



*OIC/CFM-49/2023/MM/RES/FINAL*

**RESOLUTIONS**

**ON**

**MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN  
THE NON-OIC MEMBER STATES**

**ADOPTED BY THE**

**49<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS**

**(MODERATION: KEY TO SECURITY AND STABILITY)**

**NOUAKCHOTT, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA**

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**RESOLUTION NO.1/49-MM**  
**ON**  
**SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN**  
**NON-OIC 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. 1/48-MM adopted by the 48<sup>th</sup> session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and all the resolutions adopted by the Ministerial and Summit Conferences in this regard,

**Recalling** that, number-wise, Muslim communities and minorities living in non-OIC Member States constitute over one-third of the Muslim Ummah,

**Recalling also** 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 as relevant international covenants, declarations, and conventions, in particular those which call for the respect of civil, economic, political, social, cultural, and religious human rights,

**Noting also** the UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

**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”,

**Deeply concerned** over grave intolerance toward Muslims in Karnataka and the state government’s decision to ban hijab in school violates freedom of religion,

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation of Muslim Communities and Minorities Document No. OIC/CFM-49/2023/MM/SG.REP:

1. **Reiterates** its commitment to all ministerial resolutions on Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States and calls on Member States to provide assistance to them and to contribute to the settlement of their problems in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries to which they belong, and through cooperation with the governments of these States;
2. **Highlights** the concern that Muslims and migrant issues are handled in a lot of European countries from a security point of view. Migrants should be seen as a cultural and economic enrichment of society and not as a security threat;
3. **Underlines** that political and religious leaders have a special responsibility to promote peaceful coexistence and integration;

4. **Denounces** the extreme discourses of politicians lead to Anti-Muslim and xenophobic attacks by abusing the freedom of expression;
5. **Emphasizes** the need to recognize and respect the rights of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States; alarmed by the challenges, obstacles and problems they face, resulting from discrimination, repression or persecution; and **stresses** the importance of continued coordination between the Member States in order to find ways to assist them to solve their problems, protect their religious, cultural, civil, political and economic rights and preserve their Islamic identity;
6. **Emphasizes** that the protection of the rights and identity of Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States is primarily the responsibility of the Governments of those States, consistent with the principles of international law; and **welcomes** the historical decision of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the Hague in ordering provisional measures to prevent further acts of genocide against the Rohingya in Myanmar, and establishing the Court's jurisdiction under the Genocide Convention which sets a historical precedent in legal efforts in upholding the rights of the persecuted Muslim minorities; and its ruling rejecting Myanmar's preliminary objections to the case;
7. **Commends** the efforts exerted by the Secretary General in supporting the causes of the Muslim communities in Non-Member States, and **urges** him to continue those efforts within the framework of the established principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States to which they belong, in accordance with international law and agreements, international human rights law and in implementation of the relevant OIC Summit and Ministerial conferences resolutions;
8. **Urges** the Member States and Muslim institutions in general and, more particularly, the OIC subsidiary, specialized and affiliated institutions, including the IDB, ISF and ISESCO, as well as Islamic NGOs to coordinate with the OIC General Secretariat for the extension of further technical cooperation, financial and material support and assistance to enable these Muslim communities and minorities to advance in the economic, social and cultural fields and to participate in the progress and development of their countries;
9. **Emphasizes** that the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 on "Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons based on religion or belief" constitutes a historic consensus by bringing together divergent views on eliminating religious discrimination and intolerance on the basis of proposals made on behalf of the OIC and other stakeholders and encourages the OIC member states to extend support to the Istanbul Process in connection with the Resolution 16/18".
10. **Reaffirms** that education is a natural right for all members of the community free from any discrimination as underlined by all the pertinent international accords and treaties and invites the Member States, including Islamic non-governmental as well as civil-society institutions, in coordination with the states concerned, to extend all forms of assistance such as to strengthen the educational system, particularly through sending teachers to contribute to the education of the children belonging to Muslim communities and through the extension of scholarships for studies in schools and universities.
11. **Reiterates** its calls on the General Secretariat to maintain contacts and continue to engage with Muslim communities in implementation of previous Ministerial resolutions, in order to identify their difficulties and gain information on their conditions; and invites the General

