, facilitate its tasks in all fields designed to harness all kinds of facilities and mobilize all the financial potentialities as well as technical and technological expertise to contribute towards the fulfillment of the agency's projects in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;
- 5 - **Urges** Islamic public and private institutions, financing funds, banks, businessmen and other individuals to perform their sacred duty of fostering Baitulmal Al-Quds Al-Sharif

Agency and generously provide all the necessary assistance, to achieve its ambitious and pressing objectives in the areas of housing, education, health and others, and for the preservation of the Arab identity and Islamic landmarks of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

- 6 - **Exhorts** firms, contractors and investors from Islamic states to invest in Al-Quds, as a show of cooperation with the inhabitants of Baitul Maqdes, in the various economic, commercial, trade and tourist fields, to shield the Holy City from the encroaching peril of judaization and preserve the Arab character of the City and its Muslim holy shrines.
- 7 - **Calls upon** member states to extend invitations to the Agency's Director General to visit them and to help him organize wide ranging campaigns and embark upon intensive contacts with all the competent authorities, on both the governmental and private enterprise levels, in the fields of information, culture, finance and trade, to muster ample financial capabilities, again on both the governmental and private sector levels as well as the popular one, to meet the huge needs of the Holy City's steadfastness in the face of the enormous challenges it is confronted with in the fate-determining battle imposed upon it.

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Resolution no. 8/28-p On the mechanism of financial support to the intifada of the palestinian people

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having considered the report of the Secretary General about the mechanism of financial support to the Intifada of the Palestinian people included in document Number (ANNEX-1-ICFM/28-2001/PAL/DR.8.);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives set forth in the OIC Charter;

Referring to the Islamic Resolutions relating to the Palestinian cause and the Arab Israeli conflict, particularly Resolution Number 1/9-P (I.S), adopted by the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference in Doha, and the Final Communique of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference held in Doha on May 26th, 2001;

Strongly condemning the continued perpetration by Israel of criminal acts, terrorist practices and repressive measures, the extension of its settlement activities, the confiscation of lands and belongings, the continuation of its policy of collective punishment targeting Palestinian citizens all over the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, the blockade imposed on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the violation of holy sites and the desecration of Islamic and Christian shrines;

Expressing its strong condemnation of the provocative and aggressive Israeli measures and practices, including the oppression, killing and displacement policy triggered by Ariel

Shron's provocative visit to the holy precincts of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, under the escort of thousands of Israeli troops and the subsequent bloody massacres, perpetrated within those holy precincts, which have spared neither the children, the women, nor the defenseless Palestinian citizens, all over the Palestinian territories;

Holding Israel fully responsible for the criminal killings and the destruction of the Palestinian economic infrastructure as well as for all the human and material damages and the devastation caused by the Israeli weaponry to public utilities and personal belongings;

Condemning the resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Cairo on 21-22 October, 2000, on a mechanism of support to the Intifada of the Palestinian people, providing for the needs of the Martyrs' Families as well as for those of the injured and the disabled, preserving the identity of Al-Quds and enhancing Palestinian capacities for economic autonomy;

Commenting the just struggle of the Palestinian people and its heroic intifada for the recovery of its legitimate national rights and fully determined to support this intifada by all possible ways and means, and to use the resources of the Islamic Ummah to help the intifada achieve its objectives;

Calling upon Member States to strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, support its just and legitimate struggle and make the necessary contacts with the international community to bring it to shoulder its responsibility and compel Israel to put an end to its method of collective punishment and its practices of confiscation of land and property, demolition of houses, bulldozing of farms and destruction of roads, and stop any action that puts life and the environment at risk in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

Urging donor countries and financial institutions to provide their assistance in order to bolster up the resistance of the Palestinian people, support the economic and social development programmes, help build an autonomous Palestinian economy, and work for the consolidation of national Palestinian institutions;

Commending the efforts exerted by the Islamic Development Bank under the guidance of the Board of Governors of the Al-Aqsa and the Al-Quds Intifada Funds to consolidate the mechanism of financial support to the Intifada, provide financial assistance to the families of the martyrs and wounded of the intifada, and finance equip and build health and education institutions and restore utilities;

