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RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
49TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
(MODERATION: KEY TO SECURITY AND STABILITY)

NOUAKCHOTT, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA
16-17 MARCH 2023
(24-25 SHABAAN 1444H)

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**RESOLUTION NO. 1/49-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Having considered all previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) on the situation in Somalia;

- 1- **Affirms** the sacrosanct principle of respecting the unity, stability and territorial integrity of Somalia, and **calls on** the OIC Member States to support the sovereign rights of the Federal Republic of Somalia over the entire territorial integrity of its land, airspace and territorial waters.
- 2- **Welcomes** the election of H.E. President Hassan Sheikh Mahmoud, the 10th President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, and hails the democratic electoral process in Somalia.
- 3- **Calls on** the international community, the OIC Member States, financial institutions and non-governmental Islamic organizations to continue to support the Republic of Somalia to stave off the impacts of the drought crisis, and calls on the OIC Secretary-General – through the OIC Mission in Mogadishu - to devise an urgent plan to overcome the severe repercussions of the ongoing drought in Somalia, which could last for many years, according to several climate predictions.
- 4- **Calls for** the activation of the OIC Development Fund in Somalia established by Resolution No. 39/38-POL of the 38th CFM Session to support the development projects in Somalia **Requests**, in this regard, the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and endeavors to urge the Member States to contribute to this important initiative that will have huge impact on development in Somalia.
- 5- **Commends** the federal government, the Somali security forces, the contributing countries in the south, and the security personnel. It also **commends** the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) and the Turkish Mission in Somalia (TURKSOM).
- 6- **Appeals** to the OIC Member States to support the Government of Somalia in the UN Security Council, to fully lift the arms embargo imposed on Somalia, and to accelerate the pace of building this country in the security sector.
- 7- **Appreciates** the efforts of the League of Arab States and the Member States for their contribution to supporting the Federal Republic of Somalia in its endeavors towards development and stability.
- 8- **Calls on** Member States to extend urgent support to the Government of Somalia for the purpose of rebuilding and rehabilitating its security and military institutions and boosting efforts aimed at advancing Somalia's security capabilities, especially considering ATMIS' gradual withdrawal from Somalia.

- 9- **Strongly condemns** violent extremism conducive to terrorism and all terrorist acts committed by Al-Qaida affiliated Kharijite (Al-Khawarij) militias, which continue to target innocent civilians in Mogadishu and other Somali cities, in a desperate and failed attempt to destabilize democracy and obstruct ongoing reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia. **Commends** in this regard the progress made by the Somali Government in terms of the joint military operations between the Somali National Army and the Popular Revolution against the Al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist militias and regaining control by the Federal Somali Government over central and southern areas in Somalia.
- 10- **Welcomes** the progress made by the Somali Government in implementing the International Monetary Fund program. In this regard, it **urges** the OIC Member States to support the Somali Government in its efforts to reduce debt burdens and **calls on** the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to follow the example of the World Bank in working towards the recovery of the Somali economy and directly supporting the development paths in the country.
- 11- **Congratulates** Member States, which reopened their diplomatic missions in Mogadishu in accordance with the outcome of the Ministerial Contact Group Meeting held on the sidelines of the 72nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York and **requests** the other OIC Member States to reopen their diplomatic missions in Mogadishu.
- 12- **Calls upon** the OIC Member States and Financial Institutions to support Somali economy by directing their investments to the priorities of the Somali Development Plan, first and foremost agriculture, livestock, fisheries, energy, and minerals), pursuant to resolution No. 4/48 ECO on extending economic aid to OIC Member States, which was adopted by the 48th CFM Session held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, through coordinating with the specialized organs within the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia.
- 13- **Calls upon** OIC Member States and its subsidiary organizations and educational institutions to support the educational process in the country, through the OIC's education exchange programs, including scholarships for Somali youth in priority education areas in accordance with Somalia's national development plan.
- 14- **Hails** the convening of the General Conference of Somali Scholars from 23-26 January 2023 in Mogadishu, by presidential invitation, which was organized by the Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs, with the participation of 300 scholars from Somalia and abroad. The conference aimed to issue a unified fatwa against extremist ideology, promoting moderate religious thought, support the government's military and security efforts, and unite the Somali scholars from different intellectual and ideological streams under one umbrella.
- 15- **Calls upon** Member States, the General Secretariat, and the IsDB to support the government of Somalia in funding rehabilitation and career development programs of Somali youth, through vocational, educational and technical training, to protect the Somali youth against terrorist groups' plots to exploit the youth, recruit them, and lure them with money. Youth represent 70% of the Somali population.
- 16- **Pays tribute** to the State of Kuwait for offering to host the Donors' Conference on Education in Somalia in the period ahead.

- 17- **Expresses** its deep appreciation and gratitude to the people and government of the Qatar for their efforts to make the OIC Contact Group Meeting on Somalia on 3 November 2019 in Doha successful, and for the hospitality extended to the delegations of Member States and the OIC General Secretariat.
- 18- **Expresses** appreciation to the Member States that took part in transporting and treating the wounded, and bearing the costs of transporting urgent cases on its territory, in addition to the humanitarian and development aid in the fields of food security and shelter, and provision of medical assistance to address the Coronavirus pandemic in the past couple of years.
- 19- **Hails** the humanitarian initiatives and aid by the governments of Türkiye, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, and Egypt, among other OIC Member States to alleviate the impacts of the drought crisis.
- 20- **Commends** the pioneer humanitarian role of Saudi Arabia, and values the humanitarian assistance it provided to the Federal Republic of Somalia via the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center (OIC's Humanitarian Partner), which totaled \$ 232,154.414 covering 87 projects in different development areas, to alleviate the human suffering and achieve stability.
- 21- **Commends** the holding of parliamentary and presidential elections in Somalia, **reaffirms** its support for the federal government in Somalia, and **stresses** the importance of continuing to aid the Somali government in its efforts to establish a safe, peaceful, and prosperous Somalia.
- 22- **Expresses** concern about the humanitarian situation in Somalia resulting from the current severe drought and **calls on** the OIC Member States to increase their support to Somalia to help vulnerable and needy groups, especially women and girls.
- 23- **Commends** the visit of Mr. Martin Griffith, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, to Somalia in September 2022, to have a first-hand experience of the deteriorating humanitarian situation.
- 24- **Welcomes** the efforts made by the Somali leaders and their adoption of peacebuilding and the establishment of the state as a priority for them through the periodic meetings of the National Consultative Council. It also **welcomes** in particular the renewed focus on reviewing the constitutional process, managing federal resources, devolving power and achieving reconciliation, representing an important basis for ensuring long-term stability in the country. It **calls on** all parties to contribute constructively to these efforts and to resolve all their differences through consultation and dialogue.
- 25- **Encourages** the Secretary-General to visit Somalia, and **calls upon** him to continue his personal efforts to support Somalia in achieving its crucial development goals.
- 26- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 2/49-POL
ON CONDEMNATION OF THE VIOLENT ACTIVITIES OF
AL-SHABAAB TERRORIST GROUP IN SOMALIA**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter calling on Member States to cooperate in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism,

Also recalling the UN principles and objectives aimed at maintaining peace and security and taking effective collective measures to that end,

Further recalling the OIC-adopted Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th CFM held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 28 June-1 July 1999,

Referring to the OIC: 2025 Programme of Action adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit held in Istanbul on 14-15 April 2016,

Guided by the UN objectives and principles on preventing and combating terrorism, including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions No. 2170, 2178 and 2199, as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law,

Gravely concerned about the continuing threat posed by the Al-Shabaab terrorist group to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Somalia and the other countries in the region,

Paying tribute to all the innocent Somali victims, including civilians, military and government officials, as well as members of the AMISOM, who sacrificed their lives in their fight against the heinous terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabab terrorist group,

- 1- **Condemns** the continuing heinous terrorist acts committed by the militants of Al-Shabab terrorist group in all parts of Somalia and some neighboring countries.
- 2- **Commends** the Federal Government of Somalia and the Somali National Army in their renewed narrative and determination in fight against terrorism,
- 3- **Commends** the support provided by the international community, particularly the OIC Member States, to the Federal Government of Somalia in their fight against terrorism through training and capacity-building of Somali security forces.
- 4- **Dissociates** Islam as a noble and peaceful religion from the criminal activities of Al-Shabab terrorist group, which run counter to all known human and moral values.
- 5- **Affirms** its full support and solidarity with the government and people of Somalia in their struggle against terrorism and their efforts to isolate its perpetrators who continue to militate against the restoration of durable peace, reconciliation and reconstruction in their country,

- 6- **Expresses** appreciation to those Member States that have supported Somalia in its fight against terrorism and **invites** all the other parties and the international community to step up their assistance to Somalia to defeat and eradicate the menace of Al-Shabab terrorist group.
- 7- **Stresses** that Al-Shabab terrorist group in Somalia and its criminal activities do not represent Islam at all and that our noble Islam has nothing to do with them.
- 8- **Calls upon** Member States to transfer their successful experiences in countering terrorism to the government of Somalia by setting up counseling centers for the rehabilitation and reintegration of extremists in accordance with specialized, practical and systematic methods based on Shari'ah, international laws, and human rights principles.
- 9- **Calls upon** Member States and the OIC General Secretariat, including Voice of Wisdom, and the OIC subsidiary organs, such as the Union of OIC News Agencies to support Somalia through information programs directed to all spectrums of the Somali society to consolidate the moderate Islamic thought and combat extremism in all its forms.
- 10- **Tasks** the Secretary-General to mobilize and coordinate concrete support for Somalia in its fight against Al-Shabab terrorist group.
- 11- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 3/49-POL
ON
THE OIC MISSION IN MOGADISHU**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling Resolutions No. 39/39-POL, 38/40-POL, 40/42-POL, 40/43-POL, 40/44-POL and 56/45-POL adopted by the 39th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th and 45th sessions of Council of Foreign Ministers held in Djibouti and Conakry, Kuwait, Tashkent, Abidjan and Dhaka respectively;

Emphasizing the need to consolidate the OIC with the view to enhancing its capacity to achieve the objectives set out in the OIC Charter and OIC-2025 Programme of Action,

Stressing that any overseas Mission, including those already established, should focus its mission on area of added value to maintain work in line with budgetary resources,

Reaffirming that in accordance with the OIC Financial Regulations “based on the request of the affected Member State the Secretary General shall have the authority to establish a humanitarian field office to respond to a crisis, subject to having donations for that purpose”,

Noting that the activities of the former OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office in Mogadishu, established under this provision, has been severely restrained by the limited resources of the humanitarian funds,

Recalling Paragraph (10) of Resolution No.40/43-POL, which calls for boosting the work of former OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office in Mogadishu, to be strengthened throughout Somalia, especially in the east and north of the country in order to strengthen Somalia’s unity and territorial cohesion;

Commending the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Somalia held on 27 October 2018 in Mogadishu;

Recalling the Resolution No.56/45-POL, which decides to establish an OIC Office in Mogadishu, as a fully-fledged regional OIC Mission in 2019;

- 1- **Welcomes** the transformation of the OIC humanitarian office into a regional mission.
- 2- **Requests** the General Secretariat to expedite the establishment of the fully-fledged regional OIC Mission in Mogadishu, which would undertake political representation and engagement, in addition to development and humanitarian work, in accordance with the Resolution No. 56/45-POL.
- 3- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/49-POL
ON
THE REGIONAL INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AFGHANISTAN

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling UN Security Council resolutions and the resolutions of the Islamic Conference on Afghanistan emphasizing the need for underpinning the sovereignty, independence, national unity and territorial integrity of Afghanistan,

Recognizing the historical role of Afghanistan as a cross-roads connecting peoples, cultures and civilizations,

Recognizing that lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan can only be assured through a comprehensive approach that includes security, development, governance and reconciliation,

Welcoming various mechanisms and initiatives contributing to enhanced cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors and convinced that each of them brings added value,

Stressing the crucial role of advancing constructive regional cooperation in promoting peace, security, stability and economic and social development in Afghanistan and in the region,

Acknowledging the fact that terrorism poses a common threat to Afghanistan and the region and requires a collective and concerted approach to fight this menace,

Underscoring that peace and stability in Afghanistan is closely linked to peace in the region,

Commending Pakistan for hosting the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, in Islamabad, on 19 December 2021, which affirmed OIC's leading role in supporting the people of Afghanistan;

Welcoming the decision during the 17th Extraordinary Session to appoint the Secretary General's Special Envoy for Afghanistan, to *inter alia* pursue economic and political engagement with Afghanistan,

Welcoming the Neighbours of Afghanistan initiative, with the view to forge regional approaches to the situation in Afghanistan,

Appreciating the continued support of the regional countries in supporting development and peace in Afghanistan by the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process participating countries, and commending the hosting of the 8th Ministerial Conference in Türkiye on 9 December 2019 and welcoming the outcome of the conference;

Supporting the agreed confidence building measures (CBMs) for promoting regional security and cooperation among the Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process countries,

Encouraging further efforts by Afghanistan and its neighboring countries and international partners in increasing cooperation against Al-Qaida, ISIS and other extremist and terrorist

groups and organizations,

- 1- **Affirms** OIC's firm commitment and resolute support to Afghanistan to play its central role in promoting interlinkages and regional connectivity;
- 2- **Encourages** the Member States to support the initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors;
- 3- **Supports** the important initiatives for regional connectivity, notably in the frameworks of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process, confidence-building measures to facilitate increased trade throughout the region in particular support the outcomes of the Seventh Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan on 14 and 15 November 2017, and the 8th Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, held in Istanbul on 9 December 2019;
- 4- **Emphasizes** that terrorism and violent extremism are common threats to the region; and emphasizing the need for joint and coordinated efforts and cooperation among the regional countries to address the challenge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;
- 5- **Strongly** condemning the recent terrorist attacks claimed by the so-called Islamic State in Khorasan Province (ISKP), an entity affiliated with Daesh, resulting in the loss of numerous precious lives and injuries to many others;
- 6- **Stresses** the importance of commitment to guaranteeing equality among citizens and the full and equal participation of all women, without distinction, in public life within the Afghan society.
- 7- **Commends** the efforts of Member States, especially the countries neighboring Afghanistan, through initiatives and programs designed to promote the provision of education and training to Afghan women and girls at various levels, especially in higher education and based on their existing practical physical and virtual capabilities; and **highly appreciates**, in this regard, the current efforts and activities of the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide educational programs for the Afghan people, especially for Afghan women and girls in secondary schools and higher education.
- 8- **Supports** strongly the TAPI Mega Project as a cornerstone for regional cooperation, aiming at promoting regional economic and social development that virtually connects Central Asia with South Asia, which will help in establishing peace and stability in Afghanistan as well as in neighboring countries.
- 9- **Congratulates** Afghanistan for successful launching the implementation phase of Central Asia South Asia 1000 Megawatt Power regional project (CASA1000)
- 10- **Highly appreciates** the efforts of Uzbekistan in promoting regional connectivity projects and building international and regional consensus on Afghanistan peace process.
- 11- **Welcomes** the outcomes of the high-level International Conference on Afghanistan "Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Connectivity", (March 27th 2018) the Tashkent Declaration, which defines the basic principles of a peaceful settlement in

- Afghanistan, and reaffirms the support of the international community for the early launching of the negotiation process;
- 12- **Also Welcomes** the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish the international fund for supporting education in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, in consultation with Afghanistan, and requests Uzbekistan to inform Member States and institutions on the activities of this fund. The Government of Uzbekistan would carry all liabilities related to the establishment of the said fund.
 - 13- **Commends** the Republic of Indonesia and the State of Qatar for co-hosting the International Conference on Afghan Women’s Education, on December 8, 2022 in Bali, Indonesia, and **stresses** the importance of such events in promoting the exchange of views and experiences regarding the role of women in Islamic societies among prominent personalities, including women leaders in the Islamic world and women in Afghanistan, and in strengthening international support for women and children in Afghanistan.
 - 14- **Emphasizes** the importance of convening a Women Conference for exchanging of views and sharing experiences about women’s role in Islamic community among prominent figures including women leaders from Islamic world and women in Afghanistan, and consolidating international support for women and children in Afghanistan,
 - 15- **Further Welcomes** the first meeting of the new format of cooperation, Central Asia + Afghanistan (C5 + 1), held in Tashkent on March 26th, 2018, designed to discuss specific areas of interaction between the Central Asian nations and Afghanistan. Notes that the activity of this format will contribute to Afghanistan’s successful integration into the system of trade, economic and infrastructural relations with the states of Central Asia, the effective implementation of projects and programs of regional scales;
 - 16- **Commends** Pakistan on participation in regional forums such as Four-Party Talks in Moscow on 25 October 2019 and holding the 3rd China-Afghanistan-Pakistan Trilateral Foreign Ministers’ Dialogue in Islamabad on 7 September 2019. These dialogues have emerged as important platforms whereby various concrete steps have materialized in regional cooperation;
 - 17- **Welcomes** the efforts of the Government of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan to implement the *Termez-Mazar-e-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar* Railway Projects. The implementation of these projects will play an extremely important role in regional connectivity, economic integration and prosperity;
 - 18- **Notes** the importance of the construction project of power lines “Surkhan-Pul-e Khumri” for socio-economic development of Afghanistan and welcomes the efforts of Uzbekistan on its implementation.
 - 19- **Appreciates** Pakistan’s and Iran’s continued hosting of millions of Afghan refugees, their commitment to the refugees’ dignified and voluntary return and reintegration in their communities of origin and calls on the international community to support these countries to ensure a safe, dignified, time-bound and well-resourced repatriation of refugees to Afghanistan;

- 20- **Lauds** Pakistan’s initiative to hold the “International Conference on 40 Years of Afghan Refugee Presence in Pakistan: A New Partnership for Solidarity” on 17-18 February 2020 in Islamabad;
- 21- **Welcomes** the meetings of the Neighbours of Afghanistan, in Islamabad on 8 September 2021, Tehran on 27 October 2021 and Tunxi on 30 March 2022, and acknowledge that their outcomes provide a useful pathway to further strengthen regional engagement and cooperation with Afghanistan;
- 22- **Supports** a 5-Nation agreement dedicated to launching the Lapis Lazuli transit corridor, signed at the seventh Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA), on November 15, in Ashgabat, which virtually connects four Asian countries, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Türkiye to Europe through Georgia, a key project to help improve Afghanistan’s economy and develop integrated customs procedures among its regional neighbors;
- 23- **Supports** the important initiatives for regional connectivity, notably in the frameworks of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process, confidence-building measures to facilitate increased trade throughout the region in particular support the outcomes of the 9th Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on 30 march 2021;
- 24- **Welcomes** the offer by the Republic of Tajikistan to provide its communication means to deliver international humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.
- 25- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 5/49-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN SYRIA**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

- 1- **Emphasizes** its principled position on the need to preserve the unity, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and social harmony of Syria, recalls its resolution No. 6/46-POL on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and welcomes the United Nations Security Council Resolutions No. 2336 of 31 December 2016, No. 2254 of 18 December 2015, No. 2258 of 22 December 2015 and No. 2118 of 27 September 2013 as well as UN General Assembly resolutions of 18 December 2014 and 15 May 2013 on the situation in Syria, and the Summit Declaration of the Twenty-Fifth session of the League of the Arab States in Kuwait on 26 March 2014, in addition to Al-Dhahran Summit.
- 2- **Recalls** the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Emergency Meeting of the Executive Committee on the Situation in Syria on 22 December 2016 at the initiatives of Kuwait.
- 3- **Welcomes** the cooperation and efforts exerted through the Astana mechanism and the small group on Syria in order to ensure the calm on the ground, to advance the political process in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 2254 and to implement confidence-building measures, and urges the international community to support the endeavors of the Astana guarantors;
- 4- **Rejects** all attempts to create new realities on the ground under the pretext of combating terrorism, including illegitimate self-rule initiatives, and expresses its determination to stand against separatist agendas aimed at undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria as well as the national security of neighboring countries;
- 5- **Condemns**, in the strongest terms, the attacks either by the regime or foreign fighters and terrorist organizations such as PKK/YPG, Al-Qaeda, DAESH, Al-Nusra Front, and other terrorist organizations as designated by the UN Security Council, against the people of Syria through aerial attacks, Improvised Explosive Devices and the use of heavy weapons including barrel bombs, chemicals and ballistic missiles which resulted in thousands of casualties, condemns in this regard ever increasing hostilities, indiscriminate attacks and all forms of oppression against civilians in east Euphrates by PKK/YPG or any other terrorist organization, also deplores the “starvation until submission” strategy applied either by the regime or any other party to the conflict throughout the country, depriving hundreds of thousands of people of basic requirements such as food, water and medicine and which constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity, urgently calls upon stopping violent campaigns against the cultural heritage of Syria and show respect for Islamic values, reiterates the right of the Syrian people to protect themselves in the face of such atrocities and committed to support the people of Syria for the realization of their legitimate aspirations;
- 6- **Expresses** outrage at the rapidly increasing death toll of at least 500,000 and more than 5.6 million refugees and 6.7 million internally displaced persons; and pays tribute to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Chair of the OIC Islamic Summit, as well as to Egypt,

Türkiye , Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, the Sudan and other countries, for hosting of millions of Syrian refugees, and provision of facilities for them in many fields, notably health and education;

- 7- Supports the safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their original places of residence in Syria in conditions consistent with international law, and stresses the need to protect returnees from armed conflicts, political persecution or arbitrary arrests. It also stresses the need for coordination among all stakeholders, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other specialized international agencies;
- 8- **Expresses** its conviction that there will be no military solution to the Syrian conflict and reaffirms its support for a political settlement of the conflict based on the Geneva Communiqué, which aims at the formation, by mutual consent, of a transitional governing body with full executive powers, including control over security, intelligence and military apparatuses; and emphasizes the importance of a political transition based on the Geneva Communiqué and United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 2254. It further stresses the importance of the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Geir Pedersen;
- 9- **Applauds** the Syrian Negotiation Commission for its efforts in furthering the political process and urges all concerned parties to support the Geneva process, under the auspices of the UN, with a view to implementing a Syrian-led and Syrian owned political transition that would allow building a new Syrian State based on a pluralist, democratic and civilian system where the principles of equality before the law, rule of law and respect for human rights prevail;
- 10- **Emphasizes** the decisive role of the Constitutional Committee in Geneva on 30 October 2019, which was established with the welcomed support of the Astana mechanism, as expresses its readiness to support its work in order to pave the way for free and fair elections under the supervision of the United Nations and in compliance with the highest international standards of transparency and accountability, with all Syrian, including members of the diaspora, eligible to participate;
- 11- **Note** that the Drafting Commission of the Syrian Constitutional Committee have convened 6 times in Geneva since its formation and that no substantial outcomes have been achieved; therefore urges the Syrian Parties to respect the mutually agreed Terms of Reference and Core Rules of Procedure of the Committee, and calls upon all parties to actively engage in good faith;
- 12- **Commends** the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in supporting the brotherly Syrian people; Stresses the need to abide by the Security Council resolutions in a way that preserves Syria's sovereignty, stability and Arabism; and Underlines the need to prevent the resurgence of violence, maintain ceasefire agreements, and ensure delivery of humanitarian aid to the Syrian people in an easy manner.
- 13- **Commends** the humanitarian assistance provided by the King Salman Relief and Humanitarian Centre totaling \$1.150bn as of the end of 2019, covering shelter, food security and health for displaced and refugee Syrians;
- 14- **Welcomes** the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2585 on 9 July 2021, urges the international community to support and ensure that humanitarian assistance is

delivered undisrupted to civilians and affected areas, especially Idlib, and therefore calls upon the UN Security Council to renew the mandate of this mechanism for another 12 months as of July 2022;

- 15- **Expresses** its appreciation for the Government of the United Arab Emirates for its efforts in supporting the brothers in the Syrian Arab Republic through signing a cooperation agreement with the French Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) to finance the humanitarian and relief assistance to the affected population for AED 7.3 million.
- 16- **Commends** the efforts made by the Republic of Tunisia during its Security Council membership to bring humanitarian aid into Syria with the aim of alleviating the suffering of the Syrian brothers (Tunisia).
- 17- **Commends** the humanitarian aid provided by the State of the United Arab Emirates to Syrian refugees and displaced persons, during the period between 2018 and 2022, with a value amounting to 155.3 million US dollars.
- 18- **Pays tribute** to the relentless efforts made by the State of the United Arab Emirates, during its tenure as member of the Security Council, in discussing the Syrian humanitarian file in the Security Council in a way serving the brotherly Syrian people; and **Commends** the efforts exerted by the State of the United Arab Emirates to reach consensus among the members of the Security Council, particularly in the field of electricity, for the adoption of UNSC Resolution 2642 (2022) extending the authorization for the Syria cross-border aid mechanism.
- 19- **Condemns** the gross and systematic violations of human rights, international humanitarian law and despicable terrorist crimes perpetrated by terrorist organizations especially by DAESH, Al-Nusra Front and PKK/YPG in Syria, and reaffirms its determination to continue cooperation in order to ultimately eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in Syrian territories;
- 20- **Affirms** its strong commitment to secure humanitarian assistance for the Syrian people and calls upon all Member States and relevant international actors to further enhance their contributions based on burden-sharing principles in view of the growing numbers of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries;
- 21- **Lauds** the Government of the State of Kuwait for hosting the First, Second, and Third International Pledging Humanitarian Conferences for Syria; it also commended the effective participation of the State of Kuwait in chairing the 4th donor conference held in the British capital, London, on 4 /2/2016, in partnership with the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, the United Nations, along with the fifth and sixth donor conferences held in the Belgian capital, Brussels, respectively in 2017 and 2018, in response to the serious humanitarian crisis facing the innocent Syrians brothers.
- 22- **Commends** the unrelenting efforts of the State of Kuwait, , along with the record of achievement made during its presidency of the Security Council for the month of February 2018, while hailing the Kuwait-Sweden proposed resolution 2401, which called for a 30-day ceasefire to enable urgent humanitarian delivery. It also lauds its efforts to obtain Security Council Resolution No.2449 dated 13 December 2018, to renew the mechanism concerned with the borders to provide humanitarian aids to the brotherly Syrian people.

- 23- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the Zionist regime's air strikes against Syria, and supports Syrian Government's legitimate right to defend itself and respond to Zionist's aggression.
- 24- **Supports** the safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their original places of residence in Syria on conditions consistent with the international law; underlines that the returnees need security from armed conflict, political persecution or arbitrary arrests and emphasizes the necessity of coordination among all relevant parties, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other specialized international agencies;
- 25- **Welcomes** the mutual and simultaneous release of several detainees by the opposition groups and the regime through six separate projects most recently on 16th December 2021, as important steps forward in implementing confidence-building measures between Syrian parties to contribute to the viability of the political process and normalization of the situation on the ground;
- 26- **Affirms** that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law; underlines that as decided in United Nations Security Council Resolutions No. 2118 and 2235, all parties in Syria shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and stresses that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.
- 27- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/49-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN MALI AND THE SAHEL REGION

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly with regard to the preservation of the Member States' national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Expressing deep concern over the developments of the situation in Mali and the Sahel region, marked in the main by the upsurge in terrorist acts fueled by transnational organized crime, along with arms, drugs and human trafficking, which pose a threat to the stability, peace and socio-economic development of the Sahel region in general and Mali in particular;

Recalling Resolution 1/41-TYPOA adopted by the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Jeddah on 18-19 June 2014) on “The Status of Implementation of the Ten-Year Programme of Action” which invites Member States to cooperate in combating terrorism in its forms and manifestations, organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking;

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 4th Session of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14-15 August 2012 (26-27 Ramadan 1463H) concerning the situation in Mali and the Sahel region,

Recalling the Special Declaration on Mali adopted by the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Cairo, Republic of Egypt, on 6 and 7 February 2013 (25-26 Rabie-Al-Awwal 1434 H., establishing the Contact Group at the ministerial level, to closely follow the developments of the situation in Mali;

- 1- **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's principled positions in support of African and Islamic causes to contribute to the establishment of peace, security, stability and development in the countries concerned;
- 2- **Reiterates** its principled position and firm support for the preservation of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and Republican, Secular and democratic character of the Malian state;
- 3- **Reaffirms** full solidarity with the Government of the Republic of Mali and invites all the Member States to extend to it every necessary assistance to help it achieve its objectives;
- 4- **Welcomes** the signing on 15 May and 20 June 2015 in Bamako of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali resulting from the Algiers process, which offers an opportunity to restore peace and security to Mali, promote national reconciliation, restore social cohesion, reaffirm national unity and place Mali on the right trajectory of growth and sustainable development;

- 5- **Welcomes** the creation in November 2013 of the Ministerial Sahel Strategy Coordination Platform, and the establishment of the G5 Sahel in December 2014, and supports the proposal to put in place a United Nations Support Office for the G5S Joint Force;
- 6- **Commends** the leading role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its efforts to provide support to the five Sahel countries in their fight against terrorism, in the form of military, logistical and development aid;
- 7- **Congratulates** all the International Mediation Team, and all the countries, which contributed to the successful conclusion of the Algiers Peace Process;
- 8- **Welcomes** the initiatives taken by the government of the Republic of Mali and the movements signatories of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement emerging from the Algiers Process towards a full implementation of this agreement;
- 9- **Welcomes** the holding of the national reconciliation conference which brought together, on 27 March – 02 April 2017, representatives of the Malian Government, the segments of the Malian society and the movements signatories to the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement reached resulting from the Algiers Process; and supports fully the implementation of the Conference’s outcomes;
- 10- **Welcomes** the establishment of the consensual timeline for the return to constitutional order in Mali, **invites** the Malian transition Authorities and the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) to continue dialogue in order to observe the duration of the transition.
- 11- **Invites** OIC Member States to further accompany the Government of Mali in combatting terrorism and achieving actions aimed at supporting the organization of free and democratic elections.
- 12- **Commends** the establishment of a political framework by Malian authorities in order to manage the crisis of the center of the country with the view to exploring the means to alleviate the situation and to settle the crisis on a durable basis; **Calls upon** OIC Member States its institutions and subsidiary organs to accompany the government of Mali in the implementation of the related urgent projects.
- 13- **Welcomes** the establishment of interim authorities in northern regions in implementation of the Algiers process Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation;
- 14- **Commends** the operationalization, in the Northern regions of Mali, of the first unities of the reconstituted army composed of soldiers of the national army of Mali and the ex-activists of the movement signatories of the peace and reconciliation agreement issuing from the Algiers process;
- 15- **Welcomes** the significant progress made in the framework of the process of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants from movements signatories of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement ensuing from the Algiers process, and urges the Malian government and signatory movements to accelerate the completion of the process; **urges** the government of Mali and the movements signatories to accelerate the finalization of the process;

- 16- **Welcomes** also the signing of a pact for peace between the Government of Mali and the United Nations on 15 October 2018, with the consent of all signatories of the agreement for peace and reconciliation and the support of the international mediation team;
- 17- **Commends** the role of Algeria, as the Chair of the committee on the follow-up of the implementation of the agreement on peace and reconciliation, and calls on the international community, particularly the donor, to intensify their assistance to the State of Mali and finance socio-economic development projects in order to support the peace process;
- 18- **Commends** the efforts exerted by Algeria to combat and prevent extremism leading to extremism in the Sahel region, by organizing training workshops for the countries of the region in cooperation with the Algiers-based African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT).
- 19- **Commends** the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and its active contribution to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, and **highly appreciates** the human sacrifices made by the Egyptian peacekeepers in Mali.
- 20- **Strongly condemns** the escalation of terrorist attacks against Malian defense and security forces, international forces serving in northern Mali, and against civil populations; and calls for the establishment of rapid-reaction forces within the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, (MINUSMA) in order to root out terrorism and every form of organized criminality in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad and in the Sahel region;
- 21- **Expresses deep concern** over the increasing inter-communal violence in Mali, resulting in hundreds of civilian deaths and thousands of displaced persons as well as terrorist attacks on military facilities causing loss of lives and material damage;
- 22- **Underlines** the importance of taking measures to enhance socio-economic development and youth employment in Mali and the Sahel region which might consequently undermine the chances of recruiting young unemployed people by the terrorist organizations;
- 23- **Invites** all OIC Member States to join this stabilization mission and to provide it with the logistical and financial support necessary for the accomplishment of its mandate;
- 24- **Invites** Member States to extend urgent financial support and developmental aid to Mali, including through the establishment of a special fund on a voluntary basis in order to consolidate peace, security, stability and socio-economic development of the country;
- 25- **Calls on** the IDB to continue and accelerate its funding of socio-economic development projects in Mali such as to contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to peace and stability;
- 26- **Invites** Member States to honor the commitments made during the International Donors Conference for the Development of Mali held on 15 May 2013 in Brussels (Belgium), and the International Conference on the economic recovery and development of Mali held in Paris (France) on 22 October 2015; And **Urges** the OIC Member States to

provide material and logistical support to the Sahel countries in order to maintain security, assist refugees and achieve food security.”

- 27- **Condemns strongly** the destruction by terrorist groups of sites classified by the UNESCO as world cultural heritage, particularly in Timbuktu; welcomes ISESCO’s significant contribution to the rehabilitation and preservation of this heritage, in line with the Second Protocol relating to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;
- 28- **Expresses deep concern** over the humanitarian situation in Mali and the Sahel region in general and requests the Secretary General to take every appropriate measure to mobilize the necessary resources to help stem the difficulties faced by thousands of IDPs in Mali or refugees in the neighboring countries;
- 29- **Commends** efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco to train more than 500 Malian imams at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Training of Imams, Morchidine and Morchidate, in addition to the appointment of 8 Malian scholars in the Supreme Council of the Mohammed VI Foundation of African (Oulemas) Scholars upon the instructions of His Majesty King Mohammed VI.
- 30- **Urges** international humanitarian organizations along with the Member States and development partners to provide humanitarian assistance with the double objective of alleviating the suffering of thousands of refugees and displaced persons in Mali and the Sahel region and supporting development projects in Mali and other Sahel countries to help reduce the flow of illegal migrants, refugees and IDPs;
- 31- **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to expedite the implementation of the projects selected in the framework of the financial contributions announced by some member states, in response to the calls for support launched for Mali; And **Urges** donor parties and institutions to urgently provide special assistance to the Sahel countries to help them cope with the repercussions of the global energy and food crisis;
- 32- **Stresses** that the lack of support for development efforts in the Sahel countries has only increased the suffering endured by the citizens of these countries and, in particular, the refugees who represent a burden for the countries of the region.
- 33- **Welcomes** the efforts and initiatives undertaken by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the latest of which was the 56th ordinary session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS (December 2019), during which ECOWAS leaders adopted a one billion dollar (from ECOWAS funds) regional counterterrorism plan.
- 34- **Commends** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the IDB for their announcement of financial contributions of (100) One hundred million Euros and (30) thirty million Euros and (200) two hundred million USD intended for development projects of the countries of the G-5 Sahel, during the coordination conference of partners and donors of the G-5 Sahel for financing the Investment Priority Programme in its first phase 2019-2021, on December 2018 in Nouakchott in Mauritania; and invites the other member states to follow suit;

- 35- **Invites** the General Secretariat to continue its efforts aiming to hold regular meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Mali at the Ministerial level and to follow up the implementation of the outcomes of the these meetings;
- 36- **Commends** efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco to train more than 500 Malian imams at the Mohammed VI Foundation for Training of Imams, Morchidine and Morchidate, in addition to the appointment of 8 Malian scholars in the Supreme Council of the Mohammed VI Foundation of African (Oulemas) Scholars upon the instructions of His Majesty King Mohammed VI.
- 37- **Highly commends** the UN peacekeeping forces in Mali, including peacekeeping forces from Bangladesh, for their role in ensuring security and stability, protecting civilians, supporting national political dialogue and reconciliation, helping to re-establish the authority of the State, rebuilding the security sector, and promoting and protecting human rights in this country; and **Pays tribute to** the peacekeeping forces, including 14 Bengali soldiers who died while performing their tasks in Mali.
- 38- **Commends** Tunisia's participation since February 2019 in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and its logistical support to the United Nations forces in the areas of personnel transport and medical evacuation;
- 39- **Commends** the efforts of the Republic of Chad, on the humanitarian and material levels, to achieve stability and security in Mali ;
- 40- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 7/49-POL ON
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Referring to the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the OIC 2025 Programme of Action which call for peace, solidarity and fraternity among member states;

Commending the efforts exerted by the neighboring states, countries in the sub-region, the African Union, MINUSCA and other partners of the Central African Republic;

Also commending the overall endeavors of the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation including its former Special Envoy since the outbreak of the crisis in the Central African Republic;

Acknowledging the efforts of the new Government under President Faustin Archange Touadera to promote peace, reconciliation through an inclusive dialogue durable stability in the country;

Appreciating OIC's important role through its humanitarian assistance of different forms extended to refugees, Internally Displaced Persons bringing into mind the intervention of certain OIC Member States, either directly or indirectly through different NGOs;

Recalling the joint OIC-IDB-ISF joint Needs Assessment Mission conducted from 20-25 August 2017 in the Central African Republic to assess the prevailing political, socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the country, as agreed between the OIC Secretary General and the Foreign Minister;

- 1- **Condemns** the continuous violence by some armed groups in parts of the country, and sometimes outside of it, and calls on such groups to cease hostilities forthwith and honour their commitment to the disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR) process;
- 2- **Encourages** the Government of Central African Republic and all the various components of the nation to continue to exert genuine efforts in an impartial manner while respecting the rights of all citizens for the restoration of durable peace, unity and social cohesion in the Central African Republic and to accelerate the DDR process in line with the Republican Pact for Peace adopted at the May 2015 Bangui National Forum; in addition to commitment to all the terms of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement signed in February 2019, under the auspices of the African Union and with the support of the United Nations;
- 3- **Requests** the International Community to sustain its engagement in CAR to avert similar tragedies witnessed by the country in the past;
- 4- **Invites** all the OIC Member States and Institutions to fully implement the outcome of the joint OIC-IDB-ISF Needs Assessment Mission and to enhance their engagement by providing political, financial, material and technical support to the elected authorities for the long term and sustainable development and peace building in the country.
- 5- **Requests** all Member States and OIC Institutions to continue to contribute in alleviating the suffering of IDPs and refugees in neighboring countries and invites the General Secretariat to coordinate humanitarian assistance provided by OIC member states;

- 6- **Supports** the efforts of the Republic of Sudan in resolving the difference between the protagonists in the Central African Republic by hosting the dialogue in the capital Khartoum under the auspices of the African Union.
- 7- **Thanks** Cameroon and Chad for their efforts in favor of CAR refugees they host on their territories; and welcomes the interventions of the IDB in favor of these refugees, especially in the Eastern region of Cameroon.
- 8- **Commends** the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and its active contribution to the UN peace keeping mission in the Republic of Central Africa, and its role in promoting the capacities of UN-Central African institutions in the framework of the controls of the UN Sanctions Committee
- 9- **Commends** the Islamic Republic of Pakistan’s peacekeeping contribution in the Central African Republic for facilitating humanitarian assistance, promoting and protecting human rights, and supporting demobilization and reintegration process under its mandate”
- 10- **Commends** the role of the UN Peacekeepers in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) including the peacekeepers from Bangladesh for humanitarian assistance, promotion and protection of human rights, support for justice and the rule of law and disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation process in the area and pays tribute to the peacekeepers who have sacrificed their lives under blue helmet in this mission.
- 11- **Commends** the decision of the Republic of Tunisia to deploy a light rapid intervention brigade in support of the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).
- 12- **Welcomes** Cameroon’s efforts to maintain peace in the Central African Republic, and particularly to ensure security for goods and persons in transit along the Douala-Bangui transport corridor.
- 13- **Commends** the chairmanship of the Kingdom of Morocco of the Central African Republic Configuration of the United Nations Commission for the Promotion of Peace, since 2021, where the Kingdom of Morocco was able to coordinate and facilitate international development initiatives for the benefit of the Central African Republic and to implement the peace agreement, keep this crisis at the center of the international community’s concerns, mobilize international financial institutions, and coordinate efforts of international partners”
- 14- **Commends** efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco to achieve peace in this country through the deployment of a military expedition as part of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).
- 15- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 8/49-POL
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the UN Charter regarding the sanctity of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the numerous unimplemented UN Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute which declare that the final disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people to join India or Pakistan expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations;

Stressing that lasting peace in South Asia cannot be achieved without a just settlement of the core Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UNSC resolutions;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the 7th, 10th and 11th Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summits held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and Joint Communiqué 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;

Reaffirming the sentiments reflected in the unanimously adopted Communiqués of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu & Kashmir which expressed solidarity with the Kashmiri people as well as a grave concern over the worsening human rights and humanitarian situation in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (IIOJ&K); and **deploring** the siege of the Kashmiri population, communications blackout, indiscriminate use of force, including pellet guns, and abduction of young boys;

