

OIC/ICFM-32/2005/POL/RES/FINAL

**RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**

**ADOPTED BY THE
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(SESSION OF INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT)**

SANA'A, REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

**21 -23 JUMADA AL-AWWAL 1426H
(28 – 30 JUNE 2005)**

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* Pursuant to resolution 13/31-P on the review and rationalization of agenda items and resolutions of the OIC, all resolutions previously adopted by the ICFM are considered to be in force and are not required to be listed on regular basis.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/32-P
ON
THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from to 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Bearing in mind the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for a consolidation of solidarity and the spirit of Islamic brotherhood among member states,

Referring to the Declaration on Iraq issued by the Special Meeting of the Troika of the OIC Foreign Ministers held in Putrajaya on 22 April 2004,

Recalling Resolution 1/31-P adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Affirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and political independence of Iraq as well as the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for good neighbourliness;

Emphasizing the importance of international support for the security and stability of the Iraqi people and the right to freely determine their future as well as to exercise full national control over their natural and financial resources;

Pursuant to the conviction and awareness of the feeling of Islamic brotherhood towards Iraq,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.1);

1. **Welcomed** the holding of the general elections on 30 January 2005 for the Transitional National Assembly and the subsequent election of the National Assembly Speaker, the President and the Presidential Council, the appointment of the Prime Minister and the formation as well as the endorsement of the Transitional Government.

2. **Pledged to support and cooperate** with the newly elected Transitional National Government, and **reaffirmed** to promote Iraqi transition to a united, democratic and pluralistic state, with a federal structure if so decided by the Iraqi people.

3. **Expressed the strong desire** that these elected bodies will be fully instrumental in pursuing and completing the political transition in an inclusive, transparent and democratic manner, in national unity and harmony, immune from ethnic and sectarian tensions, which will ensure effective participation of the entire spectrum of the Iraqi people in the political, economic and social rebuilding of Iraq.

4. **Reiterated** the importance of bringing to justice all those in the leadership of the previous Iraqi regime who have committed crimes against humanity to the Iraqi people and war crimes against Iran and Kuwait.

5. **Reaffirms** its condemnation of the collective assassinations, revealed by the discovery of mass graves, committed by the previous regime in Iraq, against innocent Iraqi, Kuwaiti and other people, as a crime against humanity, and requests that those responsible for such crimes be put on trial.

6. **Expressed the hope** that the momentum generated by the endorsement of the transition timetable under UN Security Council Resolution 1546, and the 30 January 2005 elections is maintained and the process is brought to its successful conclusion with the constitutional referendum and the new general elections that will follow.

7. **Stressed** the pivotal role the United Nations should play in this new phase where consensus-building and articulation of a unifying constitution by the Iraqis will become paramount.

8. **Agreed** that the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) should serve as a focal point in receiving and processing political and donor assistance to the transition process.

9. **Welcomed** the increasing presence of the United Nations staff in Iraq through the opening of provincial liaison offices, and **expressed** the necessity for the United Nations to establish itself more firmly and broadly on the ground in monitoring and assisting the political process and economic rehabilitation.

10. **Expressed strong support** to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Iraq in carrying out his tasks.

11. **Stressed** the vital importance of fully establishing security and stability in Iraq and **strongly condemned** the terrorist acts aimed at the Iraqi people, the stabilization efforts, nascent Iraqi security forces, political and religious leaders and establishments, including holy sites, as well as foreign citizens and institutions providing assistance to and in economic interaction with Iraq.

12. **Recalled** that the mandate of the Multinational Force in Iraq is conditioned by the provisions of operative paragraphs 4 and 12 of the UN Security Council Resolution 1546, according to which the Government of Iraq will decide on its termination, and **expressed their strong expectation** that the Iraqi security forces will soon be able to achieve the capacity and the level of readiness to fully take over the security responsibility in the country.

13. **Called upon** the international community to respond to the request of Iraq to train and support the Iraqi security forces in their rebuilding.

14. **Noted** the importance of the commitment by the Multinational Force to act in strict compliance with international humanitarian law, in particular, the Geneva Conventions.

15. **Welcomed** the efforts of the Transitional Government of Iraq to fulfill its responsibilities and expresses its conviction that through the continuation of the political process, the Iraqi Government emerging from the nationally endorsed permanent constitution will live in peace with its neighbours, all of whom are fraternal OIC member states, in compliance with all relevant bilateral and international commitments.

16. **Reaffirmed** its conviction that the Neighbouring Countries Initiative, which has now evolved into a well-established framework of regional coordination and cooperation, will continue to serve Iraq in its national rebuilding efforts and strengthen regional peace, stability and solidarity to ensure security in the area.

17. **Welcomed** the conclusions of the 8th meeting of the neighbouring countries of Iraq, held in Istanbul on 29-30 April 2005, which was also attended for the first time by the OIC Secretary General.

18. **Stresses** the necessity for the neighbouring countries to take effective measures to control their borders with Iraq, in order to prevent the movement of terrorists from and into Iraq.

19. **Welcomed** the supportive role of the international community in Iraq's political transition, and, in this context, the institutional involvement of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in the form of an OIC Contact Group on Iraq.

20. **Expressed its satisfaction** over the increasing international interest for Iraq through different initiatives such as the Sharm El Sheikh Meeting of November 2004, and **also welcomed** the convening of the International Conference to assist Iraq, held recently in Brussels on 22 June 2005, which was also attended by the OIC Secretary General.

It further calls for the return of all Iraqi artifacts that were smuggled abroad, since they constituted a national, human and civilizational wealth.

21. **Stresses** the necessity to protect Iraq, its stability and the unity of its people, by refraining from interfering in its domestic affairs, from whatever source or in whatever form.