- Secretariat to continue holding symposia and conferences in countries with Muslim minorities in order to learn of their problems and issues and foster and promote relations between States with Muslim communities and OIC Member States;
12. **Follows** with concern the plight of Muslims in the Central African Republic due to the serious situation they have been facing since December 2013 in their own country; condemns the violence that they have been victims of because of their affiliation to Islam; Calls on the Central African authorities to protect their citizens irrespective of their religious affiliation and provide an emergency assistance towards the displaced and refugees who fled violence and ensure their return by taking the necessary measures to protect the members of the Muslim community against any violence and to ensure their civil and religious rights as well as guarantee religious freedom in their country;
  13. **Requests** the Human Rights Council and its relevant institutions to act swiftly in coordination with the African Union and the authorities in the Central African Republic to prosecute those responsible or involved in human rights abuses and also invite the Central African Government and the international community to speed up the establishment of the Criminal Court to look into gross human rights abuses which have occurred in CAR over the last years;
  14. **Urges** the authorities in the Central African Republic to involve all the stakeholders in CAR in their efforts of bringing back durable and sustainable peace through constructive dialogue with the aim of achieving peaceful coexistence among the various communities;
  15. **Calls on** the Government of the Republic of Angola to review its position towards the Muslim minority and to recognize Islam officially so that the Angolan Muslim community can enjoy its full civil and religious rights on an equal basis with other citizens;
  16. **Condemns** the rising wave of Islamophobia, hate speech and hate crimes motivated by the extremist Hindutva ideology under the RSS-BJP dispensation in India that has led to political, economic and social marginalization of Indian Muslims with a growing sense of insecurity, and the failure of the Government of India to provide safety and security to the minorities in India;
  17. **Extremely alarmed** at the persistent shrinking and sacrilege of religious places of Muslims and continued disruption of Friday Prayers across Indian states;
  18. **Deplores** the state-sanctioned hysteria and hatred exhibited in India against Muslims and their heritage when the historic Babri Mosque was desecrated and demolished by Hindu zealots in Ayodhya, in 1992;
  19. **Rejects** the decision of the Indian Supreme Court in November 2019 regarding the historic Babri Masjid, that allowed the construction of temple on the very site where Mosque stood for around five centuries and the subsequent shameless acquittal of criminals, mainly BJP leaders who were the forerunners of the *Ram Janambhoomi* Movement;
  20. **Deplores** the action by the Government of India to lay the foundation stone for the construction of the *Ram Mandir* on 5 August 2020, the first anniversary of India's illegal actions in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and **underscores** that these actions reflect the systematic attempts by India to rewrite history by obliterating all vestiges of Islamic culture and tradition and to turn India into a Hindu *Rashtra*;
  21. **Reiterates** its call upon the Government of India to ensure that the Babri Mosque is rebuilt on its original site and to punish those responsible for its demolition;

22. **Strongly condemns** the shameful demolishing of decades old Masjid Ghareeb Nawaz in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh by Hindu zealots with the connivance of local authorities;
23. **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;
24. **Strongly condemns** the despicable and highly repugnant acts of harassing, humiliating, and outraging the dignity of Muslim women in India through offensive and depraving online auction campaigns, inviting bidding on them;
25. Expresses deep concern over the unrelenting vicious Islamophobic campaign in India maligning Muslims for spread of COVID-19 as well as their negative profiling in media subjecting them to discrimination and violence with impunity;
26. **Urges** India to take immediate steps for the protection of hundreds of vulnerable mosques and to ensure the safety and protection of Muslims and Islamic Holy sites throughout India;
27. Requests the United Nations Alliance of Civilization (UNAOC) to undertake a mapping exercise consisting of all such vulnerable religious sites in India with a view to improving their overall protection;
28. **Further condemns** that a series of anti-Muslim actions taken by the Indian Government like discriminatory screening of Muslims from National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam due to which hundreds of thousands of Muslims have been stripped off their citizenship; religious discrimination against Muslims under the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA); the Enemy Property Act; anti-Muslim statements and rising incidents of lynching by cow vigilantes, often with state complicity where perpetrators commit crimes with impunity; repugnant schemes like ‘Ghar Wapsi’ and ‘Love Jihad’; biased judgments by Indian courts against Muslims, including the Babri Masjid verdict and the cases involving ‘Saffron Terror’; and open plan to build a Hindu temple at the very site of centuries- old Babri mosque and claims over other mosques, are part of the RSS-BJP’s elaborate and systematic plan to transform India into a ‘Hindu Rashtra’ and to further subjugate Muslims in India as a second-class citizens;
29. **Strongly condemns** the Indian legislation on CAA for being fundamentally discriminatory against Muslims and contrary to India’s obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Convention for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and other covenants, while rejecting the Indian narrative of falsehood about the status of minorities in three Muslim countries that aims at diverting attention from its own anti-minority policies;
30. **Recalls** that February 2023 marked three years since the communal riots in New Delhi in the aftermath of the introduction of the CAA, in which 50 Muslims were killed with state complicity;
31. **Further condemns** the brutal crackdown on protestors opposing the CAA and NRC, especially the large scale targeted and systematic attacks on innocent Muslims by police in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of India and state sponsored violence against students in Aligarh Muslims University, Jamia Millia Islamia and Jawaharlal Nehru University which led to loss of precious lives;
32. **Regrets** the targeted campaigns against Muslims aimed at discrediting their legitimate right to protest against the discriminatory legislation and accusing them of conspiring against the

- national interests of India;
33. **Deplores** the “systematic persecution and violence” against the Muslims in Assam and the vandalization of Muslim properties, houses and shops under the so-called eviction campaign;
  34. **Condemns** the growing religious intolerance and fanaticism in India which is reflected in the relentless attacks against the properties, businesses and places of residence of Muslims in Indian states such as Tripura;
  35. **Welcomes** the assertions of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights that the Indian CAA 2019 is “fundamentally discriminatory in nature” and is incompatible with relevant international human rights covenants;
  36. **Demands** the Indian Government to stop its anti-minority agenda; immediately repeal CAA and NRC; safeguard the rights of minorities under international law and take meaningful steps to improve political, social and economic conditions of Muslims in India in line with the recommendations of the Sachar Committee Report. Further urges the OIC Member States and international community to condemn India’s anti-minority Hindutva policies and pressurize the Indian government to safeguard the rights of minorities under international law;
  37. **Expresses** serious concerns over the widely reported open calls by Hindutva proponents for carrying out genocide of Indian Muslims during the “Dharma Sansad” held at Haridwar, Uttarakhand from 17-20 December 2021; and further impress upon the Government of India that it is highly reprehensible that the Hindu Raksha Sena’s Prabodhanand Giri and other Hindutva figures who called for ethnic cleansing have neither expressed any regret nor has the Indian government condemned or taken any action against them;
  38. **Expresses its** deep concern over reports regarding ‘Forced Conversion’ of minorities in India by Hindu extremist elements through ‘Ghar Wapsi’ or ‘Home Coming’ campaign and education programmes aimed at obliterating practices and rituals related to other religions and distortion of historic facts;
  39. **Takes note** with grave concern of a number of incidents in India where people have been killed, imprisoned and fined for slaughtering cows, especially on Eid-ul-Azha;
  40. **Notes with** deep concern the abominable calls such as ‘Chadar Mukh, Father Mukh Bharat (an India free of veil-wearing Muslims and Christian priests)’ and ‘shoot the traitors’ given by senior BJP leadership which often accompany acts of violence;
  41. **Expresses** concern on the Indian Supreme Court’s ruling releasing convicts like Babu Bajrangji who have been found guilty of killing and raping of Muslims in the Gujarat massacre of 2002, and release of Colonel Prohit, main accused of Samjhota Express bombing of 2007;
  42. **Calls upon** 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;
  43. **Calls upon** the international community, particularly the United Nations and relevant international human rights and humanitarian organizations to hold India accountable for its gross and systematic human rights violations against minorities, particularly Muslims and