Underscoring that Jammu & Kashmir is unresolved question of granting the right to self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir that has been on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council for over seven decades now;

Denouncing India's illegal and unilateral actions of 5 August 2019 and subsequent steps which are in direct violation of UNSC resolutions and are aimed at changing the demographic structure of IIOJ&K, suppressing the realization of the inalienable right to self-determination of the Kashmiris as well as violating their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and to perpetuate India's illegal occupation of the occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Further rejecting the "Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Order 2020", "Jammu & Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate Rules 2020", "Jammu & Kashmir Language Bill 2020" and amendments in landownership laws {"J-K Reorganization (Adaptation of Central Laws) Third Order, 2020"}, issuance of domicile certificates to millions of non-Kashmiris foreigners, which are in complete contravention of UNSC resolutions and international law, including the 4th Geneva Convention, and India's own Solemn Commitments to implement UNSC resolutions

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force as well as obligations of all States not to recognize any situation as lawful, arising from the

breaches of peremptory norms of international law,

Alarmed at the potential risk that India's sustained repression and militarization of the occupied territory may result in forced displacement of Kashmiri people from their homeland,

Recalling that Security Council resolution 47 (1948) provides that "all citizens of the State who have left it on account of disturbances are invited, and are free to return to their homes and to exercise their rights as such citizens",

Reaffirming the fundamental human right enshrined in the UNSC resolutions that the final disposition of the State of Jammu & Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people, expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, conducted under the auspices of the United Nations;

Acknowledging that by its Resolutions 91 (1951), 122 (1957) and 123 (1957), the Security Council reaffirmed that any unilateral attempt by the parties concerned to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir, or any part thereof, would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the principle of a free and impartial plebiscite under UN auspices;

Eulogizing the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiris and their huge sacrifices for their right to self-determination, and condemning the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law including crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Indian illegal occupation forces in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir since 1989, resulting in the killing of more than 96,000 Kashmiris, widowing of around 23,000 women, and further deploring that around 108,000 children have been orphaned, around 110,000 structures including schools and houses have been destroyed, and more than 8652 unidentified mass graves have been discovered;

Welcoming the UN Security Council deliberations of 16 August 2019, 15 January 2020 and 5 August 2020, on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling the statement of the UN Secretary General of 8 August 2019 clearly affirming that the UN position on Jammu and Kashmir was "*governed by the Charter of the United Nations and applicable Security Council resolutions*";

Welcoming the Ministerial Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, held every now and then, on the grave situation in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Also welcoming the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir on the sidelines of the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly, in New York on 23 September 2021, noting in particular, that the Joint Communique adopted on the occasion unequivocally rejected the unilateral Indian actions of 5 August 2019 as inconsistent with international law and the relevant UN Security Council resolutions;

Recalling the two Kashmir reports issued by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in June 2018 and July 2019, comprehensively documenting the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir;

Further recalling the public statement, issued by the UN Special Procedures on 18 February 2021, warning the international community about the devastating human rights implications of India's demographic engineering of the UN recognized disputed territory,

Emphasizing that the Jammu & Kashmir dispute has been left festering for decades, periodically serving as a flashpoint for conflict between India and Pakistan;

Acknowledging that the non-resolution of this internationally recognized dispute has previously led to war and near-war situations between India and Pakistan;

Expressing deep concern at the continued inhuman military siege and media blackout in IIOJK, which have continued for more than thirty months, are causing immense suffering to the Kashmiri people – especially women, children and the elderly;

Deploring the state sponsored terrorism and crimes against humanity by Indian occupation forces against people of IIOJK;

Regretting that in the freedom struggle which commenced in December 1989 after Indian troops killed over 100 peaceful Kashmiri demonstrators in Srinagar, around 100,000 Kashmiris have been martyred, more than 23,000 women have been widowed and 108,000 children orphaned. Over 12,000 Kashmiri women have been raped by Indian occupation forces;

Expressing deep concern on the additional draconian measures by the Indian government post August 5th, further increasing the impunity of Indian occupation forces, resulting in egregious violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Kashmiri people in IIOJK;

Expressing serious concerns on several credible reports from human rights organizations and media outlets documenting gross human rights violations committed by India aggravated by lockdown and communications clampdown in IIOJK; as well as reports of arbitrary detentions, and forced disappearances, and torture of political leaders and activists;;

Condemning the harassment of Kashmiri women by Indian occupation forces and reports of Indian occupation forces forcing their way inside people's homes and threatening young women with molestation;

Further condemning extra-judicial killing during the fake 'encounters' and 'search-and-cordon' operations and demolition of homes and private properties as a form of collective punishment;

Denouncing the use of pellet guns by Indian occupation forces against innocent civilians especially youth;

Further denouncing restrictions on fundamental rights of people of IIOJK especially to freedom of expression and opinion, peaceful assembly, association and movement;

Deploring the restrictions on fundamental freedom of people of IIOJK to religion or belief and stopping them from offering Eid or Friday prayers;

Strongly deploring the change in the status of Urdu language associated with Kashmiri Muslims and their identity as an exclusive official language in IIOJK;

Further deploring that India has callously exploited the current COVID-19 crisis to intensify its military crackdown and further advance its unlawful occupation in Jammu and Kashmir, which may have an impact on the spread of the pandemic;

Welcoming the Open Discussion of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission under its "Standing Mechanism to Monitor Human Rights Situation in Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir" during its 16th Regular Session held in Jeddah from 24-28 November 2019, which expressed its dismay and strong condemnation over the continued human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir; assailed the Government of India for not allowing a fact-finding visit to the Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir despite repeated requests by the IPHRC, OIC and UN-OHCHR at different times; and agreed to conduct an independent case study on the 'use of pellet guns in Indian Occupied Kashmir by the Indian

security forces against peaceful protesters including women and children’;

Regretting that despite the solemn commitments made by the Government of India in numerous official communications to the United Nations Security Council, to Pakistan, to other states and to the people of Jammu & Kashmir, to abide by and implement UNSC resolutions relevant to Jammu & Kashmir, India has consistently reneged on these commitments over the years;

Acknowledging the two successive reports in June 2018 and July 2019 by the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which extensively documented the gross and systemic violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people by India in IIOJK;

Welcoming the statement of the UN Secretary General of 8 August 2019 that the UN’s position on this region (Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir) was governed by the UN Charter and the relevant UNSC resolutions;

Taking note of the concerns expressed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding the worsening human rights and humanitarian situation in IOJ&K especially post August 5, 2019;

Recognizing that the UN Special Procedure Mandate Holders have repeatedly expressed serious concern on violation of human rights in IOJ&K in their multiple pronouncements and deploring the Indian response to reject role of the Special Procedure Mandate Holders on the issue.;

Recalling further that the Joint Press Release issued on 4 August 2020 by 18 UN Independent Human Right Experts, which termed the post-5 August 2019 human rights situation in IOJK in “free fall”;

Recalling the visit of the Secretary General’s Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir in March 2020 and welcoming his comprehensive report presented to the 47th OIC Council of Foreign Ministers in Niamey in November 2020;

Denouncing India’s continued refusal to allow the Special Envoy, the UN Special Mandate Holders and international civil society organizations to visit the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Welcoming the role played by world leaders, parliamentarians, human rights organizations and international media, in raising their voice against illegal Indian occupation and atrocities in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Expressing deep concern that the COVID-19 pandemic has further aggravated the grave humanitarian situation in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and *noting* with deep concern that the suffering of the Kashmiri people has been exacerbated by lack of access to hospitals, medicines including lifesaving drugs and food supplies;

Denouncing the deliberate Indian policy to deny and deprive the Kashmiris of essential medical supplies and to exploit the pandemic to further perpetuate its oppressive reign in the IIOJK;

Welcoming the visit of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission to Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir from 5-9 August 2021;

Expressing deep condolences over the sad demise of the revered Kashmiri leader, Syed Ali Geelani, and paying homage to his unflinching commitment to the Kashmir cause in the face of persistent persecution and tremendous personal hardship;

Noting that Kashmir's natural accession to Pakistan was an element of faith for Syed Ali Geelani, who was a true voice and hero of the Kashmiris' struggle for self-determination, and never lost his ideological mooring for a single moment;

Deploring the unconscionable act of snatching mortal remains of Syed Ali Geelani from his family by the Indian occupation forces and denying them the right to organize a funeral as well as to bury him as per his will;

Denouncing the gross human rights violations committed against Kashmiri leadership and human rights defenders in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, who are consistently being traumatized, tortured, and subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment; And **Condemning** the closure of the "All Kashmiri Parties Hurriyat's Office" in Srinagar, as well as the occupation authorities' attempts to close and annex the property of freedom activists;

Condemning the attachment of the Office of All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) in Srinagar;

Also condemning the occupation authorities' drive to seal and attach the properties of pro-freedom activists;

Condemning the use of pellet guns and live fire-arms by the Indian security forces, the so-called 'cordon-and-search operations', imprisonment of Kashmiri political leaders, staged 'fake encounters', and a deliberate killing spree of Kashmiri youth as a punitive tool to punish entire communities;

Taking note of the dossier presented by Pakistan on 12 September 2021, containing comprehensive evidence of the Indian human rights violations in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Endorsing the concern of the IPHRC report over the gross human rights violations in IIOJK, and denial by India to the right of self-determination to the Kashmiris guaranteed by international rights law and promised by various UN Security Council Resolutions;

Further endorsing the report of IPHRC which states that "through discriminatory laws, Indian security forces have created an atmosphere of impunity and fear which has led to grave human rights abuses against unarmed demonstrators and protestors, with little regard for the principles of proportionality and necessity";

Welcoming the visit of the Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir and the Assistant Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs to Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir from 7-12 November 2021, and their comprehensive reports presented to the 48th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers; Also **welcoming** the visit paid by the Secretary-General to Azad Jammu and Kashmir on 11 December 2022 accompanied by his Special Envoy for Jammu and Kashmir and the Permanent Representatives of the Member States of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir;

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

Further welcoming the first-ever visit made by the Secretary General to Azad Jammu and Kashmir on 11 December 2022 along with his Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir and Permanent Representatives of the Member States of the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant international obligations and in this regard, welcoming the repeated consideration of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute by the UN Security Council and the OIC

1. **Reaffirms** support for the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiri people for realization of their inalienable right to self-determination and freedom from Indian occupation;
2. **Declares** that the final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions and a UN supervised plebiscite, is indispensable for durable peace and stability in South Asia;
3. **Rejects** the illegal and unilateral actions taken by India on August 5, 2019 and subsequent steps to change the internationally recognized disputed status of the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and to alter the demographic structure of the occupied territory;

Rejects also the spurious practice of re-drawing constituency boundaries and adding hundreds of thousands of non-Kashmiri voters to the voter list, with the aim of weakening the power of Kashmiri Muslims and installing an obedient regime in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

4. **Further rejects** the sham exercise of redrawing the boundaries of electoral constituencies and addition of hundreds of thousands of non-Kashmiri voters in the voters lists with a view to further disempowering the Kashmiri Muslims and installing a pliant regime in IIOJK;
5. **Demands** India to cancel the issuance of domicile certificates to non-Kashmiris and revoke all unilateral and illegal actions in IIOJK since 5 August 2019, including Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Order 2020”, “Jammu & Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate Rules 2020”, “Jammu and Kashmir Language Bill 2020” and amendments in land ownership laws {“J-K Reorganization (Adaptation of Central Laws) Third Order, 2020”}, while refraining from taking any step to alter the existing demographic structure of the disputed territory, which shall be in contravention of the existing UNSC resolutions and in violation of the international humanitarian law including the 4th Geneva Convention;
6. **Acknowledges** that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the principal party to the dispute and should be included in any peace process for resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute;
7. **Welcomes** the visit of the delegation of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to Pakistan and AJK in March 2017, in the context of its Standing Mechanism for monitoring the human rights violations in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu & Kashmir and acknowledging its report;
8. **Demands** that India refrain from using live fire and pellet guns against civilians, including women and children;
9. **Urges** India to adhere to its international human rights obligations;
10. **Urges** the Government of India to also allow the OIC Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and the OIC Fact-finding Mission to visit Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir for a neutral and impartial judgment of human rights situation there;
11. **Calls for** an immediate and complete lifting of military siege, removal of the restrictions on movement, peaceful assembly, and release of political prisoners in IIOJK;
12. **Expresses concern over deployment of additional occupation forces by India and further**

calls for immediate scaling down of the number of the Indian armed forces and paramilitary forces both inside IIOJK and along the LoC, in order to help de-escalation of tension;

13. **Strongly urges** India to implement the recommendations of the two OHCHR Kashmir Reports of 2018 and 2019;
14. **Reiterates** the urgent need to ensure that all those responsible for crimes relating to human rights violations and abuses in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir must be held to account through credible and independent international investigation by international Commission of Inquiry;
15. **Calls upon** Indian authorities to ensure that those responsible for violations of international law in IIOJK, including human rights violations and abuses, are held accountable;
16. **Calls on** India to provide an effective remedy to any person whose rights have been violated in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, with a view to end impunity;
17. **Demands** India to reverse all illegal and unilateral measures taken on or after 5 August 2019, stop the gross, systematic and widespread human rights abuses in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, halt and reverse the illegal demographic changes in the occupied territory including the construction of settler colonies, land confiscation, home demolitions and disruption of the livelihoods of the people of the IIOJK, allow unrestricted access to UN Special procedures, international media and independent observers to visit occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and take concrete and meaningful steps for the full implementation of UNSC resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir;
18. **Calls on** UN Human Right Machinery including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to conduct an independent investigation against well-documented cases of human rights violations including extra-judicial killings, sexual violence by the Indian occupation forces in the Indian Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
19. **Demands** India to allow the family of Syed Ali Geelani and the Kashmiris to carry out his last rites in accordance with their wishes and Islamic traditions; and immediately release detained Kashmiri political leaders and youth in arbitrary detention in jails across India;
20. **Emphasizes** the need of a UN Fact Finding Mission to visit IOJ&K and urges India to allow unrestricted and unhindered access to such a mission;
21. **Denounces** India for denying access to IPHRC and other international bodies access to IOJ&K for making an objective assessment of on ground situation of human rights violations and mandates the IPHRC to continue seeking access to Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
22. **Condemns** Indian attempts to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and expressing support to the wide-spread indigenous movement in IIOJK for realization of their right to self-determination; Paying rich tribute to the valiant people of IIOJK who, despite worst Indian repression, continue to wage heroic struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination;
23. **Further condemns** in the strongest possible terms human rights violations perpetrated by Indian occupation forces in IIOJK and other such instances of Indian terrorism that have been the source of unspeakable suffering for the innocent Kashmiri people;
24. **Emphasizes** that the question of Kashmir is of utmost importance for Muslim Ummah and requires a unified position from Member States at international fora; and requests

the General Secretariat and OIC affiliated and specialized institutions and subsidiary organs, to take necessary measures to ensure support for the resolutions backed by the OIC on the Kashmir question;

25. **Reminds** the international community of its obligations to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Kashmir and fulfill the promises made by it with the people of Jammu and Kashmir;
26. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Jammu and Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly and through pronouncements of the ICJ, in particular, the Advisory Opinion on Namibia (1971);
27. **Reaffirms** the continued political, moral and diplomatic support to the Kashmiri people until the realization of their legitimate right of self-determination as per the relevant Security Council resolutions;
28. **Declares** the humanitarian situation in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, in particular, as a matter of grave concern, and decides to issue an immediate call for humanitarian assistance to the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
29. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General, to devise a comprehensive plan to help address the humanitarian needs of the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
30. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international fora and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meeting regularly;
31. **Authorize** the OIC Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva and New York to:
 - a) *Continue to highlight* the Kashmir issue at the UN Human Rights Council, including through the Group's statements under relevant agenda items;
 - b) Regularly brief and/or write joint letters to the UN Secretary General, Presidents of the UN General Assembly and UN Security Council, President of the Human Rights Council and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Special Procedures, and civil society organizations about the evolving developments in the occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
32. **Strongly urges** the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue monitoring the human rights situation in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir and to produce an updated third report;
33. **Encourages** the UN Special Procedure Mandate-Holders to continue to monitor and report, within their respective mandates, on the situation in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and to raise public concerns in this regard;
34. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General and OIC member states to highlight the worsening situation in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir at various international forums including the United Nations and call for immediate steps for amelioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation and peaceful resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute; **Directs** the OIC Observer Missions in Geneva and New York to circulate Press Release, statements, Joint Communiques, reports and other documents related to Jammu & Kashmir, issued by the OIC and its relevant bodies, to New York and Geneva-based UN and other mechanisms, Permanent Missions and civil society organizations;
35. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to urge India to allow a visit by an OIC fact finding

mission to the IIOJK to conduct an independent verification of the situation on the ground, and to take steps to ameliorate the situation;

36. **Requests** that for a meaningful and effective role in the dispute, the Secretary General should highlight the worsening situation in IIOJK at various international fora including the United Nations, and take all measures possible to take up the matter with the Indian Government, including dispatching a formal request to President of India, to facilitate the visit of an OIC Mission to Indian - occupied Jammu and Kashmir; and further requests the Secretary-General to expedite the implementation of the Action Plan issued by the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir in its meeting on 22 March 2022;
37. **Further requests** the Secretary General to expedite implementation of the Action Plan issued by the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir in its meeting of 22 March 2022;
38. **Welcomes** the UN Secretary General's offer of his good offices for the resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, and requests him to appoint a Special Envoy to steer the UN role on the issue;
39. **Underscores** that the dossier issued by Pakistan on 12 September 2021, presents compelling evidence of systematic and widespread violations of human rights in the IIOJK;
40. **Calls upon** the international community to hold India accountable for the heinous crimes being committed by the occupation forces in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and further *urges* the international community to review their engagements with India, the occupying power, as it is violating and disregarding the international law, the international humanitarian law and international resolutions;
41. **Requests** the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General on Genocide Prevention to monitor the worsening human rights situation in IIOJK including early signs of genocide and atrocity crimes in the IIOJK;
42. **Calls upon** the international community, including the Security Council, to take effective measures to implement the relevant resolutions of the Council on Jammu and Kashmir and to enable the Kashmiri people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through a UN-supervised plebiscite,
43. **Requests** the United Nations Security Council to actively monitor the crimes against humanity being committed by India, the Occupying Power in the IIOJK, and take concrete and practical steps for the protection of Kashmiri civilians, including through the deployment of a United Nations Protection Force in the Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir,
44. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter,
45. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/49-POL
ON
THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

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 Jammu and Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution according to the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and wishes of the Kashmiris; **Further recognizing** the need for early resumption of dialogue process between Pakistan and India to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, which is a prerequisite for development, peace and stability in South Asia;

Acknowledging that the dialogue process has been stalled due to India's intransigent behaviour, including its illegal actions of 5 August 2019 in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Expressing concern on inflammatory rhetoric and war jingoism by Indian leadership and government officials which pose a threat to regional peace and stability;

Commending gestures for peace and restraint shown by Pakistan despite the belligerent and aggressive posturing by India;

Recognizing that India's illegal and unilateral actions of 5 August 2019 in the India Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir have jeopardized the prospect of normalization and peace process between Pakistan and India;

Regretting that despite the reaffirmation of the 2003 ceasefire understanding along the Line of Control between Director General Military Operations of India and Pakistan in February 2021, the BJP government has intensified repression in IIOJK and continues to vitiate the environment by these barbaric acts;

Welcoming Pakistan's desire to constructively engage with India with a view to halting the oppression in occupied Kashmir, avoiding another conflict and realizing a just and peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions and deploring India's continued refusal to join a peace process;

Recognizing the critical role of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in monitoring and reporting ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) between Pakistan and India;

Reaffirming the principles of UN Charter and international law, and the responsibility of States to respect their international obligations:

1. **Strongly Supports** the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute and urges India to immediately halt the continuing gross human rights violations of innocent Kashmiris by Indian Occupation Forces, and resume a meaningful, unconditional and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues including the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir;
2. **Rejects** the illegal Indian actions of 5 August 2019 seeking to unilaterally change the disputed status as well as demography of IIOJK in violation of numerous relevant UN Security Council Resolutions;
3. **Supports** Pakistan's demand for the need for India to create a conducive environment for meaningful and result-oriented engagement with Pakistan which requires a) reversing its unilateral and illegal measures instituted since 5th August 2019; b) stopping its oppression and human rights violations against the people of Kashmir; and halting and reversing the demographic changes in the occupied territory;
4. **Strongly urges** India, the occupying power, to reverse the illegal Indian steps of 5 August 2019, release all Kashmiri prisoners, including the Hurriyat leadership, halt repression and violation of the fundamental human rights of people of IOJ&K, end impunity of its occupation forces, hold accountable the perpetrators of gross human rights violations and provide effective remedies for the persons affected by such abuses, and take meaningful and concrete steps for a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant UN Security council resolutions;
5. **Condemns** the aggressive Indian posturing in the wake of its illegal actions of 5 August 2019 seeking to unilaterally change the disputed nature of IIOJK and alter its demographic structure.
6. **Recognizes** that the presence of the UNMOGIP along the Line of Control (LoC) and the Working Boundary between Pakistan and India, is not only an affirmation of the continued UN role for a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, but is also critical to provide the Security Council with a regular and complete appraisal of the situation on the ground along the LoC;
7. **Extends** full support to the UNMOGIP in fulfilling its critical mandate of supervising and monitoring the situation along the LoC and to report to the Security Council;
8. **Stresses** that further strengthening of the UNMOGIP including its size and financial resources, and more effective reporting channels, would allow it to better fulfill its mandate as provided under UN Security Council resolutions, in particular, resolution 307 (1971);
9. **Deplores** India's attempts to create obstacles in the work of the UNMOGIP including denial of free access to military observers to undertake visits along the LoC in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
10. **Calls on** India to provide unhindered access to UNMOGIP along the LoC in the IIOJK and the Working Boundary;
11. **Calls on** India to amicably resolve all disputes, including Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek and river waters on the basis of international legality and past agreements.

12. **Welcomes** the efforts made by some OIC member states towards de-escalation between India and Pakistan.
13. **Calls on** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir and counsel early resumption of the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.
14. **Calls on** the UN Secretary General to depute a special envoy for regularly reporting to the UNSG about the gross human rights violations of innocent Kashmiris in IOJ&K, especially after 5 August 2019, and expedited resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute.
15. **Condemns** the persistent lack of access by the Government of India to Special Envoy of the OIC Secretary General, the IPHRC fact finding mission, the UN Special Procedures and other independent human rights organizations to visit Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK) to ascertain human rights violations and to objectively report on the situation,
16. **Requests** the Secretary General, IPHRC and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to follow up this request with the Government of India and remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the next Session of CFM.

**RESOLUTION NO. 10/49-POL
ON THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE
AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE
REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

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

Gravely concerned over the continued consequences of the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, the occupation of a significant part of the territory of Azerbaijan for almost 30 years and the actions taken with a view to changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories,

Condemning also the destruction, plunder and appropriation of the public and private property by Armenia in the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation, as well as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in those territories, illicit trade in such resources and products made out of these commodities,

Condemning further the loss, destruction, damage, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of cultural property and the acts of vandalism and desecration directed against such property in the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation,

Deeply distressed that the aggression of Armenia caused forcible displacement of more than one million Azerbaijanis, which amounts to ethnic cleansing, aggravated by humanitarian consequences of high magnitude and severity,

Expressing deep concern that massive contamination of the territories of Azerbaijan with landmines and other explosive devices represents a major impediment to post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and to the safe return of the internally displaced persons to their homes in those territories and deploring that hundreds of Azerbaijanis, mostly civilians, were killed or seriously injured by landmines indiscriminately planted by Armenia,

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions of the OIC on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan,

Urging the strict adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and the full implementation of and compliance with the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,

Strongly condemning the deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks by Armenia against the civilian infrastructure of Azerbaijan and the reckless and brutal bombardment of the densely populated civilian settlements such as the cities of Ganja, Barda and Tartar cities located outside the theatre of combat actions, with the use of ballistic missiles, unguided artillery rockets, large-calibre artillery projectiles and cluster

bombs, killing and wounding hundreds of civilians and destroying or damaging numerous civilian objects,

Further condemning the recruitment by Armenia of mercenaries and foreign terrorist fighters to use against the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan and commit terrorist attacks against the civilian population and the civilian infrastructure of Azerbaijan,

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

Noting with satisfaction that Azerbaijan, as a result of a counter-offensive operation launched to repel the aggression of Armenia, liberated the significant part of its sovereign territories from occupation,

Welcoming, in this regard, the trilateral statement of Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Russian Federation of 10 November 2020, which announced the termination of all military activities between Armenia and Azerbaijan,

Welcoming the visit of the representatives of the OIC Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan on 5-10 April 2021 and the fact-finding visit of the delegation of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) on 23-25 September 2021 to Azerbaijan, including its territories affected by the armed aggression of Armenia,

Taking note with appreciation, in this regard, the reports on both visits submitted to all OIC Member States, which contain, *inter alia*, the findings and conclusions of the visiting delegations about the scale of devastation caused by the aggression and occupation, which they had witnessed during the visit and the widespread human rights abuses and violations of socio-cultural and religious rights of Azerbaijanis by Armenia,

Appreciating the principled position of the Secretary General expressed in his statements of 28 September, 11 November, 13 November and 16 November 2020, as well as in his relevant reports,

Expressing grave concern that Armenia has not yet abandoned its aggressive rhetoric and actions and continues to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, disseminate, promote and/or sponsor anti-Azerbaijani propaganda and hate speech and glorify individuals who have committed war crimes and other serious violations of international law;

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, the consequences of which have not yet been fully eliminated and continue to affect the people of Azerbaijan;
2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated by Armenian forces against the civilian Azerbaijani population and other protected persons in the course of the as war crimes and crimes against humanity and underscores, in this regard, that the perpetrators of such crimes must be held accountable;
3. **Strongly condemns** the large-scale and widespread acts of vandalism, desecration, looting and destruction of the archeological, cultural heritage and religious sites, including the vast majority of mosques and Islamic religious shrines, in the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation;

4. **Strongly urges** Armenia to recognize and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, abandon aggressive rhetoric, cease and desist from infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, disseminating, promoting and/or sponsoring anti-Azerbaijani propaganda and hate speech and glorifying individuals who have committed war crimes and other serious violations of international law, ensure the investigation and punishment of such crimes and take all necessary steps to eliminate the continued consequences of its armed aggression against Azerbaijan;
5. **Urges** all States to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipment to Armenia and not to allow the use of their territories, including their airspace for transit of such supplies, prevent their nationals from being recruited by Armenia as mercenaries and foreign fighters, and suppress any fund-raising in their territories misused for the purposes of financing terrorism or any other activities against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan;
6. **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 compel Armenia to unconditionally recognize and fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the international borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan, inter alia, through refraining from economic activities in and investments to Armenia, as well as through limiting overall cooperation with Armenia,
7. **Demands** that Armenia take urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of all its actions taken with a view to changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character of the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;
8. **Requests** Member States to take decisive measures to prevent any activities by their natural and/or legal persons that affect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, including the engagement in or facilitation of any such activity;
9. **Calls on** the OIC Member States to take all necessary measures in order not to allow imports/exports and re-exports, sale and realization of any goods and services in their markets produced within the internationally recognized territory of Azerbaijan without the certificates of origin issued by the competent authorities of Azerbaijan and to prevent the involvement of its natural and/or legal persons, directly or indirectly, in any economic activity in the territory of Azerbaijan without its authorization;
10. **Calls for** the normalization of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of mutual recognition of and respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders which will enable OIC Member States consequently consider the establishment of diplomatic relations and opening cooperation with Armenia;
11. **Expresses** its full support to the efforts of Azerbaijan towards post-conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction of its territories affected by the aggression and occupation and reconciliation based on reintegration of persons belonging to Armenian ethnic minority into its political, economic and social systems;
12. **Condemns** the continued refusal by Armenia to provide comprehensive and accurate maps of all mined areas and other information on the location of minefields, in violation of international law;

13. **Commends** the meetings of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, expresses its full support for the activity of the Contact Group and; welcomes the report on the outcomes of the visit of the representatives of the Contact Group to Azerbaijan, including its territories affected by the armed aggression of Armenia, on 5-10 April 2021;
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to elaborate and submit to the next OIC Council of Foreign Ministers the set of recommendations and proposals for additional joint and individual efforts of the OIC Member States aimed at urging Armenia to recognize and respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan;
15. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the principled and firm position of the OIC vis-à-vis the continued consequences of the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Secretary-General of the OSCE, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and the President of the Council of the European Union;
16. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country and overcome harsh consequences of the decades-old Armenian aggression and occupation;
17. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of the OIC Member States to the United Nations in New York, the United Nations Office and other international organizations at Geneva and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris to give full support to the issue of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, including in particular during debates and voting in the respective United Nations organs and bodies, as appropriate;
18. **Expresses** its satisfaction that the liberation of the territories of Azerbaijan from occupation will allow to eliminate major humanitarian problems caused by the existence of more than one million internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan, through enabling them to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity, and acknowledges with high appreciation the efforts of the Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to Azerbaijan over past years;
19. **Calls on** all Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions, as well as all other States of the international community to extend their assistance to the Government and the people of Azerbaijan in their efforts to rehabilitate and reconstruct the liberated territories severely suffered from the consequences of Armenian aggression with a view to enabling the earliest return of the internally displaced persons to their homes in safety, honor and dignity;
20. **Acknowledges** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate reparation for the harm it suffered as a result of the aggression, occupation and other actions of Armenia in violation of international law and supports Azerbaijan's efforts to invoke the responsibility of Armenia for the breached obligations;
21. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 11/49-POL
ON
THE QUESTION OF THE COMOROS ISLAND OF MAYOTTE**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which urge for the reinforcement of the Islamic solidarity and brotherhood,

Recalling the resolutions numbers 42/25-P; 46/26-P; 48/27; 18/28-P; 17/29-P; 10/30-P; 17/31-P, adopted by the previous OIC ministerial conferences,

Recalling also the resolutions numbers 41/8-P (IS); 18/9-P (IS) and 10/10-P (IS), adopted by the previous OIC Summit conferences;

- 1- **Commends** the steps achieved by the Comoros particularly as to the follow-up efforts on national reconciliation, the launching of inter-Comorian dialogue relevant to the consolidation of national unity and the establishment of the States' institutions;
- 2- **Expresses** satisfaction at the latest Presidential Elections which were recognized by the whole international community as free and democratic and by which Mr. Azali Assoumani was elected President of the Union of Comoros;
- 3- **Takes note** of the flagrant violation of international law by the French government in organizing a referendum on the Comorian island of Mayotte;
- 4- **Endorses** all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States in this connection;
- 5- **Reaffirms** the Comoro island of Mayotte's belonging to the Archipelago of the Comoros, in conformity with international law, particularly the one relevant to the borders inherited from the decolonization;
- 6- **Condemns** the French occupation on the said island and calls upon France to encourage dialogue among the Comoros Union for an effective return of Mayotte and to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Comoros;
- 7- **Condemns** also all acts or attempts aimed at preventing the Muslim population of the Comorian Island from practicing their religion by prohibiting the Muezzin from calling for the Fajr prayer, and the Cadis from performing religious weddings- a prerequisite to the validity of the union of spouses belonging to the Muslim faith.
- 8- **Condemns** and rejects the departmentalization of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
- 9- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and to remain seized of the matter until the Comorian Island of Mayotte is regained.

**RESOLUTION NO. 12/49-POL
ON
THE SITUATION AT THE BORDER BETWEEN DJIBOUTI AND ERITREA**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

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

Reaffirming the relevant resolution “HG/RES.16 (1)” adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1967 on respect for borders;

Referring to the UN Security Council’s resolution 1862 (2009) of 14/1/2009, which demanded that Eritrea “Withdraw its forces and all their equipment to the positions of the status quo ante”, while ensuring that “no military presence or activity is being pursued in the area where the conflict occurred in Ras Doumeira and Doumeira Island in June 2008”;

Referring to the letter sent by the UN Secretary General to the President of the UN Security Council on 30 March 2009, expressing doubts that Eritrea would respond positively to the UN Security Council resolution 1862 (2009);

Taking note of resolution 2444 (2018) adopted by the Security Council in its 8398th meeting held on 14 November 2018 on the lifting of the sanctions against Eritrea, particularly paragraphs on the situation on the border between Djibouti and Eritrea;

Expressing appreciation for the mediation efforts by His Highness the Emir of the State of Qatar to resolve the conflict, which led at one stage to the release of four Djiboutian prisoners in Eritrea, among the 19 prisoners who are still in detention;

Placing on record its appreciation for the efforts of the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Mr Abiy Ahmed Ali, in mediating between both sides;

Expressing appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdelaziz of Saudi Arabia for sponsoring the Jeddah Meeting on 17 September 2018 between the Heads of State of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh and the Republic of Eritrea, H.E. Mr. Asyas Aforki;

Expressing appreciation for the very important efforts exerted by His Royal Highness Prince Mohamad Bin Salman, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the mediation efforts and for the holding of the historical meeting on 17 September 2018 in Jeddah, between the two heads of state in a very positive atmosphere;

Decides the followings:

- 1- **Expresses** the hope that the Republic of Djibouti will continue to enjoy respect for the rules of good neighborliness that should govern relations among the countries of the region.

- 2- **Commends** the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Djibouti to put an end to tension by peaceful means.
- 3- **Urges** Eritrea to provide necessary information on the prisoners and the persons missing during the combats between the two sides on 10-12 June 2008.
- 4- **Also calls** for a just and peaceful settlement based on respect for the principles of good neighborliness between the two neighboring countries, and respect for the unity and territorial integrity of states as well as for the inviolability of internationally-recognized borders.
- 5- **Invites** all Member States to ensure full implementation of resolution 2444 (2018) adopted by the Security Council in its 8398th meeting held on 14 November 2018 on the lifting of the sanctions against Eritrea, particularly paragraphs on the situation on the border between Djibouti and Eritrea
- 6- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 13/49-POL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the previous relevant Islamic Summit and CFM resolutions calling for solidarity with the Republic of Sudan,

Affirming its support to the Sudanese people's choices, the plans they have for their future and the decisions and measures taken to serve their interest and preserve state institutions,

Commending the effective role of all regional and international parties that aim to contribute to the success of political negotiations to reach consensus-based transitional institutions,

Paying tribute to the role of the Tripartite Mechanism (UN Nations, AU, and IGAD) in facilitating dialogue among the Sudanese actors to reach an agreement that is acceptable to all parties, and lay the foundations for sustainable peace towards democracy, development, and prosperity,

Welcoming the launch of the final phase of the political process in Sudan that aims to reach a final agreement to solve the crisis in the country and the signing of the framework agreement on December 05, 2022,

Stressing the importance of achieving lasting peace and stability and bolstering the efforts for economic and social development in Sudan,

Stressing the importance of observing restraint, calm, de-escalation and safeguarding the political and economic gains and all that aims to protect the unity of the ranks of all the political sides in the Republic of Sudan, while affirming the need to continue to stand up with the Sudanese people and support them to achieve security, stability, growth, and prosperity.

Stressing the need to ensure the unity and stability of Sudan, in a way that avoids external interference, and affirming the importance of forming the Sudanese government as soon as possible and to achieve civilian-military harmony for the benefit of Sudan,

Calling on all the Sudanese parties to carry on constructive cooperation to start the transitional period, in such a manner as to deliver the aspirations of the Sudanese people for the desired democratic transition,

Decides what follows:

- 1- **Reiterates** its full solidarity with Sudan for safeguarding its security and stability and respecting its unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.
- 2- **Reiterates** the OIC Member States' support for Sudan in its efforts to overcome the economic and financial difficulties of the coming transitional period and **appeals** to the Member States and the Islamic funding institutions to contribute to providing all forms of support and assistance to Sudan to enable it to overcome the current economic situation.
- 3- **Calls on** all the Member States that are creditors to Sudan to consider writing off those debts to enable it to overcome the challenges and requirements of the transitional period and **calls on** the international community to cancel Sudan's external debts.

- 4- **Commends** the Republic of Sudan's positive role in combating terrorism and cooperation in this field, regionally and internationally.
- 5- **Commends** the Transitional Government's keen efforts to achieve peace and address the underlying causes of war, **welcomes** in this connection the Juba Agreement hitherto contracted; **hails** the Republic of South Sudan's mediation efforts to host negotiations; and **expresses** the hope for the good implementation of this agreement.
- 6- **Reiterates** its calls on the General Secretariat to convene a conference of contributing parties to the Darfur Development Bank at the OIC General Secretariat in Jeddah, over the coming period, after completing the necessary paperwork, the aim being to accelerate the process of establishing the bank to contribute to the building and reconstruction efforts and to achieve development in the Darfur region.
- 7- **Calls on** the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue their efforts to support the health and education sectors in Sudan.
- 8- **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/49-POL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH YEMEN AND SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LEGITIMACY

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

- 1- **Reaffirms** its strong commitment to support Yemen’s unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, its rejection of any intervention in its internal affairs, and its solidarity with the Yemeni people in their aspiration to freedom, democracy, social justice and comprehensive development.
- 2- **Affirms** its support to the Presidential Leadership Council chaired by H.E. Dr. Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi, and **SUPPORTS** the efforts of the Council and the legitimate Government to restore the State, achieve stability, and reach a political settlement in accordance with the approved terms of reference, namely the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its executive mechanism, the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and the relevant Security Council Resolutions, especially Resolution 2216 (2015).
- 3- **Affirms** its support to the Presidential Leadership Council and its backstopping entities to enable it to exercise its functions to implement effective policies and initiatives that achieve security and stability in the Republic of Yemen and end the Yemeni crisis.
- 4- **Affirms** its abidance by the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution no.2201(2015) which supports the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen and condemns and sanctions any party that seeks to obstruct the political process or to cause its failure, and which imposes sanctions against them, and reaffirms the importance of implementing the Security Council Resolution no.2216 (2015) which called on the Houthis, under chapter VII of the UN Charter, to withdraw their forces from all the areas they have invested, in addition to the resolution on arms-import prohibition and other relevant resolutions as adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- 5- **Welcomes** and supports the military steps (Storm of Resolve) and the operation “Hope Restoration” undertaken by the Arab Coalition in defense of Yemen, the Yemeni people and the legitimate authorities in Yemen, at the invitation of H.E. President Abdu Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, President of the Republic of Yemen, based on the provisions of the UN Charter and more particularly Article (51) thereof, as well as the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States, and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
- 6- **Affirms** that these emergency military measures to strike at the military capacities of the Houthis and their allied militias aim at reestablishing security and stability in Yemen under the leadership of its constitutional legitimacy, and to counter any of these armed militias attempts to jeopardize security in Yemen and the region and threaten international peace and security; and acknowledges the Arab alliance’s role in supporting the legitimate government in Yemen, politically, militarily and economically.
- 7- **Condemns** the threats and practices by the terrorist Houthi militia in the Red Sea, Bab al-Mandab Strait, and the Gulf of Aden, in the form of piracy operations, use of booby-trapped boats and planting sea mines ,the latest of which was piracy and kidnapping of the

Emirati cargo ship “Rawabi; such practices affect international shipping lines and energy corridors and pose a serious threat to all countries bordering the Red Sea and neighboring countries and a threat to the safety and freedom of one of the most important and vital waterways, through which about 15% of global trade passes ,which will consequently affect the global economy;

- 8- **Condemns** the attacks by the terrorist Houthi Militia on economic establishments and oil export terminals in Yemen; and **stresses** the need for extending the humanitarian truce as a key step towards achieving a comprehensive political settlement that ensures Yemen’s unity, sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity, and non-interference in its internal affairs.
- 9- **Stresses** the importance of extending the truce in Yemen and the Houthis’ adherence to it, and that it should lead to a permanent ceasefire and the start of the political process, including engaging the various actors in the dialogue, which the militia has refused to extend and expand, despite the efforts exerted and the legitimate Yemeni Government’s keenness on facilitating the renewal, driven by its responsibility towards the Yemeni people.
- 10- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the repeated violations by the Houthi terrorist militia, including the attack using two booby-trapped drones on Al-Dhabba oil terminal in Hadhramaut on 21 October 2022, while a crude oil ship was docking, and the drone attack on Qena commercial port in Shabwa, which occurred while an oil tanker attempted to unload its diesel cargo, in a blatant violation of internal laws; considers these attacks to be an escalation by the terrorist militia after the UN-mediated truce in Yemen had expired.
- 11- **Expresses** deep concerns on the report of planting sea mines in the Red Sea Coast which might pose serious threat to the marine navigation through that area.
- 12- **Welcomes** the report of the Panel of Experts of the Security Council Sanctions Committee on Yemen issued on 26 January 2018 containing evidences of continued arrival of Iranian-made ballistic missiles, drones and sea mines to the Houthi putchists, and of Iran’s non-compliance with resolution 2216 concerning prohibition of supply or transfer of weapons to the Houthis; and calls on the international community to condemn it and take the necessary measures in that regard.
- 13- **Reiterates** its support for the results of the ministerial extraordinary meeting that was held in Jeddah under the chairmanship of H.E. Sheikh Saleh Khaled Al Hamad Al Subah, Foreign Minister of Kuwait and First Deputy Head of its Ministerial Council, on 16 June 2015 (29 Shaaban 1437H) at a request from the Republic of Yemen.
- 14- **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the State of Kuwait for hosting the Yemeni Peace Consultations on 22 April 2016 under the patronage of the United Nations, which were later resumed on 16 July 2016; and supports the resumption of the political process to arrive at a political solution based on the three terms of reference, namely the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanisms, the outcomes of the national dialogue and relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015).
- 15- **Welcomes** the outcome of the UN-led Stockholm talks (6-13 December 2018) aimed at driving lasting and inclusive peace in Yemen; calls for full and sustained implementation of the Stockholm agreements on the city of Hodeidah, exchange of prisoners and detainees, and lifting Taiz siege, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 2451 (2018); supports deployment of the UN Mission to Support Hodeidah Agreement (UNHA), established by virtue of UN resolution 2452 (2019); and affirms that implementing Stockholm agreements is a prerequisite for building trust and generating momentum

towards a new round of consultations for a comprehensive political solution based on the agreed three terms of reference.