1. **Calls** on member States to support the intifada of the Palestinian people through the Al-Aqsa and the Al-Quds Intifada Funds.
2. **Exhorts** Member States to follow the example of Arab donor countries which have announced generous contributions to the assets of both funds and proceeded to transfer their contributions to the two accounts, opened for that purpose.
3. **Entrusts** the OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank with arranging for urgent consultations with a view to mobilizing further resources to support the Al-Aqsa and the Al-Quds Intifada Funds, from all those Member States that have not yet announced their contributions to both Funds.
4. **Commissions** the Secretary General to follow up this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 29th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Resolution no.9/28-p
On the situation in afghanistan

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development – Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Reaffirming anew the right of all peoples to decide the form of government they wish to have and to choose their own political, economic and social systems, free from all forms of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

Recalling the principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its resolutions on Afghanistan since January 1980;

Reiterating its commitment to the promotion of peace and stability in Afghanistan and to the safeguarding of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of this country;

Recalling all relevant U.N. resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and stability;

Recalling the Afghan Peace Accord signed in Islamabad and ratified at Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 18 Ramadan, 1413H (11 March 1993) as well as in Tehran;

Noting with serious concern that the Afghan parties have not been able, so far, to evolve a national consensus as a consequence of which the political crisis has deepened and the armed conflict has continued;

Seriously concerned over the tragic humanitarian dimensions of this conflict which has caused immense loss of life, wide spread destruction, human rights violation, discrimination against women, deprivation and famine in various parts of Afghanistan as well as large scale exodus of refugees and displacement of population within Afghanistan;

Reaffirming the need for scrupulous respect for the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in Afghanistan; and stressing that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lies with the Afghan people themselves;

Expressing concern over the steady rise in the cultivation, production and trafficking of illicit drugs in Afghanistan;

Underlining the importance of providing humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to Afghanistan and the urgent need to take international actions in this regard;

Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.1);

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the ongoing hostilities between the Afghan parties and demands all parties to the conflict to stop fighting and resume negotiations without delay and preconditions under OIC and UN auspices and cooperate with the aim of creating a broad-based multi-ethnic representative government.
- 2 **Welcomes** the initiative of Syed Mohammad Khatami, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Chairman of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, on Afghanistan, and **requests** the Afghan parties to show further interaction and the greatest of flexibility in the on-going negotiations within the framework of the initiative in order to reach the required solution that would satisfy all Afghans and save the country from further fighting which has been going on for two decades.
3. **Welcomes** the initiative of the State of Qatar, in its capacity as Chairman of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference, in coordination with the OIC Committee on Afghanistan, to facilitate contacts with all parties concerned to create the conditions conducive to dialogue and negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful resolution of the conflict and extending assistance to the Afghan people who are facing a serious humanitarian crisis.
4. **Emphasizes** cooperation and coordination between the OIC and UN to ensure the necessary atmosphere for achieving national concord among the Afghan parties and express its readiness, in cooperation with the UN to guarantee the results achieved by the Afghan in the context of the Islamic initiative.
5. **Strongly condemns** the breaking into the diplomatic premises of the Islamic Republic of Iran and murdering of Iranian diplomats and journalists in Mazar-e-Sharif, expressing sympathy with the families of the deceased and states that these acts constitutes flagrant violation of the international law and in this connection appreciates any efforts to ensure that the criminals are brought to justice.
6. **Reaffirms** that there is no military solution to the Afghan crisis and calls upon the Afghan parties to renounce and refrain from the use of force and resort anew to dialogue and understanding in order to achieve a solution acceptable to all parties.
7. **Also calls upon** Afghan parties for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire and support for all the efforts being made in this regard.
8. **Emphasizes** the need for promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement through immediate cessation of hostilities and resumption of negotiations.

