

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL, MUSLIM MINORITIES AND COMMUNITIES, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS

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

(SESSION OF ISLAM AND GLOBALIZATION)

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

24-27 RABIUL AWAL, 1421H , 27-30 JUNE 2000

Report of The Political, Muslim Communities and Minorities, Legal and Information Affairs Committee

1. The Political, Muslim Communities and Minorities, Legal and Information Affairs Committee of the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) met in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 27-28 June 2000.
2. The Committee was chaired by His Excellency Ambassador Dato' Ahmad Mokhtar Selat.
3. The Committee's Bureau was formed as follows :
 - a. Malaysia, Chairman;
 - b. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Vice Chairman;
 - c. Federal Republic of Nigeria, Vice Chairman;
 - d. Palestine, Vice Chairman; and
 - e. Burkina Faso, Rapporteur.
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 Official's Meeting held in Jeddah from 24-27 May 2000.
6. The Committee finalized 47 draft resolutions and approved the Appeal for Al Quds Al Sharif, which is 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.
7. The Committee amended and approved Resolution ACFM/27-2000/PAL-DR.4-Rev-2 on "Israeli Occupation of Parts of Lebanon and its Continued Detention of Lebanese Citizens in its Jails and Camps" after considering important developments that have taken place since the Meeting of Senior Officials.
8. The Committee took cognizance of the Appeal for Al Quds Al Sharif in which the ICFM affirms that the establishment of the independent Palestine state with Al-Quds Al

Sharif as its capital as the prerequisite for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, as Al Quds forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967. The Conference underlined the need for ending all the actions of settlement and occupation in Al Quds Al Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories.

9. The Committee unanimously approved amendments to resolution ICFM/27-2000/PIL/DR39-Rev-2 on the Initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Convening a Conference for Confidence Building Measures in Asia; Resolution ICFM/27-2000-PIL/DR6-Rev-2 on the Situation in Chechnya; Resolution ICFM/27-2000-PIL/DR37-Rev-2 on Assistance to the Republic of Guinea to Face the Consequences of Regional Conflicts and the Influx of Refugees; and Resolution ICFM/27-2000-PIL/DR47-Rev-2 on Combating the Illicit Proliferation, Accumulation and Circulation of Small Caliber Arms. These amendments were introduced in order to keep pace with developments on these issues and to give a fuller expression to the view and position of the OIC.
10. With respect to paragraph 10 of Resolution ICFM/27-2000-PIL/DR44-Rev on the Political Situation in Sierra Leone, the Committee approved a proposal of the representative of this country to form a Contact Group on Sierra Leone.
11. Concerning Resolution ICFM/27-2000-PIL/DR6-Rev 2 on the Situation in Chechnya, the Committee urged all Member States and the international community to take the necessary measures to meet the humanitarian needs of the Chechen people particularly those of the refugees and displaced persons and to contribute to the reconstruction of Chechnya. It called on the government of the Russian Federation to negotiate with the representatives of the Chechen people to find a political solution that would put an end to the conflict and permit the return of refugees and displaced people to their homes.
12. The Committee expressed appreciation for the chairman's flexible way of conducting the proceedings and for his experience and wisdom.
13. 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.
14. The Political Affairs Committee refers this report to the Plenary for consideration and adoption of appropriate decisions.

Ambassador Dato' Ahmad Mokhtar Selat,
Chairman of the Committee

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/27-P ON QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Ul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, contained in Document No. ICFM/27-2000/PAL/D.1;

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

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions on the Cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, especially Resolutions 242; 338; 465; 476 and 478, and the Resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Arab territories;

Reaffirming the Islamic States' commitment to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the region, and their upholding peace as a strategic option;

Expressing its strong condemnation of Israel's continuing repressive and terrorist measures and practices, its continued policy of colonization, expansion of existing settlements, confiscation of Palestinian and Arab land and properties, mass reprisal against Palestinian and Arab citizens in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, its siege of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, violation of the sanctity of Sacred Sites and the desecration of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines;

Condemning the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanese territories and the civilian population and the country's infrastructure;

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

Expressing deep concern over the alarming situation resulting from the hindering by Israel of efforts exerted to reach a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425, as well as the principle of "Land for Peace" and the realisation of the legitimate, national and political rights of the Palestinian people;

Commending the efforts made by the Palestine Liberation Organization throughout the occupied Palestinian territories, for the development and reconstruction of what had been destroyed by the Israeli occupation, as well as the efforts exerted by its National Authority for the rehabilitation of the Palestinian national economy and its consolidation, on the way to the establishment of the independent Palestinian State on its national territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Determined to support these efforts through all possible means,

1. **Reaffirms** all the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.

2. **Reaffirms** also that the Cause of Al Quds Al Sharif and Palestine is the prime cause of Islam and all Muslims, and expresses its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization in its just struggle for ending Israeli occupation and allowing the return of the Palestinian people to its homeland, enabling it to exercise its full sovereignty over its territories and building the Palestinian national institutions on the land of Palestine, with a view to realizing the imprescriptible and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent State on their national soil, with the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

3. **Calls on** Member States to further strengthen their solidarity with the Palestinian people, and continue to support their just and legitimate struggle for ending Israeli occupation and achieving all their goals of freedom and independence.

4. **Reaffirms** its support for the Middle East Peace Process and the implementation of all the agreements signed in this context among the parties concerned and the commitments made in accordance with the underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Conference, and in accordance with the UN Charter and the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the land-for-peace principle which ensure's Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, realisation of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Syrian Golan to 4th June 1967 borderline, and the occupied Lebanese territory back to internationally recognised borders.

5. **Reaffirms** that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it, in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, **underlines** the need for halting all measures and practices aimed at changing the geographical and demographic status of the city and violating the sanctity of Islamic and Christian shrines with a view to judaizing them **and calls** for combining efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine.

6. (a)-**Calls on** the international community, in particular the Two Sponsors of the Peace Process to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the

international legitimacy, and implementing the UN General Assembly resolution No. 10/2 dated 24.4.1997, No. ES 10/3, dated 15/7/1997, No. 10/4 ES dated 13.11.1997, No. 10/5 ES dated 17.3.1998 and No. 10/6 ES adopted on 9.2.1999 regarding halting the building of a new settlement at Jebel Abu Ghneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building ring roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements and all activities which constitute a violation of international resolutions.

(b)-**Request** Member States to make efforts to get the UN General Assembly to take necessary steps in accordance with the "United For Peace" resolution in the event Israel fails to comply with the aforementioned resolutions.

7. Requests the Security Council to reactivate the International Committee for the Prevention of Settlement in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories in implementation to Resolution 446, and calls for continued efforts and contacts with the States of the world urging the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy, particularly Security Council Resolution No. 465 (1980) which considered and settlement as illegitimate and demanded the dismantling of the existing settlements.