- 16- **Calls on** all parties in Yemen to consider the need for sustainable peace through dialogue and direct discussion, to reach a comprehensive political solution in Yemen.
- 17- **Commends** the establishment, on the proposal of Türkiye, of the OIC Contact Group on Yemen, while praising its meetings aimed at coordinating the efforts of the Member States towards achieving a political solution, in line with relevant international legitimacy resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015), the Gulf Initiative and its Executive Mechanism and the Outputs of national dialogue, supporting legitimate state and its authorities, and providing humanitarian and development assistance; and welcomes the offer by Türkiye to host the ministerial meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Yemen in Istanbul.
- 18- **Affirms** the outcomes of the emergency meeting of the OIC held in Jeddah on 21/01/2018 which adopted resolution no. OIC/EX-15-CFM/2018/RES.FINAL on the Launching of Ballistic Missiles by the Houthi Militias against Riyadh, the second paragraph of which reads “condemns Iran’s violation of the CFM resolution adopted in the Makkah conference in November 2016 and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, by continuing to provide Iranian-backed militias with arms, particularly Iranian-made ballistic missiles. It also denounces Iran’s intervention in some countries of the region and calls on it to stop policies which would fuel factional and sectarian conflicts, and to abstain from supporting and financing terrorist groups.”
- 19- **Reaffirms** the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) 2216 (2015), and 2266 (2016), taking into account the expectations of the Yemeni people.
- 20- **Reaffirms** the provisions of paragraphs (11 and 15) of Security Council resolution 2140) 2014 (and paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2216) 2015 (which consider entities and individuals designated by the sanctions committee established under Paragraph) 19 (of Resolution 2140 (entities and individuals engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten peace security and stability
- 21- **Reaffirms** that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;
- 22- **Welcomes** anew the commencement by the coalition forces for the support of legitimacy in Yemen of the comprehensive humanitarian operations plan in Yemen which includes a package of projects to provide infrastructure for Yemen’s ports and roads in order to boost the delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance and commercial goods in a quick and efficient manner.
- 23- **Welcomes** the OIC’s efforts in favour of convening an international conference to extend humanitarian and developmental aid to Yemen as soon as possible, with a view to mobilizing the urgently required resources to address the critical situation and ensure the requisites of the following stage of reconstruction in coordination with the Government of Yemen and the regional and international parties including the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques’ Centre for Relief and Humanitarian action, as well as the UN and its humanitarian and development agencies.

- 24- **Commends** the Kingdom's role in supporting Yemen in humanitarian ,economic and developmental ways to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided over \$19 billion ,through the numerous efforts of the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Action ,the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen and the“ Masam ”project for clearing mines in Yemen
- 25- **Calls on** the two parties to the Riyadh Agreement to urgently respond to what has been agreed upon ,to reject differences between them, work according to the agreed mechanism and to give priority to the public interest to complete the implementation of the rest of the provisions of the agreement in order to unite the ranks of the Yemeni people ,to prevent bloodshed and heal the rift between its sides and to continue its path to restore its state, its security, stability , and stresses the need for the two parties to the agreement to stop all forms of escalation) political ,military security ,economic ,social ,media
- 26- **Holds** the terrorist Houthi militia responsible for the situation in the “Safer” floating oil tank ,and for any damage resulting from not allowing the United Nations technical team to access and maintain the tank ,which could cause the biggest environmental disaster in the Red Sea with serious consequences on the humanitarian ,environmental and economic levels in the event of an oil spill; calls on the international community to move quickly to pressure the Houthis to stop intransigence and to stop the exploitation of Safer tank issue for political purposes ,and to allow the United Nations technical team to inspect and maintain the tank before a major humanitarian environmental and economic disaster occurs in the Republic Yemen and the region
- 27- **Calls on** Iran to respect the rules of international law ,the Charter of the United Nations and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations ,and not to deal with the representative of the Houthi militia in Tehran
- 28- **Calls on** all countries to not deal with the representative of the Houthi militia in Tehran, not to deal with any correspondence or transactions from his side, as they are void and have no legal effect, not to facilitate his travel through their lands or his residence on their territory, and in case of his presence on their territories, to hand him over to the Government of the Republic of Yemen
- 29- **Commends** the Riyadh Agreement between the Yemeni Government and the Southern Transition Council and underscores the importance of implementation to support security and stability in the Republic of Yemen.
- 30- **Commends** the humanitarian assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates in 2018 totaling US\$466.5 million in humanitarian response, along with direct humanitarian aid.
- 31- **Welcomes** the grant provided by Qatar through the Development Fund (Calik Energh, Nibrad Training Company) to support the electricity sector with an amount of US\$ 57,470,166 over the period 2016-2018; **Commends** the agreement signed by Qatar through Qatar Charity and Qatar Development Fund and through the UNHCR, in the form of an agreement to provide shelter for war IDPs in Yemen with an amount of US\$ 3 million, on the sidelines of the 2018 Doha Forum; **Highlights** Qatar's contribution with an amount of \$27 million to support the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan in Yemen for 2019, and **Commends** Qatar's announcement in July 2021 to allocate \$100 million to support the United Nations World Food Programme in Yemen.
- 32- **Calls on** the parties to the Riyadh Agreement to respond urgently to the agreement reached, shun differences between the parties to the agreement, work with the agreed mechanism, allow public interest to prevail in order to complete implementation of the terms of the agreement, unite the ranks of the various sections of the Yemeni people, avoid bloodshed,

close gaps among their constituents and complete their endeavor to regain their state, security and stability, to commit to the cessation of all forms of political, military, economic and information escalation, work to support the activation of state institutions to achieve security and stability, overcome the economic and development challenges, provide services to the Yemeni citizen, and alleviate their plight

- 33- **Commends** the State of Kuwait's unstinting efforts, within the framework of its non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council, in approving resolutions relative to the situation in Yemen; pays tribute to Kuwait for its support to Yemen totaling 600 million dollars, and praises its logistic support to help bring Stockholm talks to a successful conclusion and its readiness to hold a second round of negotiations leading to a definite solution for the Yemeni crisis; **also Commends** the unrelenting efforts of the United Arab Emirates within the framework of its non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council, in approving resolutions pertinent to the situation in Yemen.
- 34- **Welcomes** the contributions and efforts made by the State of Qatar for Yemen, particularly those provided after June 2017 in support of the developmental, humanitarian, health and infrastructure sectors, under agreements signed with UNCICEF and the UNHCR.
- 35- **Commends** the humanitarian and development aid provided by the State of the United Arab Emirates to Yemen, during the period between 2015 and 2022, with a total value amounting to 6.64 billion US dollars.
- 36- **Reaffirms** the strengthening of the OIC's role in humanitarian action in Yemen and in the reconstruction efforts, both through reopening the humanitarian office, and by involving funds and financial institutions, in addition to roles carried out by the OIC Member States on the humanitarian level.
- 37- **Stresses** the Kingdom's initiative, announced on 22 March 2022, to end the Yemeni crisis, which includes a nation-wide ceasefire, the opening of Sana'a airport, and the entry of all ships to the port of Hodeidah with the deposit of taxes and customs in the joint account, based on the Stockholm Agreement on Hodeidah, and commencement of consultations between the Yemeni parties to accept this initiative, end the Yemeni crisis, and end the suffering of the Yemeni people.
- 38- **Condemns** the Houthi militia's targeting of civilians and civilian objects on Saudi territories; and **expresses** its condolences for the loss of life, including deaths among nationals from various countries, and the damage to property caused by these attacks.
- 39- **Expresses** concern over the kidnapping and hostage-taking of people by various terrorist groups in Yemen, including the kidnapping by AQAP of five UN staff members in the southern Abyan governorate in Yemen on February 10, 2022, and **demands** the immediate and unconditional release of the hostages.
- 40- **Condemns** the continued attacks by the Iran backed Houthi militia and targeting civilians and civilian objects in the Republic of Yemen, especially targeting Marib Governorate and the displaced persons camps, with ballistic missiles and booby-trapped drones
- 41- **Stresses** support for the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General to Yemen in his efforts to extend the truce and to find a political solution to end the crisis in Yemen
- 42- **Commends** the Kingdom's donation of oil derivatives worth of \$442 million through the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen to operate power stations in the liberated Yemeni governorates, in light of the deterioration in various service sectors in the Republic of Yemen and the aggravated humanitarian situation caused by the war imposed by the Iran-backed terrorist Houthi militia on the Yemeni people

- 43- **Stresses** the importance of international donors' provision of financial support to the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan for the Republic of Yemen for the year 2022 in order to spare the Republic of Yemen and its people the scourge of the crisis; also stresses that alleviating the suffering of the Yemeni people requires greater efforts from international donors
- 44- **Commends** the Kingdom of Morocco's provision of \$1 million for the benefit of the Yemeni people, on the instructions of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, during the high-level Pledging Event for the Annual Response Plan for Yemen on March 1, 2021".
- 45- **Welcomes** the efforts of the Government of Yemen to deal positively with the draft "Joint Declaration" on ceasefire, economic and humanitarian measures and the resumption of political consultations, submitted by the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General; and **calls on** the international community to pressurize the Houthi militias to stop procrastinating and to abandon imposition of difficult-to-implement conditions impeding the efforts of the United Nations Envoy.
- 46- **Requests** the IPHRC to place a new item on its work agenda pertaining to the violations by the Houthi militias, in the areas that are under their control, against children, men, women and the elderly.
- 47- **Strongly** condemns and denounces the brutal and sinister terrorist attack that targeted on 17 January 2022 civilians and civilian districts by the Houthi terrorist militias with three cruise missiles, in the Musaffah ICAD III area and the new construction unit at the Abu Dhabi International Airport (United Arab Emirates), which resulted in the explosion of three petroleum tanks transporting fuel, the death of three persons and the injury of six innocent civilians.
- 48- **Welcomes** the solidarity of the States and regional and international organizations with the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that expressed their condemnation of the attacks committed by the Houthi militias against civil areas and facilities, and considers them as cowardly and sinful terrorist attacks.
- 49- **Commends** the considerable efforts made by the State of the United Arab Emirates, during its tenure as member of the Security Council, to support the peace process in Yemen and to put an end to the sufferings of the brotherly Yemeni people, in particular through the adoption of the UNSC Resolutions relating to the Situation in Yemen, including Resolution 2624 (2022) on renewal of sanctions and imposition of arms embargo against Houthis, and Resolution 2643 (2022) on extension of the mandate of the UN Mission to Support the Hodeidah Agreement. This is in addition to the press releases issued by the Council supporting the maintenance of the ceasefire and condemning the cross-border terrorist attacks as well as attacks against Yemeni ports by Houthi terrorist groups.
- 50- **Affirms** that these terrorist attacks by the Houthi militias constitute a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law, and pose a real threat to vital civil facilities, energy supplies and the stability of the global economy. Not only do these threats pose a threat to regional peace and security, but they also undermine Arab national security, harm international peace and security and threaten international commercial shipping lines.
- 51- **Emphasizes** that the terrorist attacks carried out by the Houthi militias reflect their terrorist nature and uncover their true designs to undermine the security and stability of the region and challenge the norms of international law and international humanitarian law.
- 52- **Confirms** absolute solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates, standing with it and supporting it in all its actions to defend its security and that of its people and those residing on its soil, and safeguard its national interests and resources.

- 53- **Affirms** the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to self-defense, while conforming with the international law, if the Houthi terrorist militia re-attacked Saudi Arabia, and that Saudi Arabia and the Joint Forces Command of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen have the right to take all necessary measures to deter offensive actions by the Houthi militia against Saudi Arabia, its civilians, civilian targets and economic institutions, in response to threats and in line with the principle of military necessity to protect civilians and civilian targets, as part of the tasks of the Joint Forces Command to safeguard regional and international security in Yemen and the region, with a view to achieving collective security of the international community's interests.
- 54- **Welcomes** UN Security Council resolution No. 2624 (2022) and urges the SC to impose on the Houthis those measures contained in paragraphs 11 and 15 of UNSC resolution No. 2140 (2014).
- 55- **Endorses** and supports the right of the UAE to defend itself and to respond to aggression under international law; and **commends** its commitment to comply with and respect international law and to abide by the relevant UN resolutions.
- 56- **Invites** all States to classify the Houthi group as a terrorist organization following their missile and drone attacks on the United Arab Emirates.
- 57- **Affirms** the need for the international community to stand up in unison against this vicious act of terrorism, which threatens regional and international peace and stability, while taking immediate and decisive measures to deter the Houthi militias so that they stop their repeated criminal acts in Yemen and the region.
- 58- **Calls on** the UN and the Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities and take a firm and unified stand against the Houthi attacks on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, and to deter and counter the continuing atrocities committed by the Houthi militias against civilians, and the deliberate obstruction by the Houthi militias of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and supplies and their confiscation of food items in the Republic of Yemen.
- 59- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 15/49-POL
ON
THE PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE UNION OF THE COMOROS**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference calling for the reinforcement of solidarity and fraternity among OIC Member States,

Recalling resolutions no. 42/25-P, 46/26-P, 48/27-P, 17/29, 10/13-P, 7/36-P and 8/37-P adopted by previous Ministerial Conferences,

Recalling also resolutions no. 41/8-P (IS), 18/9-P (IS) and 10/10-P (IS) adopted by Islamic Summit Conferences,

Having taken note of the conference on investment in Comoros held in Doha on 10 March 2010, and organized jointly by the League of Arab States and the State of Qatar,

Commending the initiatives and commitments made as well as the success of the Conference,

Commending the active participation in this conference by the delegation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference led by the Secretary General,

Considering the new political situation prevailing in the Republic of the United Comoros Island following the referendum, the recent legislative elections and the Congress vote for the harmonization of elections in the Republic of the United Comoros Island,

- 1- **Congratulates** the Government of the Republic of the United Comoros Island for its fight against underdevelopment;
- 2- **Expresses appreciation** to all OIC institutions including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Government of the State of Qatar, the League of Arab States, and to the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for the efforts deployed to accompany the Comoros in its development programmes;
- 3- **Welcomes** the visit of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar to the Republic of the United Comoros Island, and Expresses gratitude and appreciation for the efforts of His Highness in support of development in the Comoros and for the aid he provided in this framework.
- 4- **Expresses** recognition to all OIC Member States, international and regional organizations and to NGOs who participated;
- 5- **Commends** the UAE's efforts consisting in a number of developmental projects for the Republic of the United Comoros Island worth US\$10 million which were launched in July 2019, and also hails the establishment of housing units and other projects in the health, education, livelihood and food sectors.”
- 6- **Urges** the Member States to support the Republic of the United Comoros Island by materializing the announcements made during the Doha Conference and by making

available to the Comoros the resources required to implement the socio-economic development programmes;

- 7- **Invites** NGOs to further participate in the implementation of Comoros' development projects;
- 8- **Invites also** the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to take necessary measures so that the investors of the Islamic Ummah give more attention to the *Republic of the United Comoros Island* with a view to prompting the creation of small and medium sized businesses and putting in place a bank and financial system to support the development of the country;
- 9- **Calls upon** different Islamic financial institutions and the Member States to consider the possibility to cancel or reschedule the debts of the Republic of the United Comoros Island, to enable it to focus permanently on the reconstruction of its economy;
- 10- **Calls on** brotherly and friendly countries to support the Republic of the United Comoros Island to realize the vision of President Othman Ghazali to make the Republic of the United Comoros Island a rising country by 2030.
- 11- **Calls on** partners to mobilize and canvass for the Paris Conference of Partners programme on investment in the Republic of the United Comoros Island and to fulfil their obligations and pledges by supporting pioneering projects presented by the Comoros government.
- 12- **Supports** the national dialogue initiative of President Othman Ghazali, president of the Republic of the United Comoros Island to bring the relevant parties to the dialogue table to discuss some matters of interest in order to achieve harmony and social cohesion for sustainable development and political stability.
- 13- **Commends** the provision by the Kingdom of Morocco of medical aid in June 2020 to the Union of Comoros, which included protective equipment, to promote the country's efforts to combat the Coronavirus, as well as to enhance the capabilities of the medical staff, through the annual provision of study seats in the medical and paramedical sections
- 14- **Expresses** thanks to the Secretary General for the interest he gives to the Republic of the United Comoros Island and invites him to take the measures necessary to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.16/49-POL
ON THE SUPPORT IN COTE D'IVOIRE**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling Resolution 14/37-POL on the Situation in Cote d'Ivoire adopted by the 37th Session of the CFM held on 18-20 May 2010 in Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan, as well as all subsequent OIC resolutions on the matter;

Recalling the difficulties faced by Côte d'Ivoire following the 2010 presidential elections and the end of the ensuing conflict on 11 April 2011;

Welcoming the good organization of the fair and transparent presidential elections in October 2015 and 2020, allowing the restoration of stability in the country, as well as the economic performance recorded in recent years;

Reaffirming the need, to assist Côte d'Ivoire in rebuilding its infrastructure, and to support efforts undertaken by the Ivorian authorities to accelerate the structural transformation of the country's economy;

- 1- **Expresses** thanks to OIC Member States as well as its organs and institutions for the support extended to Côte d'Ivoire during the crisis, and particularly to the OIC Secretary General for his personal involvement in the settlement of the crisis.
- 2- **Encourages** President Alassane Ouattara and his government to continue to work for restoration of peace and trust among Ivorian people and for national reconciliation.
- 3- **Congratulates** His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara and his government for the various initiatives on economic recovery, the reconstruction of the country and good governance, and for having adopted good governance which guarantees the general welfare of the citizens of Cote d'Ivoire.
- 4- **Calls on** the OIC Member States and OIC affiliated financial institutions, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide material and financial assistance to Côte d'Ivoire; encouraging and commending in this regard the pledge of financial support (over \$1 billion) made by the IDB during the meeting of the Ivorian Consultative Group for National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020, held on 17-18 May 2016 in Paris; and **Urges** the Bank to continue providing material and financial assistance to Côte d'Ivoire within the framework of the implementation of the National Development Plan for the period 2021-2025.
- 5- **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to take the appropriate measures, in cooperation with the authorities in Côte d'Ivoire, to secure the necessary support for their continued socio-economic development efforts in the country, such as through the aforementioned financial assistance.
- 6- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/49-POL
ON
THE ASSISTANCE FOR THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Taking into account the historic and highly political role that the Republic of Guinea continues to play in Africa, particularly in the West African sub-region, for the restoration, maintenance and preservation of regional peace and security;

Taking note of the situation in the Republic of Guinea, evolving since 05 September 2021 with the advent of the National Committee of Reconciliation and Development (French: CNRD), chaired by Colonel Mamadi Doumbouya, President of the Transition and Head of State;

Commending as positive the actions taken by the National Committee of Reconciliation and Development (CNRD) to ensure peaceful progress towards constitutional rule and democratic governance in Guinea;

Welcoming as inclusive the ongoing consultations that resulted in the setting up, on 22 January 2022, of a legislative body called “National Transition Council” with the mandate to propose, in close collaboration with the National Committee of Reconciliation, a timetable for democratic communal, legislative and presidential elections to take place;

Commending the establishment of the Economic and Financial Crimes Court (French: CRIEF) with the mandate to fight mismanagement and impunity;

Welcoming the efforts of the CNRD and the Guinean government in response to the COVID-19 virus and its variants;

Being convinced of the urgent need to perpetuate security in the Republic of Guinea and to contribute to its efforts for development;

Decides what follows:

1. **Reaffirms** the need to support and assist the Republic of Guinea to consolidate and promote its socioeconomic and cultural development and reconstruct its health system.
2. **Invites** in this regard the Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their political, economic and financial support to the Republic of Guinea.
3. **Appeals** to the international community and all its constituent elements to help the Republic of Guinea on its road to state rebuilding.
4. **Thanks** the international community for its continued support to the Republic of Guinea.
5. **Welcomes** the generosity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having agreed to settle up until 2019 the mandatory budget contribution arrears of LDC (Least Developed Countries) Member States, including the Republic of Guinea.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 18/49-POL
ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions of August 1949 and 1951 as well as other instruments of international law,

Upholding the role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of international peace and security,

Referring to the UN Security Council Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1999 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999), and the relevant statements of its President and the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recalling the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion of 22 July 2010 on the “Accordance with international law of the unilateral declaration of independence in respect of Kosovo”,

Recalling also the UN General Assembly Resolution 64/298,

Recalling further the Resolution No. 16/31 adopted at the thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, the Resolution No. 36/34 of the 34th Session of the CFM, Islamabad, 15-17 May 2007, the Resolution No. 14/36 of the 36th Session of the CFM, Damascus, 23-25 May 2009, the Resolution No.17/38 of 38th Session of the CFM, Astana, 27-30 June 2011, the Final Communiqué of the 11th OIC Summit, Dakar, 13-14 March 2008, the Declaration of the OIC Ministerial Meeting in Kampala in June 2008 and in New York in September 2008; the Final Communiqué of the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States in New York in September 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Final Communiqué of the Cairo Summit 2013, Resolution No. 16/40 POL of the 40th Session of CFM, Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 9-11 December 2013, the Resolution No. 18/41-POL of the 41st CFM, Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 18-19 June 2014, the Resolution No. 18/42-POL of the 42nd Session of the CFM, Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 27-28 May 2015, and the Final Communiqué of the Istanbul (Republic of Türkiye) Summit, 14-15 April 2016, the Resolution No. 18/43-POL of the 43rd Session of the CFM, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan from 18-19 October 2016, and the Resolution No.18/44-POL of the 44th Session of the CFM, Abidjan, Republic of Cote d’Ivoire, from 10-11 July 2017, and the Resolution No.18/45-POL of the 45th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, from 19-20 Sha’ban 1439 H from (5-6 May 2018), and the Resolution No.20/46-POL of the 46th Session of the CFM held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019), and the Resolution No.20/47-pol of the 47TH Session of the CFM, held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, on 27-28 November 2020 (12-13 Rabi al Thani 1442H) and the Resolution No.18/48-POL of the 48th Session of the CFM, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 22-23 March 2022 (19-20 Shabaan 1443H)

Noting the Declaration of Independence by the Assembly on Kosovo of 17 February 2008,

Considering the fact, that Kosovo has been recognized by 117 states, including 38 OIC Member States,

Reaffirming the continued interest of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation toward the people of Kosovo and the peace and stability in the whole Balkan region,

- 1- **Takes note** on the implementation of Human Rights with the highest standards guaranteed by the constitutional framework, under the direct supervision of Kosovar institutions, democratic participation of civil society and relevant stakeholders;
- 2- **Reaffirms** the highest standards enshrined in the Constitution of Kosovo and democratic law framework;
- 3- **Takes note** of the progress made towards the strengthening of democracy in Kosovo and the institutional work at all relevant levels, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region;
- 4- **Acknowledges** the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's Declaration of Independence, delivered on 22 July 2010, in which the Court rendered that Kosovo's Declaration of Independence violated neither general international law, Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999), nor the Provisional Constitutional Framework of Kosovo, adopted by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo;
- 5- **Welcomes** the commitment by all stakeholders, (local and international authorities), to further strengthening democracy, rule of law and the institutional work at all relevant levels throughout the entire territory of Kosovo, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region throughout Kosovo;
- 6- **Welcomes** the continued support provided by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to Kosovo.
- 7- **Also welcomes** the continuing efforts of the European Union to advance the European perspective of Kosovo and the whole of the Western Balkans, making thus a decisive contribution to the stability and prosperity of the region;
- 8- **Welcomes** Kosovo's membership into International and Intergovernmental Organizations and Regional Initiatives, accordingly encouraging further membership as an equal member into International Organizations, conventions and associations;
- 9- **Supports** the process of dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia with the European Union facilitation on technical issues as requested by the UNGA resolution 64/298 and welcomes the historic agreement reached on 19 April 2013 in Brussels between Kosovo and Serbia with the facilitation of the European Union, which paved the way for the normalization of their relations, and calls upon the parties to fully implement the agreement;
- 10- **Calls upon** the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation to consider recognizing of Kosovo based on their free and sovereign rights as well as on their national practice;
- 11- **Welcomes** the cooperation of Kosovo with the OIC economic and financial institutions, and calls on the international community, including the willing of the OIC Member States, to continue contributing to the fostering of Kosovo's economy;
- 12- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 19/49-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling its resolution No.2/31-P on the situation in Cyprus adopted at the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004;

Reiterating all the resolutions and the Final Communiqués adopted by the OIC on the situation in Cyprus, including the latest Final Communiqué of the 14th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 31 May 2019, and Resolution No. 19/48-POL adopted by the 48th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in *Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 22-23, March 2022*;

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

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his Mission of Good Office towards a comprehensive settlement that is mutually acceptable and viable;

Recalling its support for the negotiations for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General's Good Offices Mission and the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side and Türkiye for a just and lasting settlement;

Expressing its solidarity with the constituent Turkish Cypriot State and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement;

Deeply regretting the closure of the Conference on Cyprus on 7 July 2017 in Crans-Montana with no outcome;

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
2. **Reiterates** its support to the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot Leader and the Greek Cypriot Leader to reach a negotiated, *mutually acceptable and viable* settlement.
3. **Calls upon** the international community to encourage the both sides, Turkish Cypriot side and Greek Cypriot side to work constructively for a comprehensive solution to the Cyprus issue *with full respect to the inherent rights of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots*,
4. **Repeats** its call to the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots in line with the call made by the UN Secretary-General in his Report of 28 May 2004 and the assessments made by the UN Secretary-General's following reports as well as the previous OIC resolutions;
5. **Calls upon** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, 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;

6. **Invites** the Member States in this framework:
 - **to exchange** business delegations with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;
 - **to develop** cultural relations and sports contacts with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
 - **to encourage** cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the exchange of students and academicians;
7. **Welcomes** in this context the Regional Training Workshop on Export Strategies for Primo-Exporters of the OIC Member States jointly organized in Girne on 5-7 December, 2017; encourages the organization of further such events;
8. **Strongly encourages** Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
9. **Reaffirms** its previous decisions to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, 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;
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to secure the continuation of the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seek ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
11. **Welcomes** the visit by the Executive Director of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
12. **Acknowledges** the desire of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots to travel freely to OIC Member Countries;
13. **Urges** the Member States to inform the General Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of all previous resolutions,
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/49-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling all previous resolutions and declarations of the OIC on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Underlining the contribution of OIC member states in preservation of stability and prosperity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, through the work in the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) and support to the Office of the High Representative, but also in the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and assistance to all its citizens,

Further underlining its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement), as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC),

Recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transition to a functional, reform oriented, modern and democratic European country, **encourages** the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the importance of full respect for and implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, constitutional and legal provisions, jointly established foreign policy, as well as all international and domestic judicial rulings,

Emphasizing, in that regard, the need for a comprehensive reform process aimed at strengthening functional state institutions, reminding that the reform process rests with the people and the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Underscoring the urgency to implement the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and standards of developed democracies, **expresses** its support for activities on amendments to the Election Law that will enable all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to have equal rights in the electoral process throughout the territory of the country,

Reaffirming the long support of the OIC Member States to preserve unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, as a fully functional and self-sustainable state capable of carrying out its power and fulfilling its international obligations, as well as multiethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious state:

- 1. Condemns and rejects** all conclusions, statements and activities of representatives of lower levels of government that undermine the competences of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina or calls for secessionism and the creation of new territorial units, in violation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, threatening peace and security not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but also in the entire region of Western Balkans.

2. **Condemns** any spread of religious and national hatred, especially in places where serious war crimes and genocide were committed, as well as the glorification, decoration and celebration of convicted war criminals in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the countries of the region, and further **condemns** the spread of Islamophobia directed towards Bosnian Muslims - Bosniaks, as an autochthonous European people, which is confirmed in the annual reports of the OIC on Islamophobia.
3. **Warns** that non-compliance with the High Representative's Decision of 22 July 2021, which enacted the amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, effectively prohibiting denial of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and the glorification of convicted war criminals, is a direct violation of Annex IV and Annex X of the Dayton Peace Agreement. It further emphasizes that denying, undermining, and relativizing the Srebrenica genocide, and all other crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is in violation of international and domestic law, principles and standards, insults victims and disenfranchises the families of victims again. Acceptance and implementation of the High Representative's Decision will contribute to dealing with the past, reconciliation among ethnic groups, and provide a new momentum for the generations to come;
4. **Reiterates** its call to the Islamic world to continue supporting the survivors of the Srebrenica genocide and the Srebrenica Memorial Center through economic, educational and humanitarian projects, and to join the families of the victims in marking the anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide on 11 July as a Day of Mourning, in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 30 June 2011;
5. **Calls** on the countries of region, and above all the signatories of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina signed in Dayton (USA), to respect the provisions of the agreement, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states;
6. **Emphasizes** permanent support for the single, sovereign and independent state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which all citizens, throughout its territory, will have equal rights;
7. **Welcomes** the decision of the European Council to grant candidate status to Bosnia and Herzegovina and encourages the European Union to strengthen its engagement so that Bosnia and Herzegovina fulfills its obligations, implements reforms and becomes a full member of the EU;
8. **Stresses** the importance of economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina and calls on the Islamic Development Bank, in cooperation with relevant development agencies of the Member States, to develop investment projects aimed at improving the existing economic and social conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially in places of return of displaced persons and refugees;

- 9. Calls** on OIC members to establish stronger cooperation with the Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the oldest organized autochthonous community of Muslims in modern European history, which represents a unique community of Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Bosniak Muslims outside their homelands countries and other Muslims who accept it as their own;
- 10. Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present Resolution and report thereon to the next Council Session of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/49-POL
ON
THE COMBATING TERRORISM IN SAHEL-SAHARAN REGION COUNTRIES

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining peace and security, and to that end take effective collective measures,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) calling upon Member States to cooperate in combating terrorism in its forms and manifestations, organized crime, particularly illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking,

Referring to the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005, reaffirming condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and rejecting any justification or excuse for terrorism,

Referring to the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (session of Peace and Partnership for Development), which was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999,

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations and African Union on preventing and combating terrorism and organized crime,

Recalling the resolution 2480 (2019) adopted by the UN Security Council in New York on 28 June 2019 on the extension of the mandate of United Nations Mission in Mali (MINUSMA),

Recalling also Resolution 65/50 of the United Nations General Assembly on Assistance to States for Curbing the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons and Collecting Them, adopted in plenary session on 8 December 2010,

Being concerned about the danger of terrorist groups for Member States' stability, security and territorial integrity;

Considering the elaboration of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and the establishment of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for Sahel Strategies and the G5 Sahel strategy;

- 1- **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Morocco's hosting of the United Nations Office for Counter-Terrorism and Training in Africa; and **CALLS** on OIC Member States to benefit from the partnership, actions and joint projects provided by this Office in the field of anti-terrorism;
- 2- **Commends** the Kingdom of Morocco's organization of the High-Level Meeting of the Heads of Counter-Terrorism and Security Agencies of North African and Sahel countries, held in Marrakech on June 23-24, 2022, and **WELCOMES** the outcomes of this meeting.
- 3- **Strongly condemns** the activities of terrorist groups in the Sahel-Saharan region and **expresses** deep concern over drug, arms and, human trafficking and hostage-taking for ransoms as the major source of financing of the activities of terrorist groups.
- 4- **Encourages** OIC Member States to support countries of the Sahel region through, *inter alia*, reinforcing the capacity of the defense and security forces, and **requests** the United

- Nations to give the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) a strong mandate to deal with terrorist threats.
- 5- **Welcomes** the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2295 of 29 June 2016 authorizing giving MINUSMA a robust mandate to confront terrorist challenges in G5 Sahel countries in order to activate their joint force;
 - 6- **Commends** the results achieved by the Sahel Platform in the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and in the operationalization of the G5 Sahel; and **calls upon** Member States to pursue their ongoing efforts for the implementation of the programmes and achievement of the objectives of these coordination and development mechanisms.
 - 7- **Welcomes** the inauguration, on 4 November 2021, of the Cairo-based Sahel-Saharan Counterterrorism Centre; and equally welcomes the Egyptian variety of contribution to the African Sahel region, especially with Egypt offering one thousand (1,000) military-training scholarships to Sahel-Saharan states, along with assistance and capacity-building training courses for national executives of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States in related fields.
 - 8- **Welcomes** the outcomes of the high-level international conference on the Sahel (G5 Sahel), held in Brussels, in February 2018, and the conference on the coordination of partners and donors organized by the G5 Sahel in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in December 2018, to fund the priority investment program (PIP); and commends the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its support to the countries of the Sahel in the fight against terrorism in terms of military, logistical and development assistance.
 - 9- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco to offer training and capacity- and competence-building to young people from Sahel countries, by providing 15000 seats at universities and vocational training institutions, and organizing training courses for youth from these countries over the past ten years.
 - 10- **Recalls** Egypt's contribution in the Sahel: specially through its pledge to provide 1000-scholarships for the defence and security forces of the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region through the Sahel-Saharan Counterterrorism Center as well as the assistance and training sessions offered by Egypt to empower national executives in the countries of the Sahel and Sahara region in relevant areas;
 - 11- **Pays tribute** to Algeria's efforts in combating and preventing extremism leading to terrorism in the African Sahel, through organizing training workshops for the countries of the region, in cooperation with the African Centre for Studies and Research on terrorism.
 - 12- **Reiterates** its supports to the practical and operational steps taken by the countries of the Sahel region to strengthen coordination of their efforts to combat terrorism and organized crime, under the Joint Operation Military Staff Committee (CEMOC) and the Fusion and Liaison Unit (UFL) in Algeria;
 - 13- **Pays tribute** to ECOWAS and WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union) countries for mobilizing to implement, each in their community space, counterterrorism strategies and action plans;
 - 14- **Underscores** the close link between the phenomenon of terrorism and illegal activities such as narcotics trade, arms trade and human trafficking, which constitute the main sources of finance for terrorist movements, and **underlines** the need to put in place the measures and mechanisms necessary to counter this scourge;

- 15- **Supports** regional efforts aiming at promoting peace and combating organized crime and terrorism, through the judicial and judiciary cooperation agreement for joint border security with Niger, Chad and Sudan, which was signed in 2018.
- 16- **Supports** Libya's efforts advocating the return of the Secretariat of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) to its original headquarters in Tripoli, as this Community plays a significant role in establishing cooperation and coordinating positions, and in the implementation of joint counterterrorism projects, which would have a positive impact on the stability and development of the Sahel region and the entire African Continent.
- 17- **Praises** the Kingdom of Morocco for training young people from the Sahel countries and building their capacities and enhancing their qualifications; the Kingdom of Morocco has granted 15,000 study seats to universities and vocational training institutions, in addition to training courses for those countries during the last ten years
- 18- **Commends** the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in providing support to the " five "Sahel countries to combat terrorism in the form of military, logistical and developmental assistance.
- 19- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/49-POL
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON
AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

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

Deeply concerned over the existence of significant nuclear arsenals in the world which increase the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking into consideration the imperative to take effective international measures to ensure the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or of threat of use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin,

Recognizing the salience and urgency of concluding an internationally legally binding instrument on Negative Security Assurances (NSAs).

Also recognizing the importance of undiminished and equal security for all states to ensure the protection of independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear weapons States against the use of or the threat of use of nuclear weapons.

Recalling the resolutions and decisions adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 10th Special Session, held from 23 May to 30 June 1978 devoted to disarmament, especially its paragraphs 32 and 59 as well as the relevant resolutions of United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council related to the effective arrangements to assure the non-nuclear weapon states against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons;

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in which it, *inter alia*, expresses that use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the Rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and in particular the principles and rules of Humanitarian Law,

Underlining once again the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing that effective measures through multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to protect Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons positively contributes to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and strengthen international peace and security,

Expressing its grave concern over the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by Israeli *regime*, which poses a serious and continuing threat to international and regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned over Israeli regime's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats as well as hostile policies and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of OIC Member States,

Also deeply concerned about the Israeli regime's threats against peaceful nuclear installations of the OIC Member States, and also condemning the Israeli threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Deeply convinced that the most effective assurance for Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons,

Recalling the declaration and commitment therein made by Nuclear-Weapon States to provide legally binding security assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in accordance with their obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other instruments,

Noting that Nuclear Weapon States have failed to provide credible assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences including Resolution 39/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 22/46 POL of the 46th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling also the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as relevant documents of the Non-Aligned Movement on the need for assurances by nuclear weapon state to Non-Nuclear Weapon States to the effect that they shall not resort to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against them,

Recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly related to the subject, in particular Resolution 74/31,

Noting the unanimous adoption of Resolution No. 984 by the UN Security Council as well as the Declaration issued by the Nuclear Weapon States in April 1995 on positive and negative security assurances for the Non-Nuclear Weapon States which are still inadequate to assure the Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the adoption of the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons on July 7 2017,

Noting also the adoption of the Comprehensive Test ban Treaty by the Resumed session of the UN General Assembly on 10 September 1996,

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

Also expressing deep concern over the Nuclear Posture Review by a certain nuclear weapon state in which some Member States are threatened to be targets of special types of nuclear weapons,

Expressing disappointment over the failure of the 9th Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons despite the relentless efforts exerted by the Arab Group and the outstanding endeavors of the Algerian Presidency of the Conference to come up with a consensual document 9th and 10th sessions of the Review Conference on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to come out with a final document; And

EXPRESSING hope that the 11th NPT Review Conference will succeed in reaching a consensual document that includes clear steps with regard to the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments.