22. **Underlined** that Iraq's resources belonged to the Iraqi nation and that their distribution should be carried out by the Government of Iraq in a fair, transparent and equitable manner.

23. **Noted** the request of Iraq for the cancellation or reduction of their sovereign debt. In this regard, the Conference decided to cancel all the arrears of Iraq to the OIC and its subsidiary organs until the financial year 2004-2005. Noting that this decision is exceptional due to the current situation in Iraq and should not be automatically applied to any country. From its side, Iraq made a commitment to start paying its contribution to the budget of the OIC and its subsidiary organs starting from the financial year 2005-2006.

24. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-third session of the ICFM.

RESOLUTION NO.2/32-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from to 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

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

Recalling also Resolution No. 6/31-P on the "situation in Afghanistan" adopted in Istanbul during the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004) and **abiding** by all its principles,

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

Expressing appreciation over the evolution of the democratic process in Afghanistan;

Welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Interim Administration, pursuant to the Agreement signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001, and the convening of the Loya Jirga and the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan, and **appreciating further** holding of the presidential elections and establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan;

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

Taking into consideration the current phase, mainly involving the reconstruction process, calls for complete coordination between political and developmental action, as can be noted in the activities of the international organizations active in Afghanistan,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan (Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/2005/Pol/SG.Rep.2)

1. **Welcomes** the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and supports the process of the Presidential elections held in October 2004, through which the aspiration of all Afghan People to establish a durable and representative government were attained, wishing it further success in promoting security, stability as well as comprehensive and sustainable development.

2. **Commends** the constructive efforts of the UN including the presence of the ISAF throughout Afghanistan as envisaged in Bonn Agreement and mandated by UN Security Council Resolution No.1510 to assist the Afghan People in bringing back peace and normalcy to their Country.

3. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to extend their support and assistance to the forthcoming parliamentary elections to be held in September 2005.

4. **Urges** Member States who have made pledges to remit their donations and appeals to all Member States to further donate in order to enhance the capacity of the Fund for the assistance of Afghan people so that it would achieve its noble objective of assisting the Afghan people, keeping in view that the Fund's operations have already commenced.

5. **Appeals** to the international community to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of Afghanistan and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002 and in Berlin in March 2004.

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

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to put a mechanism for full coordination between the OIC Office in Kabul and the OIC Trust Fund for Assistance of Afghan People, promoting the activities of the Office of the Fund in Kabul to represent the OIC in humanitarian and political fields, and to reduce gradually the presence of the OIC Office in Kabul.

8. **Calls upon** the International community to increase its assistance to enhance the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to curb the Plantation of Opium Poppies, production and trafficking of narcotics and to strengthen crop substitution program in Afghanistan.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 3/32-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling all the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences, starting from the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference, and the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, the last of which was the Thirty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul, Turkey;

Commending the deep interests taken by Islamic leaders in the issue of Somalia, and their desire to resolve this issue so as to return security and stability to Somalia through national reconciliation throughout the country;

Recalling the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its cooperation with international and regional organizations, such as the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Inter-governmental Development Authority, recalling the initiative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in extending international relief to Somalia in 1992, and commending all the relief and humanitarian assistance efforts made by the international community, individually or collectively;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No ICFM-32/2005/POL/SG.REP.3);

1. **Reaffirms** its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.
2. **Supports** the legitimacy of Somalia as embodied in the building of the state structure comprised of the three authorities – legislature, executive and judiciary, which, in accordance with the National Charter, has received the confidence of the transitional Somali parliament which emanated from the Somali Reconciliation Conference, held in Nairobi, and calls on neighbouring countries and others to refrain from acts that could provoke anew turmoil and disintegration in Somalia and calls for the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council which provided that shelter and assistance should not be provided to the opposition and prohibited the delivery of ammunition to Somalia;
3. **Appeals** to all Somali leaders to accept and abide by the results of the Somali Reconciliation Conference in Nairobi, in fulfillment of the higher interests of the Somali people, and to consider the Provisional National Charter adopted by the above-mentioned conference and the Islamic Sharia as the basic pillar for establishing constructive resolution of the Somali issue.
4. **Invites** Member States to double humanitarian relief and assistance to Somalia, given the destruction caused by the tsunami and the poisonous wastes which led to the spread of epidemics among humans, plants and marine life.

5. **Appeals** to the entire international community to extend urgent financial support to the Transitional Somali Government to enable it to consolidate security and stability, complete national reconciliation and establish the remaining basic structures for a central government, also appeals to governmental and non-governmental Islamic institutions, the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, in particular, to assume their humanitarian responsibilities and show Islamic solidarity to the Government of Somalia and to Islamic states, particularly Djibouti and the Republic of Yemen which are suffering from the flow of Somali refugees to their territories.
6. **Invites** the Contact Group on Somalia to intensify its activities and contact with all those concerned about the Somali issue and present reports to the Islamic conferences.
7. **Requests** Member States to make voluntary contributions to the budget of the Contact Group on Somalia in order to meet the expenses of its activities as well as those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General.
8. **Urges** Member States to participate in the International Peacekeeping Force in Somalia, working under the umbrella of the United Nations.
9. **Appeals** to Member States to extend voluntary financial assistance to the Embassies of the Republic of Somalia accredited to OIC States in order to allow them to cover their expenses and continue their diplomatic work.
10. **Calls** for the lifting of the embargo placed on Somalia's livestock and agricultural products.
11. **Condemns** any dumping of poisonous wastes in Somalia's territorial waters along the Somali coast and requests states and foreign companies to desist from violating the integrity of Somalia's territorial waters and plundering its fish resources.
12. **Requests** the Secretary General to prepare a study on the possibility of opening an OIC Office in Somalia to coordinate the Islamic efforts in the reconstruction of Somalia and extend support and political advice to the Somali Transitional Government. **Also requests** the Secretary General to submit the financial implications of this proposal.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No. 4 /32-P
ON THE REJECTION OF THE UNILATERAL US SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen from 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