8. **Urges** the international community and all states that extend economic and financial assistance to Israel, in particular the United States of America, and the States of European Union, as well as international donor institutions and funds, to cease assistance which is used by Israel to implement its colonialist and expansionist designs in the occupied Arab territories and the Occupied Syrian Golan.

9. **Urges** the international community and all States of the world to boycott the products and commodities of the colonial settlements in the occupied territories in implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy, such products and commodities being originated from illegitimate colonial settlements.

10. **Affirms** that Israel's disregard for the principles and underpinnings of the peace process, backtracking on the commitments, pledges and agreements made in the framework of this process, procrastination and evasion seriously undermine the peace process and **holds** the Israeli government responsible for this situation.

11- **Calls for** continued endeavours for the implementation of Security Council resolutions No. 242 (1967), No.338 (1973) and the relevant UN resolutions on the return of the displaced persons, especially resolution 237 (1967).

12- **Demands** the UN to dispatch a fact finding mission to investigate the into the conditions in the Palestinian lands, their uses proceeds, the violation of the rights of their ownership and their misuse, and to obtain complete copies of all documents and maps of lands which are in the possession of the Israeli Administration, and to exert efforts to implement No. 57/43 dated 6.12.1988 of the UN General Assembly on the Proceeds of the properties of Palestinian Refugees which stipulates that the Secretary General "shall take the

appropriate steps, in coordination with the UN Reconciliation Committee Concerned with Palestine, to protect the Arab properties, assets and ownership rights in Israel, and to set up a fund to receive their proceeds on behalf of their owners." And **demands** the UN to appoint a permanent official in charge of these properties to submit a regular report to the UN on the conditions and protection of these properties pending the return of their owners.

13- **Calls on** the states of the world to recognize the State of Palestine upon its declaration on the Palestinian land, and to extend all forms of support to the Palestinian people in order to enable it to exercise its sovereignty on its land in accordance with the resolutions of international legitimacy.

14- **Appeals** to world states to support the bid of the State of Palestine for full membership of the UN and enable it, like other UN Member States, to participate in the millennium meeting of world leaders scheduled to be held at the UN on September 6, 2000.

15. **Urges** Islamic States which have begun to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the peace process to reconsider their relationships with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel abides by the UN resolutions and implement the agreements, obligations and commitments arrived at by the parties to the peace process, in accordance with the principles adopted by the Madrid Conference, the OSLO Accord and the other agreements concluded with the PLO, as well as obligations and commitments arrived at with the Arab parties on all tracks during the peace talks.

16. **Calls** for action within UN and all international institutions and fora to compel Israel to release the detainees; return the deportees; halt the methods of mass punishment; cease

the confiscation of lands and properties and the demolition of homes; also cease any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

17.**Calls** for a more effective UN action to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process, for a reaffirmation of the continued UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is found, a solution that puts an end to Israeli occupation and enables the Palestinian people to exercise their imprescriptible and inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their land, self-determination and the establishment of their independent State on their territory with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

18.**Urges** all States and concerned parties to extend their support to the international programme on economic, social and cultural development in the occupied Palestinian territories to avail the Palestinian people of the necessary approved assistance for the reconstruction of its national economy and to back up its national institutions and enable it to establish its independent State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

19.**Calls for** abiding by the provisions of the Islamic Boycott against Israel and to consider the legislation, rules and provisions governing the Boycott "the General

Principles of the Boycott, Islamic law, the Internal Regulations and Sessional Meetings of the Regional Offices" as part of the current national legislations, and set up the necessary offices and mechanisms to serve that end.

20.**Commends** the steadfastness of the Lebanese government, people and resistance for achieving the liberation of Lebanese territories and repelling the Israeli occupation from them.

21.**Supports** Lebanon's efforts to liberate all its territories up to the internationally recognized borders.

22.**Requests** the UN to compel Israel to paying damages for all the losses it inflicted or caused as a result of its continuous aggressions against Lebanon.

23.**Holds** Israel responsible for any action prejudicial to the sovereignty, political independence of Lebanon, and the safety of its people and territory.

24.**Condemns** Israel for refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981), and for imposing its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, as well as Israel's policies of annexation, establishment of settlements, expropriation of lands, diversion of water resources and imposition of Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens. It **considers** that all those measures are null and void and illegitimate, and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law, relating to occupation and war and particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. It **demand**s the Security Council to shoulder its full responsibility in this respect, based on the provisions of the UN Charter.

25.**Demand**s Israel's total withdrawal from all the Syrian Golan to the 4th of June 1967 Line and immediately beginning to demarcate this line. It reiterates the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to recover its full sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan.

26.**Demand**s the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to accede

to the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement General Assembly and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolutions calling for the subjection of all Israeli Atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its capabilities and stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

27. **Reaffirms** the continued responsibility of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to carry on fulfilling the tasks assigned to it for the benefit of all the Palestinian citizens wherever they may be living and not to end, halt or curtail those services or handing them over to

another body, until the issue of refugees is settled in accordance with Paragraph (11) of resolution (194) dated 11/12/1948 of the UN General Assembly, and calls upon the Member States to request the UN Secretary General to see to it that the Conciliation Committee undertakes in collaboration with the Relief Agency and the concerned States the preparation of a comprehensive inventory of Palestinian refugees and their property and come out with a integrated conception for the settlement of their problems on the basis of their right to return to their homeland Palestine in accordance with the UN Resolution No. 194. It further calls on all states to provide more assistance towards the Agency's budget so as to enable it continue providing its prescribed services.

28. **Calls** for convening an international symposium on the question of Palestinian refugees during 2000, in coordination with the international and regional organizations and the State of Palestine, in accordance with the provisions of international law and relevant UN resolutions.

29. **Requests** the Secretary General to take necessary measures for continuing and strengthening contacts and coordination on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the European Union, and the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and **expresses** its appreciation for their all supportive stands and assistance for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/27-P ON THE CITY OF AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Ul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000),

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, contained in Document No. ICFM/27-2000/PAL/D.2;

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

Pursuant to the Islamic resolutions which reaffirm that the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the essence of the Palestinian cause which forms the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that no comprehensive and just peace can be achieved without the return of Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the Palestinian sovereignty, as the capital of the State of Palestine;

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, in particular resolutions 465, 476 and 478 on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly No. 10/2 dated 24/4/1997 and No. EST-10/3 dated 24.4.1997 and 15.7.1997, Resolution No. 4/10-ES dated 13.11.1997, Resolution No. 5/19-ES dated 17.3.1999 and Resolution No. 6/10-ES dated 9.2.1999, respectively on the illegal Israeli actions in occupied East Al-Quds and the other occupied Palestinian territories;

Expressing its deep concern at the escalation of Israel's acts of aggression against the Holy Places in the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Palestinian cities and violation of their sanctity;

Reiterating all Security Council Resolutions on Al-Quds including. 681 which provides for the applicability of all the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in times of war to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Strongly condemning all illegal Israeli measures and practices, which also contravene all international resolutions and laws, carried out by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at judaizing the Holy City and obliterating its Arab and Islamic landmarks;

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Commending the continuous efforts made by all Member States to defend the sanctity of the Islamic places in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to safeguard their Arabic identity and their Islamic character, and protect them from Zionist misuse and judaization plans;

Commending also the contribution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan towards the rehabilitation of Al-Aqsa Mosque and the honoured Dome of the Rock which had been undertaken by the late King Hussein Ibn Talal;

1.Reaffirms all the resolutions adopted by the relevant Islamic Conferences including the Third Islamic Summit Conference on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the recommendations and decisions of the Al-Quds Committee at its previous sessions.