- 1- **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear States, to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear States in the global or regional context. Pending the conclusion of such legally binding instrument, the Nuclear States should fully observe their existing obligations, and in this context calls upon the NWS to denounce unequivocally the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states pending total elimination of such weapons;
- 2- **Recommends** that the Members of the OIC make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of Non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- 3- **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to give utmost priority among all issues on its agenda, to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and start negotiations on the conclusion of a legally-binding instrument on Negative Security Assurances (NSAs);
- 4- **Emphasizes** the importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), and the need for States, especially those possessing nuclear weapons, in light of their specific responsibilities, to respect their commitments and obligations in terms of nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the provisions of Article VI of the NPT, and the commitments and obligations emanating from the successive review conferences, including the “13 Practical Steps” adopted in 2000 and the Action Plan adopted in 2000.
- 5- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/49-POL
ON
EVOLVING A NEW GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON DISARMAMENT AND
NON-PROLIFERATION

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling Resolution 25/48-POL adopted at the 48th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in, Abu Dhabi in 2019;

Concerned over the continuing lack of progress on disarmament and non-proliferation and its negative impact on international and regional peace and security,

Recognizing that arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation are essential for the maintenance of international and regional peace and security,

Concerned over the renewed arms race and introduction of new destabilizing weapon systems along with offensive military doctrines in various regions,

Underscoring that strategic and political expediency, as well as commercial competition should not be allowed to compromise the mutually shared objectives of nonproliferation and disarmament,

Reaffirming the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Recalling the Final Document of the 10th Special Session of the General Assembly, adopted by consensus at the First Special Session devoted to Disarmament,

Being convinced of the continuing importance to convene the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

Welcoming the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV), along with the recommendations regarding the SSOD-IV objectives and agenda;

Taking note the UN adoption in July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and its entry into force in January 2021;

- 1- **Underscores** the need to evolve a new and balanced consensus in the area of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related security matters as a means to promote international and regional peace and security;
- 2- **Stresses** the need for non-discriminatory criteria for access to peaceful nuclear technologies to facilitate socio-economic development, particularly in developing countries;

- 3- **Calls upon** members of multilateral export Control regimes to adopt nondiscriminatory policies for access to nuclear and other dual-use technologies for peaceful uses and notes with deep concern the practice of grant of country-specific exemptions which is undermining the non-proliferation regime and peace and stability at the regional and global levels;
- 4- **Strongly supports** the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible with a view to evolving a new and balanced consensus, taking into account the existing and emerging challenges in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
- 5- **Requests** all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session;
- 6- **Expresses support** for evolving objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria for the membership of multilateral export control regimes;
- 7- **Takes note** of the fact that Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) supported the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament which would offer the opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects of the disarmament process and to mobilize the international community and public opinion in favour of the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and of the control and reduction of conventional weapons based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security.
- 8- **Reiterates** its conviction that the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.
- 9- **Emphasizes** the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.
- 10- **Encourages** in this context the efforts in order to reach an agreement on a balanced and comprehensive Programme of Work for the Conference on Disarmament and invites the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament to consider positively all the proposals made in the CD to this end, including to facilitate an early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament;
- 11- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/49-POL
ON
CONSIDERATION OF THE RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS IN THE
FIELD OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and the inalienable right to self-determination of all peoples, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the right of all States to manufacture, import, export, transfer and retain conventional arms for self-defense and security needs, and in order to participate in peace support operation,

Reiterating the need for balanced reduction of armed forces and of conventional armaments based on the principle of undiminished security of all States, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

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

Taking note of the adoption by the UN General Assembly on 2 April 2013 of the Arms Trade Treaty,

Reaffirming the principle of consensus in multilateral treaty negotiations and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all states,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 74/38 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels,

Recalling Resolution 26/48-POL adopted at the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

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

obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;

- 3- **Calls on** Member States to actively participate in the Fourth Review Conference of the UN Programme of Action (PoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, to be held in New York in 2024, in order to advocate for the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the PoA.
- 4- **Notes** with deep concern policies of arms transfers of certain major arms producers and exporters that sidestep considerations for maintaining regional military balance and strategic stability in volatile regions for furthering their political agendas and commercial interests;
- 5- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 25/49-POL
ON
REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar and all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.31/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 27/46-POL of the Forty- Sixth Council of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

- 1- **Recognizes** the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at the lowest levels;
- 2- **Calls upon** the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitate meaningful appropriate disarmament and arms control measures;
- 3- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/49-POL
ON
THE REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that unbridled regional arms race and arms buildup impedes socio-economic development and efforts towards confidence building,

Noting also that the essential guidelines for progress towards General and Complete disarmament were adopted at the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly vide its Resolution No.S-10/2,

Recalling Resolution 74/37 adopted by 74th Session of the UN General Assembly,

Noting with concern the lack of progress in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing the importance of confidence building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Recalling all the relevant OIC resolutions, especially resolution No.30/10-P (IS) of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 28/48-POL of the Forty Eight Council of Foreign Ministers on the subject,

Convinced that endeavours of the Member States to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of all States, in particular smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflict,

Welcoming the entry into force, on 21 of March 2009, of the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which was initiated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov on 28 September 1993 at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly and which became the first such zone made up entirely of OIC Member States, as well as the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to elaborate further the issue of an international legal status of the nuclear-weapons-free zones, including security assurances and appropriate preferential status of States Parties to such zones; hoping that the Protocol to the Treaty on negative security assurances, signed by five members of the UN Security Council on 6 May 2014, will come into force in the very near future

Also welcoming the entry into force, since 2009, of the Treaty of Pelindaba on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa,

Welcoming the signing, on 7 May 2014, by China, France, the Russian Federation, United Kingdom and the United States, the five major Nuclear Weapon States of the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia,

- 1- **Stresses** that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the auspices of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, in particular nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority;
- 2- **Affirms** that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;
- 3- **Encourages** the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated equitable and nondiscriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at the global, regional and sub-regional levels;
- 4- **Welcomes** the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some Member States at the regional and sub-regional levels;
- 5- **Supports** and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region;
- 6- **Considers** that regional agreements on limitations for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region;
- 7- **Calls on** the countries that have not yet ratified the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Asia, and the Treaty establishing an African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, to finalize the ratification process at the earliest time.
- 8- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 27/49-POL ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE
EAST**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations and Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the principles of international law related to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Referring to the UNGA resolutions, the latest of which being Resolution 38/77 of December 7, 2022, and the international resolutions issued by Islamic Conferences and other relevant international forums, especially the resolution adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to review and extend the Treaty in 1995, and the Final Documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences;

Convinced that Israeli regime being in possession of nuclear facilities in the Middle East constitutes a threat to States and poses grave danger to international peace and security,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 76/20 of 6 December 2021 and resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and other International fora in this regard, in particular the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as well as the final documents of the 2000 and 2010NPT review conferences,

Expressing deep concern about the negative international policies and tendencies regarding the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament, that the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel poses grave dangers to the security and stability of the Middle East region,

Taking into consideration the urgent need to implement the comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA on all the nuclear facilities in the Middle East region,

Noting with deep concern that the Zionist regime is the only one in the Middle East that is yet to accede to the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT),

Welcoming the convening of three sessions of the UN Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, chaired respectively by Jordan, Kuwait and Lebanon, in accordance with UNGA Resolution A/73/546; and **welcoming** the constructive outcomes of these sessions.

Appreciating the constructive and positive reactions from the OIC Member States towards the Conference, including their participation in the 2019 Conference.

Deploring that Israel continues to undermine the convening of the Conference by not declaring its intention to participate in it,

- 1- **Calls** on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), without further delay and unconditionally, and to place all its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA; in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 487(1981), reaffirms the importance of establishing a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East as soon as possible to preserve peace and security in the region.

- 2- **Expresses** deep concern over the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region.
- 3- **Expresses** deep concern over the Israeli nuclear capabilities and threats; appeals to the Islamic Group in Vienna to work towards the re-inclusion in the agenda of the 55th General Conference of the IAEA an agenda item entitled: “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats”.
- 4- **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of all states in full compliance with obligations emanating from the NPT to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination in accordance with the NPT provisions and the statute of the IAEA; and, in this regard encourages cooperation among the OIC Member States on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- 5- **Strongly condemns** terrorist attacks and threats of the Zionist regime against the scientists and peaceful nuclear facilities and capabilities of the OIC Member States.
- 6- **Calls upon** all Member States, including members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS), to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- 7- **Calls upon** OIC Member States to coordinate their efforts in preparation for related international conference, and to hold meetings in order to unify their position;
- 8- **Encourages** the work of Islamic groups especially in the UN Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna, to coordinate with other regional groups including NAM and African Union, to seek support for its members’ position;
- 9- **Decides** to mobilize efforts of OIC Member States with the aim of establishing Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East and supports the efforts of the States of the region towards this aim.
- 10- **Urges** the United States, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, as the co-sponsors of the 1995 Middle East Resolution, and the UN Secretary-General, to expedite the implementation of this Resolution and their responsibilities as outlined in UNGA Resolution A/73/546 in order to avoid any negative repercussions on the system of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- 11- **Urges** the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, as co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle-East, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to expedite the implementation of the responsibilities stipulated in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/73/546, in order to avoid any negative consequences for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
- 12- **Decides** to include in the agenda of the Ministerial conferences an item entitled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats;”
- 13- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/49-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF ZIONIST REGIME FOR POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR
CAPABILITY TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR ARSENALS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Reaffirming the principled positions of the OIC on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation reflected in various OIC Resolutions and Declarations the latest of which was Resolution No. 34/37-POL of the 37th CFM,

Reaffirming further the relevant provisions of the Final Document of Sixteen Summit of Non-Aligned Movement, held in Tehran on 26-31 August 2012,

Gravely concerned by the statement made by the Prime Minister of Israel, in which he acknowledged publicly the possession of nuclear weapons by its regime,

- 1- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the possession of nuclear capability by Israeli regime to develop nuclear arsenals;
- 2- **Stresses** the need for the international community to take urgent and practical steps in the relevant international fora to compel Israel to abandon its clandestine nuclear weapons program and other weapons of mass destructions;
- 3- **Expresses** its grave concern over the clandestine nuclear activities and acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the international peace and security as well as the security of neighboring and other States, and condemns it for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals;
- 4- **Urges** the international community to exert pressure on Israel to renounce possession of its nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay and conditions, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards;
- 5- **Reiterates** its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, the OIC reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the security council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
- 6- **Reiterates** that all states, including developed countries, should refrain from any discriminatory behavior that prevents Members of the NPT and the IAEA to peaceful use of nuclear energy;
- 7- **Calls for** the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses its serious concern over the continuing development whereby its scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and believes that this development will have potentially serious negative

implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime;

- 8- **Calls on** the co-sponsors of the Middle East Resolution 1995 (USA – Russia – United Kingdom) to assume their responsibilities on the full implementation of their commitments on the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, particularly because the region, in its current state, is not free of nuclear weapons as the Israeli nuclear facilities capabilities have not been ascertained while the nuclear facilities of all states in the region, except that of the Israeli entity, are placed under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) monitoring
- 9- **Stresses** that the effort to establish in the Middle East a region free of nuclear weapons must be preceded by fundamental steps, including the commencement by the Israeli entity of dismantling its nuclear weapons, acceding to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaties and placing all its nuclear facilities under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Comprehensive Safeguards System.
- 10- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 29/49-POL
ON
TOTAL ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Noting the highest interests in nuclear disarmament on the part of international community to pursue concrete practical actions to achieve a world free from nuclear weapons,

Reiterating that the continued existence of nuclear weapons represents the most serious threat to humanity,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security posed by escalation of wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons into a nuclear war in region with high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons (based on resolution 45/58 C of 1990), and convinced that every effort must be made to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons (from SSOD-I final document),

Reiterating that highest priority accorded to nuclear disarmament in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly and by the international community,

Expressing concerns on the state of flux in the area of disarmament and arms control threatening peace and stability at global and regional levels and underscoring the need for renewed efforts for nuclear disarmament,

Recognizing the importance of ending regional conflicts for developing constructive and cooperative relations among States (based on resolution 45/58 of 1990);

Stressing the vital importance of disarmament efforts for strengthening global and regional security, based on UNGA Resolutions 774/66 and 77/87

Bearing in mind paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, which called for the urgent negotiation of agreements for the cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems, and for a comprehensive and phased programme with agreed time frames, wherever feasible, for the progressive and balanced reduction of nuclear weapons, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time,

Determined to achieve a nuclear weapons convention on the prohibition of the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, and to conclude such an international convention at an early date,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996, and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue

in good faith and bring to conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Reaffirming the need for urgent concrete actions by nuclear states to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, and urging them to take further measures for progress on nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which Heads of States and Governments resolved to strive for elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear Weapons,

Reaffirming that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking into consideration the nuclear-weapon States' unequivocal undertaking, in the Final Document of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament,

Welcoming the convening of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, on 26 September 2013, and recognizing its contribution to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and encouraging the OIC Member States to actively contribute to the follow-up process of this meeting,

Reaffirming the importance of the application of the principles of transparency, verifiability and irreversibility by nuclear states in all measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Noting the adoption, with a vote of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (7 July 2017) as an overall progress toward nuclear disarmament,

- 1- **Acknowledges** the importance of General Assembly Resolution 74/54 on follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and welcomes the declaration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to this objective and supports the call by the Assembly for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament and its decision to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;
- 2- **Recognizes** that all nuclear states should take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;
- 3- **Expresses** deep concern about nuclear warhead modernization programmes being pursued by major possessors of nuclear weapons and plans for deployment of new type of destabilizing weapon systems by them in various regions of the world including Anti-Ballistic Missile System (ABMs).
- 4- **Expresses** concern over certain nuclear states continuing to adopt nuclear deterrence in military alliances, as well as over the use of nuclear weapons as a basic pillar of defense doctrines, and over certain states developing new generations of nuclear weapons as part of their nuclear policy review.

- 5- **Underlines** the Urgent need for concrete, transparent, verifiable and irreversible steps to realize the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons;
- 6- **Supports** the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the adoption of the Universal Declaration of a Nuclear-Weapons-free World in prospect as an important step towards the adoption of the Nuclear Weapons Convention;
- 7- **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, and to commence substantive negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons
- 8- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/49-POL
ON
THE REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY
COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling all Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conference on the subject,

Recalling also all previous OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution 11/11-P (IS) adopted at the 11th OIC Summit, Resolutions 17/34-P, 19/35-P, 20/36-P and 26/37, adopted respectively at the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Sessions of the Foreign Ministers Meetings,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs No. 146 to 152 of final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States at the UN Headquarters in New York on 25 September 2009,

Recalling also Paragraphs 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 Cooperation, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening their capacity to safeguard their security, sovereignty and independence,

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

Stressing the significant importance of multilateralism in addressing the common threats and challenges facing the common destiny of Human kind in our increasingly interconnected and globalizing world,

Expressing grave concern over the policies which have prevented the UN Security Council from performing its main duty which is to maintain global peace and security and thus undermining its credibility,

Rejecting the dominant interventionist paradigm and tendencies which constitutes a real threat to the world community and maintenance of international peace and security;

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

Affirming also the importance of regular consultations with OIC Member States to advance their interests in this process,

Emphasizing the importance of transparency effectiveness, accountability, and all-inclusiveness of deliberations on UN reform,

Stressing that the OIC's demand for adequate representation in the Security Council is in keeping with the significant demographic and political weight of the OIC Member States, which bears particular importance, not only from the perspective of increased efficiency, but also to ensure the representation of the main forms of civilization in the Security Council,

Reaffirming its principled position that any reform of the Security Council must ensure adequate representation of the OIC Member States in any category of membership in an expanded Security Council,

- 1- **Takes note** of the position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for refusing its nonpermanent membership of the UN Security Council based on total realization of the inability of the United Nations and the Security Council to address Islamic issues notably the cause of Palestine and the Syrian crisis and affirms its full readiness to discuss any proposal giving the United Nations and the Security Council in particular more credibility to make its work effective and strengthen its performance in a manner that allows it to achieve its huge responsibility for international peace and security;
- 2- **Affirms** the importance of the ongoing process of UN reform and stresses that the OIC Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform, therefore calls on all OIC Member States to actively and effectively take part in the UN Security Council reform process, in accordance with the relevant declarations, statements and resolutions issued by the OIC;
- 3- **Notes** the progress in the UN reform process including in particular the establishment of the Peace-building Commission, the Human Rights Council and UN Woman encourages the OIC Member States of these bodies to protect and promote the interests of the Islamic world in the work of these bodies;
- 4- **Reaffirms** the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in its activities, in a transparent and multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;
- 5- **Underlines** the need, in UN reform, for evolving common perceptions and agreed approaches to address both the new and existing threats to international peace and security in the context of multilateralism;
- 6- **Stresses** that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects, must avoid piecemeal approaches and have to take into account the views of the United Nations membership, including that of the OIC Member States;
- 7- **Emphasizes** the importance of enhancing the transparency, effectiveness, accountability, representativeness and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process;

- 8- **Supports** the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolutions, sovereign equality of all States and adequate representation of major civilizations;
- 9- **Reiterates** the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter's principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any drive for the UN reform;
- 10- **Expresses** its deep concern that certain recommendations and concepts, such as the responsibility to protect, as well as discriminatory restrictions on peaceful use of nuclear technology are inconsistent with UN Charter, in contradiction with the provisions of international law and against the internationally recognized principles;
- 11- **Rejects** any recommendation or initiative, in the process of UN reform, which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the UN Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;
- 12- **Emphasizes** that the process of United Nations reform should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the OIC Member States' view points and concerns;
- 13- **Notes** the gradual widening of the areas of convergence on the reform and expansion of the Security Council and in this regard urges UN Member States to exercise flexibility and consider a compromise solution that corresponds to the interests of all UN Member States;
- 14- **Stresses** that the UNSC members should act in full transparency and accountability and should be accountable for their unlawful decisions as well as its repeated failure with regard to issues related to the Muslim Ummah;
- 15- **Expresses** its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have to be assessed and properly addressed and emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the need to the paradigm of "dialogue among civilizations", already approved by the UN General Assembly, noble goal of the UN Alliance of Civilizations as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given high priority;
- 16- **Emphasizes** the necessity of representation of major civilizations in the UN Security Council and, taking into account the fact that the OIC is the largest organization after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population;
- 17- **Reaffirms** its decision that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah in any category of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic World;
- 18- **Underlines** the significant importance of achieving comprehensive reform of UN Security Council with the broadest possible agreement, through constructive negotiation between all UN Member States, based on convergence on principles and

- criteria for reform, as well as the need to enlarge the Council, to increase the representation of developing countries, and to improve the working methods and transparency of the Council's work, and stresses in that regard the importance of further constructive consultations between all UN Member States to agree on a common basis, the principles and framework for further progress;
- 19- **Affirms** in this regard the continuation of intergovernmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters in the informal plenary of the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Decisions of the General Assembly;
 - 20- **Notes** that the position of the OIC on the reform of the Security Council has been reiterated and conveyed by the OIC Chair to the chair of the negotiations process through his letter of 23 April 2009 and 8 February 2010, and requests the Permanent Representatives of OIC to convey the contents of this resolution to IGN Chair;
 - 21- **Reiterates** that the UN Security Council should stick to its Charter-based mandate and refrain to address issues which do not fall within its function and powers, and *opposes* attempts by the Security Council against any State with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;
 - 22- **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including categories of membership the question of the veto regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and it's the, relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council should be considered as integral parts of a common and comprehensive package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;
 - 23- **Further reaffirms** that efforts at the restructuring of the Security Council shall not be subjected to any artificial deadlines, and that all efforts should be made to allow for broad consensus on this issue;
 - 24- **Stresses** that all efforts to seek a negotiated solution on the reform of the United Nations Security Council that can garner the widest possible political acceptance of all Member States by taking into account interest;
 - 25- **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform;
 - 26- **Reaffirms** the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council and in this regard, encourages OIC Member States to work closely together to instill new life in the discussions on the reform of the Security Council, in line with the commitment adopted by the Heads of State and Government on the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.
 - 27- **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to continue to closely coordinate the positions of the OIC Member States promoting the comprehensive reform of the Security Council on the above basi;

- 28- **Reaffirms** that the OIC countries should be equitably represented in any category in an enlarged Security Council in proportion to their Membership of the United Nations;
- 29- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/49-POL
ON
THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SANCTIONS
ON THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY PEOPLE OF THE
TARGETED COUNTRIES

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation, particularly those that call for promotion of Islamic Solidarity among Member States, taking necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice, and respecting the sovereignty and independence of each Member State, as well as the principles and practices regarding respect for self-determination of peoples, and achieving coordination and cooperation in addressing Islamic Ummah problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights;

Recalling the relevant OIC resolutions, expressing deep concern at the negative impacts of economic and financial sanctions on economic cooperation, the freedom of trade, the free flow of capital at the regional and international levels, the full enjoyment of human rights;

Taking note that the human cost of sanctions is a cause for genuine concern, and the deprivation suffered by civilian populations under sanctions regimes is violation of human rights including economic, social, and cultural rights;

Gravely concerned over the imposition of unilateral coercive measures and unilateral sanctions especially the application of economic, trade and financial restrictive measures and sanctions against some OIC members, with all their negative implications for the socio-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of those States, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under their jurisdiction;

Reaffirming that economic and financial sanctions including unilateral coercive measures and unilateral sanctions are in violation of UN Charter, international public law, international humanitarian law, human rights as well as the right of development that create major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development and achievement of sustainable development goals;

- 1- **Condemns** the continued imposition of economic sanctions including unilateral coercive measures and unilateral by certain powers as tools of political or economic pressure against some Islamic countries, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems; and calls on Member States not to respond to pressure from certain influential states to apply unilateral sanctions on Member States that are subject to those sanctions.
- 2- **Denounces** the negative impact of economic sanctions on the realization of the right to development;

- 3- **Invites** the research institutions and think tanks of OIC Member States to pay due attention to the negative impact and consequences of economic, trade and financial sanctions especially unilateral coercive measures and unilateral sanctions, and do research on the relationship with human rights accountability;
- 4- **Takes note** of the comprehensive report including its recommendations contained in Document No. OIC/IPHRC/REP/ECO-SANC/2014/CFM-41, prepared by the OIC IPHRC on negative impacts and consequences of economic and financial sanctions on enjoyment of all human rights by people of the OIC targeted Member States;
- 5- **Reaffirms** that economic, trade and financial punitive measures including unilateral coercive measures and unilateral sanctions, should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;
- 6- **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to gather information statistics on the harmful consequences of economic, trade and financial sanctions in order to submit a report thereon, and to coordinate with the Member States to convene a seminar as well as other events on the economic and financial sanctions and their impact on the Member States with a view to including, inter alia, awareness raising within the beyond the OIC geography;
- 7- **Calls on** the OIC Groups in New York and Geneva to coordinate and raise the issue under appropriate agenda items and resolutions in order to highlight the negative impacts of these sanctions on Member States;
- 8- **Welcomes** the holding of the International Seminar by IPHRC on “Negative Impacts of Economic and financial Sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by the People of Targeted Countries” in Tehran Islamic Republic of Iran, on 15-16 December 2014;
- 9- **Further welcomes** the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion of human rights while countering terrorism (A/74/335) on the impact of targeted sanctions and other soft law measures used by new institutions like Financial Action Task Force on the enjoyment and promotion of human rights;
- 10- **Requests** the Secretary General to report on the progress achieved in holding a meeting of experts to study and recommend proposal of establishing a monitoring mechanisms within the OIC General Secretariat and making concrete recommendations on the possible follow-up to the subsequent Sessions of the CFM;
- 11- **Takes note** of the comprehensive outcome document of the IPHRC International Seminar on “Negative Impact of Economic and Financial Sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by the people of targeted Countries” on 15-16 December 2015; and recommends the OIC General Secretariat to consider establishing a monitoring mechanism to assess the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights by the people within OIC targeted Member States.
- 12- **Encourages** OIC General Secretariat and the IPHRC to establish and continue contacts with the UN Mechanisms on Unilateral Coercive Measures and share relevant information and reports on the subject with the CFM;

- 13- **Requests** the OIC Groups as well as OIC Missions in New York and Geneva to **continue to** present the outcome Document of the above-mentioned Seminar as a UN document, and further requests them to follow up its recommendations and suggestions within the relevant items in the context of the UN deliberation;
- 14- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
- 15- **Decides** to include this question in the agenda of its next session on a priority basis.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/49-POL
ON
COMBATING ISLAMOPHOBIA AND ELIMINATING HATRED
AND PREJUDICE AGAINST ISLAM

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 14th Islamic Summit held in Mecca, KSA on 31 May 2019, which expressed deep concern over the rising trend of Islamophobia, as a form of racism and religious discrimination that has spread across the World, as evidenced by the increase in religious intolerance, negative stereotyping, hatred and violence against Muslims,

Reaffirming the valuable contribution of Islam to the human civilization, in particular by encouraging the promotion of dialogue and mutual understanding, as well as mutual respect in human exchanges and civilized discourse based on reason and logic,

Recognizing that moderation is an important value and a common approach to countering all forms of racism and discrimination, including Islamophobia towards promoting dialogue, mutual respect, understanding, tolerance, and acceptance,

Recalling the OIC objectives, in particular to endeavor to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and to preserve the dignity of all Muslims, and that all States have the obligation to prohibit by law, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

Welcoming the UN General Assembly’s adoption, unanimously by all Member States, of Resolution 72/130, initiated by Algeria, to declare May 16th as “International Day of Living Together in Peace”, with the aim of mobilizing the international community’s efforts to promote peace, tolerance, solidarity, synergy and mutual understanding.

Recalling relevant international instruments on the elimination of various forms of discrimination, as well as all relevant resolutions adopted by the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly expressing grave concern at the instances of deliberate stereotyping of any particular religions, their adherents and sacred persons in the media and by political parties and groups in some societies, and at the associated provocation and political exploitation,

Recalling the decision of the Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers to designate 15 March as an “International Day to Combat Islamophobia”,

Underscoring the importance of reactivation of the Istanbul Process in order create a global policy framework and further the international consensus, with a view to implementing the Resolution 16/18

Recalling the Declaration by the Annual Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of OIC Member States on Countering Islamophobia held in New York on 24 September 2018,

Recalling the Final Communiqué issued by the 12th Islamic Summit Conference held in the Republic of Egypt in 2013, where a strong emphasis was put on the significant support for His Majesty King Mohammed VI’s initiative for the development of an international charter that

would define appropriate standards and rules for exercising the right of freedom of expression and opinion, and the obligation to respect religious symbols and sanctities as well as spiritual values and beliefs,

Recalling the 20th anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action (DDPA) and the political declaration adopted by the General Assembly which recognizes the importance to reflect on progress made in the efforts to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance such as Islamophobia and on best practices and challenges with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions on the subject, which stress, inter alia, the need for effectively combating defamation of Islam and incitement to religious hatred, hostility, violence and discrimination against Islam and Muslims, as well as the growing trend of Islamophobia, as well as the UN Human Rights Council's resolution 16/18 of March 2011, and subsequent resolutions sponsored by OIC and the UN General Assembly resolution 67/178,

Recalling also the Istanbul Declaration on "Islamophobia: A Human Rights Violation and a Contemporary Manifestation of Racism" adopted at the 5th International Seminar of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission held in Istanbul on 17-18 October 2018,

Noting with deep concern the recognizable pattern of hate crimes and demonization of Muslims, which has soared in some countries, marking their dangerous slide into majoritarianism.

Alarmed and gravely concerned on the rise of populist politics and rightwing extremist ideologies fanning hatred and religious intolerance particularly against Muslim populations in many countries around the world,

Welcoming the 7th Review of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) by the General Assembly that among other things, calls on the international community to take appropriate measures to address new and emerging terrorist threats on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, including Islamophobia,

Expressing concern over the increased level of Islamophobia in the world

Recognizing the importance of interfaith and intercultural dialogue, as an effective mechanism to combat all forms of racism, discrimination, Xenophobia, Islamophobia, extremism and incitement to hatred based on religion,

Noting with concern that defamation of Islam could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights and alarmed at the inaction attitude of countries of some parts of the world to combat this continuing trend of discriminatory practices against Muslims,

Noting that Islamophobia is also a multidimensional human right violation, which goes against the values of modern society;

Taking note of UN General Assembly Resolutions 66/3, 66/154, 66/167 and 66/208, which stress the importance of cultural diversity and address the necessity for combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization and discrimination, **recalling** resolution No. 21-PFR/8 on the fight against intolerance, Islamophobia and Xenophobia adopted on 22 January 2013, by the Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) in its 8th Session held in Khartoum, Republic of Sudan on 21-22 January 2013

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief titled “Countering Islamophobia/Anti-Muslim Hatred to Eliminate Discrimination and Intolerance Based on Religion or Belief”,

Bearing in mind that, successful fight against all forms and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance requires concerted efforts of the international community as a whole, and taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

- 1- **Affirms** the firm determination of Member States to continue their effective cooperation and close consultations to combat Islamophobia, defamation of all religions, and incitement to hatred, hostility and discrimination against Muslims;
- 2- **Expresses** its deep concern at the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence against Islam and Muslims in many parts of the world, in addition to negative projection and stereotyping of Islam and Muslims in the international media through associating them with violence, terrorism and human rights violations;
- 3- **Denounces** the rise in intolerance and discrimination against Muslim Community and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States, in particular in the West, India and other parts of the world including by enacting and oppressive application of restrictive laws and policies, religious profiling and other measures, carried out under a variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration;
- 4- **Condemns** in the strongest possible terms, the terrorist attacks, which targeted innocent worshippers at al-Noor Mosque and Linwood Mosque on 15 March 2019 in the city of Christchurch, New Zealand;
- 5- **Appreciates** the Government of New Zealand for its unequivocal condemnation of the attacks, in particular the firm and clean stance of the former Prime Minister of New Zealand, who embraced the Muslim community and shared their grief;
- 6- **Commends** also the outpouring of sympathy and solidarity from all segments of societies of New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom and United States, as well as other countries;
- 7- **Expresses** its deep concern over all Islamophobic acts and legislations, including the ban on the construction of minarets in some non-Member States, the prohibition of Muslim perceived attire and attacks on religious places, which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges the governments concerned, in line with their obligations under international law, to take all necessary measure to repeal such laws so as to ensure the rights of the Muslim Communities living within their area of jurisdiction;
- 8- **Strongly condemns** any incitation to hatred that undermines the peace, stability and development of the legitimate governments of the OIC Member States, whether by exploiting the written, audio-visual and electronic media, or any other means, for that purpose, and **requests** the OIC Member States to strengthen efforts to stand against the diffusion of false and fake news, media disinformation, and misinformation using ICT, without restricting the other citizens’ fundamental right to receive knowledge and to freedom of access to information and freedom of

expression, and with Social media holding responsibilities for their behavior within their specific environment.

- 9- **Condemns strongly** all incidents and attempts to denigrate the sanctity of the Holy Prophet of Islam and Islamic Symbols under the garb of freedom of speech, which is inconsistent with the spirit of articles 19 & 20 of ICCPR;
- 10- **Condemns**, in the strongest terms, the heinous crime of burning a copy of the Holy Quran in Stockholm, with the consent of the Swedish government, under the pretext of freedom of expression, and **Urges** the Swedish authorities to ensure respect for other religions and to prevent the recurrence of such shameful and provocative acts targeting the sacred religious values and the morals of the Islamic Ummah and the Muslim community in the country.
- 11- Recalls Human Rights Council resolution 34/36 of 24 March 2017, in which the Council requested the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ensure the commencement of the negotiations on the draft additional protocol to the Convention criminalizing acts of a racist and xenophobic nature such as Islamophobia, and in this regard requests the OIC-IPHRC to conduct a comprehensive study on the existing gaps in the CERD and formulate new normative standards aimed at combating incitement to racial and religious hatred including Islamophobia;
- 12- **Deplors** the global rise and number of incidents of racial or religious intolerance and violence, including Islamophobia and urges all the UN Member States to implement paragraph 150 of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action;
- 13- **Strongly condemns** the attempt made by the Dutch parliament member Geertz Wilders to hold a cartoon competition of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon Him), contest, which was provocative and arousing further incitement while sowing the seeds of hatred among various followers of religions.
- 14- **Appreciates** the efforts made by Pakistan and Türkiye to spearhead an effective response and recalling the “Joint Statement Expressing Anguish over Denigrating Islam, its Revered Symbols and Personalities”, tabled by them and adopted with consensus during the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC at the United Nations Headquarters on 28 September 2018.
- 15- **Reiterates** the need to refrain from targeting Islamic figures and reputable religious institutions with a long-standing history in disseminating the noble spirit and high morals of Islam throughout the world, which contradicts the principles of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, established to safeguard Islamic symbols and common heritage;
- 16- **Expresses** concern over the increasing level of Islamophobia, religious prejudice and ethnic hatred in India where the ruling dispensation is pursuing a relentless exclusionist and totalitarian agenda to convert India into a Hindu Rashtra;

- 17- **Strongly condemns** the rising wave of Hindutva ideology and a series of anti-Muslim actions taken in India, including Citizenship Amendment Act, NRC, mob-lynching on suspicion of eating beef and repugnant schemes such as “Love Jihad” and “Ghar Wapsi”;
- 18- **Affirms** that the reprehensible scapegoating of Muslims for the spread of the Covid-19 in India, by accusing them of waging ‘Corona-Jihad’ against the Hindus, with the aim to demonize and ghettoize the Muslims;
- 19- **Further affirms** that the recognizable pattern of Islamophobia and demonization of Muslims embedded in the policies of the Hindutva inspired BJP-RSS Government in India, marks its dangerous slide into majoritarianism;
- 20- **Expresses** alarm at the persistent shrinking and sacrilege of religious places of Muslims and continued disruption of Friday prayers across India;
- 21- **Reiterates** OIC’s numerous resolutions, condemning the despicable act of demolishing the historic Babri Mosque, and calling on the Indian Government to implement its commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque on its original site and to punish those responsible for its demolition;
- 22- **Alarmed** at the proliferation of fear-mongering, dehumanizing and communally divisive content targeted against Muslims by Indian media associated with or enjoying the patronage of the RSS;
- 23- **Laments** the failure of the Indian state to protect Muslims and other minorities from Hindu zealots and further deplores the political patronage and cover for bigotry provided by the BJP government;
- 24- **Calls on** the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Special Procedures to fully investigate incidents of systematic, widespread and targeted acts of hate speech and violence against minorities, particularly Muslims and their houses of worship, with full and active connivance of the Indian State, and to propose concrete remedial measures for the Indian Government to stop such incidents from recurring in future;
- 25- **Stresses** the need to prevent the abuse of freedom of expression and press for insulting Islam and other divine religions and the necessity to ensure that the right to freedom of expression should be exercised by all, in particular the media, with responsibility and in accordance with the law;
- 26- **Condemns** the statements made by the Czech President during a reception at the Russian Embassy in Prague, when he correlates Islam and Terrorism by using the term ‘Islamic Terrorism’, being cited as comparable to Nazism. The Czech President also called for fighting the ‘Islamic Terrorism’ while referring to the role of the Soviet Red Army in liberating Europe from Nazism.
- 27- **Calls upon** all Member States to support the relevant initiatives to amplify the voices of moderation over extremism, including Islamophobia towards eliminating hatred and prejudice in Islam;

- 28- **Calls on** all OIC Member States to celebrate the International Day of Living Together in Peace and the International Day to Combat Islamophobia in a proper manner.
- 29- **Further calls upon** Member States to take appropriate measures to address the new and emerging threats posed by the rise in terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance such as Islamophobia in line with 7th Review of the GCTS;
- 30- **Reaffirms** that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary form of racism and discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the internationally recognized human rights norms and standards;
- 31- **Calls upon** all States to prevent any advocacy of religious discrimination, hostility or violence and defamation of Islam by incorporating legal and administrative measures which render defamation illegal and punishable by law, and also urges all Member States to adopt specific and relevant educational measures at all levels;
- 32- **Reiterates** its approval of the launch of an OIC Satellite channel and urges the new channel to promote investment in the media to fight Islamophobia, defamation of religions and related intolerance in this regard;
- 33- **Calls on** the States to assume their responsibility to prevent and credibly investigate attacks and hate crimes against Muslims and their places of worships.
- 34- **Commends** the first meeting of contact Group on Peace and Dialogue which took place in Jakarta, the Republic of Indonesia, on 29-30 July 2019 resulting into a Draft ‘Plan of Action for Combating Islamophobia’ which was subsequently adopted in New York on the sidelines of the 74th Session of UNGA, by Ministers of OIC Countries Members of Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue,
- 35- **Commends** the efforts done by the General Secretariat and the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) in implementing Paragraph 67 of the Final Communique of the OIC Summit held in Mecca on 31 May 2019 mandating the OIC to devise a comprehensive strategy to combat Islamophobia;
- 36- **Calls upon** the concerned non-OIC States to take strict actions against their public representatives and state functionaries who indulge in inflammatory speeches against Muslims while promoting supremacist ideology, which encourage further violence,
- 37- **Welcomes** the Outcome Report of the Expert Group Meeting themed: “The Role of OIC Islamophobia Observatory in Bolstering the Muslim World’s Efforts to Address the Issue of Islamophobia around the World”, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Türkiye on 4-5 April 2017, and urges OIC Member States and relevant OIC Institutions to implement the recommendations of the event through accordingly holding suitable projects;
- 38- **Urges** the General Secretariat to take measures together with OIC institutions towards a comprehensive strategy on Islamophobia;

- 39- **Calls on** all Member States to review the progress on the implementation of the eight action plan unanimously agreed upon under Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 and reiterates its significance as an important step in the efforts by the United Nations to counter incitement to hatred, discrimination, stigmatization and violence based on one's religion or belief and calls for all out efforts to preserve international consensus on this important OIC initiative;
- 40- **Also requests** the OIC-IPHRC to continue to study the growing incidents of Islamophobia; propose response measures by the OIC, including through effective implementation of the Istanbul Action; and present an updated study at the 49th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers; **Further requests** the OIC's Islamophobia Observatory to prepare a list of "countries of concern" where Islamophobic policies and actions are prevalent, endangering in particular safety of religious sites, as also provided in the Action Plan of the Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue;
- 41- **Reaffirms** the essential role of political commitment at the highest level for full and effective implementation of HRC resolution 16/18 and encourages States to pay particular attention to the importance of criminalizing incitement to violence based on religion or belief while recognizing the positive role of open, constructive and respectful debate and interfaith dialogue in this regard;
- 42- **Welcomes** the initiative of the Prime Minister of Pakistan H.E. Imran Khan for establishment of the Rehmatul-lil-Alameen Authority in the country to ensure the implementation of the teachings of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in society;
- 43- **Welcomes** the constructive role played by the King Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID), based in Vienna, which has helped on enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and urges OIC Member States to continue participating actively in the activities and programmes of the Center;
- 44- **Appreciates** the high-level event on countering hate speech and Islamophobia, convened on the special initiative of H.E. Prime Minister Imran Khan and H.E. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, on the sidelines of 74th session of the UNGA in New York;
- 45- **Welcomes** the convening of the latest meeting of the Istanbul Process which focused on developing common responses to growing religious intolerance, Islamophobia and discrimination based on religion or belief.
- 46- **Welcomes** the pioneering role played by Al Azhar Al Sharif Institution in combating Islamophobia and in establishing an observatory for combating extremism and Islamophobia as a measure aimed at combating extremist ideologies and consolidating efforts against Islamophobia;
- 47- **Commends** the convening of "Al-Azhar International Peace Conference" in Cairo on 27-28 April 2017 under the patronage of Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef and the Muslim Council of Elders, with the participation of Pope Francis of the Vatican and Head of the Catholic Church, and a number of religious leaders of Eastern churches, with a view to consolidating the values of tolerance and passion and

shunning violence, hatred and discrimination;

- 48- **Welcomes** the Outcome Document of the 5th International Seminar of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission themed: “Islamophobia: A Human Rights Violation and A Contemporary Manifestation of Racism”, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Türkiye on 17-18 October 2018, and urges OIC Member States and relevant OIC Institutions to implement the recommendations of the event through the holding of suitable projects;
- 49- **Welcomes** the unanimous endorsement by the UN General Assembly of the Special Resolution “Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance” No.73/128 of 12 December 2018, co-sponsored by 50 States, including 32 Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, calling for intensified international efforts to establish a global dialogue on the promotion of culture, tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and value for the diversity of religious and beliefs.
- 50- **Commends** the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin al-Hussein in holding at Amman in 2005 an international conference to discuss the manifestations of defamation of Islam, with participation of Muslim scholars from various schools which produced the Amman Message that reflected the bright image of the great Islam, highlighted the principles of tolerance, moderation and temperance and its keenness for dialogue with the other for the good and progress human society. Also commends the efforts seeking the promotion of mutual understanding and harmony among religions. Further appreciates the numerous initiatives of His Majesty on bridge building and elimination of misconception among followers of different religions, including the World Interfaith Harmony Week endorsed by the UN General Assembly in October 2010, according to which the first week of each February was declared the Interfaith Harmony Week, and welcomes endeavors by the OIC Member States in celebrating the events and activities of this week;
- 51- **Expresses** satisfaction for the work and regular reporting by the OIC Islamophobia Observatory in the General Secretariat in monitoring Islamophobic incidents and requests the Secretary General to further activate the Islamophobia Observatory and to submit an annual report on hatred, discrimination, hostility, violence and intolerance against Muslims and defamatory acts against Islam or its sacred personalities, in a timely manner and ensure wide circulation of the report including to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council;
- 52- **Calls upon** the UN Secretary General to convene a special session of the UNGA to declare Islamophobia as a form of racism and to assign a special rapporteur for monitoring and combating Islamophobia.
- 53- **Requests** the Secretary General to keep on engaging constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia, religious hatred, violence, intolerance, and discrimination in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter-civilizational harmony and dialogue;
- 54- **Request** the Secretary General further to engage the managements of social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram in order for them to take

institutional and technical measures to filter and ban any online content that incites violence and hatred against Muslims.