- take immediate measures to save them from impending genocide;
44. **Urges** the United Nations General Assembly to ensure implementation of its resolution A/RES/75/258 of January 2021 on ‘Promoting a Culture of Peace and Tolerance to Safeguard Religious Sites’;
  45. **Urges** India to provide access to the UN Special Rapporteur on Minorities to Assam and other regions as requested by him to ascertain the situation through on-field visits;
  46. **Invites** the General Secretariat to continue to monitor the situation of Muslims in India and to collect further information on the challenges and difficulties they are facing, politically, socially and economically with a view to offering them the required assistance, and to report on the matter to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
  47. **Expresses** deep concern on the reports of the discriminatory policies of the government and the widespread misuse of the Prevention of Terrorism Act that has directly affected the Muslim community in Sri Lanka, and further calls upon the government of Sri Lanka to take necessary measures to protect homes, businesses and places of worship of Muslims in Sri Lanka;
  48. **Urges** the government of Sri Lanka to take concrete steps to address the increasing trends of anti- Muslim rhetoric propagated by pervasive hate speech, and Invites the Secretary General to dispatch a delegation to Sri Lanka, in coordination with the concerned authorities, to collect first-hand information on the economic, social and political challenges faced the Muslim community with the purpose of offering them the required assistance and to report on the matter;
  49. **Takes note** of the report of the General Secretariat to the 46<sup>th</sup> CFM; welcomes the General Secretariat delegation’s visit to China in January 2019 and the visit of the Permanent Representatives of some Member States and the General Secretariat to this country in December 2019 and the virtual visit to Xinjiang on 5 January 2022, upon invitation from the People’s Republic of China, which fall within the framework of relations between the two sides and are in line with OIC’s role and engagement on Muslim minorities in non-Member States, and appreciates the progress made between the OIC and the People’s Republic of China since the 47<sup>th</sup> CFM and looks forward to further cooperation between the OIC and the People’s Republic of China;
  50. **Commends** the genuine efforts of the Government of Thailand to enhance the conditions of the Muslim community and its commitment to enhancing dialogue and cooperation with the OIC. Appreciates the invitation to the OIC delegation in February 2018 to observe the Muslim community’s progress in the country. **Welcomes** the visit of the OIC delegation to Thailand, led by Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ambassador Yousef Bin Mohammed Al-Dobeay, from June 27 to July 1, 2022, at the invitation of the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to witness firsthand the situation of the Muslim communities in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand. In this respect, notes the freedom of the Muslim community to practice their religion and the Governments efforts in creating social, educational, and economic opportunities in the region. Invites the Government to ensure that all initiatives towards improving the situation are fully inclusive, voluntary and respect local traditions and customs;
  51. **Commends** the ongoing efforts of the Secretary General with the Government of Thailand and the Muslim community in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand to further improve



the latter's conditions by inter-alia, giving them the opportunity to manage their affairs, practice their cultural, linguistic and religious specificities and manage their natural resources, in full respect of the country's constitution and territorial integrity, consistent with the Joint Communiqué issued by the Government of Thailand and the OIC in May 2007 and reiterated in 2012;