9. **Expresses its appreciation** and support for the initiatives taken by the Secretary General to promote a credible intra-Afghan peace process.
10. **Calls upon** the Afghan parties to extend their full cooperation to the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General and his Special Representative for promoting peace in Afghanistan.
11. **Also calls upon** all States immediately to end the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.
12. **Reaffirms** the decisions of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences that the OIC should have an active role in the solution of the Afghan problem.
13. **Calls** for full respect of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and Islamic character of Afghanistan and non-interference in its internal affairs.
14. **Emphasizes** the need for continued coordination of efforts between OIC and UN for promoting a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan by setting a credible intra-Afghan mechanism.
15. **Expresses its appreciation** for the continuing efforts of the United Nations in cooperation with the OIC to draw the attention of the international community to the deteriorating economic and political conditions of Afghanistan, and for promoting peace and mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in this connection and encourages the continuing cooperation between the OIC and the UN Special Mission.
16. **Welcomes** all the efforts made by various international organizations, particularly the UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the Islamic countries in providing humanitarian assistance to the war victims inside Afghanistan under most difficult circumstances.
17. **Requests** the Secretary General to take the necessary administrative measures to open an OIC Relief Office in Afghanistan to be devoted to facilitating the process of extending humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people.
18. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank to prepare a report on requirements for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, when stability is restored in preparation for re-establishing its infrastructure.
19. **Appeals** to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the exacerbated situation in Afghanistan because of the drought which hit the country by extending generous assistance.
20. **Emphasizes** the urgent need for the establishment of a fund for assisting the Afghan People under the auspices of the OIC with voluntary contributions.
21. **Calls** for effective measures by all Afghans, especially farmers, to eliminate the production and exportation of illicit drugs and to desist from cultivating them and **appeals** to the international community to support crop substitution programmes.
22. **Urges** Member States and Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance for the Afghan refugees in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran and **calls** for speedy and voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees to their country and their rehabilitation.
23. **Welcomes** the initiatives of the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations to hold negotiations between Afghan parties and calls upon the two warring parties in Afghanistan to cooperate fully with the United Nations.

24. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: arabic

**Resolution no.10/28-p
On the situation in the bosnia and herzegovina**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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;

Noting the political changes following recent elections in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which hopefully will lead to improving the political situation and stability in the region;

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;

Expressing its support for the declaration adopted at the Peace Implementation Council Meeting held on 23 May 2000 in Brussels and conclusions of its previous meetings;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosova (Document No. ICFM/28-20001/PIL/D.2).

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. **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.
6. **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;
7. **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;
8. **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.
9. **Proceed** from the spirit of the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership of the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Sarajevo on the 10th of April 1996, and taking into account the changing situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina decides to adopt the Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an annex to this resolution.
10. **Approves** the working programmes attached to the present resolution (Doc. No. - Annex 1: Res No. 10/28-P).
11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution as well as the Action Programme for Bosnia and Herzegovina and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: arabic

Annex i:

Res. No. 10/28-p

Working programme On bosnia and herzegovina

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Proceeding from the resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Doha, State of Qatar, on 16 and 17 Shaban, 1421H (12-13 November 2000) and with reference to the programmes carried out thus far in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Decides:

1. **To continue** its contribution to the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the peace process executive council and the Steering Committee within the framework of the Dayton Peace Accord, while following up the international community's measures to achieve stability in South-East Europe in general and in Bosnia and Herzegovina in particular, and extending political support to ensure the return of the refugees and displaced people to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in a comprehensive and well-coordinated manner, in view of the critical importance of such measures for the establishment of a lasting peace.
2. **To adopt** the new terms of reference of the Assistance mobilization Group which recommended by the Ninth Meeting of the Group, convened on 27 and 28 April 2001 (Doc. No. OIC/POL/AMG/9th/B&H-01/2) and to continue exploring every possible means to activate cooperation between the Islamic States and Bosnia and Herzegovina in all spheres and particularly in the economic, investment, trade relations and cultural exchange areas.
3. **Examining** possible forms of cooperation and assistance extension to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the OIC institutions organs and banks, particularly in the humanitarian, economic and cultural fields.
4. **To adopt** the Statute of the Trust Fund for the urgent return of the refugees and the displaced to Bosnia and Herzegovina, as recommended by the Ninth meeting of the Assistance Mobilization Group, which was convened in Sarajevo on 27 and 28 April 2001 (Doc. No. OIC/POL/AMG/9th/B&H-01/1), and to continue extending assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina at the international and bilateral levels, particularly in the following areas:
 - a- Humanitarian assistance related to the return of the refugees and the displaced to their homes.