- 55- **Shows concerns** that incidents of religious intolerance and negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief continue to increase around the world;
- 56- **Emphasizes** that interreligious, inter-cultural and inter-civilizations dialogue are very important for promotion of tolerance and peaceful coexistence;
- 57- **Urges** all OIC Member States to take effective measures to address and combat Islamophobia and any other forms of racism and discrimination;
- 58- **Encourages** States to raise awareness especially among youth about the risk of intolerance, xenophobia and Islamophobia;
- 59- **Reaffirms** parliamentarians' responsibility to publicly denounce xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination;
- 60- **Urges** the international community to take tangible steps to address the issue of Islamophobia, including through necessary legislation to recognize the scourge of Islamophobia, in accordance with the eight points proposed by the Secretary General OIC in Resolution 16/18 of the UN Human Rights Council;
- 61- **Invites** ambassadors of OIC Members States in all the countries in the World to coordinate on carving out demonstration in their countries in order to show the tolerance nature of Islam, its noble values, and its contribution to the construction of human civilization;
- 62- **Underlines** the need for reviewing and updating educational curricula as per need of the Ummah as well as for sensitizing and enlightening those involved in academic institutions and activities in the member states in preventing spread of radicalism through civil path as one way of containing Islamophobia;
- 63- **Recommends** formation of a pool and network of legal experts knowledgeable and in a position to provide legal guidance and assistance in dealing with incidents of Islamophobia locally in support of the Muslims or their local associations affected by Islamophobia;
- 64- **Calls on** western states to stop media hate speech against Muslims and to legislate more effectively applicable laws to address Islamophobia.
- 65- **Decides** to include this item in the agenda of its regular sessions and requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
- 66- **Hails** Türkiye's call as the then OIC Summit Chair, the Open-Ended Emergency Meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Executive Committee that was held on 22 March 2019 in Istanbul at the level of Foreign Ministers. As a result of these endeavors, the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) designated 15 March as the "International Day to Combat Islamophobia" in 2020.

- 67- **Appreciates** Türkiye’s coordinated efforts together with Pakistan as the Chair of the OIC CFM for pioneering the consensual adoption of the Resolution co-sponsored by the OIC Member States and designating 15 March as “International Day to Combat Islamophobia” in 2022.
- 68- **Reiterates** that the designation of 15 March as “International Day to Combat Islamophobia is an important step as a reaffirmation of the international community’s commitment in combating Islamophobia.
- 69- **Condemns** the actions of the Governments which, under the guise of security concerns, violate the fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims in Western Europe, by increasing pressure and control over the Islamic community, mosques, schools and non-governmental organizations”

**RESOLUTION NO. 33/49-POL
ON SAWT AL-HIKMAH (VOICE OF WISDOM) CENTRE
FOR ANTI-EXTREMIST RHETORIC**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Based on the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which calls on the member states to cooperate in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, protect and defend the true image of Islam, promote, and preserve the Islamic values of moderation, tolerance, respect for diversity, and defend the universal message of Islam,

According to the provisions of the OIC Action Plan 2025 and its Executive Plan, which set out a series of measures to combat terrorism, violent extremism, sectarianism, bigotry and Islamophobia,

Recalling resolutions 41/42-POL, 41/43-POL, 41/44-POL, 41/45-POL, 41/46-POL, and 41/47-POL of the Council of Foreign Ministers' 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th sessions respectively,

Recalling the UN's efforts to preserve peace and security, while calling for collective measures to be taken within the counterterrorism and counter-extremism strategy,

Expressing concern over the threat of radicalization on peace, stability, religious harmony and social harmony in the member states, exploitation, and misuse of religion by terrorism groups to disseminate extremist rhetoric,

Expressing concern at the acts of incitement to terrorism, violence and extremism among the youth in the member states through the media and cyberspace,

Expressing further concern about the rise in far-right rhetoric in Western countries, and the increase in terrorist operations targeting Muslims for religious and ethnic reasons,

Appreciating the efforts exerted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to spread the moderate Islamic discourse, through convening several regional and international conferences, including the African Conference for the Promotion of Peace, held annually in Nouakchott.

Having examined the Secretary General's report on the matter, while taking into account the report of the consultative meeting on Sawt al-Hikmah Centre (General Secretariat, 17 July 2017),

Decides as follows:

1. **Welcomes** the launch of "Sawt al-Hikmah Centre for Anti-extremist Rhetoric" at the OIC General Secretariat.
2. **Stresses** that the establishment of the Centre is an important step towards deconstructing the extremist rhetoric which terrorist groups spread via the media, especially social media.

3. **Supports** the activities of Sawt al-Hikmah Centre's activities; **commends** its efforts to debunk extremist ideology, publicize the member states' counter-extremism and counterterrorism efforts, and **calls on** the member states to provide all necessary support means for the Centre to deliver the intellectual foundations of the General Secretariat's efforts towards promoting respect for diversity and the values of moderation, tolerance, peace and coexistence, on the one hand, and building bridges of rapprochement between communities, on the other hand.
4. **Calls on** the member states to promote partnership, strengthen bonds of cooperation between Sawt al-Hikmah Centre and relevant national institutions, and financially support it to continue its work and activities.
5. **Calls on** religious institutions, research centres, civil society organs and the relevant media institutions in the member states to support the Centre, coordinate with it and participate in its activities.
6. **Calls on** the International Islamic Fiqh Academy to substantially contribute to spreading Islam's true message of combating terrorism.
7. **Calls for** providing the Centre with the expertise and necessary technical tools, especially staff with specialized expertise, to best use modern social media broadcasting patterns, such as GIF (Graphics Interchange Format), short videos and infographics.
8. **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco in combating extremist rhetoric through Mohammed VI Foundation of African Ulema and Mohammed VI Training Institute for Imams and Murshids in the Kingdom of Morocco.
9. **Urges** Muslim thinkers as well as Islamic institutions and organizations to elaborate moderate rhetoric to combat violent extremism and terrorism; **Expresses** in this regard its appreciation for the moderate message of Bangladesh on "Peace Fatwa for Humanity against Terrorism and Extremism", which was supported by 100,000 clerics and Imams from all Muslim schools of thought; **Expresses appreciation** for the Muslim legal opinion (Fatwas) issued by 1,800 scholars from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in prohibiting bombings; **Commends** the KSA's efforts in the field of combating terrorism through the Etidal Center and the Center for Intellectual Warfare, and the UAE's efforts to combat extremist rhetoric through "Sawab" and "Hedaya" centres; and **Commends** Egypt's counter extremism efforts through Al-Azhar centre for counterterrorism.
10. **Commends** the efforts by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in advancing anti-hate speech and disseminating the culture of peace through numerous initiatives, including The Amman Message, "*Kalemat Sawa*", and the World Interfaith Harmony Week, observed during the first week of February, which the United Nations has adopted as proposed by His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein in 2010 to promote the culture of peace and denunciation of violence.
11. **Endorses and commends** the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the General Secretariat and the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism, the Global Excellence Centre for Violent Extremism (Hedaya Centre), Sawab Centre in the UAE, Jeddah-based King Abdulaziz University's Khaled Al-Faisal Centre for Moderation, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, and the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition.

12. **Commends** the outcome achieved by the center in enriching the web with positive content and correct concepts of Islamic teachings, and the great presence of the center and its works among Muslim youth in all world countries.
13. **Commends** the Center's issuance of the encyclopedic work entitled: "Coexistence and Familiarity in Islam: Facilitating Concepts," to which more than 50 Muslim scholars contributed to reflect the correct values of religious concepts exploited by extremist discourse and calls for the completion of its translation into French.
14. **Welcomes** the convening, on February 5-6, 2023, in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, of the Global Summit for Tolerance and Human Fraternity, organized by the UAE Ministry of Tolerance and Coexistence and the Muslim Council of Elders with the aim of enhancing the role of the Global Tolerance Alliance and promoting dialogue, coexistence, acceptance of the other, and belief in diversity.
15. **Appeals to** Sawt al-Hikmah to reach out to religious institutions and research centres in the member states to highlight its activities and objectives.
16. **Appeals to** Sawt al-Hikmah Centre to dedicate intensified training and awareness-raising activities in the regions most affected by terrorism, particularly in West and Central Africa, and launch interactive youth programs that directly contribute to raising youth awareness, in local languages, of the dangers of extremist ideology and terrorist groups.
17. **Commends** the Kingdom of Morocco's successful organization of the 9th United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) Global Forum, held in Fez on November 22-23, 2022 under the theme : "Towards an Alliance of Peace : Living Together as One Humanity"; and **WELCOMES** the Final Declaration issued by the Forum.
18. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 34/49-POL
ON
COMBATING DEFAMATION OF RELIGIONS**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Reaffirming the call in the OIC Charter to foster noble Islamic values concerning moderation, tolerance, respect for diversity, preservation of Islamic symbols and common heritage and to defend the universality of Islamic religion,

Reaffirming objectives of the OIC, in particular to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam, to eliminate discrimination and encourage dialogue among civilization and religions,

Noting with deep concern the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion in many parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia in addition to the negative projection of certain religions in the media and the introduction and enforcement of laws and administrative measures that specifically discriminate against and target persons with certain ethnic and religious backgrounds, particularly Muslim minorities, and threaten to impede their full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing that vilification of religions, including Islam, is a serious affront to human dignity leading to the illicit restriction of the freedom of religion of their adherents and incitement to religious hatred and violence,

Stressing also the need to effectively combat vilification of religions, and incitement to religious hatred in general,

Reaffirming that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes a violation of human rights and a disavowal of the principles of the United Nations Charter,

Noting with concern that vilification of religions, and incitement to religious hatred in general, could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights, and alarmed at the inaction of some States to combat this burgeoning trend and the resulting discriminatory practices against adherents of certain religions,

Being aware of the serious nature of the defamation of all religions and the need to promote the fight against these phenomenon, *inter alia*, by promoting mutual understanding through interreligious, inter-cultural and inter-civilizational dialogue,

Recalling OIC resolution entitled, “Combating Defamation of Religions” adopted by successive Sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers;

Also recalling the UN Commission on Human Rights Res. No.1999/82 on “Defamation of Religions” and its subsequent endorsement by the Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolutions on the same subject;

Welcoming the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 75/258 on “Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites” and **reaffirming** the commitment of all States to the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to safeguard Religious Sites that provide concrete recommendations to support UN Member States in their efforts to ensure that religious sites are safe, that worshippers can observe their rituals in peace, and that the values of compassion and tolerance are fostered globally”.

Reaffirming that general comment No.15 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which the Committee stipulated that the prohibition of the dissemination of all ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred, is compatible with freedom of opinion and expression, is equally applicable to the question of incitement to religious hatred;

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to the implementation, in an integrated manner, of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, which clearly reaffirms, *inter alia*, that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or group, as well as the need to reinforce the commitment of the international community to promote, among other things, a culture of peace and respect for all religions, beliefs and cultures and to prevent the defamation of religions,

Welcoming the “Call for Mutual Respect” by the High Representative of Alliance of Civilization (UNAOC) which underscores that insulting religions and sacred religious symbols provokes hatred and extremism leading to polarization and fragmentation of the society and promotes mutual respect of all religions and beliefs and for fostering a culture of fraternity and peace,

Recalling the objectives and principles of the OIC Charter, especially those on promoting and defending unified position on issues of common interest in the international fora,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of people of all religions or beliefs to humanity and the contribution that dialogue among religious groups can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

- 1- **Expresses deep concern** at the intensification of the overall campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities in the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11, 2001;
- 2- **Strongly condemns** the public burning of the copies of the Holy Quran in an event organized by a xenophobic and anti-Muslim group on 21st February 2017 at the Stromovka Park in Prague in presence of law enforcement agencies; the desecration of copies of the Holy Quran, on several occasions, by a Norwegian far-right organization in Kristiansand in November 2019, in front of the Norwegian Parliament in August 2020, and in front of the Oslo Municipality in December 2021 respectively; along with similar acts committed in Sweden by a Danish far-right organization which desecrated copies of the Holy Quran in September 2021 in Stockholm, in addition to the public burning of copies of the Holy Quran in Malmo in August and September 2020 in Stockholm, The Hague and Copenhagen in January 2023 respectively, and the holding of a demonstration with the purpose of drawing an image of Prophet Muhammad in Malmo in May 2021.

- 3- **Expresses deep concern** in this respect that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism, and in this regard, regrets the laws or administrative measures specifically designed to control and monitor Muslim minorities, thereby stigmatizing them and legitimizing the discrimination, they experience;
- 4- **Expresses deep concern** at the negative and deliberate stereotyping and defamation of Islam and Muslims which has led to intolerance against Muslims as well as use of print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance and discrimination against Islam and Islamic religious symbols, and venerated personalities;
- 5- **Expressing** deep concern at the use of internet, information, communications technology, entertainment media such as movies, videos and digital games for disseminating ideas to ridicule, insult, or defame Islamic Religious symbols and venerated personalities, promote religious intolerance, advocate Islamophobia and incitement to violence and hatred through negative and incorrect depiction of Muslims and Islamic States and in this context, urges all member states to forcefully take up this matter with relevant partners and fora;
- 6- **Strongly condemns** the provocative attempt made by the Dutch parliament member Geertz Wilders to hold a cartoon competition of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon Him), which was clearly aimed at defaming Islam as a religion, by depicting its venerated personality.
- 7- **Strongly condemns** the statements made and actions taken by Hindutva extremists in India to defame Islam, Muslims and their places of worship;
- 8- **Recognizes** that, in the context of the fight against terrorism, defamation of Islam and Muslims has become an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims and leads to their economic and social exclusion;
- 9- **Emphasizes** that, as stipulated in international human rights, law, including articles 19 and 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression, the exercise of which carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations only as provided for by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and general welfare;
- 10- **Reaffirms** that general comment No. 15 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in which the Committee stipulated that the prohibition of the dissemination of all ideas based upon racial superiority or hatred is compatible with freedom of opinion and expression, is equally applicable to the question of incitement to religious hatred;

- 11- **Welcomes** the UN General Assembly's adoption, unanimously by all Member States, of Resolution 72/130, initiated by Algeria, to declare May 16th as International Day of Living Together in Peace, with the aim of mobilizing the international community's efforts to promote peace, tolerance, solidarity, synergy and mutual understanding.
- 12- **Welcomes** the establishment of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID) in Vienna aimed at enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and urges OIC Member States to participate effectively in the activities and programmes of the Center;
- 13- **Also welcomes** the commendable efforts by the Republic of Kazakhstan through the triennial convening of the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions which aim to foster a culture of tolerance and mutual respect, as opposed the ideology of hatred and extremism;
- 14- **Commends** the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein towards promoting mutual understanding and interfaith harmony; and expresses its appreciation of the various initiatives of His Majesty aimed at building communication bridges and eliminating stereotypes among the followers of different religions, including the UN General Assembly resolution No. A/RES/65/5 adopted on 20 October 2010 which declares the first week of February of every year as a World Interfaith Harmony Week;
- 15- **Commends** the role of the Mohammed VI Center for Dialogue of Civilizations in Coquimbo, Chile, to serve as a bridge of multicultural communicating between the Islamic world and Latin America;
- 16- **Welcomes** President Putin's statement of 24 December 2021 which reaffirms OIC's longstanding position that insulting Holy Prophet PBUH is not "freedom of expression" and urge other western leaders to also condemn defamation of religion unequivocally in their public statements;
- 17- **Takes note** of the adoption by consensus of Resolution 16/18 on "Combating Intolerance Negative Stereotyping and Stigmatization of, and Discrimination, Incitement of Violence, and Violence Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief adopted by consensus at the 16th Session of the Human Rights Council and adoption of Corresponding Resolution 67/178 in the 67th Session of UN General Assembly;
- 18- **Appreciates** the high-level event on countering hate speech and Islamophobia, convened on the special initiative of H.E. Prime Minister Imran Khan and H.E. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, on the sidelines of the 74th session of the UNGA in New York;
- 19- **Approves and appreciates** the efforts and the relevant activities of the Secretary General and the work of the OIC Groups in the United Nations particularly the OIC Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva for their

valuable contribution to protect and promote the common interests of the OIC Member States and requests them to continue their activities in line with this resolution;

- 20- **Welcomes** the Secretary's General's proposals contained in the Human Rights Council resolution 16/18, to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect - with particular reference to adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief - and the steps taken for implementation of these proposals;
- 21- **Calls for** reinvigorating the Istanbul Process which aims to ensure the implementation of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 and which has, so far, proved to be successful in developing common understanding on the elimination of intolerance based on religion.
- 22- **Decides** to remain seized of the matter as a priority item on the agenda of all OIC Summits and Council of Foreign Ministers;
- 23- **Welcomes** the convening of the latest meeting of the Istanbul Process in Pakistan which focused on developing common responses to growing religious intolerance, Islamophobia and discrimination based on religion or belief;
- 24- **Commends** the role of the King Mohamed VI Centre for Dialogue of Civilizations in Coquimbo, Chile, as a bridge for civilizational engagement between the Muslim World and Latin America.
- 25- **Believes** that it is a grave mistake to associate any religion with terrorism and deadly attacks.
- 26- **Emphasizes** the notion of co-existence to be re-defined with the term "mutual respect", instead of "tolerance".
- 27- **Considers** that associating any religion with terrorism is a grave mistake and a blatant aggression.
- 28- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 35/49-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF DESECRATION OF THE HOLY QURAN**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Reaffirming the commitment made by all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, gender, language or religion,

Reaffirming objectives of the OIC, in particular to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage dialogue among civilization and religions,

Recalling all relevant OIC resolutions on combating Islamophobia and eliminating hatred and prejudice against Islam, defamation of religions, the UN General Assembly resolution 66/167 and the Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 of March 2011,

Noting with deep concern the continuing instances of intolerance, discrimination, profiling, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, religious hatred and violence against Muslims as well as denigration of their religion, Prophet (PBUH), Holy Book and symbols occurring in many parts of the world,

Reiterating the importance of promoting dialogue, understanding and cooperation among religions, cultures and civilizations for peace and harmony in the world and *welcoming* all international and regional initiatives and efforts in this regard,

Stressing the need to ensure that the right of freedom of expression should be exercised by all, with responsibility and in accordance with the relevant international human rights laws and instruments,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

- 1- **Condemns** in the strongest possible terms the despicable incident of burning of the Holy Quran in Sweden, Holland and Denmark, and the despicable acts of the release of defamatory video “Innocence of Muslims” and the publication of offensive caricatures of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), which violates the freedom of religion and belief guaranteed by international Human Rights instruments and has deeply offended more than a billion Muslims and of all people of conscience around the world, and **Calls** on the governments concerned to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such vile acts;
- 2- **Strongly condemns** the repeated occurrence of the public burning of copies of the Holy Quran in protests held at the Stromovka Park in Prague on 21 February 2017, at the Copenhagen protest on 14 April 2019, at the Malmo protest on 29 August 2020, at Linköping protest on 14 April 2022, at Stockholm protest on 21 January 2023, and at The Hague on 23 January 2023, in the presence of law enforcement agencies;
- 3- **Deplores** strongly all instances of deliberated and highly provocative blasphemous campaigns against Islam and the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) carried out anywhere in the world by any individual; the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or beliefs; and

programmes and agendas pursued by extremist organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetrating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Government and calls on the Governments concerned to take immediate steps to stop and prevent these inciting hateful and unacceptable acts;

- 4- **Strongly** condemns desecration of the Holy Quran organized by far-right organization Stop Islamisation of Norway (SIAN) in the southern city of Kristiansand in November 2019, and in front of the Parliament building, and the Municipality building in Oslo, in August 2020 and in December 2021, respectively, which hurts the sentiments of 1.8 billion Muslims around the world.
- 5- Condemns all attempts to denigrate the sanctity of the Holy Qu'ran Al-Kareem as well as other sacred values and symbols of Islam, including Holy prophet (PBUH), under the garb of freedom of expression, which is contrary to the spirit of Articles 10 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); and Calls upon the international community to stand against these attempts;
- 6- **Strongly** condemns the despicable incidents of burning of the Holy Qur'an Al-Kareem in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark in January 2023, and Calls upon the respective governments to take effective actions to prevent recurrence of these vile acts,
- 7- **Expresses** its deep concern over the rise in Islamophobic acts intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion, as well as on negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges Governments, in line with their obligations under international human rights law, to take all appropriate measures including necessary legislation against these acts that lead to incitement to hatred, discrimination and violence against persons based on their religion;
- 8- **Calls upon** Member States to support the demand for the adoption of a UN resolution condemning any state, group or individual attacking divine religions, prophets and messengers (peace and prayers be upon them), and providing for deterring sanctions;
- 9- **Recognizes** that the open public debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national and international levels can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred;
- 10- **Call upon** States to adopt measures and policies to promote the full respect and protection for places of worship, religious sites and religious scriptures, and cemeteries, and to take measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;
- 11- **Calls for** political leadership and strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs,
- 12- **Urges** States, nongovernmental organizations and religious leaders as well as the media to support and foster dialogue,
- 13- **Appreciates** the work of the Executive Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the outcomes of its Open-Ended Extraordinary Meeting held on 31 January 2023 at the General Secretariat, to express the unified position against the recent attempts to burn and desecrate the Holy Quran in Sweden, the Netherlands, and Denmark.”
- 14- **Welcomes** in this respect the steps taken by the OIC Secretary General to engage constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly

in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia by evolving a comprehensive strategy in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter civilizational dialogue and requests to continue these efforts;

- 15- **Invites** the ambassadors of the OIC Member States in the respective capitals where vile acts against the Holy Qur'an Al-Kareem and other Islamic holy symbols take place, to collectively make efforts with respect to the national parliaments, media, civil society organizations as well as the governmental institutions, in order to express the OIC's stance and to induce the relevant authorities to take the necessary legislative actions in order to criminalize such attacks, cognizant of the fact that the exercise of freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities;
- 16- **Calls** on all the OIC Overseas Missions (New York, Geneva and Brussels) to take the initiative to address in the respective international organizations, to which they are accredited to, these acts of hatred against Islam and its sacred symbols in the interpretation of the relevant conventions as well as the formulation of new international legal texts to this end;
- 17- **Encourages** Muslims who hold citizenship of those countries where Islamophobic attacks against the Holy Qur'an Al-Kareem and other sacred values take place, to resort to local courts and exhaust domestic remedies, with the guidance of professional legal counsel, before taking their cases to international judiciary bodies, where applicable;
- 18- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/49-POL
ON
THE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE ISLAMIC COOPERATION AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND
REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPINGS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Welcoming the progress in enhancing multilateral cooperation towards promoting peace, security and stability in Asia, within the framework of the conference on interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA),

Welcoming the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to create a new communication platform G-Global as the most influential force in setting international economic policy through the expanding the number of countries participating in the search for global anti-crisis solutions and calls upon the OIC General Secretariat and IDB in coordination with other OIC relevant institutions to consider the issue of participation in G-Global;

- 1- **Invites** all Member States to support continued efforts to deepen dialogue between the OIC and other international organizations;
- 2- **Encourages** the OIC General Secretariat to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations and groupings taking into account views of the OIC Member States.
- 3- **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Morocco's accession, as per the AU Constitutive Act, to the African Union during the 28th AU Summit.
- 4- **Commends** the Republic of Kazakhstan for hosting the Sixth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), (October 12-13, 2022 in Astana), **welcomes** its outcomes an adopted Astana Statement on CICA transformation, and hopes for strengthening cooperation between OIC and CICA;
- 5- **Pays tribute** to the Secretary General for signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIC and the Turkic-speaking Countries Cooperation Council, alongside the First Islamic Science and Technology Summit (Astana, 10 September 2017).
- 6- **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the signing of the OIC-AU cooperation agreement, approved by the 38th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2011.

**RESOLUTION NO. 37/49-POL
ON
THE STRENGTHENING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE OIC
AND THE UNITED NATIONS**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the ongoing cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nations (UN) in different fields, in particular peace, security, humanitarian assistance and refugees and the promotion of dialogue among civilizations;

Recalling also the general meeting on cooperation between the Secretariats of the OIC and the UN and their specialized organizations, held in Geneva on 1 – 3 May 2012;

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and the UN contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles enshrined in the OIC Charter;

Noting with appreciation the determination of the two organizations to strengthen further their existing cooperation through, inter alia, the biennial cooperation mechanism mutually agreed upon;

Noting with satisfaction the convening, for the first time in the history of the United Nations and Organization of Islamic Cooperation, on 28 October 2013 under the Presidency of the Republic of Azerbaijan of a special meeting entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security strengthening the partnership synergy between the UN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation”;

Welcoming the statement of the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2013.16, dated 28 October 2013);

- 1- **Emphasizes** its high appreciations to H.E. Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for his initiative supported by the former OIC Secretary General, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, which led up the convening on 28 October 2013 of the special meeting entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security strengthening the partnership synergy between the UN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation”;
- 2- **Expresses** deep appreciation to the Republic of Azerbaijan for organizing and convening this historic landmark meeting, as well as for its outstanding performance and able guidance in tenure as President of the UN Security Council for the month of October 2013;
- 3- **Welcomes** the high-level meeting held in New York, on 17 November 2016, between the OIC and the United Nations, which focused on “enhancing the existing strategic partnership in the area of countering extremist ideology”; and hails the progressive development of cooperation between both organizations.

- 4- **Congratulates** Senegal on its fruitful presidency of the UN Security Council; and welcomes its initiative to hold this high-level meeting, which was a good opportunity for the two organizations to discuss avenues and means to reinforce bilateral cooperation on fighting extremism, and for the OIC to underline its constant efforts to counter the negative repercussions of this phenomenon.
- 5- **Expresses** deep appreciation for the effective counter-extremism measures advocated during this meeting, including delegitimizing the narrative used by terrorist groups to justify their actions, pointing out that this is an ideological deconstruction work that demands a proactive interaction with the youth and all vulnerable community members.
- 6- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the areas of cooperation between the two organizations as contained in the statement of the President of the United Nations Security Council and to report thereon to the 49th session of CFM.
- 7- **Further request** the General Secretariat to widely disseminate press releases, statements and reports, issued by the OIC, its main bodies/entities/contact groups, on matters which the OIC is seized of, with the UN, its bodies and specialized agencies through the OIC Missions in Geneva and New York.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/49-POL
ON
THE PARTICIPATION OF THE OIC IN THE G20 SUMMIT MEETINGS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Welcoming the initiative presented by the Republic of Kazakhstan at the opening session of the 38th session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (Astana, 28-30 June 2011) to strengthen the role of the OIC in elaboration of new ideas and decisions making at a global level through participation in G20 Summit meetings,

Taking note of the statement of the delegation of Kazakhstan at the 3rd Consultative Meeting of Speakers of Parliament of G20 member states (Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 25-26 February 2012) which called on participants of the meeting to support the initiative of Kazakhstan,

Appreciating measures taken by the Secretary General in support of the initiative of Kazakhstan, in particular, his letter sent on 23 May 2012 to Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Indonesia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Türkiye (which hosted the 10th G20 Summit on 15-16 November 2015 in Antalya), which are G20 members, with the request to raise the issue of participation of the OIC in G20 Summit meetings,

- 1- **Invites** the OIC Member States, in particular, Republic of Indonesia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Türkiye to continue coordinating their efforts aimed at participation of the OIC in G20 Summit meetings;
- 2- **Invites** the OIC Member States to exchange views on the modality of the OIC participation and its possible contribution to the agenda of G20 Summit meetings, including, among others the issues of stabilization of the global financial system, international trade system, tackling poverty and humanitarian disasters, bridging digital divide, promoting sustainable and inclusive economic development, addressing economic development of African and Asian nations, green economy, sustainable energy transition strengthening energy and food security, global health architecture, and promoting inter-cultural dialogue,
- 3- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 39/49-POL
ON DESIGNATING AUGUST 5TH AS THE “ISLAMIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND
HUMAN DIGNITY DAY”**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Faithful to the immortal teachings of Islam concerning freedom, justice, peace, fraternity and equality among mankind, and mindful of the universality and comprehensive nature of the Islamic rules on human rights and the prominent place of Man;

Keenly aware of the dignity and rights to which all human beings are entitled according to the Islamic Shari’a, and cognizant that all human rights derive from the dignity and worth inherent in the human person;

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people;

Believing that fundamental rights in Islam are an integral part of the Islamic religion;

Reaffirming the civilizing and historical role of the Islamic Ummah which God made the best nation that has given mankind a universal and well-balanced civilization in which harmony is established between this life and the hereafter;

Recalling the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam stressing that mankind which has reached an advanced stage in materialistic science is still, and shall remain, in dire need of faith to support its civilization and of a self-motivating force to guard its rights;

Underlining that consolidating cooperation and strengthening coordination among Member States is among the central purpose of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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

- 1- **Reaffirms** the designation of 5th of August as the Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day which is coincident with adoption of the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam, as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”;
- 2- **Requests** the OIC Member States, the General Secretariat and the IPHRC to observe this auspicious day that should be taken as an opportunity to take concrete measures to reinforce human rights and move it to a higher plane of dialogue, cooperation, education and awareness rising according to Islamic teachings and values. The Islamic world will strive to realize this vision through effective and comprehensive action, in conformity with its own divine values and principles.

- 3- **Further requests** the OIC Member States to observe this day in solidarity with the Islamic peoples living under foreign occupation, and the respect for their fundamental human rights".
- 4- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 50th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 40/49-POL
ON
CONVENING A SYMPOSIUM FOR ELECTORAL BOARDS OF MEMBER STATES

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling Resolution No. 31/49-P issued by the forty first CFM on monitoring elections in the OIC Member States.

Recalling Resolution No. 39/44-P issued by the forty forth CFM on monitoring elections in the OIC Member States.

Mindful of the relevant provisions under the OIC charter with regard to democracy, good governance, and human rights in Member States.

Mindful of the Ten-Year Program aimed at promoting the state of law expanding the scope of public freedom, and enhancing political participation.

Realizing the importance of elections monitoring by international monitors to ensure their credibility and transparency in the Member States.

Reaffirming the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in building electoral credibility and transparency in full respect of the Member States' respective regulations, constitutions and legislations.

Stressing the need for the monitors of elections to be guided by the OIC electoral monitoring code of conduct.

Noting the importance of boosting cooperation and interaction among the OIC Member States Elections Boards and Units and regional and international organizations in this field.

- 1- **Decides** to convene a broad symposium involving all electoral commissions/boards and agencies in the Member States, along with the regional and international organizations active in the field, in order to review prominent electoral experiences and draw appropriate cues and lessons from them, in addition to coordinating cooperation and interaction among the OIC Elections Unit and all the parties concerned with elections in the Member States,
- 2- **Welcomes** the First Symposium of Electoral Boards in the Member States to be convened in the Republic of Tunisia.
- 3- **Calls upon** the Member States to provide all administrative and logistical facilitations to the Election Monitoring Unit at the General Secretariat, which was proposed by Algeria in 2014, to facilitate its functions to monitor elections, and add it to the list of organizations that are invited to monitor all elections.
- 4- **Request** the Secretary General to report on measures adopted towards the implementation of the present resolution and the results deriving from the symposium's decisions to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 41/49-POL
ON
COUNTERING TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM LEADING TO TERRORISM**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling previous CFM resolutions on combating terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism , including resolution 42/41-POL;

Calling for vulnerable targets, including religious and archaeological sites, to be protected from the threat of terrorism.”

Looking with concern at the situation in the very important al-Hawl camp in Syria, and calling for the need to expedite the repatriation of the families of terrorists detained in Iraq and Syria to their home countries

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (*Session of Peace and Partnership for Development*) held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Referring to the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 7-8 December 2005, reaffirming condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and rejecting any justification or excuse for terrorism;

Pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the Open-ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the ministerial level held in Jeddah on 15 February 2015;

Recalling the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining Peace & Security and taking effective collective measures to that end;

Reaffirming its strong position against any attempts to confuse just and legitimate struggle for self-determination and liberation from foreign occupation with terrorism;

Taking note of the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions under the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

Concerned about the threat posed by terrorist groups to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Member States;

Recognizing with deep concern the increasing frequency, lethality and transnational nature of terrorist attacks by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups including white supremacist, far right, extreme-right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti-Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world;

Expressing deep concern at the intensification of violence and terrorism against Muslims as a result of campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities, unjustified association of Islam with terrorism, enactment of discriminatory laws or administrative measures targeting Muslim under the global and UN counter-terrorism architecture, and significant rise in online spread of hate speech, conspiracy theories, and other harmful content against Muslims in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic;

Recalling in this regard the relevant OIC resolutions on *Combating Defamation of Religions as well as Safeguarding the Rights of the Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States*;

Expressing concern over violation of human rights while countering terrorism and broader impact of armed drone attacks on individuals, psychological well-being of children, families, and communities, including interruption of education of children, undermining of religious and cultural practices and the reluctance to assist the victims of armed drone attacks for fear of being caught in secondary strikes;

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of extremism leading to terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, and A/RES/72/241, adopted by consensus; as well as the UNGA document A/72/864 containing the Dushanbe Declaration, adopted in the High-Level International Conference on “Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” on 3- 4 May 2018 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan;

- 1- **Reiterates** its principled position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomsoever and wherever; and reaffirms its unequivocal rejection of all attempts to associate any country, race, religion, culture or nationality with terrorism.
- 2- **Underscores** the need for the OIC to play an effective role in international efforts to combat all aspects of terrorism, in the framework of constructive cooperation with States and international and regional organizations with influence, such as to serve the interests of OIC Member States and their peoples in eradicating terrorism and countering its risks.
- 3- **Urges** the need for developing the regulations and standards of the United Nations counter-terrorism framework in an inclusive and transparent manner, to strengthen and democratize the UN’s counter-terrorism architecture under the UN General Assembly, involving all UN Member States, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, through a UN Member State led process, as well as to enhance the transparency of the UN Security Council sanctions regime;
- 4- **Condemns** the heinous terrorist crimes perpetrated against some Member States, particularly those which have recently occurred in Afghanistan, Libya, Tunisia, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Mali, Somalia and Lebanon, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Cote d’Ivoire and **Pays tribute** to the military commanders and soldiers, and other who sacrificed their lives in the fight against terrorism; reaffirms full solidarity with the families of the victims and the wounded; and commends the efforts exerted by Member States to combat terrorism consistent with the OIC Charter and relevant

Convention and other relevant international agreements and mechanisms, particularly the UN Charter.

- 5- **Condemns** the heinous terrorist acts in all parts of the world and reaffirms the OIC's principle and firm position which denounces terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that terrorism has no religion, nationality, or race; and that the perpetrators and those behind such acts are an affront to humanity and all moral and human values.
- 6- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in countering terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism through its initiatives, with the establishment in 2017 of the Ideological War Centre in the Ministry of Defence, which is regarded as one of the most prominent international ideological experiences specializing in attacking extremist ideology, and the announcement in May 2017 of the establishment of the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology (ETIDAL)
- 7- **Commends** the efforts made by the State of Qatar in combating terrorism and extremism, including the adoption by the 13th UN Conference on Crime Prevention of the Doha Declaration – a framework where the international community emphasized education to prevent extremism and crime. Commends also other efforts by the State of Qatar including the announcement of a youth education initiative for the displaced youth in conflict-torn areas in the Middle East, and signing a financing agreement of US\$ 4 million to implement projects designed to counter violent extremism, through prisoners' rehabilitation, social integration programs, and Youth-for-Justice education. **Also appreciates** Qatar's cooperation with the UN Office of Counterterrorism and signing an agreement to launch an office for the International Hub on Behavioral Insights to Counter Terrorism, and the UNOCT Program Office on Parliamentary Engagement in Preventing and Countering Terrorism, in addition to contributing US\$ 15 million annually from 2019 to 2026 in support of the UN Counterterrorism global strategy.
- 8- **Commends** the leading role played by the President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, in his capacity as African Union Coordinator on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.
- 9- **Decides** to carry out joint efforts to address the terrorist threat posed by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups resorting to terrorist tactics, including white supremacist, far right, extreme-right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti-Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world, by *inter alia* taking the following actions:
 - a. As part of OIC joint statements, as well those by the OIC Member States, call on the international community, including the United Nations, to take urgent steps to address this threat;
 - b. Through the respective Permanent Missions of the OIC Member States to the United Nations, closely coordinate efforts aimed towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the 7th Review of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) (A/RES/75/291 of 2 July 2021) in context of addressing this threat;

- c. In line with the OP 14 of the Final Communiqué of Open Ended Emergency Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee held at the level of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye on 22 March 2019, reiterates its request to the OIC Secretary General to reach-out, in cooperation with Member States, to relevant UN mechanisms to broaden the scope of the UN Security Council regime as well as UN counter-terrorism framework by including in its scope such groups and individuals, and report to the upcoming session of the OIC CFM on the result of such efforts,
 - d. Through their respective Permanent Missions in New York, formulate a joint plan of action for the adaption and expansion of the scope of the current UN counter terrorism framework as well as UN Security Council sanctions regime, to include such groups and individuals, in particular in close coordination with the OIC Member States who are members of the UN Security Council;
 - e. Call on the international community to address dis-information campaigns aimed at spreading hate-speech, conspiracy theories, and other harmful content propagated by such terrorist groups and individuals, including by taking appropriate legislative and administrative measures to regulate social media platforms, and reiterates its requests to the OIC Secretary General to engage the managements of social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram in order for them to take institutional and technical measures to filter and ban any content that incites violence and hatred against Muslims;
 - f. Review the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Partnership for Development) held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999 as well as other relevant OIC documents to adapt them in light of threat posed by such groups and individuals,
 - g. **Calls** on Member States and the Secretary General to strengthen the Islamophobia Observatory already existing in the General Secretariat, by promoting it into a department and by allocating the human and financial resources necessary for the effective functioning of the observatory as well as its greater focus on the threat posed by such groups and individuals, and to enhance collaboration with the UN Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT), United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCTC) and other UN entities;
- 10- **Urges** the Member States to involve the youth in the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at preventing and countering extremism leading to terrorism, taking on board the UN resolution 2419 (2019), which recognizes the role youth could play in preventing conflicts and promoting peace.
- 11- **Condemns** increasing threats to life, cultural heritage and religious traditions of Muslim minorities, and in this regard expresses deep concern at the crimes perpetuated by extremist vigilante groups and policies aimed at targeting centuries-old Islamic symbols; **Highlight** the need to address the terrorism threats posed by extremist and racist groups and ideologies which incite for violence against communities; **Underline** the necessity to accord the issue adequate interest

and provide for practical plans to deal with the various dimensions and profound causes underlying the phenomenon of terrorism through countering extremist ideology” including in particular the promotion of development at the basis and youth mentoring; and Reaffirms the need to take the following concrete measures in order to address the forms and manifestations of terrorism.