2.Reaffirms that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved without an Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories foremost of which is Al-Quds Al-Sharif as it forms an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied

since 1967 and that whatever is applicable to the rest of the occupied territories applies to it in implementation of the relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

3. Urges action to halt all practices, and measures undertaken by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif aimed at altering the geographic and demographic conditions and violating the sanctity of the Islamic and Christian shrines in order to Judaize the Holy City. It calls for combined efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

4. Invites the Member States to continue their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization in the ongoing negotiations for the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in the occupied Palestinian territories including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to the Palestinian National Authority, to support the steadfastness of the citizens of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, to establish developmental economic, cultural, social and architectural projects and construct housing units for them, to restore their existing houses and to support the national Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

5. Invites States of the world and all international organizations and bodies to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted in any way by those authorities as an implicit recognition of the "fait accompli" imposed by Israel proclaiming Al-Quds as its capital.

6. Further invites the international community, and in particular the two co-sponsors of the Peace Conference, to compel Israel not to effect any geographical or demographical alterations in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif during the transitional period and to refrain from any action or measure that may affect the outcome of the negotiations on the final status of the City, adhere to the relevant international resolutions, lift the siege imposed on Al-Quds Al-Sharif, ensure the freedom of worship therein, and refrain from destroying houses, withdrawing identity cards of Maghdesi citizens aimed at emptying Al-Quds Al-Sharif of its Arab Palestinian citizens.

7. Reaffirms that all legislative, administrative and colonization measures and procedures aimed at altering the legal status of the Holy City are null and void and contrary to the resolutions of international legality, and to international agreements, conventions and norms, as well as to the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties. It calls on the international community, in particular the two co-sponsors of the peace process, to pressure Israel into complying with the resolutions of the international legality and implement resolutions of the Tenth Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly pursuant to the "Resolution of the Alliance for Peace" regarding the cessation of building work on a Jewish settlement at Jebel Abu Ghuneim as well as all other settlement activity, including expansion of existing settlements, building of ring roads, confiscating land adjacent to settlements, and related activities, which constitute a violation of the Security Council resolutions.

8. Strongly condemns Israel's persistence in the excavation works around the holy shrine of the Blessed Al Aqsa Mosque and the holy Mosque of the Dome of the Rock, especially the opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif which endangers the Islamic and Christian holy shrines especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque. It demands the international community and the Security Council to implement the latter's Resolutions on the Protection of the Status of Al Quds, to adopt a mechanism for the implementation of its latest Resolution No. 1073 of 1996 and to take the appropriate measures to ensure that the Security Council will follow up the implementation of the Final Declaration of its Chairman adopted by the Council on

13.7.1998 including the adoption of appropriate decisions and measures thereon in accordance with the UN Charter as the actions undertaken by Israel in Al Quds constitute a violation of the bases of peace in the Middle East, a threat to international peace and security, and an act of aggression.

9. Strongly condemns the Israeli Supreme Court's decisions, particularly the decision adopted on 25.7.1996 allowing Jews to pray in the precinct of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the decision issued on 23.9.1993, claiming the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa as part of the territory of the State of Israel, and considers it null, void and illegal, and constitute premediated provocations aimed at opening the way for the Zionist extremist organizations to continue their violations against the sanctity of the Blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, to establish their presence in its precincts, and to continue looting the religious, historical and cultural relics in Al-Quds and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, thus submitting international security and peace to serious risks.

10. Strongly condemns Israel for its decision to expand the boundaries of Al-Quds municipality and for issuing orders for closing the Palestinian institutions in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and preventing them from operating freely, and considers such arbitrary measures as a continued violation of the agreements concluded between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israeli parties within the framework of the peace process, as well as a blatant violation of international conventions and agreements, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and a breach of the principles and underpinnings of the Madrid Peace Process.

11. Demands all States to adhere to Security Council Resolution No. 478 (1980) which invites the member States to uphold the provisions of the said resolution and refrain from transferring their diplomatic missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. Takes note with appreciation of the general response of the states of the world to this resolution and their compliance with it.

12. Condemns the decision of the US Congress to recognize Al-Quds as the united capital of Israel and to transfer the offices of US Embassy from Tel Aviv to the City of Al-Quds, and considers this decision and its implementation as a prejudicial act and a serious provocation to the sentiments of Muslims and all believers in the world, as well as a blatant violation of the principles of international legality and the stand of the international community, and a glaring contradiction to the role of the United States of America as a sponsor of the peace process., besides being an encouragement to Israel to pursue its aggressive expansionist policy; and calls on the US Administration to adhere to the provisions of Security Council Resolution No. 478.

13. Commends the efforts made by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of His Majesty the late King Hassan II and those being exerted by His Majesty King Mohammad VI, , Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, affirms all resolutions adopted by the Committee, in particular the 17th Session, held in Casablanca on 4-5 Rabiul II 1419H (29-30 July 1998), and urges Member States to apply them.

14. Invites Member States, Islamic Financial Institutions, Banks and Funds, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Companies and individuals to offer generous assistance to support Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency and Al-Quds Fund, and to organize popular fund raising campaigns in favour of the Agency and the Fund to enable them to implement the approved projects for supporting and assisting the steadfastness of the city's population in their Holy City.

15.Emphasises the need to continue coordination action with regional, international and other organizations for the implementation of the international resolutions adopted by United Nations and its specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, and also coordination with the League of Arab States, and the holding of conferences and seminars to promote the cause of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and highlight the dangers surrounding it.

16.Invites the Vatican, the Eastern and other Christian Churches to take part in the resistance against the Judaization of Al-Quds Al-Sharif out of respect for the spiritual dimension of all religions, for the sake of peaceful coexistence among them, and in compliance with Security Council resolution No. 242 of 22/11/1967 which demands that Israel withdraw from the part occupied in 1967 including the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif as well as the other Security Council Resolutions in particular:

- *No. 465 of 1/3/1980 which affirms the illegality of building Israeli settlements in that part and demands their dismantlement and removal;*
- *No. 476 of 30/6/1980 which affirms that all measures that have changed the features of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its geographical, demographic and historical status are null and void and must be rescinded in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;*
- *and No. 478 of 20/8/1980 which decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and other Israeli acts that aim to change the features and legal status of Al-Quds. It also decided to call on the states that had established diplomatic missions in Al-Quds to withdraw those missions from the holy city and called for the support of the inhabitants of Al-Quds Al-Sharif so they can resist the judaization measures aimed at uprooting them from their city. It rejects all attempts that violate the imprescriptible and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to Palestine and Al-Quds.*

17.**Welcomes** the basic agreement between the PLO and the Vatican on 15/2/2000 which emphasized the position of the Vatican on Al-Quds and considered any unilateral decisions or actions, such as altering the distinctive character and legal status of Al-Quds as morally and legally rejected.