- b- Assistance that can be extended to the social categories that are unable to provide for themselves (detainees, martyrs, handicapped, war victims and retired people etc.).
 - c- Reconstruction and restoration of the religious and cultural historical monuments.
 - d- Mine-sweeping and rehabilitation of mine-victims.
 - e- Extension of legal assistance in issues relating to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and backing the activities of the international court for war-crimes in former Yugoslavia, and the work of the international court of justice regarding the legal complaint filed by Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on the aggression, massacres, and the activities relating to the succession of former Yugoslavia.
 - f- To support the activities aimed at searching for the missing persons and identify those who were killed in war and buried in mass graves.
 - g- To Expedite the implementation of all the OIC programmes in the vital areas geared towards consolidating Bosnia and Herzegovina and furthering its stability.
5. To express its appreciation to the Member States and all the Islamic institutions which made donations for the Trust Fund to expedite the return of the refugees and the displaced to Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the first Donor-Conference held to this effect on 15 May 2001 in Doha, State of Qatar.
 6. To establish an exhaustive inventory of the assistance extended by the Islamic States to Bosnia and Herzegovina and to assess all the projects proposed by Bosnia and Herzegovina and urge Islamic financial institutions, particularly to IDB and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to submit a detailed report on the outcome of the measures they have adopted in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 7. To request the Secretary General to take the necessary measures, for the activation of the different forms of assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consolidation of cooperation between the Islamic States and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Original: arabic

**Resolution no. 11/28-p
On the situation in kosovo**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 27-30 June 2000, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia;

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

Expressing its deep concern at the spread and escalation of military operations in the Balkans and calling for a halt to these operations through a fair and constructive dialogue between the parties concerned; _

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Kosovo (Document No. ICFM/28-200I/PIL/D.2);

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 Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: english

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Resolution no.12/28-p On the situation in somalia

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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;

Gravely concerned about the destruction of Somalia as a result of the civil war which caused immense sufferings to its people and has serious implications for the national unity, territorial integrity and political independence of this Islamic country;

Deeply concerned at the destructive actions carried out by the opponents of the "Arteh Agreement" trying to stir strife among the people of Somalia and later flee the country;

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.;

Welcoming the fact that the issue has always been of concern to the leaders of the Islamic world as shown by the initiatives of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, former President of the Republic of Senegal, H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and H.E. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of Sudan, more recently H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti in order to attain security and national reconciliation in Somalia;

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;

Encouraging the efforts made by the States of the region within the framework of the Organization of African Unity;

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

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No.ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.3);

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.
2. **Support** the results of the peace process for national reconciliation in Somalia which started in Djibouti in early May 2000 and ended in early September, and which succeeded in electing a provisional president of the Republic and a transitional Parliament. It commends the personal commitment of H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti to reach a solution to the Somali problem.
3. **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.
4. **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

5. **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.
6. **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.
7. **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.
8. **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.
9. **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 and the Organization of African Unity and to use his good offices to convince all Somali leaders to join the Djibouti Peace Process.
10. **Recommends** the Contact Group on Somalia to continue its mission and support the General Secretariat in its activities aimed at the effective investiture of the new Somali authorities.
11. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: arabic

**Resolution no.13/28-p
On the situation in chechnya**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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/28-2001/PIL/D.5);

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 Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: english

**Resolution no. 14/28-p
On jammu and kashmir dispute**

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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 and Islamabad in 1994, 1997 and 1998 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 report 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/28-2001/PIL/D.6);

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, **call 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 enable the APHC delegation to visit Pakistan for consultations.
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. **Calls upon** India and Pakistan to re-deploy their forces to peace-time locations.
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 Extra-ordinary 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 Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: english

Resolution no. 15/28-p
On the escalation of the tensions in jammu and kashmir

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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 repeated violations of the Line of Control by India, including artillery and mortar shelling and attacks across the Line of Control resulting in loss of civilian life;

Welcoming the restraint exercised by Pakistan in the face of Indian provocations;

Welcoming also the December 2000 announcement by Pakistan to observe maximum restraint along the Line of Control and urging India to reciprocate this initiative;

1. **Expresses** deep concern over the repeated violations of the Line of control by India, and its massive military build-up, and **urges** both sides to exercise restraint and resume dialogue to defuse the tension.
2. **Condemns** the loss of civilian life and property resulting from these violations.
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.

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Original: arabic

Resolution no. 16/28-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-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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 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;

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 Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: english

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Resolution no. 17/28-p
On the political situation in sierra leone

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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;

Aware also that a large number of Sierra Leone nationals including professionals, were forced to flee to neighbouring countries or elsewhere as refugees, thus imposing a heavy

burden particularly on the Republic of Guinea, Republic of the Gambia, the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Republic of Ghana and the Republic of Liberia;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the situation in Sierra Leone (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.8).