- 12- **Reaffirms** that concrete plans of action must address the following aspects and dimensions of the phenomenon of terrorism:
- a. The political and socio-economic contexts that bring forth conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism, such as continued economic deprivation, exclusion, alienation, separation and marginalization of people, and the forced dismantling of political, legal, security and socio-cultural institutions.
 - b. The deep impact and legacy of historical injustices done to colonized peoples or those still under occupation, their sufferings and the forced destruction of their national institutions, culture and identity, and the denial of their rights to self- determination.
 - c. The need to counter all types of radical extremist discourse in order to delegitimize the violent and manipulative acts committed in the name of religion, ideology or claims of cultural superiority including through full implementation of UNSC resolution 2354 (2017), which endorsed the (Comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives).
 - d. The need to clearly identify the sponsors of terrorist acts (terrorist organizations and sponsoring States) and to dry up the sources of terrorism financing including through preventing terrorist organizations and states sponsors of terrorism from using NGOs as well as Da’wa (predication), charity and relief institutions as a cover to collect donations to fund terrorism, such as to disseminate hate speech and instigative, extremist ideology.
 - e. The need to revisit the OIC relevant documents in regard to terrorism, including the Code of Conduct on Combating Terrorism, the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and the numerous resolutions issued by the different organs of the OIC in order to effectively address the new trends of terrorism and extremism, inter alia outlined in this resolution.
 - f. Take action at the international level with a view to holding an international conference on combating terrorism which would come up with a consensual international definition of terrorism including by taking into account new and emerging trends in context of terrorism in the form of terrorist threat posed by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups resorting to terrorist tactics, including white supremacist, far right, extreme-right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti-Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world;

- g. The underlying causes of sectarian violence, the attempts to politicize the sectarian differences, the emphasis on sects as the essence of identity, and the waging of campaigns to convert Muslims from one sect to the other.
 - h. The potential of external actors penetrating terrorist and extremist groups for the purpose of serving their own political agenda, and the threat of foreign fighters.
 - i. The role of the media and the advent of cyber terrorism through the utilization of new information and communication technologies by terrorist groups for the purpose of recruitment and incitement to terrorism and the demolition of national state institutions.
- 13- **Notes** that today when the world is rapidly changing and new menaces and dangers are emerging that threaten the stability and development of nations, it is ever important to pay a serious attention to the spirituality and education, moral upbringing, obtaining knowledge by youth and their harmonious growth. It is the education and enlightenment that are considered to be major factors of humanity's well-being, call on people for kindness and to be a generous and patient. Our sacred religion of Islam teaches us these very virtues.
- 14- **Invites** the Secretary General to develop, in cooperation with Member States, a new approach to address the root causes of the global phenomenon of terrorism, violence and extremism, and the means to address them at the political, economic, social and intellectual levels, and heeds the complexity of the phenomenon, particularly the close interrelations between terrorist organizations in terms of the exchange of arms, fighters, financing and field expertise, as well as the intellectual and ideological framework they share.
- 15- **Welcomes** the establishment of the 'General Secretariat of Iftaa Institutions in the World', as an international specialized body based in Dar Al-Iftaa Al-Masriya, with a view to ensuring coordination among Iftaa institutions and bodies in the world, to address differences of opinion on *Iftaa* on combating terrorism and to encouraging moderation.
- 16- **Underscores** the need to activate the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted in 1999 and welcomes the holding of the 1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Legal Experts to revisit the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism held on 9-10 May 2016 in Jeddah, and 2nd meeting held on 31 February 2017 in Jeddah which considered the pre- "Additional Protocol" to the OIC Convention on combating International Terrorism, addressing new trends and other areas for strengthening cooperation among the Member States. Secretary General to organize additional meetings of Legal Experts to finalize review of the pre-Additional Protocol.
- 17- **Takes note** with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, which refers, inter alia, to the use of remotely piloted aircraft, and notes the recommendations, including on the urgent and imperative need to seek agreement among Member States on legal questions pertaining to remotely

piloted aircraft operations. And urges Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter-terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law and international humanitarian law rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution.

- 18- **Requests** the Secretary General to contribute to the ongoing debate on countering terrorism, cross-border crime, and modalities to address extremist and sectarian discourse by convening conferences, symposia and workshops in cooperation with OIC Member States and its various institutions and partners, with the participation of political, religious and traditional leaders, psychologists and sociologists, etc. and to hold conferences to review educational curricula in this regard. It welcomes the outcome of High level Dialogue “Religions for Peace” held on 06 June 2016 in the framework of the UN General Assembly in New York. It also welcomes the statement of the participants of the International Conference “Religions against Terrorism” held on 31 May 2016 in Astana.
- 19- **Requests** the Secretary General to establish counter-terrorism partnerships with international and regional organizations and relevant government centers; calls for the activation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCTC) to coordinate global counter-terrorism efforts; and commends Saudi Arabia for its \$100 million contribution to support the activities of the Center which was established at the initiative of the late King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz.
- 20- **Calls on** the Secretary General to work with Member States in order to take necessary and appropriate measures to prohibit incitement to all forms of terrorism, violence and extremism leading to terrorism, especially through the media and cyberspace, including the consideration of setting up a mechanism to report the cases and incidents of incitement against Member States in order to address them firmly, and to dry up the sources of terrorism, eliminate its roots, refrain from providing direct or indirect support to entities and persons involved in terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism, and abstain from incubating, providing safe haven to, financing, paying ransom to them or providing them with any form of assistance whatsoever,
- 21- **Lauds** the efforts of the United Arab Emirates in countering terrorism, and extremism, and promoting universal values and the culture of tolerance, coexistence and respect for cultural and religious diversity, through the establishment of specialized centers such as SAWAB Center, based in the UAE, which aims at mobilizing social media to counter the radical ideology of terrorist organisations; the UAE also hosts Hedayah Center which contributes to the elimination of discrimination and extremism leading to terrorism, training, dialogue, cooperation and research in this field. This would open new prospects for constructive cooperation with the OIC, in particular with its Messaging and Dialogue Center, and for interaction with OIC initiatives on counter- terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism to counter such rhetoric and terrorist practices in physical reality and in cyberspace.

- 22- **Commends** the State of Kuwait for hosting International Coalition against Daesh meeting held on 13 February 2018, with the participation of 76 States and organizations, and its outcomes which support international movement to counter the scourge of terrorism.
- 23- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco in combating terrorism and extremism through the initiatives it has undertaken regionally and internationally, which culminated in the inauguration of the United Nations Office for Counter-Terrorism and Training in Africa, on June 24, 2021 in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, as well as the co-chairmanship with Canada of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum.
- 24- **Commends** also the Republic of Tajikistan for hosting two High-level International Conferences on “Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” (Dushanbe, 3-4 May 2018) and “International and regional cooperation on countering terrorism and its financing through illicit drug trafficking and organized crime” (Dushanbe, 16-17 May 2019), which served as an important platform for constructive and fruitful discussions on the priorities of interaction in the field of regional and international security, as well as contributed to the United Nations High-Level Conference of Heads of Counter- Terrorism Agencies of Member States;
- 25- **Equally** commends in this regard the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt in combating terrorism and extremism, and hails President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi’s initiative to renew religious discourse and religious institutions, chief among which are Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, the Al-Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism and Dar al-Iftaa Observatory of Takfiri Fatwas, and the results achieved in this regard; and welcomes the co-signing of the “Human Fraternity” document, on 4 February 2019 in Abu Dhabi, by His Eminence the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar and His Holiness Pope Francis of the Vatican,
- 26- **Welcomes** the decision of the Coordination Committee of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum, on September 19, 2022, officially nominating Egypt as co-chair of the GCTF for two years, in recognition of its efforts in combating terrorism and extremism
- 27- **Commends** the milestone initiative of the UAE to hold the “Human Fraternity” meeting in Abu Dhabi, with the participation of His Eminence Dr Ahmad El-Tayeb, Grand Imam of Al Azhar Al Sharif, and His Holiness Pope Francis, the Head of the Catholic Church, as a result of which a historic document (Human Fraternity) was signed on 4 February 2019 as both a joint declaration of “good and honest intentions” and a call for all those who nurture in their hearts a strong belief in Allah and human fraternity to come together and work together for this document to be a guideline for future generations, orienting them into the culture of mutual respect and engaging them into realizing the divine blessing of people being created brothers and sisters,
- 28- **Affirms** that the struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, illicit drug production and trafficking, illegal smuggling of arms, ammunition and explosives, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and

their means to delivery will remain among priorities of cooperation within the framework of the OIC Member States stand for further close cooperation in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, spread of extremist ideology, primarily among youth, as well as for the prevention of ethnic , racial, religious intolerance and xenophobia.

- 29- **Denounces** all attempts to malign the legitimate freedom struggle of the people of Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir, which is completely in accordance with the international law, the UN Charter and its resolutions, by maliciously equating it with terrorism;
- 30- **Condemns** the state terrorism perpetrated by India and Israel against the innocent people of Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir and Palestine, respectively;
- 31- **Lauds** Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting Islamabad International Counter Terrorism Forum (IICTF) from 3-6 April, 2018 which was attended by leading local and international experts, scholars, practitioners, think tanks and opinions makers in the area of counter terrorism and extremism,
- 32- **Reaffirms** the need for Member States to take necessary measures to prevent terrorist organizations from using NGOs as well as local community charities and relief agencies as ways to conceal their fundraising for their activities,
- 33- **Calls on** the General Secretariat to leverage the experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in countering extremism, eliminating its sources and drying up its various sources;
- 34- **Calls on** the OIC General Secretariat upon consultation with Member States, to build bridges with Muslim communities outside OIC Member States, , in order to underline a religious discourse that enjoins Islam’s values of moderation, justice, and equality.
- 35- **Welcomes** the initiatives of Uzbekistan to develop and promote the UN Convention on the Rights of Youth, aimed at protecting young people from actions leading to the erosion of moral values, ideas of terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism and the cult of violence and rigidity.
- 36- **Commends** the efforts of Libya – through the International Islamic Council for Da’wah and Relief – and its leading role in promoting moderate Islam, rehabilitating students and Imams, and providing scholarships in the fields of Shari’a sciences
- 37- **Commends** the Kingdom of Morocco’s hosting of the Ministerial Meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh, held in Marrakesh on May 11, 2022, and also **Welcomes** the recommendations issued by the meeting.
- 38- **Stresses** that the threats posed by separatist groups to security and political stability in many regions, especially in the African continent, are no less serious than the threats posed by terrorist and extremist groups, due to their objective alliance and their possession of the financial, tactical and operational means,

which requires the OIC Member States to adopt a comprehensive approach to strengthen efforts to combat the main factors that fuel the spread of extremism, terrorism and separatism.”

- 39- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 42/49-POL
ON
CRIMES OF DAESH**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the Principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining peace and security and to that end calling for effective collective measures,

Reiterating the principles and objectives of the charter of the organization of Islamic Cooperation calling on Member States to cooperate in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism and organized crime,

Recalling the Ten-Year Programme of Action of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation adopted by the 3rd Extraordinary Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mukkarmah and on 7-8 December 2005, renewing its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of terrorism, and rejecting any justification or excuse for terrorism,

Recalling the objectives and principles of the United Nations on combating ISIS, including Security Council resolutions Nos. 2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session on 13 August 2014, 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 24 September 2014, and 2199 adopted at 7379th Session on 12 February 2015 under Chapter VII, the latest being UNSC resolution No. 2379 adopted in the 8052th Session held on 21/09/2018, 2462 (2019), 2396 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017) and 2253 (2015);

Commending the State of Kuwait for hosting International Coalition against Daesh meeting held on 13 February 2018, with the participation of 76 States and organizations, and its outcomes which support international movement to counter the scourge of terrorism;

Condemning the atrocities committed by the Daesh terrorist organization, which are crimes against humanity, in the form of collective killing, imprisonment of women, violence against women and children, slavery, rape, forced marriage, displacement and kidnapping; and condemns violence against and oppression of ethnic and religious minorities, and forceful change of their religion and belief, thus causing further violation of human rights,

Concerned by the danger posed by Daesh to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Member States,

Noting with concern the deteriorating situation at the Syrian Hawl Camp, calling on Member States to expedite the repatriation of the families of terrorists in Iraq and Syria.

Concerned also over any unlawful or vindictive or sectarian practices within the context of combating terrorism and Daesh,

Taking into consideration the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and of the states in the Global Coalition against Daesh (to eradicate this terrorist group in Syria and Iraq).

- 1- **Condemns** the complete and systematic destruction of Iraq's antiquities, particularly what took place in Mosul, and the destruction by the Daesh terrorist organization of historical landmarks, which is a property of the entire humanity and the first beginning of civilization; categorizes such acts as crimes against humanity and calls on the international community to apprehend and return Iraqi artifacts smuggled to other countries,

- 2- **Commend** the efforts of the states members of the Global Coalition against Daesh in contributing to the fight against DAESH to eliminate the threat posed by this terrorist organization in Syria and Iraq.
- 3- **Calls on** all the Member States, in particular, and the international community, in general, to continue to implement by Security Council resolutions 2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session on 15 August 2014 and 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 21st September 2014 preventing the ISIS terrorist organization from recruiting foreign terrorist fighters whose presence stokes the conflict; appreciates Member States taking necessary measures to prevent infiltration of terrorists, calls for the imposition of stringent legal measures against social media sites through which foreign fighters are recruited and dispatched and for the development of a mechanism for controlling those sites used by the terrorists for incitement and terror. Calls for combating the terrorist ideology which is not approved by divine laws and international instruments,
- 4- **Supports** the Iraqi Government and Armed Forces in combating terrorism and welcomes its efforts to liberate Iraqi cities from the control of Daesh. Calls upon Member States to provide assistance to rehabilitate affected areas after liberation from the terrorist groups.
- 5- **Strongly condemns** the crimes committed by DAESH inside the Iraqi territory, the latest of which was the martyrdom of 11 soldiers in the Iraqi army on 21 January 2022 in the Diyala Province of Iraq
- 6- **Supports** measures taken by the Iraqi government in tackling terrorism and prosecuting the remnants of the DAESH terrorists
- 7- **Strongly** condemns the recent terrorist attacks in Afghanistan claimed by the so-called Islamic State in Khorasan Province (ISKP), an entity affiliated with Daesh, resulting in the loss of numerous precious lives and injuries to many others (based on pp 31 of the resolution on “Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan” adopted by the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers held on 19 December 2021, Islamabad);
- 8- **Reaffirms** the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan and ensuring that the territory of Afghanistan is not used as a platform or safe haven by any terrorist group or organization, calls for continued engagement of the international community with Afghanistan to address the threat posed by Daesh and underscores the need for concerted efforts to rebuild the necessary capacity of the relevant state institutions of Afghanistan to address challenges posed by terrorism;
- 9- **Expresses** deep concern on sanctuaries, support, finance and training that Daesh and other terrorist groups receive from within and outside the region, which threatens the security of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the region as a whole,
- 10- **Condemns** the heinous crimes committed by DAESH in the Libya territories, targeting sovereign Libyan institutions, including the bombing of the High Election Commission on 2/5/2018 and the National Oil Company on 10/9/2018, and the recent attack on the premises of the Foreign Ministry of the Government of National Accord in Tripoli on 25/12/2019
- 11- **Stresses** that the root causes which created ‘Daesh’ terror groups should be addressed and eliminated, particularly combating radical and extremist thought under the guise of religion dealing with states sponsors and supporters of terrorism.

- 12- **Emphasizes** the importance of complying with the law and shunning any and all sectarian and vindictive acts within the context of combating Daesh and the need to bring justice to the perpetrators for such acts;
- 13- **Stresses** that fight against ‘Daesh’ must be carried out with legitimate actors through regional and global cooperation and should not constitute a pretext for sponsoring other terrorist organizations,
- 14- **Urges** for the support to the return of civilians to the regions that used to be controlled by the terrorist group of Daesh, providing all forms of support to civilians to help them return to their normal lives.
- 15- **Emphasizes** that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group, and expresses deep concern at the intensification of violence and terrorism against Muslims as a result of campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities, unjustified association of Islam with terrorism, enactment of discriminatory laws or administrative measures targeting Muslim under the global and UN counter-terrorism architecture, and significant rise in online spread of hate speech, conspiracy theories, and other harmful content against Muslims in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic; and calls for necessary steps to address these issues in order to ensure success against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including threat posed by Daesh,
- 16- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the barbaric and cowardly twin terrorist attacks carried out by Daesh terrorist group against the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) and the Mausoleum of Imam Khomeini in Tehran on Wednesday 7 June 2017 which left 18 martyrs and injured 52 others;
- 17- **Calls for** the need to combat the terrorist narrative based on the takfirist and inflammatory ideology leading to terrorist acts.
- 18- **Stresses** that all Member States to cooperate to counter the threat posed by Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) returning or relocating from zones of conflict, to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third countries.
- 19- **Commends** the efforts of the neighbouring countries aimed at supplying aid and cooperating and coordinating with it in the fight against the Daesh organizations inside the Libya territories and for the reestablishment of security in the country, within the framework of cooperation in the battle against terrorism.
- 20- **Praises** the efforts of Libya to end Daesh’s existence in their own stronghold – the city of Sirte – in northern Africa, and prevent them from establishing connections and committing joint terrorism activities with Boko Haram terrorist group
- 21- **Stresses** that combating terrorism cannot in any way constitute a pretext or justification for intervention in the internal affairs of Member States or violating their sovereignty.
- 22- **Denounces** the aggression by Daesh and other terrorist groups on the Lebanese Syrian borders, particularly the abduction of Lebanese military internal security officers and the slaughtering of some of the officers;
- 23- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the killing of the Jordanian pilot, Martyr Moaz El- Kasasbeh, by the cowardly terrorist DAESH organisation and affirms the barbarity of this organisation which is responsible for thousands of crimes and transgressions against all religions, norms and nationalities without regard for the

most basic Islamic values; also condemns strongly the cowardly terrorist attack on members of the Jordanian Armed Forces (Arab Army) in the Rakban Region, and expresses deepest condolences to the families of the victims and the Jordanian government; reiterates full solidarity with the King, Government and people of Jordan in combating terrorism and extremism; expresses its appreciation for the sacrifices made by Jordanian Armed Forces (Arab Army) in the defence of the causes of our Islamic Ummah; underscores the need to bring the perpetrators of these terrorist crimes to justice and urges the international community to work closely with the relevant Jordanian authorities in this regard; Seizes this opportunity to commend the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the fight against terrorism and extremism.

- 24- **Commends** Algeria’s efforts for promoting and disseminating peace and national reconciliation values, which led the UN General Assembly to unanimously adopt, on 08 December 2017, the “Living together in Peace” initiative and to declare 16 May the International Day of Living together in Peace.”
- 25- **Calls** on the OIC member states, along with the General Secretariat and the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC), to observe this great day as an opportunity to entrench the culture of living together in peace, united in differences and diversity, in order to build a world of peace, security, solidarity and harmony.
- 26- **Condemns** the terrorist bombing of 10 January 2017 targeting the UAE martyrs of humanity; such a bombing which took place in the vicinity of the Qandahar police headquarters, killing 41 people, including the United Arab Emirates Ambassador to Afghanistan and some diplomats who were on a humanitarian mission to provide assistance to the Afghan brotherly people.
- 27- **Applauds** the efforts of the OIC General Secretariat through the Sawt al Hikma platform and those of the United Arab Emirates through its establishment of Sawab and Hedayah centres, both of which are aimed at fighting the crimes of DAESH through various means and social media platforms; and appreciates the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in fighting the crimes of DAESH through the establishment of the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology (ETIDAL); and commends the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Al-Azhar through its enlightenment courses to combat terrorism and the DAESH terrorist crimes.
- 28- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 43/49-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF ACTIVITIES OF BOKO HARAM TERRORIST GROUP IN
NIGERIA AND LAKE CHAD BASIN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations on peace and international security and the fight against terrorism;

Also recalling the resolution 2349 (2017) adopted by the UN Security Council on 1st of April 2017 addressing Boko Haram's presence in the Lake Chad Basin countries;

Concerned about the growing phenomenon of terrorism in the OIC Member States;

Underscoring the need to take urgent measures that should be implemented to deter the spread of terrorism and counter insurgency in affected OIC Member States;

Reiterating its call for a meeting of legal and terrorism experts to re-visit the OIC Convention of 1999 in a bid to lay down a proper mechanism to counter the new trends of terrorism in the OIC Member States;

Acknowledging the success that Nigeria and countries of Lake Chad Basin have recorded in recent times in their fight against Boko-Haram insurgency, particularly in securing the release of additional 21 Chibok girls from the captivity of the Boko Haram terrorist group;

Appreciating the Government of Saudi Arabia for donation of relief materials worth Ten Million Dollars (USD 10 Million) to the Internally Displace Persons in the North East of Nigeria through King Salman Humanitarian Center and therefore calls on other Member States and OIC Institutions to extend similar gestures to the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in North East of Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin countries who are in dire humanitarian crisis occasioned by the activities of Boko Haram Terrorist Group.

Noting that the capacity of the Boko-Haram terrorist group has been substantially weakened;

Reiterating the support of OIC to the joint cooperation initiatives of Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) comprising Benin, Cameroun, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria as to the joint operation of their forces which has significantly helped in combating the terrorist groups, Boko Haram and Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP);

Appreciating the visit of the UN Security Council's Mission to the countries of Lake Chad Basin affected by Boko Haram Terrorist Group to assess the security challenges and dire humanitarian crisis facing the people of the region;

Reiterating its appreciation on the visit of the OIC fact-finding Mission to Nigeria from 17th – 21st July, 2016 with a view to mainstreaming OIC support for socio-economic rehabilitation, humanitarian assistance and recovery of the areas affected by the activities of Boko-Haram terrorist group in Nigeria;

Commending the regional efforts of the countries of the Lake-Chad Basin Commission, namely, Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin in the fight against the Boko-Haram insurgency;

Welcoming the implementation of the Final Communiqué and the Yaoundé Declaration issued at the close of the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council for Peace and Security of Central Africa, held in Yaoundé on 16th February 2015, as well as the African Union authorization for the deployment of the joint Multilateral Force in the Lake-Chad region to combat the terrorist group Boko Haram;

Further welcoming the outcome of the Second Regional Security Summit held on the 14th May 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria;

Cognizant of the Final Communiqué of the 13th Summit of the OIC held from 14th-15th April, 2016 in Istanbul, Türkiye in which all Member States expressed their solidarity to Nigeria, Niger, Cameroun and Chad which faced security challenges arising from terrorists activities an appeal to the international community to bring all necessary assistance to the affected region;

- 1- **Commends** the Republic of Chad for its engagement in the fight against terrorism in the Lake Chad region.
- 2- **Condemns** the loss of lives and the damage to properties caused by the activities of terrorist groups in the North–Eastern part of Nigeria and neighboring countries, especially the operations perpetrated by Boko Haram terrorist group
- 3- **Expresses** concern over the change of tactics of Boko-Haram terrorist group as well as the abduction of hundreds of school girls in Chibok, Nigeria, some of which are under the captivity of Boko-Haram terrorist group;
- 4- **Calls for** adoption and spread of counter-narrative rhetoric and information about enlightened Islam as a response to the ideology of Boko-Haram and other terrorist group that have been using religion to mislead people into believing that their acts of violence are in line with the values of Islam;
- 5- **Welcomes** the convening, on January 23-24, 2022, in Niamey, Niger, of the 3rd High-Level International Conference on the Lake Chad Region, and requesting the Secretary-General to take measures for mobilizing the necessary resources to support the governments of the region in the implementation of their stabilization programs, particularly in the regions affected by the Boko Haram Conflict.
- 6- **Requests** the OIC Member States and relevant institutions to extend all necessary humanitarian and financial assistance to the refugees and internally displaced persons, including capacity building as well as the development of countries of the Lake-Chad Region and Benin which are being affected by Boko-Haram activities, to complement the assistance being extended by the African Union (AU) and other international partners;
- 7- **Calls for** effective collaboration between the relevant OIC organs and countries of the Lake Chad Basin to develop counter-narratives to the ideology of Boko Haram, especially de-radicalization of repentant Boko Haram members.
- 8- **Calls on** Member States to take every necessary measure to dry up the sources of finance of the terrorist group;

- 9- **Calls on** Member States to take necessary measures to prevent proliferation of weapons and dual-use goods in lake Chad and Sahel Regions;
- 10- **Further requests** the Secretary General to follow-up and ensure the implementation of the outcome of fact-finding Mission to Nigeria;
- 11- **Appeals** to all Member States to provide all necessary assistance to countries of the Lake Chad Basin and Benin Republic to ensure full eradication of the menace of terrorism as well as to contribute to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis prevailing in the region.
- 12- **Calls on** the IDB and the OIC institutions to implement, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat, developmental projects both for people in regions victims of Boko Haram attacks, particularly refugees and IDPs, and for health and education infrastructure building or rehabilitation initiatives in the areas concerned
- 13- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers., and request member states to fulfill their pledges to the fund for the provisions of humanitarian assistance to the IDPs in the Lake Chad Basin countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/49-POL
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP
ON PEACE AND DIALOGUE

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining Peace & Security and taking effective collective measures to that end;

Taking note of the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism, including various relevant United Nations General Assembly and United Nations Security Council resolutions, as well as the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and related relevant obligations under the International Law;

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the OIC in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session on Peace and Partnership for Development) held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Recalling the Makkah al-Mukarramah Pact on the Promotion of Islamic Solidarity and the Resolution no. 5/4-EX on Enhancing Islamic Solidarity adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference Makkah al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2012;

Recalling the Jeddah Declaration adopted at the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Jeddah, June 2014 in reaffirming the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, in accordance with the principles of the OIC Charter and in strengthening of the OIC's role in and quiet diplomacy as means of conflict prevention and resolution;

Pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the Open-ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee on “Combating Terrorism and Violent Extremism” at the ministerial level held in Jeddah on 15 February 2015;

Recalling the proposal of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Joko Widodo for the creation of a contact group among countries to build a framework and communication strategy towards finding the best solution for the challenges faced by the Islamic world, during Informal Gathering on Strengthening Solidarity and Cooperation in the Islamic World at the sidelines of the 2015 Asian-African Conference, in Jakarta, March 2015;

Considering the Kuwait Declaration adopted at the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, May 2015 in which the Ministers reaffirmed the need for the OIC in joining regional and international efforts to fight terrorism and extremist thought, and commended the

outcomes of the brainstorming session held at the CFM level in Kuwait on importance of developing an effective strategy to combat terrorism and extremism;

Noting that through the Resolution 19/39-POL on the Future Role of the OIC in Maintaining Security, Peace Keeping and Conflict Resolution, the Ministers endorsed the proposal on the establishment of a Unit dedicated to the maintenance of security and conflict resolution under the structure of the General Secretariat in enhancing the role of the OIC in quiet diplomacy and mediation as tools in conflict prevention and resolution;

Recalling Paragraph 110 of the Final Communiqué of the 13th Islamic Summit Conference in Istanbul, Türkiye, 14-15 April 2016 which welcomed the initiative of the Republic of Indonesia to establish an OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution as proposed at the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Joint Vision to Strengthen Tolerance and Reject Terrorism held in Kuwait on 27-28 May 2015, in accordance with the mandate to be determined by the CFM.

Further recalling that the Conference also requested that the establishment of this Contact Group be decided at the earliest; and welcoming in this connection the progress made at the first and second expert group meetings on the terms of reference (TOR) of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution (CG-PCR), held in Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) on 17 April 2017 and 26 February 2018 respectively;

Having considered all previous resolutions adopted by Islamic Summits and the various sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that the complex and dire situation in the Islamic World need to be resolved, among other through OIC's joint efforts in finding the best solutions to address all challenges and threats;

Further noting the Islamic Rapprochement Initiative adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference in Istanbul, Türkiye, 14-15 April 2016;

Underlining the importance of setting up of a complementary mechanism to the current OIC mechanisms related with the challenges of radicalism, extremism, counter-terrorism and conflict resolution:

- 1- **Welcomes** the adoption of the Terms of Reference of the Contact Group at the Third Meeting of Experts on OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 9 January 2019;
- 2- **Further welcomes** the consensus reached at the Third Meeting of Expert to change the nomenclature from OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution to OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue in order to develop best solutions for challenges on radicalism, extremism, sectarianism, religious discrimination, Islamophobia, xenophobia, statelessness and terrorism, as well as promotion of mutual understanding and moderation.
- 3- **Appreciates** the OIC Secretary General for having organized the Third Meeting of Experts which had successfully finalized the Terms of Reference.
- 4- **Appreciates** the Republic of Indonesia for having convened the First Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue in Jakarta on 29-30 July 2019, which has

come up with the Plan of Action on Islamophobia, Religious Discrimination, Intolerance and Hatred towards Muslims 2020-2023 and has been adopted at the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue Meeting convened at the sidelines of the UN General Assembly High Level Week in September 2019.

- 5- **Invites** OIC Member countries from Africa, Arab and Asia regions to join the Contact Group.
- 6- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 45/49-POL
ON
ISLAMIC RAPPROCHEMENT**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Welcoming the joint declaration of the Former President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and the President of the Republic of Türkiye Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Islamic Rapprochement signed April 13, 2016 on the eve 13th OIC Summit in Istanbul.

Confirming the urgent need for joint efforts to counter global challenges and threats, economic problems, contradictions between confessions and civilizations, as well as the unprecedented growth of threat of terrorism, organized crime, migration and poverty.

Realizing responsibility for the peaceful and prosperous future for people of the world and guided by the desire to promote better relations among States and peoples and ensure conditions where people can live in genuine and lasting peace free from any threat to their security.

Reaffirming the basic principles of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on sanctity of national borders of states, on respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs of other states, and on resolution of disputes and conflicts in interstate relations through peaceful negotiations, including through mediation.

Reaffirming the commitment to the spirit of Islamic solidarity and call upon the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to develop a new paradigm of relations in the Islamic world by demonstrating goodwill and constructive approach towards issues of interstate relations and the peaceful resolution of conflict and disputes.

- 1- **Calls upon** the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to launch a process of reviewing the problems in interstate relations in the Islamic world, highlighting primarily common values and interests.
- 2- **Calls upon** the member states especially, their Heads of State or Government to come up with their vision and wisdom and contribute, in any way they can or consider useful, to the process of Islamic Rapprochement and make use of the opportunities of the OIC conferences especially, the summits and their sideline meetings or retreats, to play in a flexible manner, their individual, group or collective role;
- 3- **Welcomes** the outcome of the Seminar on Islamic Rapprochement: “Prospects of Peace and Conflict Resolution in OIC Member States” held in Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan on April 22-24, 2019.

RESOLUTION NO. 46/49-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF THE JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM
ACT

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the Charter of the United Nations and all international instruments emphasizing the principle of sovereignty and immunity of states,

Recalling the statement released by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and those released by international and regional organizations and several states condemning the passing of the American JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT (JASTA) as contradictory to the rules and principles of the United Nations Charter and a violation of the established rules of relations between states of many centuries, which does not allow, under any pretext, the imposition of the domestic law of a state on other states,

Recalling criticisms issued by the American government itself against the JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT which it considered a mistake given its negative impacts on the principle of sovereign immunity of states,

- 1- **Stresses** the commitment and adherence of Member States to the principle of sovereignty and immunity of states, in accordance with the charters of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, which is a principle established in the laws of international relations for many years;
- 2- **Strongly** condemns the United States JUSTICE AGAINST SPONSORS OF TERRORISM ACT, which violates the principle of sovereignty and immunity of states, negatively impacts the patterns of relations between states, and causes the spread of chaos and confusion in the world;
- 3- **Requests** the Government of the United States of America to repeal this law in the interest of international security and peace;
- 4- **Invites** the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly to deploy earnest efforts to repeal this law;
- 5- **Affirms** the commitment of OIC Member States to combating and eradicating terrorism, and emphasizes the importance of international cooperation in fighting terrorism, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
- 6- **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to communicate this resolution to the Secretary General of the United Nations as well as regional and international organizations and to submit a report thereon to the 50th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 47/49-POL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE VICTIMS OF THE KHOJALY MASSACRE OF 1992**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

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

Reaffirming the resolutions on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan adopted by ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), which condemn the seizure of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, reaffirm the support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, and demand the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling also condemnation by the United Nations Security Council in its aforementioned resolutions of attacks on civilians and bombardments of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, resulted in human sufferings and the displacement of large numbers of civilians in the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling further the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 48/114 of 20 December 1993, entitled “Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan”, and 60/285 of 7 September 2006 and 62/243 of 14 March 2008, both entitled “The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan”;

Emphasizing that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 62/243 reaffirmed in particular the continued respect and support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan within its internationally recognized borders;

Reiterating the long-standing support of the OIC for the territorial integrity, political independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and for the resolution of the conflict within the territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Recalling the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 18 October 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989;

Recalling further the importance of the principles and provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 and its Protocols of 1954 and 1999;

Expressing serious concern over the continuing aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan and the unlawful occupation of its territories, in gross violation of the norms and principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, the OIC and other international organizations;

Expressing serious concern over the unlawful and provocative policies and practices of the Republic of Armenia in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories;

Condemning desecrations of and denial of free access to the Muslim holy places in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Gravely concerned by the glorification of terrorists and war criminals in Armenia, including by erecting monuments and memorials to war criminals, as well as enabling such individuals to hold high public offices;

Also gravely concerned by the impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including indiscriminate attacks, the killing of civilians, ethnic cleansing, the taking and holding of hostages, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, and the extensive destruction of inhabited areas and the public and private property, committed by the Republic of Armenia during the conflict, which has provided a fertile ground for further violations;

Emphasizing the need to ensure that all those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed during the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan are held to account through appropriate criminal justice mechanisms, as well as to ensure the provision of effective remedy and reparation to the victims of such violations, and stressing the importance of pursuing practical steps in that regard at the national and international levels;

Expressing confidence that ending impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed during the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan will contribute to ensuring justice, deterring further violations, protecting civilians and promoting peace;

Welcoming the resolutions and decisions adopted by a number of States and international organizations, which condemn the continuing unlawful military occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law amounting to crimes under international law committed by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

Underscoring the necessity of increased pressure on Armenia by political, diplomatic, legal and economic means in order to bring the aggressor in compliance with the demands and decisions of the United Nations, the OIC and other international organizations;

Welcoming in this regard the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Having determined to operationalize the relevant provisions of the previous ordinary and extraordinary sessions of the Islamic Summit and the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, most notably, Article 117 of the Cairo Communiqué;

- 1- **Strongly** condemns the mass atrocities against the Azerbaijani civilians and militaries committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly, Republic of Azerbaijan, in February 1992, and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict, including the indiscriminate attack, the mass killing of civilians, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;
- 2- **Calls upon** Member States to exert due efforts for recognition of the crimes perpetrated in the town of Khojaly and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide at the national and international levels;
- 3- **Commends** the “Justice for Khojaly” international civil awareness campaign initiated in the framework of the “OIC Memorial Day Program” and aimed at disseminating of historical truth on the massacre of the Azerbaijanis committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly in February 1992;
- 4- **Invites** the Member States to continue supporting the campaign and actively participate in its activities;
- 5- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 48/49-POL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which urge for the reinforcement of the Islamic solidarity,

Condemning the terrorist attacks that occurred in Kazakhstan in January 2022 following the peaceful protests that led to violence in the country and have resulted in casualties and the death of innocent civilians and law enforcement officers,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to support Kazakhstan's unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, its rejection of any intervention in its internal affairs, and its solidarity with the Kazakhstani people in their aspiration to freedom, democracy, social justice and comprehensive development,

1. **Strongly condemns** the acts of violence by extremist groups that erupted following peaceful protests in Kazakhstan, and expresses its condolences to the victims and their families;
2. **Expresses** disapproval of the resolution on the situation in Kazakhstan adopted by the European Parliament on 20 January 2022, which undermines and damages the process of adopting and implementing the political reforms of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan aimed at consolidating democratic institutions and development of civil society;
3. **Expresses** hope that the European Parliament and other states concerned will reconsider their positions and seek information on human rights from reliable sources, stressing that such inadmissible positions do not help advance and promote inter-state relations;
4. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Republic of Kazakhstan to seek a constructive engagement with all the institutions of the European Union based on the principles of mutual understanding and mutual respect;
5. **Reaffirms** its full solidarity with Kazakhstan and stresses its support for all the measures the Government of Kazakhstan takes to assert the State sovereignty and enforce the law for the preservation of its national security and further development.
6. **Welcomes** the results of the Republican Referendum held on June 5, 2022 on the amended Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the results of the early Presidential Elections held in Kazakhstan on November 20, 2022.
7. **Expresses** full support for the reform process implemented by the leadership of Kazakhstan with the aim of promoting stability and improving the well-being of citizens.

**RESOLUTION NO. 49/49-POL
ON
THE G5 SAHEL FORCE (FC-G5S)**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly with regard to the preservation of the Member States' national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Emphasizing the common destiny of the Islamic Ummah in terms of peace, security and development,

- 1- **Calls on** Member States, the OIC and its subsidiary organs to provide urgent concrete assistance to the operationalization of the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S) hailed under resolution 2359 (2017) which was adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 21 June 2017.
- 2- **Encourages** OIC Member States to provide support to the Sahel region countries, particularly G5 Sahel, mainly through strengthening the capacities of defense and security forces.
- 3- **Welcomes** the adoption of the UN Security Council resolution 2295 (2016) of 29 June 2016 which gave MINUSMA a robust mandate enabling it to face terrorist threats and support G-5 Sahel countries in the framework of the operationalization of the joint force of the G5 Sahel (FC-G5S).
- 4- **Expresses** sincere thanks to the OIC Member States that have extended financial, technical and material support to the Sahel countries and more specifically to the Joint Force of the G-5 Sahel (JF-G5S)
- 5- **Welcomes** in this regard the mobilization of the member states of ECOWAS and UEMOA for the implementation of counter terrorism community strategies and action plans, particularly in the Sahel, in line with the commitments made during ECOWAS Extraordinary Summit held in Ouagadougou on 14 September 2019 and during the UEMOA Extraordinary Summit held in Dakar on 3 December 2019.
- 6- **Expresses** its profound gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Türkiye for their pledges of significant financial contributions for the operationalization of the Joint Force of the G5-Saheel (FC-G5S); and **invites** the other member states to provide their support to this Force in its efforts to fight terrorism;
- 7- **Welcomes** the logistical support extended by certain member states and other partners to this joint force so as to enable it to face up to the terrorist threat;
- 8- **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat work closely with the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel to identify additional modes of foreseeable and sustainable financial and logistical support to be provided to the said Force;

- 9- **Welcomes** the convening of the international planning conference provided for by the UN Security Council resolution 2359 in order to ensure the coordination of the assistance efforts of the donors for the FC-G5S;
- 10- **Invites** the Coordination Center of the Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC) in Riyadh to extend all necessary technical and logistical support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force with a view to facilitating its effective operationalization and management;
- 11- **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to provide substantial support for the implementation of structural and integrative socio-economic projects aimed particularly at ensuring youth resilience and women empowerment in the G5 Sahel space;
- 12- **Encourages** the conclusion of a partnership agreement between the OIC and the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat on the one hand and the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the IMCTC Coordination Center in Riyadh on the other, in the security and military fields, as well as at the level of "ideology", with a view to developing tools to counter terrorist groups' indoctrination capacities;
- 13- **Calls on** OIC Member States and Subsidiary Organs to firmly support the G5 Sahel Joint Force as part of the fight against terrorism, transnational organized crime and illegal migration in the Sahel.
- 14- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/49-POL
ON
RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF THE LIBERATED IRAQI
CITIES IN THE POST-DAESH ERA

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Congratulating the Government of the Republic of Iraq on the liberation of all Iraqi territories from the occupation of Daesh terrorist entity, and **appreciating** the victories of the Iraqi armed forces, with all their combat formations, in their war on terrorism, the returning of IDPs to their areas, the preservation of peace and security in the liberated cities, and the launch of their rehabilitation;

Commending the significant efforts made by the Iraqi Government to evacuate and provide relief and shelter to displaced persons as a result of Daesh terrorist crimes, and **appreciating** its efforts to ensure their voluntary and safe return;

Commending the efforts of the State of Kuwait, under the leadership of the late His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, in hosting the Conference on the Reconstruction of Iraq, held in the capital Kuwait on 12-14/02/2018, as well as the efforts of all states and organizations which pledged support for and assistance to the Republic of Iraq, particularly the Republic of Türkiye, the State of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar;

Welcoming the initiative of His Highness Prince Mohamed bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, to rebuild the Nuri Mosque and its historical Monument, the Lighthouse of Hadba in the city of Mosul, within the framework of bilateral relations between the two countries.

- 1- **Congratulates** the Government of the Republic of Iraq for its achievement in the city of Mosul and commends the victories of the Iraqi armed forces, with all their combat formations, in their fights against *Daesh* terrorist entity, the last of which is the liberation of the city of Mosul and the ultimate elimination of *Daesh* terrorists in the city.
- 2- **Commends** the Iraqi Government's plans and governmental program to rebuild the infrastructure in the liberated cities that were destroyed by the terrorist Daesh gangs, and its continuous efforts to restore service and educational institutions at a level that meets the needs of people in the liberated cities.
- 3- **Calls upon** the OIC subsidiary and specialized organs, through the General Secretariat, to provide their expertise, assistance and support to the relevant programs of the Iraqi Government and to benefit from their previous field experiences.
- 4- **Calls for** convening an international conference under the auspices of the OIC and in coordination with the Iraqi government and international and regional partners, including the United Nations and its relevant specialized agencies, in order to contribute to the rehabilitation of the liberated Iraqi cities, and to support the humanitarian actions and the community rehabilitation of returnees in these cities.
- 5- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 51/49-POL
ON
STRENGTHENING THE MEDIATION CAPACITY OF THE OIC**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principles and objectives of Charters of the OIC and the United Nations on international peace and security;

Acknowledging the relevant articles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations identifying mediation as one of the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes;

Reaffirming the UN General Assembly Resolutions A/65/283, A/66/291, A/68/303 and A/70/304 on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution; and the appeal of those Resolutions to enhance the cooperation between the UN and the regional and sub-regional organizations in the field of mediation;

Taking note of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation,

Recalling the Islamic values and traditions of peace and non-violence,

Expressing concern about the ongoing conflicts in the OIC geography and beyond;

Noting that the complex and dire issues in the Islamic World need to be resolved, among others through OIC's joint efforts in finding the best solutions to address all challenges and threats;

Highlighting the experience and several success stories of the OIC in the field mediation, while recognizing the need to further strengthen the institutional framework of mediation activities within the organization;

Recognizing the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as underscored by the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security;

Welcoming the Islamic Rapprochement Initiative adopted by the 13th Islamic Summit Conference in Istanbul, Türkiye, 14-15 April 2016;

Reaffirming the Resolution No. 53/45-POL, No. 56/46-POL, No.55/47-POL and No.54/48-POL on “Strengthening the Mediation Capacity of the OIC” and the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, which lists “enhancing the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation” among its goals;

Encouraging inclusive mediation practices, taking into account as appropriate UN Security Council Resolutions 1325, 2250, 2419, to encompass relevant segments of society;

Commending OIC Member States Conferences on Mediation organized by the Government of the Republic of Türkiye in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat in Istanbul, and

attended by number of member states, civil society and academicians.