18.**Invites** library organizations, institutions and associations in the OIC Member States and the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to boycott the 66thConference of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) due to be held in the city of Al-Quds from 12 to 18 August, 2000, and requests these organizations, institutions and associations to participate in the International Conference of Arab Library Associations and other institutions, due to be held in Cairo, from 12 to 17 August, 2000, under the auspices of the League of Arab States.

19.**Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to address a letter to the President of the Non-Aligned Movement informing him of the resolution of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and requesting him to circulate the Secretary General's letter to the Member States of the Movement and request them to boycott the Conference due to be held in Al-Quds, thereby complying with the resolutions of international legality; also requests the Secretary General to address a similar letters to the Director General of UNESCO and the President of the International Federation of Library Associations on the position of the OIC based on the fact that the city of Al-Quds is occupied and that the holding of a Conference there is contrary to the resolutions of international legality on Al-Quds, and to the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war.

20.**Invites** the concerned bodies within the OIC Member States, the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) to boycott the annual conference of CITRA in 2001, and take part in the annual Conference of CITRA which is due to be held in Sevilla, Spain from 21 to 26 September, 2000; to take a firm stand at the latter session, vote against the convening of the 2001 Conference in Al-Quds.

21.**Invites** the Islamic group in Madrid to approach the Spanish Government which is going to host the annual meeting in Sevilla and to inform them of the OIC resolution in this regard.

22.**Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to send a letter to the President of the Non-Aligned Movement transmitting the resolution of the OIC and requesting him to circulate the Secretary General's letter to the Member States of the Movement in order to secure their support based on the fact that Al-Quds is an occupied city and that the holding of a conference there is contrary to the resolutions of international legality on Al-Quds and to the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war; also requests the Secretary General to send similar letters to the President of CITRA and the President of the CITRA Organizing Committee of the Annual Conference.

23.**Expresses** thanks and appreciation to His Highness Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, for his generous donation to finance the production of Al-Quds documentary film which has recently been produced; and **calls** on the member states to show this film through their mass media.

24.**Calls upon** the Security Council to take necessary measures that ensure compliance with its resolutions on Al-Quds in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/27-P ON THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Ul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000),

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, the latest being Resolution 3/26-P of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) dated 17.12.1981 and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions, the latest of which are resolution No. 38/54 adopted by the Fifty-fourth Session dated 1/12/1999;

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 basis 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 time 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 of the Madrid Conference and an obstacle to the peace process;

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

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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 the international law.

Expressing concern over Israel's disavowal of the Peace Process which was launched by the Madrid Conference on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425, as well as peace-for-land formula and over the risk resulting from Israel's renunciation of 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 flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and relevant resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in time of war dated 12 August 1949 and relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the principles 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 its natural resources and establishing projects on it, 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 Time 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 increasing tension in the region and wrecking the peace process.

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. 242,338 and 425 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 and financial, technical and human assistance that may extend Israeli occupation of Arab territories 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 and the other occupied Arab territories to the line of 4 June 1967, 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-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/27-P

ON ISRAEL'S OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF LEBANON AND ITS CONTINUED DETENTION OF LEBANESE CITIZENS IN ITS JAILS AND DETENTION CAMPS

The Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 24-27 Rabi'ul Awal 1421H (June 27-30, 2000);

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 the Western Beqa';

Recalling as well the resolutions of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the suffering of Lebanese citizens in Israeli jails;

Noting Israel's continued occupation of parts of Lebanese territories, including the Shab'a farms, and the incomplete Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territories back to the internationally recognized frontiers in accordance with Security Council Resolution No.425 (1978);

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;

Recalling with deep consternation Israel's repeated aggressions against Lebanon and Lebanese civilians and infrastructure, and the ensuing damages and heavy loss of life and property;

Reaffirming Lebanon's right to compensation for the losses it has suffered as a result of Israel's repeated aggressions;

1. Strongly condemns Israel for the continued occupation of portions of territories within the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon, including the Shabaa farms in contravention of the provisions of Security Council Resolution No.425.

2. Reaffirms Lebanon's right to recover every inch of its occupied territory and the right of the people of Lebanon to resist Israeli occupation by all available means until the total liberation of all Lebanese territories including the Shabaa farms.

3. Calls on the international community to take all necessary measures to compel Israel to release all Lebanese prisoners and abductees detained as hostages in Israeli prisons 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.

4. Condemns Israel's aggressions, particularly the latest ones, against civilians, infrastructure, schools and economic facilities in Lebanon, including electric power stations,

and the subsequent heavy losses in life and property, which constituted a flagrant violation of the April 1996 understanding the United Nations Charter, the Resolutions of International legality, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the most basic ethnical principles.

5.Calls on 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.

6.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, including the Shabaa farms and of bringing them under Lebanese sovereignty.

7.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 425, 242 and 338. It considers also that having forced Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territories and the determination to force it to withdraw from all Lebanese territories 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 repatriation, and refusal to be resettled away from their homeland are restored.

8.Appreciates the efforts made by the Secretary General of the United Nations to implement Resolution 425 and calls upon him to continue efforts in this regard and work to implement all international resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

9.Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5/27-P ON THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Ul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000),

Referring to the declaration on the current situation of the peace process in the Middle East issued by the Twenty-Fourth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 28 Rajab to 2 Sha'aban 1417H (9-12 December 1996), as well as to the declaration on the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict issued by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 13 Dhul Qaada 1417H (23/3/1997), and to resolution 6/8-P (IS), issued by the

Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Tehran, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran, between 9-11 Sha'aban 1418H (9-11 December, 1997) to resolution 6/25-P of the Twenty-fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17-19 Zul Qadah 1418H (15-17 March 1998) and to the Final Declaration adopted by the 17th Session of Al-Quds Committee, held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco on 4-5 Rabiul Thani, 1419H (29-30 July 1998) and resolution 6/26-P of the twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1st July 1999;

Having examined the serious and urgent situation entailed by the continued intransigent policies of the incumbent Israeli government which are hostile to peace,

1. Reaffirms its continued solidarity with the Palestinian people for the recovery of its inalienable and imprescriptible 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 its full support to the peace process in the Middle East and its commitment to the foundations and principles of the peace process, and demands that Israel respect and implement the commitments, obligations and agreements reached within the framework of the process in accordance with the principles adopted at the Madrid Conference and consistent with the United Nations Resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions No. 242, 338 and 425, and the "land-for-peace" formula which guarantees Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Golan Heights of Syria, to the line of 4 June 1967, and to immediately begin to draw this line, and from occupied Southern Lebanon and the Western Bikaa to the internationally recognized borders.