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. **Applauds** the decision of the United Nations to establish a peace-keeping force in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL).
3. **Appreciates** the urgent deployment of UNAMSIL forces in areas under the control of RUF and the current disarmament of combatants in the north and other areas in Sierra Leone.
4. **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.
5. **Requests** all Member States to contribute to the restoration of confidence between the Government and the Lome signing parties and requests the Secretary General to send an Assessment Mission to Sierra Leone to determine the contribution that the OIC can bring to the process and in particular to support the implementation of the agreement by actively participating in the democratic election scheduled to take place in 2001 in Sierra Leone.
6. **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 and call for the creation of a special fund for the development of Sierra Leone.
7. **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.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: french

Resolution no. 18/28-p

On the political situation in the federal islamic republic of comoros

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Having taken cognizance of the difficult economic situation of the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros, constituting one of the main causes of the current crisis;

Having considered the political situation in the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros the current positive developments, particularly the peace process and national reconciliation, in the light of the determination of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and the national sovereignty of all Member States;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.9);

- 1. Reiterates** its full commitment to national unity, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Islamic Federal republic of Comoros.
- 2. Notes with satisfaction** the Framework Comprehensive National Unity and Reconciliation Agreement signed on 17 February 2001 and **calls on** all Comorian parties to honour that Agreement and shoulder their historical responsibility to preserve Comorian unity and cooperate with the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the political crisis in the Comoros.
- 3. Calls on** the international community to support the people and government of Comoros in the initiatives and mediation efforts undertaken by the government to reach peaceful settlement of the crisis as soon as possible.
- 4. Welcomes** the national reconciliation efforts made by the Comorian government to achieve the unity and comprehensive reconciliation through direct negotiation with the Anjuani partner.
- 5. Calls on** the international community to lift the sanctions imposed on Anjuan in view of the positive developments in Comoros after the signing of the Framework Comprehensive National Unity and Reconciliation Agreement.
- 6. Calls on** Member States, Ministerial Councils, and Islamic and Arab specialized organizations, and concerned Arab bodies to expedite material and economic assistance to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to help it overcome its acute economic crisis and erase the effects of the separation and enable it to rehabilitate the institutions of the States, reopen schools and hospitals, and achieve a balanced development among its different islands.

7. **Calls on** Arab funds and banks to consider the possibility of cancelling or rescheduling the debts of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros as a contribution in the reconstruction of Comorian economy.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the matter in coordination with the government of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and speedily send a delegation from the General Secretariat to take stock of the situation in the Republic of the Comoros to enable the Secretary General to take appropriate steps.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: arabic

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Resolution no. 19/28-p
On the situation between iraq and kuwait

The Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

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;

Having considered the report submitted as (Document No. ICFM/28-2001/PIL/D.10). on the necessity of implementing the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

- 1- **With a view** to consolidating security, peace and stability, calls on Iraq to complete the implementation of the commitments made in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and calls on Iraq and the Security Council to enter into a comprehensive dialogue to ensure the implementation of such commitments in a just, comprehensive and sound manner, as well as the lifting of the sanctions imposed on Iraq.
- 2- **In compliance** with the obligations stipulated in the international and humanitarian law and in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, calls for an early solution to the problem of prisoners and missing persons from Kuwait and other countries, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- 3- **Calls for cooperation** in the matter presented by Iraq on the Iraqi missing persons under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Crescent.

- 4- **With a view to promoting** neighbourly relations, urges respect for the security and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait and calls on Iraq to take effective steps to demonstrate its peaceful orientations towards the State of Kuwait. It also urges respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and security of Iraq and calls for a halt to the illegitimate acts to which Iraq has been subjected outside the framework of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.
- 5- **The Conference entrusts** the Chairman of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference with contributing his good offices in consultation with Iraq and Kuwait so as to provide a groundwork conducive to the settlement of the outstanding disputes between them in accordance with the principles and aims of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and the principles and objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
- 6- **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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Original: arabic

Resolution no. 20/28-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-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Development - Intifada Al-Aqsa), held in Bamako, Republic of Mali, from 4 to 6 Rabi-ul-Thani, 1422H (25-27 June, 2001),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 32/8-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 34/26-P adopted by the Twenty-sixth 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/28-2001/PIL/D.11).

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 Twenty-ninth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.