52. **Commends** the previous efforts in the peace dialogue process between the Government of Thailand and all relevant stakeholders, and Calls for the continuation of support to the peace and dialogue process. Reiterates its support for the continuation of the peace dialogue process between the Government of Thailand and the representatives of the Muslim community in Southern Border Provinces of Thailand with Malaysia as the facilitator, and calls for both parties to continue with confidence-building measures and dialogue on pending issues;
53. **Calls upon** the group of representatives of the Muslim community in Southern Border Provinces of Thailand to include all stakeholders and to work for the common good to ensure an effective peace process in Southern Thailand. Encourages the Government to grant the group of representatives the required recognition, and calls upon the Government to provide guarantee of safety in travelling to and from Thailand to members of the dialogue team, and protection from detention and prosecution during their engagement in the peace process;
54. **Expresses** the OIC's readiness to offer any assistance necessary towards achieving a lasting and just solution for the pending issues within the peace dialogue process. Calls again on the Government of Thailand to continue its efforts in finding a lasting and just solution to the pending issues, in accordance with the 2007 joint statement of the Government of Thailand and the OIC Secretary General;
55. **Reaffirms** its continued care for the rights and welfare of the Muslim community in Thailand, especially in the Southern Border Provinces and appreciates fully the openness of the Government of Thailand to cooperate with the OIC towards these shared goals;
56. **Welcomes** the appointment by the Malaysian government of Zulkifli Zainal Abidin as the new facilitator for the Peace Dialogue Process in Southern Thailand effective on 01 January 2023;
57. **Appreciates** the contribution by former facilitator Abdul Rahim Noor for his efforts towards achieving a lasting and just solution for the pending issues within the Peace Dialogue Process;
58. **Reiterates** the need to respect the human rights of the Turkish Muslim community in Bulgaria and to return Muslim waqf properties confiscated in previous times; and calls on Muslims in Bulgaria to unite their efforts and work together to enhance the position of their Grand Mufti's office in furtherance of the interests of Muslims there;
59. **Commends** efforts of the Secretary General to engage with the European Union, to undertake innovative initiatives and develop joint projects to address the challenges of radicalism, extremism and Islamophobia with a view to improving the situation of Muslims in Europe; **calls for** the possibility to consider appointing a Special Envoy for Muslim Communities to follow the implementation of such initiatives;
60. **Expresses** deep concern over the rising incidents of Xenophobia and Islamophobia in

Europe, and urges the leaders of the European States as well as the leadership of the European Union to take measures to ensure that Muslims in Europe can live their lives as per their religious beliefs;

61. **Appreciates** the efforts of the OIC’s Islamophobia Observatory in preparing and regularly reporting on the list of “countries of concern”, where Islamophobic policies and actions are prevalent;
62. **Welcomes** the designation of 15 March by the Council of Foreign Ministers as “International Day to Combat Islamophobia” and call on the Permanent Mission of the OIC to the UN in New York to follow up this decision.
63. **Appreciates** the Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Muslims in Europe held on the side lines of the Annual Coordination Meeting in New York on 19 September 2022 and requests the General Secretariat to continue to organize the meetings of the Contact Group on suitable occasions;
64. **Requests** the General Secretariat and OIC offices in New York, Brussels and Geneva to continue to study the conditions of Muslim communities in the West in order to better understand the current challenges and difficulties they are facing, politically, socially and economically with a view to developing programs that will improve their conditions;
65. **Invites** the General Secretariat and OIC offices in New York, Brussels and Geneva to engage with relevant civil society organizations in regional and international forums so as to keep abreast of developments on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities and report to the Secretary General;
66. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report hereon to the 50<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO.2/49-MM**  
**ON**  
**QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES**

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).

**Bearing in mind** the OIC resolutions and the recommendations of the OIC Peace Committee in Southern Philippines (PCSP) and their close monitoring and constant consultation on the developments on the ground,

**Commending** the role played by Libya in reaching the historic Tripoli Agreement in 1976 and the instrumental role of the Republic of Indonesia as the former Chair of the PCSP and all its members, as well as to the Secretary General's efforts aimed at facilitating the peace process and assisting both the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to reach a formula of joint proposals to ensure the full implementation of the 1996 Final Agreement,

**Praising** the efforts of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in supporting the peace efforts and development of Muslims in Southern Philippines,

**Commending** the efforts of the Government of Malaysia as third party facilitator in talks between the GPH and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) which culminated in the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) on 27 March 2014;

**Commending** the contributions of the Government of the Republic of Türkiye to the Southern Philippines Peace Process as the chair of the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) since its inception 2014,

**Guided by** all previous Summits and reaffirming all previous Ministerial resolutions adopted in this regard,

**Noting** the full and unwavering commitments expressed by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E Ferdinand Marcos Jr. to the Bangsamoro peace process and Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), and Welcomes his strong commitments to push for socioeconomic development and interventions to promote peace and development in BARMM area,

**Welcoming** the eradication of the DAESH-affiliated terrorist groups who attacked Marawi between May-October 2017 and committed heinous crimes against the population,

**Having** considered the Report of the Secretary General on the Question of Muslims in Southern Philippines Document No. OIC/CFM-49/2023/MM/SG.REP,

1. **Renews** its support for the Agreement on the implementation of 1976 Tripoli Peace Agreement between the GPH and MNLF initialed on 30 August 1996 in Jakarta and officially

- signed in Manila on 2 September 1996; and **reiterates** that the Tripoli and Jakarta Agreements continue to formulate the basis for any settlement of the conflict;
2. **Calls for** quick and full implementation of the provisions of 1996 Final Agreement on implementation of the 1976 Tripoli Agreement concluded between the GPH and the MNLF and the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) concluded between the GPH and the MILF with good intention and genuine interest so that just and lasting peace and comprehensive development can be achieved for the Bangsamoro people;
  3. **Commends** the important role of OIC and its constructive efforts in mediation with regards to the peace process in Southern Philippines;
  4. **Reiterates** its position that CAB is a partial fulfillment of the requirement for Comprehensive Peace in Mindanao, but a step forward towards that goal, and **Calls** for the full implementation of all previous peace agreements in order to reach a comprehensive and lasting peace;
  5. **Acknowledges** significant efforts and progress made during the President Benigno Aquino III (Türkiye) administration by signing the CAB with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in 2014, holding the final session of the Tripartite Review Process on 25-26 January 2016 with the participation of the GPH, the MNLF and the OIC Peace Committee for Southern Philippines (PCSP) and the passing of the Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (OLBARM) in 2018;
  6. **Welcomes** the efforts of the GPH in addressing the problem of unconstitutionality that has been facing the peace treaties for the last forty years;
  7. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks and heinous crimes committed against the Philippines population by Daesh linked terrorist groups such as Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighter (BIFF) and **Commends** the GPH success in eradicating the terrorist groups and protecting civilians from the terrorists attack;
  8. **Reaffirms** OIC's principled and resolute position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations which runs counter to the basic tenets of Islam and its noble values;
  9. **Expresses** its sympathies and condolences to the families of the victims who fell as a result of terrorist attacks, and to the GPH, the Bangsamoro people and the whole Philippine nation;
  10. **Welcomes** the initiative by the GPH to start the rehabilitation efforts of Marawi City, and calls upon the OIC Member States, humanitarian and relevant organizations in the Muslim world and worldwide to support the efforts of rehabilitation and recovery of communities affected by the conflict, and to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi;
  11. **Welcomes** the establishment of Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund by the World Bank as envisaged in the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) and calls for OIC member states to contribute to the fund;
  12. **Applauds** the enactment of the law creating the Marawi Compensation Board, thereby providing acknowledgement of and remuneration for damages incurred by residents of the said city during the siege of 2017;