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

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

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

Expressing surprise and concern over the adoption by the American Congress of the Bill on the Accountability of Syria, and the executive order signed by the US president on 11/5/2004 imposing unilateral sanctions, outside international legitimacy;

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

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

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

1 – **Rejecting** the so-called Accountability of Syria Bill and considering it in contradiction with the principles of international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a forcing of the US laws on international law;

2 – **Full solidarity** with the Arab Republic of Syria and appreciation of her position in favor of dialogue and diplomacy as a method of understanding among nations and settlement of conflicts, and calling on the US Administration to enter upon a well-intentioned dialogue with Syria to find the most effective means of settling the issues which hamper the improvement of Syrian-American relations;

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- 3- **Requesting** the United States of America to reconsider this law which is considered entirely partial to Israel so as to avoid the further deterioration of the situation and wasting opportunities to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which constitutes a serious infringement upon Arab interests;
 - 4- **Full solidarity** with Lebanon against the attempts to harm its historical brotherly relations with Syria , and refusal to interfere in its internal affairs through the so-called accountability of Syria or any other related projects;
 - 5- **To request** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the coming session.
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RESOLUTION NO. 5/32-P
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling its resolution No.2/31-P on the situation in Cyprus adopted by the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, which enabled the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to participate in the OIC under the name of Turkish Cypriot State as envisaged by the UN Secretary General's comprehensive settlement plan;

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

Reiterating its continued support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General under his mission of good offices towards a settlement;

Mindful of the necessity to respect the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus in order to facilitate the efforts towards a comprehensive settlement;

Reiterating once again its call on the two parties in Cyprus to reciprocally acknowledge each other's equal status;

Recalling in this context, its support to the Statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000, emphasizing that in Cyprus each side represents itself and no one else; where the Greek Cypriots do not represent the Turkish Cypriots.

Recalling that in nearly four decades since the establishment of UNFICYP, a unique opportunity presented itself when the UN Secretary-General finalized, with the active participation of the relevant parties, and presented a carefully balanced plan for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue on 31 March 2004;

Emphasizing in this regard that the UN settlement plan, in line with the resolutions of the OIC, respected the principle of equal political status of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides, acknowledging that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other;

Also emphasizing that the Plan aimed to establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus in the form of a new bi-zonal partnership with two equal constituent states;

Welcoming the sustained efforts of the UN Secretary-General in preparing and finalizing a comprehensive settlement plan that meets the core interests and concerns of two sides in Cyprus;

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Taking note of the results of the simultaneous referenda held separately on 24 April 2004 in both sides of Cyprus; and deeply regrets that contrary to international calls, the Greek Cypriot side overwhelmingly rejected the UN settlement plan, whereas the Turkish Cypriot side approved the plan with a clear majority for the reunification of the Island and the EU membership;

Noting the desire of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to fully integrate with the International Community, whereas they are left in isolation as the victim of an outcome in which they have no fault;

Recalling its call, made in New York on 28 September 2004, upon the International Community to take immediate concrete steps aimed at ending the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people;

Expressing its profound regret that, despite the commitments and calls made by the international actors, it has not been possible to put an end to the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people;

Emphasizing deep regret to be informed of the statement by various Greek Cypriot officials mentioning the basic intention of the Greek Cypriot side which opposes a settlement for the Cyprus issue;

Considering that the massive arms build-up and the establishment, as well as continuing construction of air and naval bases by the Greek Cypriot side constitute a threat to peace and stability in the Island and the region;

Expressing deep regret on the restrictions on the fundamental rights of the Turkish Cypriot Muslim people residing in the southern part of the Island;

Monitoring with grave concern the unfortunate initiatives to prevent any financial or more assistance towards the Turkish Cypriot and calling the related party/parties to give an end to these unjust activities;

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 the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG.REP.4

1. **Reaffirms** the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.

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2. **Expresses** its profound disappointment that the Greek Cypriot side has failed to respond to the repeated calls of the UN Secretary General to reflect on their negative decision in the referendum and to be forthcoming towards finding a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus issue.
3. **Strongly calls upon** the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people.
4. **Urges** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular direct transport, trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports contacts.
5. **Encourages** the Member States to exchange high level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side.
6. **Reaffirms** its previous decisions to support until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.
7. **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.
8. **Decides** to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership of the OIC.
9. **Urges** the Member States to inform the Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of its previous resolutions and particularly Resolution No.2/31-P.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and to report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/32-P
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No.20/9-P(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No.7/31-P adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on supporting Sudan's efforts to achieve peace and national unity;

Taking note that Sudan continues to face external threats targeting its unity, stability and territorial integrity and to be subjected to mobilization of public opinion and negative campaigns by some hostile circles;

Welcoming the signing in Nairobi, Kenya, on 9 January 2005 of the comprehensive peace agreement between the Government of Sudan and the People's Liberation Movement of the Sudan, and the subsequent positive steps taken by both parties for the implementation of the provisions of the agreement;

Welcoming the convening of the Donor Conference in the Norwegian capital, Oslo in April 2005, to mobilize financial assistance for Sudan's reconstruction and economic development, and the pledges made by the participants to contribute US\$4.5 billion in favour of the reconstruction throughout Sudan.

Welcoming also the signing in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, on 18 June 2005 of the Cairo Agreement for national Reconciliation and Comprehensive Peace in the Sudan;

Referring to the resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in October 2003, on the establishment of a Fund for the reconstruction and development of the war-damaged areas in southern Sudan;

Expressing its deep concern over the developments of the situation in the Darfour province and the resulting poor humanitarian and security conditions.