3. Calls on the co-sponsors of the peace process and the international community to be wary of the grave dangers resulting from Israel's pursuance of positions and policies impeding the peace process.

4. Strongly denounces the Israeli government's policy and practices which impede the peace process and are designed to undermine the peace process 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 anger regarding the increasing threats voiced by Israeli officials for the purpose of reinstating the atmosphere of war in the region and imposing the fait accompli on Arabs and Muslims.

6. Urges the member states which have started to take steps towards establishing relations with Israel within the framework of the Peace Process to reconsider their relations with Israel, including the closing of missions and offices until Israel complies with the relevant UN resolutions, in particular, the full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and safeguards the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and implements the agreements and commitments reached by the parties to the Peace Process.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 6/27-P
ON AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF**

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Ul Awal 1421H (27-30 June 2000),

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, 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-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/27-P ON BAIT MAL AL-QUDS AI-SHARIF AGENCY

The Twenty-seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 24 to 27 Rabi Ul Awal 1421H (27-30 June, 2000),

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

Recalling resolution no.27/8-C (IS) of the eighth (8th) session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran (1997);

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the 15th, 16th and 17th sessions of Al-Quds Committee, especially those pertaining to the founding and regulating of Baitumal 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) and the 26th ICFM (Ougadougou, 1998), which welcomed the establishment of Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and calling 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 (5th) session of the Islamic Conference of Information Ministers (ICIM) (Tehran, 1999) and the twenty-third (23rd) session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs (Jeddah, 2000), 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 Baitumal 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 Baitumal 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 Baitumal 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 Baitumal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency and 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 features 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. An example may be taken from the successful visit made by the Director General to Cairo in October 1999.

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RESOLUTION NO.8/27-P ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabiul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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 and welcoming 6+2 initiative and Tashkent Declaration;

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,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.4).

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Emphasizes cooperation and coordination with the 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 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 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.
18. **Appeals** to the international community, in particular Member States, to respond to the humanitarian exigencies of the situation in Afghanistan by extending generous assistance.
19. **Emphasizes** the urgent need for the establishment of a fund for assisting the Afghan People under the auspices of the OIC with voluntary contributions.
20. **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.
21. **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.

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/27-P ON THE SITUATION IN THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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

Aware of the complexity of the situation in the South East Europe, particularly in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), having implications on the whole region;

Concerned by the unresolved problems in the South Eastern Europe caused by the persistent rejections of the democratic reforms by the regime in Belgrade that has produced crises in Kosovo and threatening to Montenegro and Sanjak, having negative impact on the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

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

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

Declares their full support for the full and consistent implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, as well as to the key intentions of the Stability Pact for South East Europe and expresses their political readiness to continue participating in the 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 timely capturing of indicted war criminals;

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;

Recognizing however, much hard work still remains to be done, as the peace is not yet self-sustainable;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Document No.ICFM/27-2000/PILD.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;
- 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 as well as apportioning 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.**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-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/27-P ON ACTION PROGRAMME ON BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Proceeding from the Resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted at the 27th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Kuala Lumpur, on the 27th to 30th of June 2000, and building on the results achieved so far in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Decides

1. **To continue** contributing to the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina through Peace Implementation Council and the Steering Board of the Framework Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, while following actions of the International community in pursuing aims and objectives of the Stability Pact for the South East Europe, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. **To investigate** new possibilities for bilateral cooperation of the OIC Countries with Bosnia and Herzegovina in all areas, particularly in the trade, investment, business cooperation and cultural exchange;

3. **To examine** possible forms of cooperation with and assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina also via the OIC institutions, organizations, banks, particularly in the humanitarian, economic and cultural areas;

4. **To continue** assisting Bosnia and Herzegovina at the international level and bilaterally, especially in the areas of:

a). **Humanitarian** assistance relating to the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin;

b). **Assistance** to the huge number of socially dependent categories (shehids, invalids, civil victims of war, retired persons etc);

c). **Rebuilding** and rehabilitation of religious and cultural objects;

d). **Demining** and rehabilitation of mine victims;

e). **Legal** support relating to war crimes and aggression, particularly supporting the actions by the International Crimes Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia and action of the international Court of Justice relating to legal action of Bosnia and Herzegovina for aggression and genocide against Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Monte Negro) as well as action on succession of Former Yugoslavia;

f). **Supporting** the action to search for missing persons and identifying killed persons in mass graves;

g). **Implementing** effectively the "Train and Equip" of the Army of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as cooperating bilaterally with the research and production units of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

h). **Searching** for all mutually advantageous forms of cooperation aimed at rehabilitating and reviving economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and strengthening its capacities for international cooperation, including broader cooperation with the OIC member countries;

5. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake necessary steps in operationalizing different forms of assistance and cooperation of the OIC countries and the institutions of the

OIC with Bosnia and Herzegovina and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.11/27-P ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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;

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 respectively as well as all relevant paragraphs of the Tehran Declaration of the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit of December, 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

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

Recalling the Report of the OIC Fact Finding Mission on the situation in Kashmir following its visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir in February 1993, and regretting that the human rights situation in Indian held Jammu and Kashmir remains grave;

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 and Eighth 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 report of the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Taking note of the strong condemnation by Pakistan and the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people, including the leadership of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference of the deplorable act of hostage taking by "Al-Faran" and calling for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages;

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

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

1. **Takes note** of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and endorses the recommendations contained therein (Document No. ICFM/26-99/PIL/D. 2).
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions.
6. **Calls upon** India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
7. **Supports** the initiative of the Government of Pakistan to engage India in a serious, substantive and meaningful dialogue for resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir and encourages India to reciprocate positively.
8. **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.
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 redeploy 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 and Eighth 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 (New York 1998), Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extra-ordinary sessions and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Session 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 master 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 Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

21. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present reports thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO.12/27-P
ON THE ESCALATION OF THE TENSIONS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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

Recalling the OIC Summit and ministerial Resolutions on the security and Solidarity of Islamic States 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 serious escalation caused by the heavy Indian artillery shelling and air strikes across the line of control resulting in loss of civilian life;

Welcoming the Government of Pakistan's diplomatic initiative for defusing the situation;

1. **Expresses** deep concern over the dangerous escalation along the line of control caused by massive military build-up, and urges both sides to exercise restraint and resume dialogue to defuse the tension in the spirit of Lahore Declaration.
2. **Condemns** the loss of civilian life and property resulting from these escalations.
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. **Request** 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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**RESOLUTION NO.13/27-P
ON THE SITUATION IN CHECHNYA**

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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 last meeting in Moscow 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;

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;

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.