13. **Recognizes** the important role of the various Frameworks and mechanisms created and established by the GPH-MILF Peace Process in sustaining the ceasefire and maintaining an atmosphere conducive to the advancement and successful signing of the FAB and CAB, and its continuing implementation process, namely the International Monitoring Team (IMT), the International Contact Group (ICG), Third Party Monitoring Team (TPMT), the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB), and all other agreed infrastructures and mechanism for the advancement of the peace process. Calls upon the GPH and MILF to continue to engage and utilize all these mechanisms for full implementation of the agreement until the Exit Agreement is signed by the parties;
14. **Reiterates** its support to the agreed task of the IDB which is essential to the normalization process in Bangsamoro and calls upon the IDB to continue its work as stipulated in the agreed time line and process;
15. **Takes Note** of the mutually agreed decision by the national (Philippine) Government and the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) to extend the term of the caretaker BTA, from 2022 for another three years, until 2025 to allow the BTA to complete its roadmap of strengthening the institution and pass key legislations;
16. **Welcomes** the inauguration of the Second Parliament (interim) of the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) which opened in September 2022 after appointment of its members a month earlier;
17. **Commends** the passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) by the Philippine Congress and its approval in July 2018;
18. **Congratulates** the GPH and the MILF for the peaceful and successful conduct of plebiscite in Mindanao on 21 January 2019 and 6 February 2019 which led to the ratification of the BOL and establishment of an expanded autonomous region with the inclusion new areas, namely Cotabato City and 63 villages in North Cotabato, in BARMM;
19. **Welcomes** the reappointment of Al Haj Murad Ebrahim as Interim Chief Minister of BARMM and other members of the BTA by President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. on 13 August 2022 in Malacanang, Manila. Noting that the BTA now has representatives from MILF, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) of Nur Misuari and Muslimin Sema groups, and also from other sectors of the Bangsamoro region, including non-Moro indigenous peoples, women, Bangsamoro communities outside of the Bangsamoro region, youth, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and settler communities, among others;
20. **Welcomes** the Philippine Supreme Court's decision on 10 January 2023 to dismiss a petition questioning the conduct of the 2019 Bangsamoro plebiscite as well as the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law, which therewith upholds the inclusion of Cotabato City in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao;
21. **Welcomes** the creation of intergovernmental mechanisms, including the Intergovernmental Relations Body, Intergovernmental Fiscal Policy Board, Intergovernmental Infrastructure Development Board, Intergovernmental Energy Board, Philippine Congress – Bangsamoro Parliament Forum, the work of which will have an impact on the success of the enhanced autonomy. The mechanism is key in maintaining cordial relationship between the national

- government and BARMM, of which will guarantee the success of the Political Track of the GPH –MILF Peace Process;
22. **Commends** the success of the BTA in organizing itself, working and approving a Transition Plan, recruiting new employees, enacting three of the seven priority legislations, namely the Administrative Code, Civil Service Code and Education Code. Calls upon the BTA to enact the other four priority laws, namely the Local Governance Code, the Electoral Code, the Revenue Code and the Indigenous People’ s Rights Act;
  23. **Commends** the GPH for the creation of the National Amnesty Commission that shall process applications from members of the MNLF, MILF and other Bangsamoro individuals who have been charged or convicted of crimes in their pursuit of the right to self-determination;
  24. **Calls upon** the GPH to adhere to its commitment in implementing all agreed programs during the implementation period which includes, but not limited to, normalization and socioeconomic development of the Bangsamoro. **Urges** the GPH to successfully complete the decommissioning process with the socioeconomic package; **Calls** for OIC member states to play an active role in supporting the decommissioning program through the readily available socioeconomic assistance mechanisms, particularly the Bangsamoro Normalization Trust Fund (BNTF);
  25. **Calls upon** the leadership of the MNLF and the MILF and all other leaders of the Moro people to close ranks and narrow the gap between them for the benefits of Bangsamoro;
  26. **Calls upon** once again the GPH the importance of foreign assistance in the peace process, and commends the role and efforts of the International Monitoring Team (IMT), International Contact Group (ICG), Third Party Monitoring Team (TPMT) and the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB);
  27. **Recognizes** the significant efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Türkiye to the Philippine Peace Process, as the Chair of the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB) since its inception in 2014, as an active member of the International Contact Group (ICG) and the Independent Third Party Monitoring Team (TPMT) and, as a country promoting the development in the Region by launching various socio-economic development projects through the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA);
  28. **Commends** the efforts of the Secretary General at narrowing the gap between the positions of the MNLF and MILF and encourages positive steps and statements for closing ranks between the two fronts, and **calls upon** their leaders to consolidate their cooperation and coordination through the Bangsamoro Coordination Forum (BCF) and engage other stakeholders to close ranks and find a common approach, and **Calls upon** the Secretary General to continue his efforts in this regards;
  29. **Commends** the efforts of the Secretary General to dispatch a technical team to the Philippines 27-29 January 2020 for talks with the officials of the government of the Philippines and the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) as well as with the leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF);