Aware of the severe of the damage inflicted on the infrastructure, including roads, bridges, electricity, water and the projects of vital services such as schools and hospitals during the years of war in Southern Sudan, and the consequent cessation of the projects of development and reconstruction and displacement of thousands of citizens from the war areas to other areas in the Republic of the Sudan.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the Solidarity with the Sudan (Doc. No.ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG.REP.5);

1. **Reiterates** its full solidarity with Sudan in consolidating peace and stability countrywide and in defending its sovereignty and integral unity, and in this regard **calls upon** the international community to adhere to the full observance of Sudan's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
2. **Call on** all the Member States to support the Sudanese Government's efforts for the achievement of peace, stability and national reconciliation in the country.
3. **Pays tribute** to the Sudanese Government and the People's Movement for honouring their international commitments as in the comprehensive peace agreement and appeals to the international community to fulfill its commitments as agreed at the Oslo Conference for the reconstruction of the Sudan with a view to expedite the consolidation of peace there.
4. **Requests** anew the Secretary General to expedite the establishment of the Fund for the reconstruction of the war-damaged areas in the Sudan, and **urges** the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the Member State's financial institution to extend contributions to the Fund so that it may fulfill its role in the implementation of the pressing developmental projects agreed between the Sudanese Government and the People's Movement for the Liberation of Sudan in support for Sudan's progress; and further **invites** them to extend urgent support to the Sudan in order to back up efforts in addressing the humanitarian situation in Darfour.
5. **Supports** the efforts contributed by the African Union to put an end to the conflict in the Darfour province, and **reiterates** its readiness to contribute positively to these efforts.
6. **Commends** the Sudanese Government's cooperation with the United Nations and the African Union in dealing with the humanitarian and security situation in the Darfour province, **pays tribute** to the Sudanese Government's endeavours to achieve national reconciliation and its commitment to the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Darfour, and **welcomes** in this regard, the resumption of negotiations between the Sudanese Government and the armed movements in Darfour for the benefit of achieving a peaceful settlement of the conflict.
7. **Calls on** the Security Council to grant the Sudanese Government adequate opportunity to fulfill its commitments as set out in its agreements with the United Nations and the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and **renews** its rejection of imposing or threatening to impose sanctions against the Sudan, given the full cooperation demonstrated by the Sudan towards the achievement of a peaceful solution of the conflict in Darfour within the framework of the African Union's mediation.

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the Government of the Sudan and the African Union to promote the peace process in the Darfour province.
9. **Reiterates its full support** for the demands of the Republic of the Sudan for the formation of an international investigative committee under the supervision of the Security Council to investigate the causes and motives that led the United States of America to bomb Al-Shifaa factory in August on the pretext that it was producing chemical weapons.
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/32-P
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the UN Charter regarding the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which remain unimplemented;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as well as the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Expressing concern over the violations of human rights of Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC Fact-finding Mission to visit Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir or responded favourably to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the OIC.

Noting with regret the Indian attempt to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and appreciating that the Kashmiris condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including state-sponsored terrorism;

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

Encouraging and supporting the composite dialogue between Pakistan and India and welcoming the fact that during the President of Pakistan's recent visit to India, the leaders of Pakistan and India agreed to continue discussions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in a sincere, purposeful and forward-looking manner for a final settlement.

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

Acknowledging that the Kashmiris are the principal party to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and that they must be associated with the Pakistan-Indian dialogue process at an appropriate stage.

Welcoming Pakistan's proposal for the appointment of High Representatives with a defined mandate by the Governments of Pakistan and India for a more focused discussion aimed at promoting a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Welcoming the historic decision by the governments of Pakistan and India to allow travel across the LOC by bus between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar without passports or visas;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (Doc. No.ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG.REP.6);

1. **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. **Calls upon** India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

3. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.

4. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means, including substantive bilateral talks with India, in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. **Notes with appreciation** the positive developments in Pak-India relations ensuing from Pakistan's unilateral decision of cease fire along LOC.

6. **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.

7. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees; and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.

8. **Urges** the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the OIC and also allow the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir.

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and appreciates his efforts 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.

10. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international forums and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meet regularly alongside the sessions of the UN General Assembly; the UN Commission on Human Rights; and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

11. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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

RESOLUTION NO. 8/32-P
ON
THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

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

Recalling the OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States and the relevant OIC Declarations and Resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of the Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights, including the right of self-determination;

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

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

2. **Notes** that Pakistan and India have held one round of the composite dialogue beginning in February 2004 and have expressed the determination to carry the dialogue process forward in the light of the joint statement issued after the meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India in New York on 24 September 2004 in which they agreed that on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, possible options for a peaceful and just negotiated settlement should be explored in a sincere spirit and purposeful manner

3. **Supports** various confidence-building measures taken by both Pakistan and India including on peace and security, covering both conventional and non-conventional fields and people-to-people contacts.

4. **Expresses** satisfaction at the bilateral understanding to observe ceasefire on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir and requests Pakistan and India to consider enhancing the role of UNMOGIP and other impartial observers along both sides of the LoC to further strengthen existing CBMs.

5. **Calls on** India to work towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, and in the interim, to improve the human rights situation and withdraw security forces from Indian-held Kashmir.

6. **Calls on** India to resolve all the disputes over water, including Baglihar and Kishanganga Hydro-electric Projects, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Indus Waters Treaty.

7. **Further calls upon** India to work with Pakistan towards the resolution of other issues in the composite dialogue process, including Sir Creek and Siachin, on the basis of the 1989 Agreement.
8. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation.

OIC/ICFM-32/POL/RES.9

RESOLUTION NO. 9/32-P
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

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

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of about 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan;

Expressing its profound concern over continued occupation of significant part of the territories of Azerbaijan and transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to those territories;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/32-2005/POL/SG-REP.9).