Commending the 4th Conference on Mediation titled “Experiences and Prospects”, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in cooperation with the OIC General Secretariat, in the city of Jeddah on June 5-6, 2022, , in implementation of the resolution of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers in Niger; and **taking note**, with appreciation, of the Declaration issued by the Conference, which contributes to strengthening the capacities of the OIC and its Member States in the field of mediation and preventive diplomacy"

- 1- **Reaffirms** its commitment to strengthening awareness in the OIC area of the benefits of mediation as a cost-effective tool which saves lives and resources by contributing to the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts;
- 2- **Emphasizes** the need to mainstream mediation in OIC’s scope of work and activities and build further capacity for mediation support activities, including through reinforcing the Peace, Security, and Conflict Resolution Unit (PSCU) within the OIC General Secretariat, which would serve also as a focal point as called for in the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions;
- 3- **Encourages** PSCU to continue to enhance its knowledge management capacity by accumulation and dissemination of information among member states on the best practices and lessons learnt from the mediation efforts involving the OIC;
- 4- **Affirms** the importance of strengthening partnerships between the OIC, the UN and other international and regional organizations in the field of mediation;
- 5- **Stresses** the need to further project OIC’s comparative strengths in mediation with a view to acquiring greater political recognition for these strengths within and outside the organization;
- 6- **Notes with** appreciation the Summary Report of the previous OIC Member States Conferences on Mediation;
- 7- **Takes note** with appreciation, of the summary report of the Fourth Conference on Mediation titled “Experiences and Prospects”, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in cooperation with the OIC General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.
- 8- **Welcomes** the opportunity provided by the OIC Contact Group of Friends of Mediation for the promotion of mediation as a conflict prevention and resolution method;
- 9- **Welcomes** the third meeting of the OIC Contact Group of Friends of Mediation at the level of Permanent Representatives held in Jeddah on 27 June 2019 and its report;
- 10- **Welcomes** the Third_Mediation for Peace Certificate Program, organized by the Government of Türkiye in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat for diplomats from OIC Member States; on 26-30 September 2022 in Ankara;
- 11- **Encourages** cooperation and exchange of expertise among OIC Member States;

- 12- **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to provide conflict resolution and mediation training opportunities with a view to developing competences and building capacities in this area;
- 13- **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to complete and promote globally the code of conduct for mediators, which focuses on culturally-sensitive mediation approaches and capitalizes on the experiences of international organizations in this regard;
- 14- **Requests** the Secretary General to finalize his efforts to form a network of OIC mediators, special envoys and experts to be nominated by the Member States;
- 15- **Requests** the General Secretariat to hold an annual conference on mediation, at its headquarters or in one of the member states of the Contact Group on strengthening the capacities of OIC charter organs, particularly the General Secretariat;
- 16- **Highly appreciates** Türkiye's initiative of holding OIC Member States Conferences on Mediation with the participation of Member States, the General Secretariat, international organizations, academicians and NGOs;
- 17- **Expresses** deep appreciation for the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold the Fourth Conference on Mediation titled "Experiences and Prospects", under the umbrella of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;
- 18- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 52/49-POL
ON
STRENGTHENING COOPERATION WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION OF
ISLAMIC COOPERATION TO PREVENT AND COMBAT ILLICIT FINANCIAL
FLOWS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Recalling all previous OIC resolutions, decisions, statement and declaration on strengthening cooperation *within* the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, especially the statute of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission and OIC Ten Year Programme of Action;

Welcoming the commitment by Member States, consistent with their national legislation and in accordance with the United Nations Convention *Against* Illicit Financial Flows and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, which provides a fundamental global framework of international standards for States Parties to prevent and combat money-laundering and illicit financial flows;

Expressing concern that the laundering of money derived from illicit financial activities and other serious *crimes* continues to be a global problem threatening the security and stability of financial institutions and system, weakens good governance, undermine national security, economics and rule of law especially in the developing world;

Also expressing deep concern that illegal movement of money or capital from one country to another through i) drug cartel using trade-based money laundering techniques to mix legal money, ii) importer using trade under-invoicing to evade customs duties, iii) corrupt public official using anonymous shell company to transfer dirty money to a bank account in another country, iv) human trafficker carrying briefcase of cash across the border and depositing it in a foreign bank and/or v) terrorist wiring money from one country to another to finance acts, continue to undermine governments and societies;

Reiterating its call to the Member States to combat the laundering of money derived from corrupt acts, drug trafficking and other serious crimes and to continue to promote international cooperation and concerted efforts within the organization in accordance with the OIC Charter as well as the relevant international legally binding instruments to which OIC Member States are parties to;

Noting also the need to establish a mechanism for international cooperation to facilitate the secured and rapid exchange of information among the OIC Member States on illicit financial flows and proceeds of corrupt acts, drug trafficking and laundering thereof, with a view to promptly freezing the assets and facilitating further investigation of the crimes in accordance with local legislation and international best practices;

- 1- **Invites** Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to develop methodologies for collecting information on financial transactions related to illicit

- financial flows and disclosure of patterns of laundering within OIC Member countries with a view to taking appropriate measures;
- 2- **Calls upon** Member States to exchange best practices and experiences, and to coordinate to enhance the prevention and combating of illicit financial flows; and stresses upon the need to avoid politicization of international financial bodies and instruments including but not limited to Financial Action Task Force.
 - 3- **Requests** Member States to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing their respective legally binding commitments, the provision against money-laundering enshrined in relevant international instruments as well as strengthening anti-laundering and related agencies;
 - 4- **Urges** Member States that are yet to ratify relevant international instruments against money laundering, to consider doing so and to take steps to domesticate same according to national priorities and legislation;
 - 5- **Further calls** on Member States to establish measures to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, including by strengthening financial system and designated non-financial business, professions and providers of money or value transfer services, in order to enhance identification of illicit financial transactions;
 - 6- **Calls on** OIC General secretariat and relevant institutions to intensify efforts aimed at fostering collaboration with national institutions in Member States to detect and deter cross-border tax evasion, as well as improve transparency in the activities of multinational corporation;
 - 7- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 53/49-POL
ON
AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING, ESPECIALLY MODERN SLAVERY AND SEX
TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

Recalling all previous OIC resolutions, decisions, statements and declarations against human trafficking, especially Cairo Declaration on Human Rights, Statute of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission, and OIC Ten Year Programme of Action;

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant and civil and Political Rights;

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes and the Protocols thereto, and reaffirming in particular the protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the Convention, and recalling the Convention for the suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others;

Noting that, human trafficking is a global phenomenon that exposes victims to cycles of exploitation including for sex or labour, it violates human rights, and jeopardizes community health;

Noting further that, every year, thousands of children, mostly girls in early adolescence, remain at risk of being trafficked, exposed to physical and verbal abuse, sexual and labour exploitation, trade in human organs. In most situations, they face social isolation, lack good care, and suffer severe health problems, including HIV. They require assistance to overcome stigmatization and post-traumatic stress. In certain situations, they face threats of criminal prosecution;

Recognizing that trafficking in persons undermines sustainable development, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response and genuine multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination including measures to prevent such trafficking to prosecute and punish the traffickers and to identify and protect the victims, as well as a criminal justice response commensurate to the serious nature of the crime.

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate and punish perpetrators, to rescue victims and to provide for their protection, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedom of victims;

Recognizing also the need to address the impacts of human trafficking within the OIC member countries, especially the challenges to preventing and combating trafficking in persons owing to the lack of adequate national strategies including those related to capacity-building and availability of adequate resources at domestic level and cooperation among OIC countries;

- 1- **Expresses** its concern at the trafficking of human beings and strongly condemns all forms of trafficking, especially those of involving women, youth and children, including from least developed OIC countries.
- 2- **Underscores** the importance of promoting comprehensive and coordinated response at national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons, and intensifying international cooperation including capacity building and technical assistance,
- 3- **Urges** Governments of the affected Member States to take appropriate measures to address the push and pull factors, including domestics factors that encourages trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, forced labour, modern slavery, prostitution, servitude or the removal of organs, including by creating enabling environment, job opportunities, improved economics, modern facilities, access to health and education, promoting good governance and transparency in economic transactions;
- 4- **Resolves** to intensify efforts to prevent and address, with a view to eliminating the demand that posters trafficking especially of women and girls, for all forms of exploitation, and in this regard to put in place or to enhance preventive measures including legislative and punitive measures to defer exploiters of trafficked persons, as well as ensure their accountability;
- 5- **Calls on** the OIC General Secretariat and all relevant OIC institutions to intensify efforts aimed at addressing social economic and other factors that make people vulnerable to human trafficking by collaborating with the relevant national institutions of the Member States and international partners as well as others stakeholders to undertake all necessary measures to curb the menace of human trafficking;
- 6- **Calls** for supporting the State of Libya in confronting illegal immigration, given that the State of Libya is a transit country for immigrants
- 7- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco in the field of migration and its adoption of a policy aimed at integrating migrants by regularizing their legal status and offering them decent living conditions, with the legal status of over 40,000 irregular migrants having been regularized since 2014; **Commends** the leading role of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, the African Union Leader on the issue of migration; and **Welcomes** Morocco's hosting of the African Migration Observatory.
- 8- **Calls on** OIC General Secretariat to develop a workable and comprehensive programme of Action in collaboration with the concerned Member States and Institutions to tackle the 'Push and Pull Factors' promoting the scourge by stresses the need for the OIC to establish an operational office in Africa for combating human trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa, in order to effectively monitor the activities of traffickers with a view to put an end to human trafficking.
- 9- **Invites** the Government of Member States where these practices are taking place to take serious measures aimed at punishing the criminal gangs and perpetrators in order to eradicate the menace.

- 10- **Stresses** the need to encourage concerned OIC institutions to develop programmes that offers livelihood options and include basic education, literacy programme, skill acquisitions, artisan training programme and poverty alleviation programme among others;
- 11- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 54/49-POL
ON
THE WORK OF THE OIC AD HOC MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON
ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST THE
ROHINGYAS

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principle and objectives of the charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

Referring to the OIC Resolution number 4/45-MM on the situation of the Muslim community in Myanmar and to the deliberations in the Special Brainstorming Session of the 45th CFM on the Humanitarian challenges of the OIC countries including those relating to the Rohingyas;

Recognizing the continuous sufferings of the Rohingyas, the most persecuted minorities of the world, who have been facing ethnic cleansing and forced expulsions from their ancestral homeland in the Rakhine State of Myanmar;

Expressing grave concern about recurrent forced and mass evictions of the Rohingya Minorities from the Rakhine state of Myanmar;

Alarmed by the repeated influx of Rohingyas to Bangladesh over the last four decades of 1.2 million Rohingyas including 730,000 that arrived since 25 August 2017 in aftermath of atrocities and genocidal crimes committed by the Myanmar authorities’

Concerned that the Rohingyas taking shelter in Bangladesh had been victims of gross and systematic violations of human rights and atrocity crimes in their home country,

Recognizing that ensuring accountability and justice is the most crucial step towards preventing genocide and other mass atrocity crimes,

Also recognizing the need for making the perpetrators of human rights violations against Rohingyas accountable for their crimes through an independent, impartial and neutral mechanism,

Commending the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee, Chaired by The Gambia to pursue the case of genocide and human rights violations against the Rohingya at the International Court of Justice,

Highly commending the upright stance of HE Minister of Justice of The Gambia at the proceedings at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, in defense of the Rohingya people,

Welcoming the historic and unanimous decision of the International Court of Justice on The Gambia’s Request for Provisional Measures to prevent further acts of genocide against the Rohingya in Myanmar, its impact under international law and implications for the Rohingya communities in both Myanmar and Bangladesh,

Also welcoming the decision of International Court of Justice (ICJ) given on July 22,2022, establishing the Court's jurisdiction under the Genocide Convention to hear the application filed by The Gambia against Myanmar in November 2019,

Taking note of the report of the Adhoc Ministerial Committee meeting held at OIC headquarters in Jeddah on 10 November 2022,

1- **Decides to:**

- a. **Continue to** support the 10-member Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights violations against the Rohingya (MCCAR) including the OIC Secretariat, and IPHRC to be chaired by the Gambia;
 - b. **Continue** to support the Ad Hoc Committee's plan of action to engage in international legal measures including at the ICJ to fulfil the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate
- 2- **Calls upon** member states to contribute voluntarily to the budget of the plan of action and to assist the general secretariat to allocate other resources needed to implement the plan of action
- 3- **Commends** the Member States and organization who have already contributed to the voluntary account established under the General Secretariat, and Urges all Member States to consider contributing to the fund to execute the litigation-expenses at the ICJ
- 4- **Invites** the Secretary General to arrange pledging sessions of the Member States during the 49th CFM in *Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H)*. as well as during the annual coordination meeting on the sidelines of the upcoming General Assembly High-Level Meeting in September 2023 in New York;
- 5- **Urges** all Member States to contribute in this Resource Mobilization effort to ensure the safe, orderly, dignified and sustainable return and re-settlement of the Rohingyas to their legitimate homeland in Rakhine state of Myanmar.
- c. The Ad Hoc committee will continue to:
 - a) **Engage** with relevant bodies to ensure accountability and justice for gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws and principles;
 - b) **Assist** in information gathering and evidence collection for accountability purposes
 - c) **Mobilize** and coordinate international political support for accountability for the Human Rights Violations against the Rohingyas in Myanmar
 - d) **Collaborate** with international bodies, such as, office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Security Council, UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Myanmar and other international and regional mechanisms.
 - e) **Follow up** the case at the ICJ in support of The Gambia till a final verdict is issued
 - f) **Follow up** ICJ's notification of its order of provisional Measures to the UN Security Council Pursuant to Article 41 (2) of the Statute of the ICJ;

- g) **Meet** at intervals, as deemed appropriate, or ask their Permanent Representatives to the OIC or UN to discuss the situation and progress made, and make suggestions to the CFM for consideration.
- d. **Decides** to remain seized of this matter till an acceptable solution is reached

RESOLUTION NO. 55/49-POL
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE CODE OF CONDUCT TOWARDS ACHIEVING A WORLD
FREE OF TERRORISM

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter aimed at maintaining peace and security, and expressing resolve to take effective collective measures to that end;

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC and calling upon Member States to cooperate in combating terrorism in its forms and manifestations, organized crime, Illicit drug trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking;

Referring to the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action adopted by the Third Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference which was held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 7- 8 December 2005, reaffirming condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and rejecting any justification or excuse for terrorism;

Referring to the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (session of Peace and Partnership for Development) Which was held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999;

Recalling previous CFM resolutions on combating terrorism and extremism, including resolution 41/45-POL;

Pursuant to the Final Communiqué of the Open- ended Extraordinary Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the ministerial level held in Jeddah on 15 February 2015;

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism and organized crime, including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2199 as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

Mindful of the need to eliminate international terrorism and recognizing that the prevention of terrorism is one of the most important means of ensuring national, regional and international security;

Emphasizing the significance of regional and international efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, as a contribution to international peace and security,

Being concerned about the threat posed by terrorist groups to the stability, security and territorial integrity of Member States;

Reaffirming its strong position against any attempts to confuse just and legitimate struggle for self-determination and liberation from foreign occupation with terrorism;

Reiterating its principled position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomsoever and wherever; and reaffirming its unequivocal rejection of all attempts to associate any country, race, religion, culture or nationality with terrorism;

Expressing concern over violation of human rights while countering terrorism and broader impact of armed drone attacks on individuals, psychological well-being of children, families, and communities, including interruption of education of children, undermining of religious and cultural practices and the reluctance to assist the victims of armed drone attacks for fear of being caught in secondary strikes;

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of extremism in its all forms leading to terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, and A/RES/72/241, adopted by consensus;

Underlining the need for the OIC to play an effective role in international efforts to Combat all aspects of terrorism, in the framework of constructive cooperation with States and international and regional organizations with influence, such as to serve the interests of OIC Member States and their peoples in eradicating terrorism and countering its risks;

Calling upon the OIC Member States to take appropriate steps to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994;

Underscoring the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/72/123, and 72/284, containing relevant provisions, adopted by consensus;

Recognizing the desire of the OIC Member States to achieve a world without terrorism through concerted action and cooperation at the national, regional and global levels;

With reference to preamble paragraph No.2 of the Charter of the Organization of The Islamic Cooperation (OIC) which underlines the importance of advancing and consolidating the bonds of unity and mutuality among the OIC Member States to protect their common interests in the international arena;

With further reference to para 1 and para 5 of Article 1, chapter I of the OIC charter, Both of which stress the need to support and bolster the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the OIC Member States and to ensure the Member States' active participation in the decision processes at the international level in the political, economic and social spheres in defense of their common interests;

Recalling the request received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OIC, and the elements provided in the relevant explanatory note,

In confirmation of the solid relations and multiple links that bind the Islamic states together, and in its keen desire to enhance and consolidate these links in favour of their common welfare and better future, and towards the achievement of their hopes and aspirations,

Decides:

- 1- **To welcome** the adoption on 28 September 2018 at the margins of the General Debate of the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly the Code of Conduct towards Achieving a World Free of Terrorism, and to extend the necessary support and fallback-up to the Code, while adopting it as the OIC document.
- 2- **To encourage** the OIC Member States, who did not do so yet, to join this Code of Conduct
- 3- **To invite** States, agencies and organizations of the OIC system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Code of Conduct and to promote its implementation.
- 4- **To request** the Secretary General to follow- up the implementation of this resolution and to Report thereon to the 50th Session of the CFM.

**CODE OF CONDUCT
TOWARDS ACHIEVING A WORLD FREE OF TERRORISM**

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/72/123 of 7 December 2017 and A/RES/72/284 of 26 June 2018, which noted the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

WE, THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS LISTED BELOW,

Standing united in strengthening global efforts to prevent and counter the persistent scourge of terrorism in all forms and manifestations as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and has negative impacts on sustainable development and humanitarian space; reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is aimed at the destruction of lives and properties, human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of States, hampering development, including but not limited to destroying infrastructure, harming the tourism industry, diverting foreign direct investment, impeding economic growth and increasing security costs, and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments; and stressing therefore that the international community should further prioritize counter-terrorism, inter alia, take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner;

Reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed; unequivocally condemning in this regard in the strongest terms all of them along with methods and practices of terrorism, inter alia, the incitement of terrorist acts that remains a persistent threat in many States around the world; and repudiating attempts at the justification or glorification of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts;

Reaffirming also our commitment to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance; while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism;

Reaffirming our determination to continue to do all that we can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and the rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures;

Reiterating withal that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and its ideology cannot and should not be associated with any religion, faith, confession, culture, civilization, nationality or ethnic group;

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter, including on questions related to international peace and security, in coordinating efforts on preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations at the global level;

Renewing our unwavering commitment to strengthening cooperation to this end, inter alia, by fostering dialogue and exchange of best practices at the international level, especially at the

General Assembly; taking into account the importance of utilizing comprehensive and coherent national, regional and international approaches in such efforts; encouraging therefore relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations to enhance, in accordance with their mandates and in line with our national priorities, interaction and support to building capacity on this track, in particular, through funding, technical assistance and greater coordination between donor and recipient countries; and in this way, contributing to reinforcing national and regional ownership and the implementation of international obligations;

Committing our adherence to the Charter and other sources of international law, inter alia, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian laws, in efforts to prevent and counter terrorism, in particular, conduct anti-terrorist operations; and recognizing that failure to do so could contribute to increased terrorist recruitment and incitement;

Stressing the importance of “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches and cooperation with media, civil and religious society, private sector and educational institutions in order to enhance dialogue, broaden understanding;

Recognizing our primary responsibility and our leading role as Member States of the United Nations to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS);

Reaffirming further our determination to make every effort to reach an agreement on a comprehensive convention on international terrorism (CCIT);

Recognizing that the voluntary accession to any relevant international instrument by all of us would make it possible to cooperate and ensure convergence on actions to be taken;

Considering it imperative to establish a Code of Conduct to guide our actions individually and collectively based on the principles of the UN Charter, inter alia, through cooperation, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, as well as national stability and security,

PLEDGE THE FOLLOWING THROUGH THIS CODE OF CONDUCT:

- 1- We express our commitment to implementing the principles and provisions of this voluntary and non-legally binding Code of Conduct, without prejudice to our legal obligations. We commit to abiding by all relevant international obligations under existing international conventions and United Nations resolutions on terrorism to which we are party by allocating the necessary political will and human and material resources and seeking further assistance, when needed, in this regard. We also encourage States that have not done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and implementing them.
- 2- We reaffirm the duty to refrain from planning, organizing, instigating, promoting, executing, assisting, facilitating, financing, arming, harbouring terrorists, inciting or otherwise supporting directly or indirectly acts of terrorism. We also pledge to take all necessary measures to ensure that our territories are not used for planning, promoting, organizing, executing, initiating, assisting, financing, harbouring or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within our territory directed towards the commissioning of such acts. We urge all States to ensure no tolerance for terrorism, regardless of the targets or motives and stress the inadmissibility of supporting directly or indirectly terrorist groups in order to achieve political or geopolitical aims.

- 3- We pledge to support action by the General Assembly and Security Council aimed at preventing and countering terrorism. We encourage the Secretary-General to take measures, pursuant to international law, to address all conditions conducive to terrorism, both internal and external, in a balanced manner, as set out in the GCTS, and express desire to take into account such an assessment by the Secretary-General. We pledge to deploying holistic counter-terrorism measures and systematic preventive steps to terrorism and terrorist activities, in accordance with our obligations under international law, in order to:
- a) suppress the recruitment of terrorists;
 - b) address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating, particularly from conflict zones, to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third countries.
 - c) strengthen our legislative framework, including measures to improve extradition and prosecution to bring perpetrators to justice;
 - d) intensify our law and order capabilities, and criminal justice responses;
 - e) curb the financing of terrorism;
 - f) secure borders against infiltration by terrorists;
 - g) intensify efforts towards surveillance and monitoring, inter alia, of new information and communication technologies (ICTs), while abiding by the rule of law;
 - h) develop prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration, as well as deradicalization programs;
 - i) safeguard critical infrastructures and cultural heritage against terrorist attacks;
 - j) prevent terrorists from acquiring and using small arms and light weapons, as well as weapons of mass destruction;
 - k) counter terrorist ideologies and narratives;
- 4- We pledge to take comprehensive approaches, inter alia, to:
- a) adhere to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State;
 - b) contribute to the successful prevention and resolution of conflicts;
 - c) eradicate poverty, ensuring inclusive economic growth and sustainable development;
 - d) ensure good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law as relevant and effective measures to prevent marginalization and discrimination that can become vulnerabilities exploited by terrorists;

- e) develop context-specific, comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies, taking into account, as appropriate, the concerns of the youth as vulnerable groups;
 - f) take into account gender aspects in counter-terrorism, while ensuring the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations at all stages;
 - g) promote dialogue towards intercultural understanding and respect for all ethnic groups, religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures;
 - h) ensure primary responsibility of Member States in countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and continue dialogue and cooperation with segments of society, inter alia, civil and religious, the private sector, media, educational institutions, communities, women and youth groups;
 - i) enhance solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect.
- 5- We reaffirm that preventing and countering terrorism require intensified collective efforts at the regional and international levels. We therefore pledge to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism among ourselves, in accordance with our obligations under international law, through inter alia, sharing data and information, providing mutual legal assistance and prosecuting perpetrators or handing them over to their respective countries or the State where the act was committed, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, in accordance with our internal laws, multilateral agreements and arrangements and ensuring that the refugee and asylum status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts. We commit that any such measures we take will comply with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law.
- 6- We note the importance of intensifying regional cooperation and coordination among us in such areas as, inter alia, intelligence and information sharing, enhancing border security, strengthening legal and criminal justice response, cooperating in extradition and mutual legal assistance, providing mutual exchanges and support, as appropriate, as well as exchanging best practices.
- 7- We pledge to take measures to prevent and counter the use of the ICTs, including the Internet, by terrorists and their supporters, for the purposes of committing, inciting, recruiting for, funding or planning terrorist acts. We further pledge to cooperate in order to develop and implement effective counter narrative strategies with a view to curb dissemination of terrorist propaganda and promote peace, tolerance, coexistence and respect, to discourage all forms of hatred, vilification and terrorism. We also commit to advancing cooperation between us and regional organizations, and partnerships with the private sector and civil society in order to raise awareness and address the issue of the use of ICTs, including new technologies, for terrorist purposes, as well as their potential for countering the spread of the forgoing menaces. We further commit that any such measures we take will comply with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

- 8- We underscore the urgency of concerted action by the international community to fight against terrorism and address conditions conducive to its spread, and call on the United Nations to spearhead efforts to build a united front against terrorism, acting in accordance with international law, in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive, accountable and transparent manner. In turn, we commit to:
- a) implementing the GCTS, as well as considering implementing the recommendations that have come from the subsequent Strategy review resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly through the development and realization of regional and national plans in order to put into action all the four pillars of the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner;
 - b) create potential for reinforcing complex, multifaceted and case-specific relationship of counter-terrorism and development, where appropriate and in line with existing mandates; utilizing revamped regional approach, where relevant; as well as strengthening coordination within the United Nations, in particular, its modus operandi in the Headquarters and on the ground, to increase the effectiveness and ensure greater transparency and accountability;
 - c) further strengthening, with a view to ensuring that national counter-terrorism policies and practices are consistent with counter-terrorism obligations, our cooperation and coordination with the United Nations and its relevant entities, while collaborating with them to the fullest extent in the realization of their mandates, inter alia, the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre;
 - d) strive towards finding consensus on reaching an agreement to conclude the CCIT at the earliest convenience, while recognizing our valuable dialogue and efforts towards resolving any outstanding issues;
- 9- We establish through this Code of Conduct a coalition of partners striving towards achieving a world free of terrorism. We pledge to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism by the Centenary of the United Nations.
- 10- We appeal to all stakeholders to support our efforts to intensify cooperation and implement our commitments. We also invite all other Member States of the United Nations to express their commitment to this Code of Conduct.

New York, 28 September 2018

RESOLUTION NO. 56/49-POL
ON
ENHANCING MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Charter of United Nations;

Stressing on its purpose to consider questions of international interest and expressing its view on issues with the aim of bringing about action by the OIC and Member States under occupation and also to contribute to the defense and promotion of human rights, which are universal in scope and respect for which is an essential factor of democracy and development;

Underscoring the goals and purposes of the OIC and the UN, as enunciated in their respective Charters, along with the underlying principles of international law, which are instrumental for preserving peace and security, as well as the rule of the law, economic development, social progress and human rights for all, in which context the OIC Member States should recommit to the UN Charter and international law, defending and upholding their core principles if they are to make any progress in ensuring full respect for international law;

Reaffirming the need to find peaceful and fair solutions, through dialogue and diplomatic means, to all issues at national, regional and international levels;

Recognizing the serious danger and threats posed by the action and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments;

Recalling paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled “Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization” contained in document A/72/1 wherein it states that “now more than ever, multilateral action is needed to find effective solutions to this mix of challenges;”¹

Continuing to maintain, strengthen and manifest the unity and solidarity among the membership of the OIC, particularly with those members whose nations are suffering from the negative consequences of unilateral coercive measures at the unilateral sanctions at variance with international law and the UN Charter at political, cultural and economic levels;

Reaffirming that each State has full sovereignty over the totality of its wealth, natural resources and economic activity, and development, exercising it freely;

We, for the sake of maintaining peace and stability in the geography of the OIC and promoting friendly and mutually beneficial ties and trade relations among ourselves, agree to undertake the following measures, among others:

- 1- **Asserts** on behalf of the OIC, the need to work in line with expectation that the world will become more committed to promote cooperation against confrontation in all

¹ These challenges are described in page 5, paragraph 4, of the report as follows: “[...] Yet after years of decline, the number of conflicts is on the rise and they are lasting longer, fueled by the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, transnational criminal networks and deep regional divisions. The threat of famine in several countries, resulting from violence compounded by drought, lurks just round the corner. These contradictory trends are exacerbated by international power dynamics that are in flux. As we move towards a multipolar world order composed of multiple and shifting centers of power, there is a feeling of unpredictability.”

aspects of world affairs, while adhering to the underlying principles of international law, the UN Charter and other international instruments relating to human rights, particularly the right of individual and peoples to development.

- 2- **Invites** all Member States to redouble their efforts at all possible levels to adopt measures aimed at preventing and curbing the negative effects of illegal measures which are at variance with international law and the UN Charter and undermine free, open and transparent relations among them.
- 3- **Welcomes** the initiatives of Member States to organize events on the necessity of promoting and strengthening cooperation in various fields including economy, finance and trade within the geography of the OIC at bilateral and multilateral levels,
- 4- **Reaffirms** the willingness of the Member States to closely cooperate and collaborate in all areas of covered by the developmental agenda of the Organization, including in formulating appropriate plans of action for their effective and result-based implementation.
- 5- **Reaffirms** the Member States' sovereign right to acquire, manufacture, export, import and amend all the means of implementation for their national development and economic plans to ensure an acceptable standard of living and sustainable development for them, and emphasize that restrictive and coercive measures should not applied against any Member State
- 6- **Emphasizes** that under no circumstances should people be deprived of means to exercise their rights to life, food and development.
- 7- **Reaffirms** the high importance of cooperation and solidarity among Member States for putting in place policies and measures to prevent any coercive, illegal and unilateral measures, contrary to international law, the UN Charter and international humanitarian law, that interpret or negatively affect the supply chain or trade of good, commodities, and services required for the enjoyment of human rights of the general populations, especially regarding the right to freedom from hunger, the right to health and medical care, to education, to work, to housing and the right to life.
- 8- **Stresses** the need to continue countering all attempts to undermine, in part or in full, the national unity and territorial integrity of any Member States, while reaffirming commitment to the principle of respect for the sovereignty and sovereign equality of all nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States.
- 9- **invites** the Member States to inform the Secretary General on the progress made on the implementation of this resolution in their respective countries in order to share them with other Members.
- 10- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers containing initiatives, including those introduced by the Member States, to promote the role of the OIC in furthering multilateralism and cooperation in all spheres of the developmental agenda of the Organization.

**RESOLUTION NO. 57/49-POL
ON
PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling Resolution No. 60/48-POL on Peace and Security in South Asia, adopted during the 48th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held in Islamabad, 22 – 23 March 2023.

Guided by the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations and the principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the need for strict observation by all states of those principles and their international obligations in the conduct of their international relations, including Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter,

Having taken serious note of the incident of 9 March 2022 involving a supersonic missile launch into the territory of Pakistan from the territory of India, constituting a blatant violation of Pakistan's air space, established international aviation rules and safety protocols,

Noting with grave concern the threat posed by the incident to international and domestic commercial flights as well as human life and property on ground in Pakistan,

Taking note that the incident occurred against the backdrop of earlier acts of provocation by India including the tracking and interception by Pakistan Navy in its territorial waters of an Indian submarine and the statement of 28 December 2021 of the Indian Army Chief threatening Pakistan of surgical and pre-emptive strikes,

Deeply concerned at the threat to regional and international peace, security and stability posed by the incident,

Appreciating Pakistan's responsible handling of the incident despite the failure of the Indian side to take immediate remedial actions and timely notifying the missile launch to Pakistan to thwart the risk of escalation between the two nuclear armed states,

Noting with concern India's failure to positively respond to Pakistan's call for a joint probe to accurately establish the facts surrounding the incident or formally share with Pakistan the findings of its internal investigation

Recalling Articles 12 and 31 of the Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, 2001 and the Duty of States to Prevent Harm to their Neighbours,

Recalling further Article 39 of the United Nations Charter regarding the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council concerning threats to or breach of peace,

Fully recognizing Pakistan's right of self-defense and to take necessary measures in the exercise of this right in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

- 1- **Reiterates** once again serious concern on the 9 March 2022 incident which constituted multiple violations of international law, United Nations Charter, Articles on the Responsibility of States, civil aviation rules and safety protocols, and endangered human life and property besides posing a grave threat to regional and international peace, security and stability,
- 2- **Strongly urges** India, once again, to swiftly and positively respond to Pakistan's call for a joint probe to accurately establish the facts surrounding the incident,
- 3- **Calls upon** India to fully abide by its international obligations, principles of the UN Charter and Articles on Responsibility of States,
- 4- **Stresses** that the duty to protect dangerous arsenals and materials and systems related to WMDs, as well as to ensure nuclear security, is a strict liability obligation under international law,
- 5- **Calls on** the UN Secretary General and relevant international bodies, including United Nations Security Council and ICAO, to pursue, in line with their mandated duties, the matter with India to accurately establish the facts and to ensure that no such occurrence takes place in the future,
- 6- **Expresses** full support for Pakistan's consistent efforts and proposals for promoting peace and stability in South Asia,
- 7- **Exhorts** the international community to play its role in upholding strategic stability in the region,
- 8- **Urges** India and Pakistan to work constructively with Pakistan for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and positively responding to Pakistan's proposal for a Strategic Restraint Regime including measures for arms control, restraint and confidence building,
- 9- **Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to communicate this resolution to the Secretary General of the United Nations and to remain seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION NO.58/49-POL
ON
THE ROLE OF A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY IN MAINTAINING AND
STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN THE OIC AREA AND GLOBALLY

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principles of Charters of the OIC and the United Nations on international peace and security;

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

Recalling the Jeddah Declaration adopted at the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Jeddah, June 2014 in strengthening of the OIC's role in quiet diplomacy as means of conflict prevention and resolution;

Acknowledging the relevant articles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations identifying methods of peaceful settlement of disputes and preventive diplomacy, such as mediation, good offices, fact-finding missions, negotiation, the use of special envoys, informal consultations, peacebuilding and targeted development activities;

Reaffirming the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, which lists “enhancing the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation” among its goals;

Noting the Resolution No.44/44-POL on the Establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution;

Recalling Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly 50/80 A of 12 December 1995, 69/285 of 3 June 2015 on the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan, as well as 71/275 of 2 February 2017 on the International Day of Neutrality and 75/28 of 7 December 2020 entitled “The Role and Importance of a Policy of Neutrality in Maintaining and Strengthening International Peace, Security and Sustainable Development”;

Noting the outcome document of the high-level international conference on the theme “Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development” (the Ashgabat outcome document) adopted on 12 December 2015, and 12 December 2020;

Recognizing the positive role that neutral countries play in the provision and delivery of humanitarian assistance in situation of complex emergencies and natural disasters, in accordance with the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency ass of the United Nations, including the principle of neutrality;

Emphasizing that the implementation of the policy of neutrality contributes to the strengthening of international and regional stability, plays an important role in the development of peaceful, trust-based, friendly and mutually beneficial relations among countries of the world;

Underlining that the countries of Central Asia, as the Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, plays an important role in strengthening peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations among the OIC Member States, and in peacebuilding and sustaining peace regionally and globally;

Recognizing that the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, established in Ashgabat in December 2007 at the initiative of all Central Asian States and with the support of the international community, plays an important role in assisting the Central Asian States in addressing regional challenges by encouraging and facilitating closer cooperation among them, identifying and tackling potential sources of tension before possible escalation and responding to domestic and transnational challenges and threats to peace and security by supporting the sustainable development of the region;

Underlying the contribution of neutral Turkmenistan in the United Nations led inter-Tajik talks, through the initiative to host a continuous round of inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat in 1995 and 1996, and in addressing conflict in Afghanistan by hosting inter-Afghan talks and an international forum on Afghanistan in 1997 and continuing to offer the territory of Turkmenistan for further inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation;

Noting the Final Declaration of the first Ministerial meeting of the Group of Friends of Neutrality for Peace, Security and Sustainable development adopted on 11 December 2022 in Ashgabat;

1. **Recommends** all OIC Member States to use, as appropriate, the peacekeeping potential of neutral States for preventive diplomacy and mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution;
2. **Emphasizes** the need to build capacity for effective use of the principles of neutrality in resolving international issues, including through reinforcing the Peace, Security, and Conflict Resolution Unit (PSCU) within the OIC General Secretariat;
3. **Decides** to strengthen awareness in the OIC area of the benefits of neutral policy, preventive diplomacy and mediation as a cost-effective tools for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts;
4. **Welcomes** the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly 76/299 from 28 July 2022 declaring the region of Central Asia a zone of peace, trust and cooperation, in this regard convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace, trust and cooperation in Central Asia would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international peace and security and to promoting the purposes and principles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations,
5. **Welcomes** the results of the international conference entitled “Peace and Trust Policy: Basis of International Security, Stability and Development (Peace and Trust Forum)” held in Ashgabat on 11 December 2021, dedicated to the International Day of Neutrality and the International Year of Peace and Trust, 2021, and the proposal of Turkmenistan to promote a global initiative entitled “Dialogue – a guarantee of peace” in order to combine the efforts of the international community in consolidating the traditions of peaceful and trust-based coexistence among the nations, restoring the values, attitudes

and traditions of maintaining and promoting peace and the comprehensive establishment of a culture of peace and trust in international relations;

6. **Welcomes** the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly 77/32 from 6 December 2022 declaring 2023 the International Year of Dialogue as a Guarantee of Peace proposed by the initiative of Turkmenistan, in this regard underlines that the International community to promote peace and trust among nations based on, inter alia, political dialogue negotiations, mutual understanding and cooperation, in order to build sustainable peace, solidarity and harmony,
7. **Supports** the initiative of the Government of Turkmenistan to establish within the United Nations the Group of Friends of Neutrality for peace and security, as well as to prepare a Code of Practice for the effective application of the principles of neutrality in resolving international issues, and calls upon the OIC Member states to join above-mentioned Group of Friends;
8. **Invites** all OIC Member States to mark annually the International Day of Neutrality on 12 December by means of education and the holding of events aimed at enhancing the knowledge of the public about the role and importance of a policy of neutrality in maintaining and strengthening international peace, security and sustainable development;
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 59/49-POL
ON
MAKKAH DOCUMENT**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the Preamble of the OIC Charter which asks the member states to contribute to peace and international security, understanding and dialogue between civilizations, cultures and religions, and the promotion of relations friendship, good neighborliness, mutual respect and cooperation; and **calling on** the member states to cooperate on the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, spread the true image of Islam to support the Islamic values of moderation, tolerance and respect for diversity, and convey the universal message of Islam,

Recalling the famous OIC statement, called “Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah” of the Third Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Makkah, December 2005), on the Initiative of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the late King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, through which the Organization had sought to combine the Member States’ efforts and conceptions about the extremist discourse and policy against terrorism, knowing that this statement had found a wide response across the globe and remains a reference for the OIC action in this area,

Recalling the Makkah Pact on Strengthening Islamic Solidarity, adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Summit of Islamic Solidarity), held on 14-15 August 2012 in Makkah, which calls on all the member states to show solidarity in promoting the message of brotherhood, friendship and coexistence between Muslims and humanity at large,

Welcoming the document approved by over 1200 Muslim scholars from 139 countries and 27 Islamic religious schools having met in Makkah, from 27 to 29 May 2019, which underlines the importance of the principles of tolerance and mutual understanding between peoples of different cultures and religions, which go in perfect agreement with the principles and objectives enunciated in the OIC Charter,

Reaffirming the important contribution of Islam to human civilization, particularly through the promotion and strengthening of dialogue and mutual understanding and mutual respect in the field of social relations and the civilizational discourse based on acceptance and recognition of the other,

Referring to the UN Charter’s Preamble which asks the member states to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors,

Recalling the various UN General Assembly’s resolutions calling for global efforts to promote tolerance, peace and dialogue among civilizations,

Referring also to UNESCO Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, unanimously adopted by its Member States in November 1995,

Recalling Resolution No. 36/46-POL of the Council of Foreign Ministers’ 46th session (Abu Dhabi, 1-2 March 2019), wherein was proclaimed the day of 11 March 2019 as the International

Day for Tolerance in all the member states of the OIC, and which resolution stressed that tolerance and mercy are at the heart of all religions and that all the precepts of Islam converge towards the realization of peace, understanding and tolerance, and coexistence between different countries and communities,

Recalling further the OIC-2025 Program of Action and reaffirming that dialogue among civilizations, founded on mutual respect and understanding and equality among nations, is a prerequisite for peacebuilding and security in the world, while emphasizing the priority of combating hate speech, extremism and terrorism,

Stressing the importance of strengthening education, peace, human rights, tolerance and friendship,

Also recalling the Memoranda of Understanding signed between the General Secretariat of the OIC, the UN Alliance for Civilizations, the Muslim World League and the Islamic Military Counterterrorism Coalition,

Recognizing the importance of interfaith and intercultural dialogue as an effective mechanism to fight against all forms of racism, discrimination, xenophobia, Islamophobia, extremism and incitement to hatred based on religion and race,

Being conscious of OIC's role in this regard, through its Sawt Al-Hikma (Voice of Wisdom) Centre, which acts as an ideological tool that uses the social media to spread the message of tolerance and brotherhood, and demystify the radical ideology of terrorist groups,

Being equally aware of the role played by the OIC, through the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, which contributes to unifying Ifta in the Muslim world, promoting moderation speech and bringing different Muslim Madhahib and schools of thought closer together,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of religions and beliefs to humanity and the contribution that dialogue between religious communities is likely to provide in terms of improving the awareness and understanding of the values that all human beings have in common,

Decides what follows:

1. **Affirms** that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations is an extremely important framework for strengthening tolerance and peaceful coexistence.
2. **Stresses** the importance of the principles and values set out in the document of Makkah, adopted by the community of Muslim scholars at the Muslim World League Conference held on the theme "The Values of Moderation and Middle Stance in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah" (Makkah Al-Mukarramah, 27-29 May 2019).
3. **Welcomes** the broad support the Makkah Document received worldwide and among the chiefs and leaders of different religions, given its noble messages of promoting tolerance, moderation, understanding and mutual cooperation among peoples and states.
4. **Endorses** the Makkah Document, and decides to circulate it to relevant national and regional institutions, including educational, religious and cultural ones.