30. **Reaffirms** the importance of unity within the MNLF and the necessity to continue to have an MNLF unified negotiating team and in this regard **reaffirms** the Jeddah Formula for the further strengthening of the process of closing ranks between the Moro leaders which will enhance the cause of peace;
31. **Calls upon** the Secretary General to convene, a special session of the Bangsamoro Coordination Forum (BCF) for the purpose of closing ranks between the two liberation fronts, namely, MNLF and the MILF to further narrowing the gap between them for the benefits of Bangsamoro, and Calls upon the Secretary General to provide Member States of progress report on the issue;
32. **Acknowledges** the efforts to strengthen and enlarge the BCF and emphasize that this process should be handled with great care and be done in an incremental way to ensure that the Forum conducts its work in a smooth and harmonious way, and should be based on the principles of inclusivity, *shurah*, solidarity and unity of purpose;
33. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Secretary General for convening the 5th and final Tripartite Review Meeting at a ministerial level in Jeddah on 25-26 January 2016 with the objective to define a road map for the completion of the Review Process, and **Notes** that, in spite of the long and arduous negotiations, there is still a long way to go before we reach the full implementation of all the peace agreements signed with the GPH;
34. **Renews** the mandate of the PCSP which is currently chaired by the Secretary General to continue the necessary contacts with the GPH and the MNLF for the full implementation of the 1996 Final Agreement on the implementation of Tripoli Peace Agreement;
35. **Calls upon** the GPH to take urgent action to address the reported environmental problems caused by non-compliance with environmental standards in Lake Lanao and its environment; which had serious Environmental repercussions with adverse effects on people's health economic and social conditions and hopes that these concerns will be addressed along with the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Marawi city;
36. **Urges** OIC member states, subsidiary organs, specialized institutions and affiliated institutions to increase the volume of their medical, humanitarian, economic, social, educational and technical assistance to develop BARMM with a view to accelerating socio-economic development. In this regard, requests the Government of the Philippines to facilitate a joint delegation of the General Secretariat, Member States, and representatives of the Islamic Development Bank to visit the area for developing a viable mechanism to provide necessary development assistance and financing to the Bangsamoro region;
37. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 50<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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**RESOLUTION NO. 3/49-MM**  
**ON THE SITUATION OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN WESTERN THRACE**  
**AND THE MUSLIM POPULATION OF THE DODECANESE**

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. 3/-48-MM on the Situation of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace and the Muslim Population of Dodecanese,

**Reaffirming** its commitment to Muslim communities and minorities living in non-OIC Member States,

**Fully aware** that the Muslims in Greece, in general, and the Turkish Muslim Minority in Thrace of Greece and the Muslim population in the Dodecanese in particular, are an integral part of the Muslim World,

**Welcoming** the opening of a mosque in Athens, which is, however, governed by a board composed of non-Muslim people:

**Recalling** the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, the Resolutions adopted by OIC Islamic Summit Conferences, Conferences of Foreign Ministers, the Council and international agreements, declarations, and conventions **calling for** the respect of human rights, including political, social, cultural, and economic rights and freedom of worship, and most particularly the Lausanne Treaty which guarantees the rights of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Western Thrace of Greece by virtue of which they have the right to use their mother tongue i.e. Turkish, and practice their religious rites,

**Further recalling** the UN General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

**Realizing** that the basic rights and freedoms of the Turkish Muslim Minority and Muslim population of Dodecanese are defined and protected by multilateral and bilateral treaties and conventions to which Greece is a party,

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation of Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States.

1. **Calls** Greece to ensure full respect of all human rights, including the freedom of religion for all Muslims living in their country;
2. **Invites** Greece to take appropriate measures to uphold the basic rights and freedoms as well as identity of the Turkish Muslim Minority emanating from the bilateral and international agreements;
3. **Demands** again that Greece recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis;



4. **Calls on** Greece to take the necessary steps for the election of the Awqaf administration boards by the Turkish Muslim Minority with a view to ensuring their self-governance.
5. **Emphasizes its concern on** Greece's practice regarding the appointment of 240 imams/religious instructors, despite reactions from the Turkish Muslim Minority.
6. **Urges** Greece to implement the verdicts issued by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) concerning the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) of the Turkish Muslim Minority.
7. **Urges once again** Greece to reinstate the citizenship rights of tens of thousands of Turkish Minority members who were stripped of their citizenship under the now-repealed Article 19 of the Greek Citizenship Law No. 3370/1955;
8. **Reiterates** its invitation to Greece to take necessary and urgent steps, in consultation with the Turkish Muslim Minority, to address their educational issues which are also directly linked to the socioeconomic development of the region they live in.
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to initiate an inquiry as to the issues raised in this Resolution in particular and to present a report thereon to the Forty Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
10. **Welcomes** the opening for the academic year 2016-2017 of an "Islamic Studies Program" at the University of Thessaloniki.
11. **Takes note** of the support provided by Al-Azhar University in religious issues and religious schools for Muslims in Greece.
12. **Invites** the Secretary-General to resume dialogue and cooperation with the Government of Greece aiming at enhancing the prosperity and well-being of the Muslims in Greece, particularly the Turkish Muslim Minority and the Muslim population in the Dodecanese.
13. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 50<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.4/49-MM**  
**ON**  
**THE SITUATION OF THE ROHINGYA MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN MYANMAR**