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

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

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3. **Strongly condemns** any 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 Azerbaijani territories including Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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

6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; 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, in order to deprive the aggressor of any opportunity 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. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give absolute support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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

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

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

14. **Demands** to cease and reverse immediately the transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and has a detrimental impact on the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict, and agrees to render its full support to the efforts of Azerbaijan undertaken to this end, including in the course of the current session of General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York.

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

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

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

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

19. **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.

20. **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.

21. **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.

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

OIC/ICFM-32/POL/RES.10

RESOLUTION NO. 10/32-P
ON
THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling resolution 9/31-P adopted by the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul, in June 2004 which called for a ministerial conference to be urgently convened in 2005 to discuss the issues of refugees in the Muslim world, in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

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

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

Having considered the report of the Secretary General (Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/POL/SG-REP.8) and the report of the 2nd Meeting of Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim World which held its meeting in Jeddah on 9 and 10 April 2005.

1. **Approves** the recommendations contained in the report and the annex of the 2nd Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Problem of Refugees in the Muslim world.
2. **Decides** to convene a ministerial conference to discuss the issue of refugees in the Muslim world during the 2nd half of 2005, the final date of which will be decided in consultation with the country willing to host the conference.
3. **Requests** Member States to host the conference, which will confirm the interest of the Muslim world in this very important humanitarian issue and commends the contacts made by the Secretary General in this regard.
4. **Urges** Member States, humanitarian organizations and specialized institutions to contribute to cover the cost of the conference to ensure its success and to deposit their contributions into the account opened by the General Secretariat
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/32-P
ON
THE IMPOSITION OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
ON MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

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

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

Recalling also the relevant OIC and UN resolutions, including the most recent ones; resolution No.19/31-P and A/RES/59/188, which call upon those States that have imposed unilaterally extraterritorial coercive economic measures to revoke them immediately;

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

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

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General (Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/POL/SG-REP.9);

1. **Expresses its deep concern** over the imposition of unilateral economic measures on some Member States and Declares its strong solidarity with them.
2. **Strongly condemns** and rejects all types of unilateral coercive measures including unilateral economic sanctions and consider them as null and void.
3. **Strongly urges** the States imposing unilateral economic sanctions, to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities under the international law, to repeal immediately all existing measures and to refrain from such practices, as they are inconsistent with the provisions of international law and objectives and principles of the UN Charter and WTO agreements.

4. **Calls upon** all Member States to consider the adoption of administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial application or effect of unilateral coercive measures.
5. **Entrusts** the OIC General Secretariat with gathering views, information and statistics on harmful consequences of unilateral economic sanctions in order to present them to the UN Secretary General and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights with the view to seeking ways and means to counter their application.
6. **Invites** the Experts Group on the unilateral economic sanctions to hold a meeting in 2005 in order to elaborate the means to countering them and to formulate a Model Law for its submission to the next ICFM.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/32-P
ON
COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling Res. 43/7-P(IS) issued by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference endorsing the Code of Conduct on combating international terrorism, and Res. 54/8-P (IS) issued by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference as well as Res. 54/25-P issued by the 25th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on follow-up of the Code of Conduct on combating international terrorism, and Res. 59/26-P issued by the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism as well as the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Doha, Qatar on 10 December 2001;

Further recalling the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on International Terrorism issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on terrorism, which was held from 1st to 3rd April 2002 and which decided to set up a Ministerial Committee emanating from the OIC and comprised of Thirteen members, for the implementation of the international texts and agreements that govern the issue of terrorism and to bring about a better understanding of Islam and its principles, to protect Muslims against all manifestations of xenophobia and to protect individuals against any prejudice that they might face as a result of preemptive measures for combating terrorism;

Also recalling the various United Nations and Security Council resolutions on Combating International Terrorism;

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

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

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

Being aware of the adverse effects of terrorism in all its forms on the image of Islam;

Highlighting the importance of addressing the reasons which underlie international terrorism, in other words, the environment that promotes it such as foreign occupation, injustice, ostracism, poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor;

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

2. **Calls again** for the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to set a definition for the concept of terrorism and distinguish it from the peoples' national liberation struggle.

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

4. **Urges all** Member States to sign, ratify and enforce the provisions of the "OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism".

5. **Also urges** all Member States to work along with the rest of the nations to bolster the international community's efforts under UN supervision to combat international terrorism in a transparent and integral way consistent with the Organization's charter principles and with the relevant international agreements and mechanisms. Particular reference needs to be made to the necessary implementation of the Security Council resolutions, above all Res. 1373 which calls upon states to prepare reports on the initiatives taken by their governments in their anti-terrorist efforts.

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

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution in cooperation with the Member States and to report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No 13/32-P
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the OIC Conferences on this subject, the latest of which Res. NO.8/31-P.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note with appreciation the outcome of the meetings of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States, held in Tehran, as contained in document No.OIC/3-AHC/2005/P&G-FINAL entitled "the Principles and Guidelines for Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General(Doc. No. OIC/ICFM-32/POL/SG-REP.11):

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

2. **Encourages** initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral and multilateral or sub-regional and regional levels in conformity with the Dakar and Tehran Declarations;
3. **Expresses its firm determination** to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among them, in accordance with the OIC and UN Charter and as stipulated in the Dakar and Tehran Declarations.
4. **Expresses** firm determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life, especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;
5. **Rejects categorically** any attempt to misinterpret the provisions of the UN Charter, in contradiction to the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the international affairs of States and reaffirms that respect for these principles are essential prerequisite for the security of all, including Islamic States;
6. **Appreciates** the valuable work done by the Ad-hoc committee on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and confidence among the OIC Member States, and adopts “the Principles and Guidelines for Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference”.
7. **Entrusts** the General Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Expert Group on Security and Solidarity of Islamic States with formulating of a Code of Conduct on the Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the OIC Member States, based on the adopted Principles and Guidelines, with the view to submitting it to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/32-P
ON
REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling previous OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.21/31-P adopted at the Thirty -first Session of the ICFM in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004;