2. Urges the Government of the Russian Federation to do its utmost to provide and care for Chechen refugees now living in camps in the northern Caucasus and assist in the reconstruction and redevelopment of Chechnya.

3. Expresses its readiness to pursue contacts with the Government of the Russian Federation with a view to facilitating a peaceful solution.

4. 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.

5.Urges Member States to provide economic and technical assistance for the reconstruction of Chechnya once a peaceful settlement has been reached.

6.Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/27-P ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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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);

Welcoming the Report of the U.N. Security Council Mission on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) which paid a visit to Kosovo on 27-29 April 2000;

Referring to the Resolution on the situation in Kosovo adopted at Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 28 June - 1 July 1999 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso;

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

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. **Expresses** its readiness to **further** contribute the monitoring and peacekeeping operations in Kosovo as part of international peacekeeping efforts within the framework of the U.N.

6. **Commends** the efforts of UNMIK and KFOR in pursuit of the objectives of the UNSC Resolution No.1244 and the substantial improvement in the security situation in Kosovo.

7. **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.

8. **Appreciates** the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the U.N. for its coordinating role among the various international institutions operating in Kosovo.

9. **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.

10. **Regrets** the outbreak of violence in Mitrovica last march and the current divided state of the town along ethnic lines.

11. **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.

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

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

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

15. **Requests** the OIC Contact Group to remain actively seized of the matter, and carry out as necessary on site visit and fact-finding mission.

16. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the OIC Contact Group and the 28th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/27-P ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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;

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, 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 more recently H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti in order to convene a Conference for Peace 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 ongoing efforts of the States of the region within the framework of the IGAD and the Organization of African Unity for consolidating peace in Somalia;

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Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No.ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.5),

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

2. **Notes with appreciation** the constant efforts made by the countries in the region within the framework of IGDD, particularly the setting up of a Standing Committee on Somalia, under the Chairmanship of Ethiopia and **requests** the OIC Secretary General to join this Committee which includes all the States in the Region, United Nations, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, within the framework of a joint approach and requests the Secretary General to urge the various Somali parties to resume their dialogue with a view to achieving national reconciliation.

3. **Calls** for the convening of an international conference on peace and national reconciliation on Somalia on 1 May 2000 with the participation of all Somali factions and

civil society and the international and regional organizations concerned and welcomes the efforts and the personal commitment of H.E. Ismael Omar Guelleh, President of Somalia, to find a solution to the Somali conflict.

4. **Invites** Member States to welcome the positive results achieved by holding of the Djibouti Conference.

5. **Makes** an urgent appeal to all Somali factions to first and foremost respect their commitments with a view of achieving national reconciliation and thus facilitate the implementation of the relevant provisions contained in the signed agreements for the setting of the State institutions with a view to restoring peace and security in Somalia in order to achieve peace and national reconciliation of Somalia.

6. **Expresses its appreciation** to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action.

7. **Calls on** the Member States to support positive development resulting from the good offices of the Arab Republic of Egypt and urgently extend the necessary material assistance for reopening schools so as to encourage the enrolment of young people therein; to consider the establishment of a unified security force in Somalia as well as to assist in the reopening of the Mogadishu International Airport.

8. **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 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.

9. **Calls upon** the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia by continuing to provide urgent humanitarian assistance such as food and medicine in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the educational infrastructures and offer scholarships at the university level in the universities of Member States.

10. **Calls upon** all states, in particular the neighbouring states, to cooperate in the implementation of the arms embargo established by Security Council Resolution 733 (1992) and **also calls upon** all Somali factions to enter into negotiations for a constructive dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the problem.

11. **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, to participate in the activities of Standing Committee on Somalia and to use his good offices to convince the heads of the factions to join the Djibouti Peace Process and to take contact with the Djibouti authorities in order to define other actions which the OIC can undertake to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Djibouti Conference.

12. **Decide** to establish a Contact Group on Somalia with the view to formalizing a common Islamic approach to the crisis and effectively contribution to advancing the ongoing peace

effort in the framework of Gibouty initiative toward finding a definitive solution and achieving national reconciliation in Somalia.

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/27-P

ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE STATE OF KUWAIT AND THE NECESSITY FOR IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT ALL THE RELEVANT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Having taken cognizance of the report submitted by the Secretary General on the consequences of Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait and the necessity for Iraq to implement all the relevant Security Council Resolutions (Document No.ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.6);

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

Taking note of recent developments in the situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

Mindful of the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and of Islamic solidarity;

1. **Calls upon** Iraq to pursue efforts towards the complete fulfillment of its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, for the establishment of security, peace and stability in the region.

2. **Welcomes** Security Council Resolution 1284 (1999) which calls, inter alia, on the Government of Iraq to resume full and serious cooperation with the International Society of the Red Cross and the Tripartite Committee in Geneva, established under the auspices and supervision of the former, in the framework of Iraq's implementation of its obligations pursuant to paras (13-b) and (14-b) of Resolution 1284 and to reaffirm its commitment to paras (2-C) and (3-C) of Resolution 686 (1991) and (30) of Resolution 687 (1991) concerning the release of Kuwaiti military and civilian prisoners and detainees as well as citizens of third countries, and the return of Kuwaiti properties taken by Iraq.

3. **Welcomes** also the appointment by the UN Secretary General of Mr. Yuli Vorontsov as High-level Coordinator to follow up the issue of the release of Kuwaiti and third countries prisoners and hostages and the return of Kuwaiti properties taken by Iraq, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1284 (1999) (para 14-b), emphasizing the importance of his report to the Security Council. It **welcomes** the statement of the Security Council on this report.

4. **Affirms** that Iraq, in accepting resolution 686 (1991) and resolution 687 (1991) is deemed accountable for implementing Para 2-B of resolution 686 and Para 16 of resolution 687 which involve the responsibility of Iraq under the relevant Security Council resolutions for reparations in respect of any direct loss or direct harm, including any offendant environmental damages, depletion of natural resources or any losses sustained by foreign governments, their nationals or their companies.

5. **Affirms Security Council** resolution 949 which calls on Iraq not to use again its military or any other forces in an aggressive or provocative manner to threaten its neighbours or the U.N. operations in Iraq.

6. **Welcomes** the Final Communique of the 20th Session of the GCC Supreme Council, held on 29 November 1999 in Riyadh, which reiterated its call upon the Government of Iraq to show a genuine wish to cooperate in order to release all Kuwaiti and third countries prisoners and hostages and disclose their whereabouts; it also requested Iraq to prove its peaceful intentions towards neighbouring states.

7. **Welcomes** part (a) of Security Council Resolution 1284 on establishing the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), which replaces the Special Commission that had been established according to para (9 b) of Resolution 687 (1991). It **calls upon** Iraq to resume cooperation with the Security Council in this respect. It **welcomes** the appointment of UNMOVIC head, Mr. Hans Blix and **invites** Iraq to seriously cooperate with him.