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 the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), and pursuant to relevant resolutions on Muslim communities and minorities calling for assistance to Muslim communities and minorities in non-OIC Member States to preserve their dignity and cultural and religious identity,

**Recalling** Resolution No. 3/4-EX (IS) adopted by the 4th Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 2012 on the Rohingya Muslim Community in Myanmar and subsequent ministerial resolutions in this regard, particularly Resolution No. OIC/EX-CFM/2017/FINAL RES adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur on 19 January 2017; and Commending the Government of Malaysia for hosting the Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, on the Situation of the Rohingya Muslim Minority in Myanmar in Kuala Lumpur on 19 January 2017, and reaffirming and recalling the Final Communique of the Extraordinary Session,

**Recalling** also the Declaration of the special session of the OIC Contact Group on the Rohingya which took place at Heads of State level in New York on the sidelines of the Annual Coordination Meeting on 19 September 2017, to address the situation of the Rohingya Muslim Minority in Myanmar and the Astana Declaration on the Rohingya Muslim Community in Myanmar by the Meeting of Heads of State and Government, on the sidelines of the First Islamic Summit on Science and Technology on 10 September 2017 and the reports of the OIC Contact Group on Rohingya Meeting in New York on 24 September 2018 and 25 September 2019 on the sidelines of the Annual Coordination Meeting,

**Recalling** OIC initiatives at the United Nations on the situation of the Rohingya Muslim Minority, including Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/39/2 on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar of 27 September 2018; UN General Assembly Third Committee resolution A/C.3/73/L.51 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar of 16 November 2018 and UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/248 of 31 October 2017 on the situation of Human Rights in Myanmar, and the UN Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/29/21 of 22 July 2015 on the Situation of Human Rights of Rohingya Muslims and other Minorities in Myanmar,

**Recalling** OIC resolution submitted to the 47<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council entitled ‘the Situation of Rohingya Muslim and other Minorities in Myanmar’ adopted in June 2021.

**Recalling** the Meetings of the OIC Adhoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations against the Rohingya, and its decision to file a case at ICJ against Myanmar for committing genocide against the Rohingyas,

**Welcoming** the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 indicating provisional measures in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which concluded that, prima facie, the Court had jurisdiction to deal with the case, which found that the Rohingya in Myanmar appeared to constitute a “protected group” within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention, and that there was a real and imminent risk of irreparable prejudice to the rights of the Rohingya in Myanmar, and taking note that Myanmar submitted two reports in response to the Court’s order in May and November 2020, and measures adopted in this regard,

**Welcoming** the decision of International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 22 July 2022 to reject the Myanmar's preliminary objection to challenge Court's jurisdiction in case by Gambia under the Genocide Convention,

**Noting** the meetings of the OIC Groups which took place in New York, Brussels and Geneva in December 2016 and consequently, to discuss the situation of the Rohingya Muslim Minority in Myanmar,

**Noting** relevant UN General Assembly Resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent of which being resolutions 77/227 of 9 January 2023, 76/180 of 16 December 2021, 75/287 of 18 June 2021, 75/238 of 31 December 2020, 74/246 of 27 December 2019, 73/264 of 22 December 2018 and 72/248 of 24 December 2017, and noting the resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council, the most recent of which being resolutions 50/3 of 7 July 2022, 49/23 of 1 April 2022 47/1 of 12 July 2021, 46/21 of 24 March 2021, S-29/1 of 12 February 2021, 43/26 of 22 June 2020, 42/3 of 26 September 2019, 39/2 of 27 September 2018, 37/32 of 23 March 20189 and S-27/1 of 5 December 2017, the presidential statements issued by the Security Council on 6 November 2017 (S/PRST/2017/22) and 10 March 2021 (S/PRST/2021/5), and the press statements of the Security Council on the situation in Myanmar of 9 May 2018, 4 February 2021 and 1 and 30 April 2021, as well as Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) of 23 April 2019, and the reports of the UN Special Rapporteur (UNSR) Yanghee Lee on the situation of human rights in Myanmar,(A/HRC/40/68) on 2 May 2019, and (A/74/342), on 30 August 2019, (General Secretariat), and **welcoming** the UN Security Council Resolution 2669 (2022) regarding the grave situation in the country, which is the first UNSC Resolution on Myanmar in 74 years,

**Noting** the report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the root causes of the human rights violations and abuses Rohingya and other minorities in Myanmar are facing (AHRC/43/18) on 11 November 2020,

**Noting** also the opening Statement of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to the 36th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, on 11 September 2017, in which he warned that the “pattern of gross violations of the human rights of the Rohingya suggested a widespread or systematic attack against the community, possibly amounting to crimes against humanity” and that the “situation sees a textbook example of ethnic cleansing”,

**Noting** also the opening Statement of the Chairperson of the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar, to the UN General Assembly on 23 October 2019, that Myanmar is “failing in its obligations under the Genocide Convention to prevent, to investigate and to enact effective legislation criminalizing and punishing genocide”,