Recalling also paras 64 to 75 of the Final Document of XII NAM Summit in Durban adopted on 3 September 1998, the paragraphs related to the Security Council reform in the Declaration adopted at the 32nd Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Harare in June 1997 as well as in the Working Paper of the Arab Group adopted by the Arab Foreign Ministers in New York on 29 September 1997;

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

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an indispensable and irreplaceable global mechanism for the promotion of a shared vision of a more secure and prosperous world, and has the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of international cooperation;

Stressing that multilateralism and multilateral processes are essential tools in addressing the common threats and challenges;

Rejecting the dominant interventionist paradigm and tendencies as a real threat to the world community;

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

Rejecting any unilateral pre-emptive action in international relations as a clear violation of the UN Charter;

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform;

Taking note of the latest report by the UN Secretary General entitled "In larger freedom: Towards development, security and human rights for all", **expressing** regrets that the report, to a very large extent, overlooked the views of a majority of Member States including OIC;

Recalling the decision, contained in para 56 of the Declaration adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 28 September 2004, that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah in any category of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic world;

Emphasizing the importance of transparency and all-inclusiveness of deliberations on the processes of United Nations reform.

1. **Affirms** the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform and stresses that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform.
2. **Reaffirms** the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in a transparent and multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;
3. **Reiterates** the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter's principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any process involving the United Nations Reforms;
4. **Expresses its deep concern** that the Report of the United Nations Secretary General entitled "In Larger Freedom- towards development, security and human rights for all", contains certain recommendations and concepts, such as "responsibility to protect", "new interpretation of Article 51 of UN Charter in terms of authorizing anticipatory attacks, Human Rights Council which is more likely to be subject of political considerations, lack of focus on nuclear disarmament as well as discriminatory restrictions on peaceful use of nuclear technology, which have rendered the Report imbalanced.
5. **Considers** the Report of the United Nations Secretary General is an input to the reform process and emphasizes that this process should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the Member States view points and concerns.
6. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at the restructuring of the Security Council shall not subject to any artificial deadlines, and that a decision on this issue should be made by consensus;
7. **Rejects** any recommendation of the Report which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;
8. **Expresses** its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have not been either assessed or properly addressed in the Report of the UN Secretary General and Emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the paradigm of "dialog among civilizations", already approved by the UN General Assembly as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given the high priority and attention it deserves;
9. **Stresses** that The UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects and stresses the importance of enhancing the transparency, accountability and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process; and Demands that the Islamic Ummah must have adequate representation in any category of membership in an extended Security Council.

10. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.
11. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform.
12. **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to evolve a common position for the OIC Member States promoting the comprehensive reform of the Security Council on the above basis and ensure equitable representation for OIC countries in any category in an enlarged Security Council in proportion to their membership of the United Nations.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/32-P
ON
THE CONFERENCE OF 2005
ON REVIEW OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Expressing concern and disappointment over the inability of the 7th NPT Review Conference, held in New York in May 2005, to arrive at an objective final document built on the agreement and the resolutions adopted during the 2000 NPT Review Conference and the extension of the Treaty in 1995;

Taking note of the active participation of the Islamic countries party to the NPT in the 2005 Review Conference as well as in other relevant multilateral fora and encouraging the continuation of this participation in the preparatory process for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

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

Calling for the establishment of an effective follow-up mechanism to achieve the objectives of the Middle East Resolutions adopted by the 2005 NPT Review and Extension Conference, and for the implementation of the confirmation made by the 2000 Conference for the first time on the need for Israel to accede to this Treaty and subject all its nuclear facilities to the comprehensive guarantees system of the IAEA.

Noting the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of the 8th of July 1996, in which it recalls the obligation of the Nuclear Weapon States to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Noting the Declaration of Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament;

Taking note of the active participation of the Member States in the 2000 NPT Review Conference and encouraging the continuation of such participation in the preparatory process for the 2005 NPT Review Conference;

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

Convinced of the necessity to reaffirm the universal character of the NPT which gives it force and credibility and allows the full implementation of the measures conducive to total elimination of nuclear weapons;

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

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

1. **Requests** all Islamic countries party to the Treaty to actively participate in the preparatory process for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
2. **Requests** all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, as stipulated in Article VI of the NPT, in particular the Conference on Disarmament.
3. **Invites** all States parties to the NPT in particular the permanent members of the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear activities and facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the resolution adopted by the NPT Review and Extension Conference held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Middle East region as well as the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference in this regard.
4. **Strongly urges** states parties to the NPT, in particular the sponsors of the Resolution on the Middle East, adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, to promptly implement this Resolution with the objective of establishing a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East, particularly in light of the failure of the 2005 NPT Review Conference in reaching an effective follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the Middle East Resolution of 1995, whose objectives were some of the major reasons why the Conference failed in arriving at an objective final document, thus jeopardizing the foundation on which the entire review process is built.
5. **Requests** the Islamic countries party to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level to evaluate the result of the 2005 NPT Review Conference and coordinate positions for the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
6. **Recalls** the unequivocal undertakings of the Nuclear Weapon States as expressed in the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference to pursue nuclear disarmament and **calls upon** them to make a specific timetable for the elimination of their nuclear weapons.

7. **Calls for** fostering cooperation among the OIC Member States in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic development, taking into consideration their needs in the fields of health, sciences, agriculture, energy, research and industry in accordance with the article IV of the NPT.

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

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

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

RESOLUTION NO.16/32-P
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONES
IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA, CENTRAL ASIA
AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),.