8. **Reaffirms** respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Iraq, **expresses** its sympathy with the people of Iraq and **welcomes**, in this respect, section (c) of the Security Council Resolution (1284) relating to the humanitarian initiatives so as to meet the humanitarian needs and to alleviate the suffering of the Iraqi people. It **calls on** Iraq to fully cooperate on this resolution.

9. **Emphasizes** the necessity of Iraq's respect for the security, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait, and **stresses** the inevitability of Iraq's express and clear admission that the invasion and occupation of the State of Kuwait is a violation of Arab, Islamic and international conventions and legitimacy, as well as a violation of the Charter of the League of Arab States, Agreement on Joint Arab Defense, OIC Charter and UN Charter; and **renews** its call on Iraq to undertake the necessary steps for establishing its peaceful intentions towards the State of Kuwait and neighbouring States, in action and word, in order to realize peace and security in the region.

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

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**RESOLUTION NO.17/27-P
ON THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE AZERBAIJAN
REPUBLIC**

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of more than 20% of Azeri territory;

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

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.12/8-P (IS), adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 9 to 11 Shaaban, 1418H (9-11 December 1997);

Conscious of the threat posed to international peace and security by the Armenian aggression;

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

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

Reaffirming all Member States respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming also that acquisition of land by use of force cannot be recognized.

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Aggression of the Republic of Armenia Against the Republic of Azerbaijan (Document No. ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.7);

1.**Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2.**Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azeri population in occupied Azeri territory as crimes against humanity.

3.**Strongly condemns** looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4.**Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate unconditional and complete

withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories inter alia Lachin and Shusha regions and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. Expresses its concern that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the UN Security Council resolutions.

6. Calls on the Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. Urges all States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, which can encourage the aggressor to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. Calls upon Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. **Expresses its concern** over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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

18. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.18/27-P

ON THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO RECEIVE REPARATIONS FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM U.S. AGGRESSION IN 1986

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny of Islamic States and in solidarity among themselves;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all states to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Recalling all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 condemning the aggression and the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate reparations for the material and human losses incurred;

Recalling also the General Assembly Document No. A/42/412DD1 dated 27 July, 1987 submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the losses;

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned Summit Conferences;

1. **Reaffirms** the previous resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the OIC and all international organizations condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.

2. **Expresses** solidarity with Jamahiriya and supports its right to appropriate reparations for the losses sustained as a result of the said aggression in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of 20 November, 1986.

3. **Calls upon** the United States of America to positively respond to UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to solve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

4. **Condemns** the United States of America's economic boycott measures against Libya and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international law and convention.

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

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RESOLUTION NO.19/27-P ON DEMANDING THE FINAL LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Having considered the item relating to the cause of Lockerbie 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 the settlement of disputes through peaceful means,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic conferences and 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 deep appreciation for the position of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its positive initiatives aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis and for honoring all requirements provided for in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

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 Security Council resolutions No. 748/92 and 883/93.

1. **Reaffirms** the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and supports its just position and constructive efforts aimed at reaching a settlement of the crisis.
2. **Welcomes** anew the verdict of the International Court of Justice passed on 27.2.1998 by virtue of which it declared its competence and acceptance to consider the case.
3. **Welcomes** the efforts of sisterly and friendly states aimed at reaching a settlement of this issue. It also highly appreciates the results reached as a result of the endeavors exerted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa in this respect.
4. **Supports** the demand of the Great Jamahiriya that all guarantees and favorable conditions to conduct a just and impartial trial, be ensured.
5. **Expresses** satisfaction with the steps taken toward an overall settlement of the crisis including the suspension of the sanctions imposed on the Great Jamahiriya under Security Council resolutions No. 748/92 and 883/93 in preparation for its lifting.
6. **Calls on** the Security Council to take fast measures to expedite the final lifting of the sanctions. It considers any retardation or impediment in this regard or submitting any demands against the international law such as a demand of compensation before definite verdict of the Scots Court in charge of the case will be unacceptable and may prompt OIC Member States to take the necessary steps to face up to this position.
7. **Supports** the right of the Great Jamahiriya to receive reparations for the damages inflicted on it as a result of the embargo imposed against it.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 20/27-P
ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE GREAT
SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA ON THE D'AMATO LAW**

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Believing in the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in strengthening Islamic solidarity among the Member States and taking the necessary measures to promote peace and security based on justice;

Conforming with the general international trend towards freedom of trade exchanges and economic transactions;

Reiterating that the unilateral measures which affect other parties and attempts to impose the domestic laws on the territories of other countries run counter to the principles of international law that govern inter-state relations;

Affirming that adopting national and unilateral laws and legislations aimed at imposing them on the territory of other sovereign States as well as acting to impose unilateral measures on these States, pursuant to these measures, is considered a blatant violation of the principles of the international law and contradicts the provisions of international conventions, foremost among which, are the charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Also affirming the resolution of the recent Session of the UN General Assembly on unilateral sanctions, and calls upon all States to respect this resolution;

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.10);

1.Reiterates the principles of the OIC and the UN Charters which stipulate the commitments of all States to refrain from interfering in domestic affairs of other States and to resolve their disputes through peaceful means.

2.Strongly rejects any arbitrary and unilateral measures whether political or legal applied by one country against another one.

3.Urges all States to consider the so-called D'Amato law which is against the international law and norms, as null and void.

4.Emphasizes its solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and sympathizes with their positions against such acts.

5.Calls on the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.21/27-P ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

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

Recalling that in more than 35 years since the establishment of UNFICYP, it has not been possible to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem;

Calling for a just political settlement by respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot side;

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

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

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

Welcoming the agreement reached between the two parties in Cyprus to start proximity talks to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement;

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

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

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

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

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

Considering that the massive arms purchase and the establishment of a military air base in Paphos as well as the continuing construction of a naval base in Zygi by the Greek Cypriot side further deepen the existing mistrust between the two sides and constitute a threat to peace and stability in the island and the region;

Recalling its resolution adopted at the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as well as the resolution No.16/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Appreciating the economic study on the Turkish Muslim People of Cyprus undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank;

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

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

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document No. (ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.11).

1. **Reaffirms** the total equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.
2. **Urges** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus and with a view to helping them to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular in the fields of trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports.
3. **Decides** to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.
5. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side of Cyprus for full membership of the OIC.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to make further recommendation as appropriate.
7. **Requests** further the Secretary General to monitor closely developments in Cyprus and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the next Islamic Summit.

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RESOLUTION NO.22/27-P ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions

affirming the territorial unity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the quest of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Government of France to seek a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations on this question;

Having examined the relevant report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.12),

1. **Reaffirms** the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.
2. **Expresses** its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.
3. **Urges** the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;
4. **Calls upon** the Member States to collectively and individually use their influence with France so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.
5. **Rejects** and condemn any institutional evolution of the Island of Moyotte which would tend to remove it from the integrity of the Comoro as a whole and complicate efforts exerted with a view to achieve a final settlement of the dispute.
6. **Invites** the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem and to follow the

developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the OAU.