**RESOLUTION NO. 60/49-POL
ON
STRENGTHENING INVESTMENT COOPERATION AMONG THE MEMBER
STATES**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the OIC Charter objectives of promoting and consolidating fraternity and solidarity among the Member States, strengthening intra-Islamic economic, financial and trade cooperation, with the view to reach economic integration conducive to an Islamic common;

Recalling the intrinsic bonds of religious, cultural, historical and economic solidarity among the OIC member states,

Expressing determination to strengthen and foster ties between the member states, based on the principles of equality as well as mutual respect and interest,

Reaffirming the urgent need to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the achievement of sustainable development, the Millennium Development Goals, and in particular the eradication of poverty everywhere and in all its forms.

Recalling the “Trade, Investment and Finance” priority areas of the OIC 2025 Action Program, wherein the call is for facilitating intra-OIC investment, including through promoting inward FDI flows from both the public and private sectors,

Realizing the necessity to reinforce participation of the private and public sectors in promoting intra-OIC investment,

Reaffirming the Agreement for the Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the OIC Member States,

Welcoming conclusions of the OIC High-level Conference on Public and Private Investment (Istanbul, 8-9 December 2019),

Expressing concern over reports indicating that the top 10 richest countries receive 69% of the total inward flow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), while the vast majority of the OIC member states have difficulty building the necessary infrastructure and an economic, commercial and regulatory business climate,

Confirming that direct investments constitute a prerequisite for wealth creation, new employment opportunities, and improving citizen’s living standards in the OIC member states,

Stressing on the need of the OIC Member States to design plans and modalities for promoting and enhancing financial and investment cooperation among themselves with the main objectives of creating favorable conditions for regional and sub-regional economy recovery, sustainable and inclusive development, poverty reduction, establishing necessary consultant or communication mechanisms in the financial sector among the OIC Member States, strengthen the dissemination of financial technology, improving the financial infrastructure of member states and bridge the digital deviation, increasing investment facilitation, and establishing beneficial partnerships among financial institutions of OIC Member States;

Decides what follows:

- 1- **Invites** all the OIC member states and relevant economic institutions to further strengthen cooperation between all stakeholders, including the private and public sectors, the aim being to promote intra-OIC investment, initiate alternative investment funding sources, and enhance legal good corporate governance frameworks and legislation to protect the rights of investors, and governance frameworks, and equally **calls for** stepping up efforts for the development of Islamic finance in the OIC.
- 2- **Invites** all investors in the member states to examine ways and tools to direct their investment stock toward priority sectors in least developed member states, with the view to support them in their resolve for sustainable economic growth, consistent with the ideals of partnership, mutual assistance and solidarity with the OIC member states.
- 3- **Appeals** to the OIC member states and its financial institutions to hold thematic and sectoral events on investment to explore new investment opportunities in the least development member states.
- 4- **Invite** the African Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to promptly sign and ratify the protocol establishing the African Investment Bank, given its importance in supporting African countries and promoting integration.
- 5- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 61/49-POL
ON
THE OIC REGIONAL MISSION IN NIAMEY**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling resolutions 39/39-POL, 38/40-POL, 40/42-POL, 40/43-POL, 40/44-POL and 59/46-POL of the Council of Foreign Affairs' 39th, 40th, 42nd and 43rd, 44th and 46th sessions, respectively held in Djibouti, Conakry, Kuwait City, Tashkent, Abidjan and Abu Dhabi,

Recalling resolution no. 5/46-ICHAD of the Council's 46th session (Abu Dhabi, 1-2 March 2019),

Also recalling the provisions of the Final Communiqué of the 14th Islamic Summit Conference (Mecca, 31 May 2019),

Stressing the necessity to consolidate the OIC and strengthen its capacity to reach the objectives of its Charter and the OIC 2025 Action Programme,

Further underlining that all OIC overseas missions, including those already established, should bring value added, aligning their work with the budget resources available,

Stressing that the Sahel and Lake Chad region is subjected to regular terrorist attacks that sow death, terror and desolation, particularly in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad and Nigeria, which ultimately undermines and destroys the sustainable socioeconomic gains and threatens future prospects in these zones,

Recalling the necessity to mobilize international, regional and local solidarity on security challenges,

Welcoming the commitment by the countries involved to forge a strong response to peace and security threats in the region,

Decides what follows:

1. **Welcomes the** inauguration of the OIC Regional Mission in Niamey, in charge of the representation, coordination and implementation of political commitments, and humanitarian aspects in Niamey.
2. **Requests** the Secretary-General to provide the Mission with the necessary resources to enable it to perform its duties.
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 62/49-POL
ON
PROMOTION OF PEACE AMONG THE MEMBER STATES**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Upholding the Islamic divine principles, values and messages of peace, solidarity and development held by the OIC Charter,

Reaffirming the OIC Charter’s objective of promoting interstate relations based on the values of justice, mutual respect and good neighborliness for global peace, security and harmony,

Also reaffirming the OIC Charter’s objective of bringing the member states to settle their disputes through peaceful means and refrain from use or threat of use of force in their relations,

Reaffirming the UN Charter’s purpose and principle of maintaining international peace and security, particularly Article (2) calling on the member states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and Chapter VI on Pacific Settlement of Disputes,

Referring to the OIC 2025 Programme of Action, particularly its objective of “enhancing the OIC’s role in peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation”,

Also referring to resolution no. 56/46-POL on “Strengthening the OIC’s Mediation Capacity”,

Expressing its profound concern regarding the outstanding conflicts and disputes between the OIC member states,

Reaffirming the necessity to find peaceful and just solutions to conflicts and disputes, through dialogue, mediation and various diplomatic means,

Welcoming the OIC’s initiatives on the prevention and peaceful settlement of conflicts, including the initiatives for Islamic rapprochement endorsed at the 13th Islamic Conference (Istanbul, 14-15 April 2016) and the establishment of the OIC contact group of friends of mediation,

Affirming its commitment to the member states’ national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity,

Decides what follows:

1. **Encourages** the member states to engage in dialogue, to de-escalate and peacefully settle their tensions and disputes.
2. **Calls on** the member states not to use or threaten to use force.
3. **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Morocco’s joining of the African Union, and commends the efforts of Morocco to establish of the South-South Cooperation Policy.

4. **Urges** the Member States to promote a culture of peace in line with their commitment under UN Charter, OIC Charter and International Law.
5. **Enjoins** the Secretary General to make an effective use of the mechanism of the Wise Persons' Council in order to contribute to the promotion of peace among the Member States
6. **Calls on** the Troika (President of the Islamic Summit, the President of the CFM and the Secretary General) to establish, in consultation with the Executive Committee, a process for dialogue between the states concerned and volunteering to facilitate peaceful settlement of all possible disputes.
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 63/49-POL
ON
STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AGAINST EXTREMISM**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Referring to the OIC 2025 Action Programme along with its implementation plan providing for a number of measures regarding the priority area of countering terrorism, violent extremism, radicalization, sectarianism and Islamophobia,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the OIC Executive Committee’s open-ended extraordinary meeting on “countering terrorism and violent extremism” (Jeddah, 15 February 2015), wherein the call was for elaborating a concrete action plan to address the “aspects and dimensions of terrorism [including] the political and socioeconomic contexts conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism”,

Recalling resolution 44/46-POL on “Countering Terrorism and Extremism” of the Council of Foreign Ministers’ 46th session (Abu Dhabi, 1-2 March 2019),

Underlining the need both for concerted and coordinated efforts and for consolidated cooperation between the member states to address the challenges of violent extremism,

Recalling the 2015 UN General Assembly resolution no. A/RES/70/109 adopted in 2015 under the title “A world against violence and violent extremism”, and the UN plan of action to prevent violent extremism,

Being conscious of political and socioeconomic contexts creating conditions for the expansion of terrorism and violent extremism,

Recognizing the importance of disseminating, promoting and preserving the Islamic teachings and values of moderation and tolerance to combat violent extremism,

Underlining the necessity to deliver a better formulation of the terms “extremism, violent extremism and terrorism”, it being that expressions in the Islamic tradition are, either deliberately or unconsciously, vaguely or ill-defined,

Decides what follows:

1. **Calls on** the member states to organize such events as seminars, conferences and symposia to sensitize the public opinion and reinforce their knowledge and capacity to identify and combat violent extremism.
2. **Invites** the member states to introduce into their school curricula the values and principles helping to combat violent extremism and keep children and the youth away from the networks of violent extremism organizations.
3. **Welcomes** the Algiers Declaration adopted at the 17th session of the Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, held on January 29-30, 2023, and Algeria’s willingness to host a research center to strengthen the intellectual immunity of Islamic societies, based on its moderate approach inherited from ancestors.

4. **Welcomes** the offer by the Republic of Niger as Chair of the Council of Foreign Ministers to organize a conference of intellectuals of Muslim countries on countering violent extremism.
5. **Calls on** the member states to provide organizational, financial and material assistance to address the current challenges in those member states beset by violent extremism and terrorism.
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 64/49-POL
ON
INTERNATIONAL DAY TO COMBAT ISLAMOPHOBIA**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the resolutions adopted by the various sessions of the OIC Summit and CFM Conferences as well relevant international covenants, declarations, and conventions, in particular those which call for the respect of civil, economic, political, social, cultural, and religious human rights as well as elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief;

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions which stress, inter alia, on the need for effectively combating defamation of Islam and incitement to religious hatred, hostility, violence and discrimination against Islam and Muslims, as well as the growing trend of Islamophobia, as well as the UN Human Rights Council’s resolution 16/18 of March 2011, and subsequent resolutions sponsored by OIC and the UN General Assembly resolution 67/178;

Recalling the OIC objectives, in particular to endeavor to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and to preserve the dignity of all Muslims, and OIC resolutions on safeguarding the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC member States;

Recalling the OIC Plan of Action on combating Islamophobia, religious discrimination, intolerance and hatred towards Muslims which has been adopted by Ministers of the members of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue in New York”;

Recalling that States have the obligation to prohibit by law any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

Noting with concern that Islamophobia, as a contemporary form of racism and religious discrimination, is on the rise in many parts of the world as evidenced by the mounting numbers of recorded incidents of religious intolerance, negative stereotyping, hatred and violence against Muslims;

Taking serious note of the recent incidents of desecration of Holy Quran and reprinting of caricatures of Prophet (P.B.U.H) which have hurt sensibilities of more than 1.8 billion Muslims around the world and reaffirming that such actions are not legitimate expressions of right to freedom of expression or opinion, under international human rights law;

Firmly rejecting all presumptions of guilt or attributions of potential crimes, extremism and terrorism to ordinary Muslims, who sincerely adhere to, express and follow the basic requirements of Islamic tenets and teachings;

Condemning unequivocally all acts of violence on the basis of religion or belief;

Recalling the savage terrorist attack which took lives of 51 Muslims worshipers at al-Noor Mosque and Linwood Mosque on 15 March 2019 in the city of Christchurch, New Zealand;

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Open-ended Emergency Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the Foreign Ministers level held in Istanbul on 22 March 2019, calling on the United Nations and other international and regional organizations to adopt 15 March, the day this horrendous act of terrorism was perpetrated, as the International Day of Solidarity Against Islamophobia

Noting with importance of developing understanding of Islam and educating about the deep love and devotion of Muslims for the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and the Holy Quran;

Further noting the necessity of promoting values of peaceful co-existence and respect amongst all religions and faiths, and removing or countering any disinformation, misperceptions and hatred against Islam;

1. **Renews** its support to designating 15th March as an International Day to Combat Islamophobia each year
2. **Urges** Member States of the OIC, its General Secretariat and other international and regional organizations, civil society, and other stakeholders to organize and support various high-visibility events, aimed at effectively increasing awareness at all levels about curbing Islamophobia and anti-Muslim hatred, and to commemorate the International Day to Combat Islamophobia;
3. **Calls on** the OIC Secretary General to continue monitoring the phenomenon of Islamophobia by strengthening the scope of Islamophobia Observatory and take necessary steps for building a common position of the Muslim Ummah on this issue, which in line with the "OIC Plan of Action on combating Islamophobia, religious discrimination, intolerance and hatred towards Muslims";
4. **Urges** OIC Member States to enhance engagement and cooperation in Jeddah, New York and Geneva to counter Islamophobia and promote common narrative against this menace;
5. **Calls on** the UN Secretary General to initiate a global dialogue on countering rising Islamophobia and promoting inter-faith harmony.
6. **Calls on** OIC Member States, OIC General Secretariat, OIC Observers, OIC Permanent Mission in New York and Geneva, to cooperate and to coordinate with other countries, UN Secretary General and other Regional and International Organizations to hold regular events in our joint efforts to preserve our diversity and tolerance, to maintain mutual respect, particularly among Islamic world and global communities;
7. **Requests** the General Secretariat to organize an event on 15 March every year, to observe the International Day to Combat Islamophobia
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to appoint a Special Envoy on Islamophobia, within the existing resources, to lead collective effort on OIC's behalf
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 65/49-POL
ON
GENERAL AND IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES AND THE
CALL FOR A HUMANITARIAN TRUCE TO CONFRONT CORONAVIRUS
PANDEMIC**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Following the issuance of Resolution No. 2532 of the Security Council on 01/07/2020,

Taking Cognizance of the Arab League Council Resolution No. 8563 of 09/09/2020 on Arab cooperation in following up on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2532 (2020) on the response to the Covid-19 pandemic,

Referring to the Omnibus Resolution on “Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic” (adopted at 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly on 11 September 2020), which calls for intensified international cooperation and solidarity to contain, mitigate and overcome the pandemic and its multifaceted consequences, through responses that are people-centred, and with full respected for human rights,

Based on the statement issued by the General Secretariat on July 06, 2020, which welcomed Security Council Resolution 2532 (2020),

Referring to the statements of the Secretary-General, which emphasized the importance of this initiative for enabling the safe, unhindered, and sustained delivery of humanitarian assistance, accelerating the global response to the Covid-19 pandemic, and assisting efforts made to end violence and resolve conflicts,

- 1- **Commends** the important role exerted by the Republic of Tunisia, the non-permanent member of the Security Council, to obtain Resolution 2532 (2020) for the immediate and general cessation of hostilities and the call for a humanitarian truce; and **calls** for coordinating actions and efforts to implement the provisions of the aforementioned resolution;
- 2- **Praises** the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to confront the pandemic, by providing 20 million riyals to purchase vaccines for some OIC countries, in support of the OIC initiative to provide vaccines to the least developed Member States. The total aid provided to some Member States amounted to over \$147 million; Also **Commends** Saudi Arabia’s support for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) which works all over the world, including in OIC Member States.
- 3- **Emphasizes** the importance of strengthening solidarity among Member States in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, including the exchange of experiences and providing necessary support for the countries in need in particular, and coordination of efforts to implement this UN resolution.

- 4- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco culminating in the launching of the first African laboratory for the production of anti-covid-19 vaccines and other vaccines, which would strengthen public health in Africa and OIC States.
- 5- **Commends** the support provided by Algeria to African countries, especially medical support, in order to help them cope with the COVID-19 crisis and achieve post-crisis recovery, in line with Algeria's policy of international solidarity and cooperation.
- 6- **Praises** the efforts of the State of Kuwait in supporting international efforts to combat COVID-19, by providing generous contributions to support the work of the World Health Organization and a number of countries affected by the pandemic, with a value amounting to over 327 million dollars.
- 7- **Highly appreciates** donation of the Governments of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Türkiye and Azerbaijan of 500 thousand doses of COVID-19 vaccines, to African countries through the Organization of Turkic States.
- 8- **Requests** the General Secretariat to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and coordinate with the United Nations in this regard.

**RESOLUTION NO.66/49-POL ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

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

Reiterating the vital importance of helping Afghanistan achieve lasting peace, sustainable development, rehabilitation and reconstruction, the elimination of all threats, which still pose tremendous challenges for Afghanistan's stability and regional security;

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the international efforts in support of lasting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan;

Calling upon the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism and narcotics;

Appreciating the effort of Member States, the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation and the OIC Trust Fund, calls for an effective partnership with Afghanistan in achieving peace, rehabilitation and development in the country;

Welcoming all efforts to increase regional connectivity and economic cooperation between Afghanistan and the region, including through ECO, RECCA, CAREC, SAARC, and other forums and programs;

Stressing the need for the revival of Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process in which Afghanistan and its regional partners with the support of the international community continue to promote regional cooperation;

Welcoming Afghanistan's willingness and determination to use its regional and historical location to promote security, stability and peaceful economic cooperation in the region;

Condemning in strongest terms and the recent terrorist attacks against civilians, especially the terrorist attack outside the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attacks against the diplomatic premises of Pakistan and Russia;

Calling for an effective anti-COVID19 campaign and delivery of humanitarian assistance to the disaster-affected people in Afghanistan;

Welcoming Afghanistan's efforts as a member of the United Nation Human Rights Council in strengthening OIC position in the United Nations Human Rights Council;

Reiterating its full support and expressing its readiness to extend all necessary assistance to the people of Afghanistan in achieving lasting peace and prosperity;

Urging the OIC Member States and international community to continue their assistance and support to the people of Afghanistan in their efforts to fight terrorism, counter the drug trafficking and achieve security, stability, as well as comprehensive and sustainable development;

Commending the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in its capacity as the Chair of the OIC Summit, for proposing convening an Extraordinary Session on the Situation in Afghanistan.

Also Commending the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, in Islamabad, on 19 December 2021 and taking note of the resolution entitled “Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan”;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan,

1. **Expresses** its solidarity with and full support to Afghanistan in its efforts to bring peace, security and inclusive economic development for the Afghan people;
2. **Calls upon** all OIC Member States and its institutions to spare no efforts in helping Afghanistan at this crucial time,
3. **Requests** Member States of the OIC and its institutions to inform the Secretary General of all their support and assistance to Afghanistan and its people, to be presented to the next CFM;
4. **Urges** the Member States and the International Community to continue their support and assistance to Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism;
5. **Call upon** all OIC Member States and their religious scholars and institutions to add their voice in support of a peaceful and stable Afghanistan;
6. **Stresses** that the achievement of regional consensus and mutual understanding is an important condition for establishing long-lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan;; to this end, takes note of the neighbors of Afghanistan platform as to forge a regional approach on the situation in Afghanistan;
7. **Appreciates** member states that are extending and offering capacity building support to Afghanistan and encourages them to do so; also appreciates the civil societies of member states that are engaged in contributing to and improving the quality of life and development of Afghan communities at the grass-roots level;
8. **Underscores** the renewed importance for the international community to step up its assistance and accelerate disbursement of their pledges to the people of Afghanistan;
9. **Welcomes** the establishment of the Humanitarian Trust Fund under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank, to serve as a vehicle to channel humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan including in partnership with other international actors;
10. **Reaffirms** that an early operationalization of the Humanitarian Trust Fund would be pivotal to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan;
11. **Calls upon** OIC Member States and the Members of the International Community to announce pledges to the Humanitarian Trust Fund on Afghanistan

12. **Also requests** the Secretary General to mobilize the effort of OIC Member States as well as IsDB, ISF and ISESCO in economic, humanitarian and educational fields, and report thereon to the next CFM;
13. **Appreciates** the generous donations of Member States to the OIC Assistance Fund for Afghanistan to have an effective and result oriented contribution for the development in Afghanistan and appeals to all Member States enhance the capacity of the Funds it would have a visible effect in assisting the Afghan people;
14. **Expresses** its deep appreciation to countries, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting a large number of Afghan refugees and acknowledges the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard;
15. **Calls on** Member States to protect the rights of the Afghan refugees and avoid their recruitment or use for any kind of political or military purposes;
16. **Calls on** the international community and relevant UN agencies for the provision of enhanced assistance to the Afghan refugees, the host countries and internally displaced persons to facilitate their safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into the society of origin so that they are able to contribute to the stability of Afghanistan;
17. **Reiterates** the importance of de-linking humanitarian assistance from political considerations and pursuing continuous and practical engagement with Interim Afghan Government
18. **Recognizes** narcotics problem as a global challenge which requires global partnership based on the principle of joint and shared responsibilities; Calls upon the international community and OIC Member States to increase their assistance to enhance the efforts of Afghanistan;
19. **Notes** with appreciation the achievements of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) on combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, and encourages closer cooperation between the CARICC and the Joint Planning Cell of the Triangular Initiative;
20. **Invites** the OIC Member States to enhance coordination through existing regional mechanisms, in particular through the CARICC and JPC, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering trafficking in illicit drugs;
21. **Requests** the donor member states and the Islamic development and financial Institutions, foremost of which is the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), to provide financial assistance, facilities and other needed support to the CARICC, the Triangular Initiative and the UNODC Regional Program in Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries;
22. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by DAESH (ISIS) and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks and urges all Member States and the International Community to extend support to Afghanistan in its fight against this devilish phenomenon, and encourages all Muslim scholars to

unanimously and strongly condemn terrorism, through fatwas, preaching and holding international events;

23. **Reaffirms** the importance of combating terrorism in Afghanistan and ensuring that the territory of Afghanistan is not used as a platform or safe haven by any terrorist group or organization;
24. **Calls upon** Afghanistan to take concrete steps against all terrorist organizations in particular Al-Qaeda, Daesh and its affiliates, ETIM, and TTP;
25. **Urges** the international community to remain cautious against the possibility of incitement and the role of spoilers, both inside and outside the country, to derail efforts aimed at peace and stability in Afghanistan;
26. **Highly Appreciates** the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulazizi Al-Saud, for hosting graciously the International Ulema Conference for Peace and Security in Afghanistan, aiming at reaching a consensus among the Islamic world to delegitimize the ongoing horrific war in Afghanistan. Appreciates also Secretary General Mr. Yousef bin Ahmad Al- Othaimen for excellent organization and preparation for this important event;
27. **Welcomes** the outcome of the International Ulama Conference held in Jeddah & Makka-Mukarrama on 10-11 July 2018, and the final communiqué of the OIC extraordinary Committee of the Permanent Representatives (CPR) meeting on Afghanistan 11-9-2018 and request the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the final outcome (Communiqué) of the IUC conference and CPR. Also request the Secretary General to continue its efforts to support peace and security in Afghanistan through regional level and convening the regional Ulema meetings in the course of 2021;
28. **Fully Supports** all efforts, to achieve sustainable peace, stability and security in Afghanistan;
29. **Reiterates** support for the establishment of an International Islamic University in Nangrahar, Afghanistan and encourages the efforts of the IsDB and ISF to contribute to and mobilize financial resources for this purpose; and Calls upon the OIC Member States to support this project;
30. **Pays tribute** to the government of the State of the United Arab Emirates for organizing the Afghan Reconciliation Conference between the government of Afghanistan and Taliban, on 19 December 2018, with USA, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan taking part, in a bid to bring reconciliation among Afghans and restore security and stability in the country;
31. Praises the humanitarian aid provided by the United Arab Emirates to Afghanistan during the period 2018-2022, amounting to \$179.4 million
32. Commends the tireless efforts made by the United Arab Emirates during its tenure as member in the Security Council, and the penholder for the Afghanistan file jointly with Japan; Stresses the importance of the role played by the UAE in proposing and facilitating initiatives and outputs of the Security Council in line with the international

community's aspirations for achieving security and stability in Afghanistan. The UAE has renewed its call to the Member States of the Security Council to support and respond to the humanitarian and economic challenges facing the friendly Afghan people, and to support efforts for Afghanistan to become a stable, inclusive and self-sufficient country, in which women and men alike undertake productive roles in their communities, which will help consolidate peace and stability in the region and around the world

33. **Praises** the State of Qatar for organizing peace talks between the Taliban and the Afghan government on July 7-8, 2019; **Commends** the efforts of the State of Qatar to organize the signing of the peace agreement between the United States of America and the Taliban government on February 29, 2022; **Recalls** the assistance of the Qatari Red Crescent which provided 145 tons of aid through 6 civil flights from Doha Airport to Kabul Airport; **Recalls** Qatar Charity's assistance by providing 280 tons of aid through 9 civil flights and 4 military flights from Doha Airport to Kabul Airport during the period 2021 to 2022; **Commends** the efforts of the State of Qatar, through the Qatar Foundation and the Qatar Fund for Development, by signing an agreement with the American University in Afghanistan to provide education for university students in the Education City.
34. **Expresses** disappointment at the suspension of education for women and girls in Afghanistan, and at the decision requiring all national and international non-governmental institutions to suspend the work of women until further notice.
35. **Calls on** the Afghan de facto authorities to re-open schools and universities for girls and enable them to access all levels of education and all specializations needed by the Afghan people.
36. **Stresses** the need to protect the fundamental rights of women, including the right to life, security, dignity and education, in accordance with Islamic values; and in this regard calls for convening a conference on women in Islam with the aim of clarifying the rights and obligations guaranteed to women under the Islamic religion, with a wide participation of scholars from the Islamic Ummah.
37. **Stresses** the need for Afghanistan not to be a safe haven for terrorism
38. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Kabul Mission to initiate necessary contact and studies towards the establishment of the International Islamic University in Nangrahar, also requests the Secretary General and the OIC financial institutions to contribute resources in funding this important OIC Project;
39. **Highly appreciates** the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for his continued efforts toward the stabilization and development process in Afghanistan, and welcomes the reactivation of the OIC Kabul Mission, which should play a key role in humanitarian, educational, social, economic and political assistance of the OIC towards Kabul, and requests the Secretary General to redouble his efforts in following up his unwavering commitments on the issue of peace and security in Afghanistan;
40. **Takes note** of the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 2615(2021) of 22 December 2021 that affirmed that humanitarian assistance and other activities that

support basic human needs in Afghanistan are not a violation of resolution 2255(2015), and that the processing and payment of funds, other financial assets or economic resources, and the provision of goods and services necessary to ensure the timely delivery of such assistance or to support such activities are permitted;

41. **Affirms** the understanding of the OIC member states that targeted UN Security Council or any bilateral sanctions against specific individuals and entities in Afghanistan do not prevent humanitarian, economic, or developmental engagement with Afghanistan;
42. **Welcomes** the launch of the UN humanitarian and refugees response appeals for Afghanistan on 11 January 2022, seeking nearly US\$5 billion to deal with the unprecedented humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and strongly urges the international community to respond generously to contribute meaningfully;
43. **Takes note** of the report of the Secretary General pursuant to the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers regarding any practical difficulties being faced in the provision of humanitarian aid or related funds, financial assets, or economic resources to Afghanistan by the OIC Member States as well as OIC financial and humanitarian institutions and organizations;
44. **Reiterates** that that Afghanistan's access to its financial resources is pivotal in preventing a collapse and in reviving the economic activity and in this regard, recognizes the importance of taking related actions such as unlocking the channels of financial and in-kind flow of assistance and resources to the people of Afghanistan, and exploring realistic pathways towards unfreezing Afghanistan's financial assets and to ease access to legitimate banking services;
45. **Urges** urgent and generous support by the international community to address the refugee challenge, and calls on the relevant international organizations, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration, to continue to work closely with Afghanistan and Afghan refugees hosting countries with a view to facilitating voluntary, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration of Afghan refugees;
46. **Decides** that the OIC will play the leading role in the delivery of humanitarian and development aid to the People of Afghanistan, and in this context, agrees to urgently take steps to reinforce the OIC Mission in Kabul with human, financial and logistical resources, enabling it to forge global partnership and streamline aid operations on the ground.
47. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 67/49-POL ON
“MAINTENANCE AND PROMOTION OF REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN
SOUTH ASIA”**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nations respectively, regarding maintenance and promotion of international peace and security;

Stressing that these principles serve as a bedrock for the promotion of friendly relations among states and for international peace;

Gravely concerned over attempts by some States to undermine and erode fundamental provisions of the UN Charter and international law by threatening use of force against other States;

Recalling the UN General Assembly’s resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter and the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (46/59) of 1991;

Recalling further the UN General Assembly’s resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression as, inter-alia, “the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such an invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof,” and provided that “no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as justification for aggression”;

Reaffirming Chapter VI of the UN Charter and the importance of pacific settlement of disputes;

Welcoming the continued efforts by the UN, OIC and other international and regional organizations to support de-escalation of the situation in South Asia;

Noting with deep concern that despite all efforts by the international community, India refuses to comply with its obligations on Jammu & Kashmir in flagrant violation of the UN Security Council Resolutions;

Recognizing that resolution of Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions and wishes of the Kashmiri people is fundamental for sustainable peace and security in South Asia;

Expressing concern that India’s unilateral and illegal actions of 5 August 2019 and consequent suppression of fundamental freedoms of people of IOJ&K have negative consequences for the regional peace and security;

Strongly condemning the increasing Indian aggression and its expansionist and hegemonistic agenda which poses a serious threat to all regional states;

Commending the constructive efforts made by the Government of Pakistan,

Calls upon India to exercise restraint and demonstrate foresight to resolve outstanding issues through peaceful means;

Being mindful of its duties and obligations under the UN Charter for maintenance and preservation of international peace and security:

1. **Affirms** its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan and Pakistan's right to self-defence as permitted under the UN Charter and the international law.
2. **Urges** India to abide by its obligations under Article 2 of the UN Charter that calls upon States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means.
3. **Calls on** India to refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation in South Asia or endanger regional and international peace and security.
4. **Strongly** condemns the war mongering and inflammatory rhetoric by a number of Indian political leaders and military officials against Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, which is further vitiating the atmosphere such as "threatening to review nuclear doctrine", as well as to "dismantle Pakistan".
5. **Remains** deeply concerned at arms race spurred on by India, deployment of missiles of different capabilities and calibers for use across the Line of Control and conduct of other missile tests since August 2019.
6. **Requests** the UN Security Council, consistent with its responsibilities under the UN Charter and relevant UNSC resolutions, to remain seized of the matter and play a proactive role in peaceful resolution of this long-standing dispute on the Council's agenda, including appointment by the UN Secretary General of a Special Envoy to regularly update on the Indian violations in IOJ&K and expedite resolution of the J&K Dispute.
7. **Welcomes** the appointment of Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir by the OIC Secretary General to lend his good offices for resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute in line with the UNSC Resolutions and wishes of the Kashmiris, and also to report to the OIC Secretary General on grave human rights violations in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
8. **Requests** the Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir to actively monitor the situation on the Line of Control and to circulate regular reports to the OIC Ministers.
9. **Requests** the OIC member States, especially its Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.

**RESOLUTION NO.68/49-POL ON
THE ATTACK AGAINST THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN
IN TEHRAN**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Recalling the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 23 April 1963, both of which affirm the inviolability of the premises and personnel of diplomatic missions and the obligation of the host state to provide protection for them against any intrusion or damage;

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Charter of the United Nations on preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States and non-interference in their internal affairs;

1. **Strongly condemns** the deadly armed attack perpetrated against the Embassy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Tehran on 27 January 2023, which constitutes a violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961,
2. **Welcomes** the statements of the OIC General Secretariat and individual OIC Member States that condemned this heinous attack and expressed solidarity with the people and Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan,
3. **Urges** the Government of Iran to conduct comprehensive investigation into the incident, bring all those involved to justice and take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of the premises and personnel of the diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Iran,
4. **Calls on** all Member States and the international community to adopt serious and effective steps to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of such attacks in future against diplomatic and consular missions in line with their obligations to protect the premises of a diplomatic mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity, as provided for in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961,
5. **Calls on** the OIC Secretary General to communicate the present resolution to the international and regional organizations.

**RESOLUTION NO. 69/49-POL
ON SUPPORTING THE OUTCOMES OF THE TASHKENT INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE “AFGHANISTAN: SECURITY AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT”**

The Forty-Ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Moderation: Key to security and stability) held in Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 16 – 17 March 2023 (24-25 Shaaban 1444H).

Guided by the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit, Council of Foreign Ministers, Islamabad Declaration of 17th Extraordinary Session of Council of Foreign Ministers held 19 December 2021 in Islamabad, the Final Communiqué of the Open-Ended Extraordinary meeting of the OIC Executive Committee at the level of Permanent Representatives held in Jeddah on 22 August 2021 on the situation in Afghanistan;

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the international efforts in support of lasting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan;

Recalling the Makkah Declaration adopted by more than 1200 eminent Islamic scholars at the International Conference of the Muslim World League held in Makkah in 2019;

Referring to Declaration of the International Conference “Afghanistan: Security and Economic Development” (July 26, 2022, Tashkent), which was attended by Special Representative of the OIC Member States on Afghanistan, Countries of South, Central Asia, the Middle East, the Russian Federation, the delegation of the Interim Government of Afghanistan;

Expressing respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and reaffirming their commitment to its establishment as a peaceful, indivisible, independent, economically developing State free from terrorism and drug crime;

Expressing deep concern over the deteriorating socio-economic and humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, the participants expressed confidence in the need to consolidate the efforts of the international community aimed at providing humanitarian and economic assistance to the Afghan people, restoring the national economy of the country as a whole;

Noting the consistent efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people and spoke in favor of continuing assistance programs;

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a dialogue between the de facto Afghan authorities and the Afghan opposition as an important tool for achieving national reconciliation in the country;

Taking note of the initiative of the President of Uzbekistan H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev to establish an International Negotiating Group on Afghanistan under the auspices of the United Nations, which was put forward on October 13, 2022 during the VI summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (Astana, the Republic of Kazakhstan);

Recalling the efforts exerted by the Republic of Indonesia to highlight the grave humanitarian situation in Afghanistan on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly and the shared

attention and concern by the Muslim countries to make headway in addressing the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan;

Recognizing the deep-rooted Islamic values that form the ethos of the Muslim society;

Recognizing also that development, peace, security, stability, and human rights are inter-linked and mutually reinforcing;

Acknowledging the outcomes of the International Conference “Central and South Asia: Regional Connectivity. Challenges and Opportunity” held in Tashkent only July 15-16, 2021 under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Reaffirming the importance of protecting and respecting the right to life, security, and dignity of the people of Afghanistan in compliance with the Islamic principles and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR);

Recognizing that terrorism has devastating consequences on human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims and their families, in particular women and girls, deploring the suffering of the people of Afghanistan, and reaffirming its profound solidarity with them while stressing the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance;

Expressing deep alarm at the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, in particular the warning issued by the World Food Programme that 22.8 million people – more than half the population of Afghanistan – face acute food shortage; 3.2 million children and 700,000 pregnant and lactating women are at a risk of acute malnutrition;

Noting necessity for continuation of economic cooperation to improve humanitarian situation in Afghanistan and in this regard implementation of large-scale energy, transport and communication projects including the TAPI pipeline, Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan (TAP) electricity transmission line, to create new opportunities for increasing social well-being of the Afghan people;

Taking note of the importance of the importance of the 15th Summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization, which took in Ashgabat on 28 November 2021, and the Ashgabat consensus for actions adopted at this Summit to address the humanitarian issues in Afghanistan;

Noting also that according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, 665,000 people have been newly displaced within Afghanistan between January and September 2021 – in addition to the 2.9 million people already internally displaced by conflict in Afghanistan;

Decides the followings:

1. **Supports** the position of Uzbekistan on the need to encourage and support the steps of the Afghan interim authority to peacefully settle the country, improve the socio-economic situation, establish friendly relations with neighboring states and mutually beneficial cooperation with the international community,
2. **Expresses** a common understanding that today one of the main priorities should be the revival and strengthening of the economy of Afghanistan as an important factor in achieving lasting peace in this country. It is necessary to promote the integration of Afghanistan into interregional economic projects, including the formation of trans-

regional transport, energy and other corridors in close coordination with all relevant countries, in particularly, Afghanistan's neighbors,

3. **Supports** in favor of giving the international transport and logistics hub "Termez Cargo Center" in Uzbekistan the status of a humanitarian transit hub operating "under the auspices of the United Nations,"
4. **Notes** the importance of the interim authority of Afghanistan fulfilling the key requirements of the international community to form a Government based on broad representation and inclusiveness, ensuring women's rights and access for Afghan girls to receive a full-fledged school education. This will be a fundamental condition for completing the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan,
5. **Welcomes** the offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host an international conference on Women in Islam, in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat, with the aim of clarifying women's rights and responsibilities, especially the right to education and work, as prescribed by the teachings of the sublime Islamic religion, with a large participation of Muslim scholars.
6. **Expresses** the hope that the practical implementation of the initiative of the Uzbek side will contribute to fulfilling the expectations of the international community in Afghanistan, including in the field of human rights protection, the formation of an inclusive government,
7. **Expresses** readiness to continue the close coordination through the OIC Special Envoy for Afghanistan, Ambassador Tariq Bakheet international efforts and joint works to promote the post-conflict reconstruction of the country and its integration into the world community,
8. **Confirms its** readiness to remain engaged on the initiative of the president of Uzbekistan H.E. Shavkat Mirziyayev for the promotion of high level international negotiating group as soon as possible
9. **Sustains** activity of Humanitarian Trust Fund, under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank, to serve as a vehicle to channel humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan including in partnership with other international actors;
10. **Expresses** deep gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for allocating financial resources to the Humanitarian Trust Fund,
11. **Calls** the OIC General Secretariat, together with the Islamic Development Bank and Humanitarian Trust Fund, speed up discussions with the UN system organizations to devise a road map for mobilizing actions in relevant fora to unlock the financial and banking channels to resume liquidity and flow of financial and humanitarian assistance, and to devise a mechanism for the disbursement of urgent and sustained humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan,
12. **Emphasizes** the importance of the initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, including the construction of the Termez-Mazar-e-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar railway, the laying of the Surkhan-Puli-Khumri power line, the creation of the Termez Cargo transport and logistics hub, as

well as the transformation of the training center in Termez into an Educational cluster for training students from Afghanistan,

13. **Emphasizes** the importance of unfreezing Afghanistan's financial assets abroad, which should be directed by the authority of the country to solve socio-economic and humanitarian issues, problems in the fields of health and education, meeting the needs and needs of the entire 35 million Afghan population, and implementing significant investment projects,
14. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank to take practical measures to implement projects by the Humanitarian Trust Fund in Afghanistan in 2023,
15. **Calls on** the OIC Member States, the Islamic Financial Institution, donors and other international partners to announces pledges to the Humanitarian Trust Fund for Afghanistan as well as to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, particularly, the Afghanistan Food Security Programme,
16. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to present a report in coordination with the Islamic Development Bank and the Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the OIC for Afghanistan to the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers regarding measures taken into implement this resolution,
17. **Also Requests** the OIC Secretary General to present a report to the 50th Session, which identifies measures to address the humanitarian and economic situation in Afghanistan as well as to highlight any practical difficulties being faced in the provisions of humanitarian aid or related funds, financial assets, or financial and humanitarian institutions and organizations.