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and achievement of general and complete disarmament;

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

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

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

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

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 28/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Summit of the OIC Conference and Resolution 32/31-P adopted by the Thirty First Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Central Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the African Union in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

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

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions, 58/34, 58/30, 58/53 and Decision 58/598 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia and Central Asia respectively;

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

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

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

Convinced that the non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons cannot be achieved in the absence of progress towards universal nuclear disarmament;

Recalling the paragraphs specific to disarmament in the Final Document of the Thirteenth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the NAM held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2003, as well as the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cartagena, Colombia in April 2000, and the communique of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the NAM, held in Durban, South Africa in April 2002;

1. **Urges** all States, especially Nuclear Weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and **calls on** the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive

Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as paragraphs 1-9 of the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

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

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

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

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

6. **Calls for** a speedy implementation of Para 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 (1991) and Resolution No. 487 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions concerning the establishment of zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

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

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

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

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

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

**RESOLUTION NO. 17/32-P
ON
COOPERATION BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
WITH IAEA**

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions, particularly those adopted in the Tenth OIC Summit and the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of Member States, without discrimination, to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

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

Noting with appreciation that the Islamic Republic of Iran has continued its cooperation with the IAEA and adopted the necessary measures to resolve the outstanding issues;

1. **Recognizes** that any attempt aimed at limiting the application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy would affect the sustainable development of developing countries.
2. **Recognizes** the inalienable right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as enshrined in the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.
3. **Expresses concern** that certain circles are putting pressure against the Islamic Republic of Iran to renounce its inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and expresses its support and solidarity with that country.
4. **Welcomes** the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran has signed the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreements and has granted unrestricted access to all locations the Agency deemed necessary.
5. **Invites** the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA to continue their cooperation to resolve all remaining outstanding issues.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/32-P
ON
“ISLAM AND THE MUSLIM WORLD IN THE 21ST CENTURY
THE PATH OF ENLIGHTENED MODERATION”
AND DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
OIC COMMISSION OF EMINENT PERSONS (CEP)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Resolutely determined to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values and to consolidate the bonds of prevailing brotherly friendship among their people, and to protect their freedom and the common legacy of their civilization and basing themselves on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination;

Mindful of the transformation that has taken place in the global strategic, political and economic situation and the challenges that it poses to Islamic states and Muslims the world over as well as the need to reform, revitalize and structure the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to enhancing its efficacy in addressing the political, economic, social and cultural challenges faced by the Islamic world and Muslim societies as a whole;

Determined to contribute to working together with the international community in promoting peace and prosperity for the peoples of the world and to forge harmony, tolerance and understanding among all peoples and to seek a just resolution of all conflicts and disputes;

Recalling Resolution 45/10-P(IS) of the 10th OIC Summit Conference which established a Commission of Eminent Persons to:

- a) prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st Century;
- b) prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies policies and programmes for promoting Enlightened Moderation in true consonance with the injunctions of Islam and its principles of tolerance emancipation and exaltation of humankind;
- c) prepare recommendations, for reform and restructuring of the OIC system taking into account the efforts already initiated in this regard as well as on the question of voluntary financing of OIC's activities and programmes.

Res.18/32-P

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on Islam and the Muslim world in the 21st Century – the Path of Enlightened Moderation (No.OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.13).

1. **Pays a special tribute** to the President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf for his timely and important initiative of “Enlightened Moderation”.
 2. **Commends** the efforts of the Commission of Eminent Persons to promote the implementation of the OIC Resolution on Islam and the Muslim World in the 21st Century – the Path of Enlightened Moderation under the able Chairmanship of the Islamic Summit Conference, the brotherly Government of Malaysia.
 3. **Requests** the Chairman of the 10th OIC Summit Conference to submit the report of the Commission of Eminent Persons to the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Makkah in November 2005, for its further guidance.
 4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
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RESOLUTION NO.19/32-P
ON
COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION
AMONG MEMBER STATES
TO ADOPT A UNIFIED STAND IN INTERNATIONAL FORA

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Recalling the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, especially those calling for cooperation among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of the Principles and Guidelines on Promotion of Dialogue, Cooperation and Confidence among the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Stressing the importance of adoption of an effective flexible system for periodic consultations and coordination among the OIC Member States, with the view to maintaining a unified common stand, especially in various international fora;

Recalling its resolutions No.42/31-P on adoption a unified stand at international fora and No.44/31-P on Strengthening Coordination and Consultation among Islamic States;

1. **Recognizes** that maintaining and strengthening effective mechanisms for regular coordination and consultation among the Member States particularly at international fora and adoption of a unified stand by them are essential prerequisites for preservation and promotion of common interests of the Islamic Ummah.
2. **Urges** Member States to continue to give extreme priority to harmonizing their stands on international issues and, considering the ongoing global developments act as a group at regional and international levels.
3. **Stresses** that the Palestinian cause and the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should remain the primary issues which must enjoy the continued adoption of an OIC unified stand.
4. **Requests** Member States to continue to coordinate positions regularly on international issues of common interests and in this respect, **Invites** their Permanent Missions at headquarters of international organizations, particularly in New York and Geneva to coordinate their positions, prior to and during various meetings of the UN System, with a view to promoting their common cause in those meetings;

5. **Invites** the OIC Groups in New York and Geneva, taking into account their proven achievements resulting from fruitful coordination and joint action to submit their recommendations to the respective preparatory meetings of the OIC Ministerial Conferences.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/32-P
ON
COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND
OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND GROUPINGS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

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

Taking note of the decisions of the biennial general meeting between the organizations and agencies of the UN System and the OIC, held in Vienna on 13-15 July 2004.