7.Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.23/27-P ON THE DEVELOPMENTS TAKING PLACE IN THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Recalling all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences, particularly resolution no.19/8-P of the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference in this concern;

Having taken cognizance of the ongoing developments in the world, in general, and in Eastern and Central Europe, in particular, on the political, economic and social planes and the ensuing impact on the Islamic Ummah;

Expressing its deep anxiety over the situation in the Balkans as a result of the hostile and expansionist Serbian policies jeopardizing peace and security in the entire region;

Expressing its concern over the immigration and settlement of Europeans and other nationalities of Jewish persuasion in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (Document No.ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.13):

1.**Reaffirms** the necessity to continue and keep on consolidating the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Islamic world, on the one hand, and Eastern and Central European countries, on the other, on the basis of mutual interests;

2.**Expresses** its hope that the fostering of economic relations between Eastern and Western Europe would not affect the order of priorities of economic cooperation and trade exchange between those countries and the Islamic states, lest they would have negative repercussions on the flow of financial resources provided by the affluent nations, be they Eastern or Western, to finance the development efforts in the Islamic and other third world countries;

3.**Similarly** expresses its hope that the Eastern and European countries and others would take action to respect and encourage the safeguarding of the Islamic identity of the Muslim communities and minorities living in their territories as well as their right to use their language and practice their religious rights and cultural traditions in total freedom;

4. **Warns** against the momentous dangers arising from the transfer operations of Jews from Eastern and Central Europe and their settlement in occupied Palestine and Arab territories and the negative consequences of such a scheme on the peace process, which exacerbates tension in the Middle East and imperils world peace and security;

5. **Requests** the Secretary-General closely monitor the political and economic developments in Eastern and Central European countries while following up the condition of Muslim and Islamic communities in those countries.

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RESOLUTION NO.24/27-P ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

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

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

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

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

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

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity between the Islamic countries as well as their cooperation in all fields;

Reaffirming also the right of member States to preserve their national security, political independence and territorial integrity and unity in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter.

Bearing in mind the recommendations and proposals of the inter-governmental experts' group set up to study this matter;

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

Considering the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as constituting a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and world peace;

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

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace and progress and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing justice and equality for all;

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

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

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (Document No. ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.14);

Also taking note of the report submitted by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States which was constituted by the Secretary General in implementation of Resolution 18/7-P (IS) of the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Further taking note of the report submitted by the Second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts held in Jeddah on 23 October 1996 pursuant to Resolution No. 17/23-P of the 23rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

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

2. **Reaffirms further** the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral or sub-regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration wherever and whenever appropriate;

3. **Recognizes** that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.

4. **Expresses its firm determination** to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

5. **Reaffirms** the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

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

7. **Rejects** categorically the so-called right for humanitarian intervention whatever its origin, as it is against the provisions of the UN Charter as well as international law.

8. **Reaffirms** the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

9. **Approves** the report of the Second Inter-governmental Expert Group Meeting entrusted to reflect on the security and solidarity of Member States as well as the proposals and recommendations contained therein. It recommends to Member States to implement them and **requests** the Group to continue to follow up developments relating to the question of security and solidarity of Member States and to report thereon to the Twenty- Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and **calls on** the member States to effectively participate in the work of the Group at the highest level.

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

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RESOLUTION NO. 25/27-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Twenty-seventh Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Islam and Globalization) held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24 to 27 Rabi ul Awal 1421H (27 to 30 June 2000),

Guided by the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which call for the consolidation of international peace and security on the basis of justice, and reaffirming its commitment to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in safeguarding international peace and security;

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective

effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Recalling in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and emphasizing the increasing importance of this relationship in the context of the current developments in international relations;

Convinced of the need to promote international peace and security founded on the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter rejecting the threat or use of force and calling for respect of the territorial integrity and national independence of States, non-interference in their internal affairs, and the right of peoples living under the yoke of foreign domination and colonialism to self-determination, and based also on the elimination of occupation, aggression, annexation, and all forms of racial discrimination;

Recognizing the importance of equitable and balanced disarmament measures, which guarantee the right of every State to balanced security;

Acknowledging that the independence, territorial integrity, regional security and sovereignty of the non-nuclear-weapon States should be ensured through credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Deeply concerned to the threats posed to peace and security in the Middle East in view of Israel's aggressive nature and continued expansionist policies against the peoples of the region, and its possession of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and related delivery systems;

Welcoming the initiatives of Member States relating to the establishment of a Zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, notably nuclear weapons;

Recalling the Final Communiqués and resolutions on disarmament adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular Resolution 21/8-P (IS) issued by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 23/26-P adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as all resolutions and recommendations adopted in this respect by other international and regional organisations, especially the Non-Aligned Movement;

Noting the adoption of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by the U.N. General Assembly on 10 September, 1996;

Noting the proposal of Pakistan regarding the holding of multilateral talks on issues relating to peace and security in South Asia;

Reaffirming the paragraph pertaining to the issue of disarmament and international security contained in the final document of the NAM Summit held in Durban, South Africa in 1998 as well as the resolution of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Cartagena, Colombia on 8-9 April 2000;

Taking Note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/27-2000/PIL/D.15),

1. **Calls** for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapon.

2. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to conduct negotiations as early as possible according to the plan of action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session on the full range of disarmament issues.

3. **Deems** it necessary that all States be afforded an opportunity to participate on an equal footing in the work of the Conference on Disarmament so as to ensure universal representation.

4. **Affirms** the inalienable right of States to develop peaceful nuclear programs for their economic and social development and to have access to the necessary technology for those programs in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. **Invites** all States to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and **requests** the nuclear weapons states to implement their obligations to which they have committed themselves in the decision, declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the months of April and May 1995, especially the resolution adopted by that Conference on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East as well as para 1-9 of the Final Communiqué adopted by 2000 NPT Review Conference on 19 May 2000, in New York.

6. **Calls** upon the UN Security Council, in the framework of the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, to implement para 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 adopted on 14 April 1991 and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions to speed up the establishment of this Zone through the elimination of the Israeli nuclear weapons, potential and danger.

7. **Expresses** its concern over the recent agreement for nuclear cooperation between the United States and Israel which could assist the latter to pursue its clandestine nuclear programmes.

8. **Welcomes** the commitment by nuclear weapon states to totally eliminate their nuclear weapons arsenal provided it is done by a binding time frame.

9. **Requests** the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-hoc committee for drawing up a time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with a view to their total elimination.

10. **Welcomes** the initiatives of some Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, and **calls for** an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, **it notes with appreciation** the efforts undertaken by the League of Arab States concerning the establishment a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

11. **Welcomes** the Convention on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.

12. **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international legally binding convention providing non-nuclear-weapon States with credible guarantees against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and **calls upon** the Member States to coordinate their efforts at the Conference on this issue.

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