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

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.14);

1. **Requests** the Secretary General, in implementation of relevant resolutions to continue his efforts to further improve cooperation with international and regional organizations, particularly the United Nations and the European Union.
2. **Urges** the specialized, affiliated and subsidiary organs of the OIC System, to take effective measures to broaden the scope of their cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations.
3. **Entrusts** the senior open-ended intergovernmental experts group on conducting a thorough review of the OIC agenda items and resolutions, established by virtue of resolution No.2/30-ORG¹, to convene in early 2006, and in addition to its previous mandate, by taking into account the extensive experience and achievements gained by the OIC Group at international fora and aiming at promoting its effectiveness and institutionalizing and expanding its activities, to develop necessary rules and define the scope of activities of the OIC Group as an action-oriented, effective and complementary mechanism for coordinating the positions of OIC Member States, in accordance with the relevant OIC resolutions and submit its recommendations to the 33rd ICFM, for appropriate decision thereon.

¹ The aforementioned Experts Group has been set up by virtue of Resolution 2/30-ORG of 30th ICFM and in accordance with Op.2 of Resolution No.13/31-P, has been requested to convene once every two years to review the resolutions and make appropriate recommendations for their rationalization. It met in 2004 and has to met in 2006.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General, taking into account the relevant achievements of the OIC Group in different occasions at international fora and other spheres and levels, to conduct a study on the subject and prepare an informative report thereon, for its submission to the meeting of the aforementioned experts group.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION.21/32-P
ON
ESTABLISHING A MECHANISM
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FOR DIALOGUE
BETWEEN THE OIC AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Awal, 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Reaffirming its determination to continue the consultation and exchange of views with the European Union on issues of common interest;

Recalling the Troika meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the European Union during the 57th Session of UNGA in New York on September 2002;

Recalling Resolution No. 48/31-P of the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Taking note of the Secretary General's report contained in document ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.19 on Establishing a Mechanism for dialogue between the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the European Union (EU);

Also taking note of the Secretary General's report on Cooperation between the OIC and regional and international organizations (No.OIC/32-ICFM/2005/POL/SG/REP.14).

Noting with appreciation the Secretary General's recent letters of invitation addressed to Mr. Jose Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission and Mr. Javier Solana, the EU High Representative for Common Foreign & Security Policy, and his fruitful discussions with the EU Commissioner for External Relations, Mrs. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, on the sidelines of the 17th Arab League Summit in Algiers.

Taking note also of the working level meetings of the General Secretariat and the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva with the officials of the European Commission;

1. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to follow-up the understanding reached with the President of the European Commission and exchange working-level delegations between the Secretariats of the two organizations.

2. **Decides** in principle to establish a new OIC office in Brussels in order to maintain an effective liaison with the European Union. The financial expenditure involved on establishing this new OIC office in Brussels would be met from within the existing budget of the OIC General Secretariat by reallocating the existing funds earmarked for the OIC Office in Kabul, which is proposed to be gradually scaled down and replaced with an effective office of the OIC Trust Fund for Afghanistan. This proposal will be subject to the approval of the Permanent Finance Committee.
3. **Requests** the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva, pending the establishment of an OIC Office in Brussels, to continue to maintain a close liaison with the European Union.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-third Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/32-P
ON
THE PROTECTION OF TSUNAMI CHILD VICTIMS

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from to 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its 32nd Session held in Sanaa, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumad I 1426 H (28-30 June 2005, recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

- **Expressing** satisfaction at the successful efforts aimed at protecting Tsunami Child Victims in Indonesia;
 - **Commending** the initiative adopted in this regard by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Honorable Dato Seri Abdullah Badawi, Prime Minister of Malaysia for the protection of the child victims of Tsunami;
 - **Noting with appreciation** the material and humanitarian support extended by Member States to Tsunami victims in all fields and appreciating the Islamic Development Bank's donation of 500 million dollars for the reconstruction and building of the areas affected by Tsunami;
1. **Welcomes** the conclusion of an agreement between the General Secretariat and the Government of Indonesia concerning the opening of an Office for the OIC Alliance for the Protection of Child Victims of Tsunami in Indonesia. It expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for donating US\$500,000 to cover the administrative and technical expenses for opening the OIC Office.
 2. **Urges** Islamic countries and the institutions of civil society in the Islamic world to pursue their assistance designed to protect the Tsunami child victims and provide help to Muslim victims of natural disasters.
 3. **Requests** all the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to participate through the media in a joint campaign designed to extend funds and voluntary assistance to face the natural disasters that can befall Islamic countries and communities.
 4. **Requests** the Secretary General to open an account with the Islamic Development Bank to receive donations and voluntary assistance for this project and draw up statutes defining the use of the funds of that account and submit it to the 33rd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration and adoption.
 5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/32-P
ON
THE SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE IN NIGER

The Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Integration and Development), held in Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, from 21 to 23 Jumada Al Awwal 1426H (28-30 June 2005),

Having taken cognizance, with grave concern, of the food crisis currently prevailing in the Republic of Niger;

Proceeding from on the information provided by the delegation of Niger on the famine situation prevailing in the country and on the need to mobilize urgent food assistance for the affected populations;

Referring to the statement of the urgent needs as submitted by the Government of Niger;

Fully aware of the imperious duty of the Islamic Ummah to display total solidarity in favour of the brotherly people of Niger:

1. **Urgently appeals** to the Member States, Islamic financial institutions, as well as the donor and humanitarian assistance bodies of the Islamic Ummah to provide soonest appropriate food assistance to help the government of Niger face the serious famine prevailing in the country.
2. **Decides** to set up a special emergency account at the OIC General Secretariat to collect, in keeping with the request of the Government of Niger, Member State's contributions in order to overcome the immediate and dramatic effects of the drought.
3. **Urges** the international community, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations System, the international institutions and the humanitarian bodies concerned, to provide the necessary support to help the Government and people of Niger face the current serious situation in the country.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up on the prompt implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Member States.