**Expressing** serious concern over the opening statement by the High Commissioner for Human Rights during the 37<sup>th</sup> Regular Session of the Human Rights Council that ethnic cleansing against the Rohingya community is still underway,

**Noting** that the Final Communique of the 13th session of the Parliamentary Union of the Islamic Countries (PUIC), held in Tehran on 16-17 January 2018, stresses on the Protection of the Rohingya Muslims of Myanmar,

**Concerned** that multiple reports from various United Nations agencies and mechanisms including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar (IIFMM) and the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (SR Myanmar) found that attacks against the Rohingya community in Myanmar have been widespread and systematic, and very likely commission of crimes against humanity,

**Underscoring the need** to establish facts of the situation on the ground in Rakhine State through an independent investigation body to assist with accountability mechanisms on the crimes of humanity committed against the Rohingya community, and further concerned that the authorities in Myanmar has ceased cooperation with those mechanisms, including not cooperating with the Independent Investigative Mechanism on Myanmar (IIMM) established by United Nations Human Rights Council, and including non-cooperation with OIC Secretary General's Special Envoy for Myanmar, which hampered the fulfilment of their mandates,

**Recognizing** further the important role of regional organizations, in particular the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, in facilitating the creation of an environment in Myanmar that is conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of forcibly displaced persons, including Rohingya Muslims, to Myanmar, and reiterating the need to work in close coordination with Rohingya Muslims, as well as with all relevant United Nations agencies and international partners, and to address the root causes of the crisis and displacement so that affected communities can rebuild their lives after their return to Myanmar,

**Condemning** the attacks of the Arakan Salvation Army against police and military posts on 25 August 2017; noting that the clearance operations and atrocities against the Rohingya community by Myanmar forces and its proxies had been continuing before the 25 August 2017 attack,

**Deeply distressed** by the reports of Rohingya civilians in Rakhine State being subjected to unlawful use of force by extremist elements; the excessive use of force by the military and security forces; extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence; and arbitrary detention, and the enforced disappearance of Rohingya civilians in Rakhine State, including reports 17 of large-scale destruction of homes and systematic evictions of Rohingya Muslim minority from northern Rakhine State, through the use of arson, violence, confiscation of private property, and artificial ethno-demographic reconstruction,

**Expressing** serious concern that, according to the United Nations Children's Fund, nearly 60 per cent of Rohingya Muslims who have been forced to flee to Bangladesh are children (Source: PP12 of GA Res 72/248). Noting further that these children, especially unaccompanied children, face increased vulnerability and are more susceptible to becoming victims of killings, sexual violence and trafficking-in-persons,

**Noting** with deep concern also the deteriorating security, human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State, and the continued serious violations and abuses of human rights of Rohingya Muslims

in Rakhine State, as well as statelessness, disenfranchisement, economic dispossession, marginalization and deprivation of livelihoods, and education for children as well as restrictions on freedom of movement for persons belonging to the Rohingya community, including the confinement of approximately 120,000 people in camps for internally displaced persons, the majority of whom rely entirely on foreign aid,

**Concerned** that, despite the fact that the Rohingya population, especially Muslims, had been living in Myanmar for generations prior to its independence and have no ties to anywhere but Myanmar, they have been made stateless since the enactment of the 1982 Citizenship Law and since then have been subjected to restrictions on access to education, health services and livelihoods, underscoring that the lack of citizenship status and related civil and political rights of Rohingya Muslims and others, including voting rights, is a serious human rights violation,

**Appreciating** the Government of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina of Bangladesh for welcoming more than 1.2 million Rohingya refugees into the country who were fleeing persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State and providing them with safety and humanitarian assistance,

**Appreciating** the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in providing one Million USD in addition to the previously paid US\$ 300,000 to the Ad-hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights violations against the Rohingya in order to file a lawsuit against Myanmar at the International Court of Justice for the genocide against the Rohingya minority and urges Member States to provide the necessary support for this committee to optimally discharge the task entrusted to it,

**Commending** the ongoing humanitarian efforts and commitments that the Government of Bangladesh, in cooperation with the international community, has been extending to the Rohingya refugees, voluntary relocation to Bhashan Char for their betterment, and recognizing the extensive investments that the Government of Bangladesh has made in its Bhasan Char project, including in the facilities and infrastructure,

**Welcoming** measures taken by the Iranian Red Crescent in dispatching humanitarian contribution to the Rohingyas in the refugees' camps in Bangladesh,

**Taking** into consideration that the plight of the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar cannot be tackled from a purely humanitarian perspective, and should be dealt with within the framework of their inalienable rights as citizens,

**Welcoming** the September 2017 letter addressed by President Haydar Abbadi of Iraq to the heads of Muslim countries and the OIC Secretary General, regarding the Rohingya crisis, along with the violations of human rights and genocide against the Rohingya, which letter calls for holding an urgent meeting of the Council of the OIC Foreign Ministers to form an international alliance to counter and stop these violations,

**Having considered** the Report of the Secretary General on the Muslim Community in Myanmar Document No. OIC/CFM-49/2023/MM/SG.REP;

1. **Condemns** the systematic brutal acts and horrendous atrocities perpetrated against the Rohingya Muslim Community in Myanmar, especially post 25 August 2017, which constitute a serious and blatant violation of international law, international human rights conventions as well as violations of international humanitarian law and in total disregard of Myanmar's state responsibility to protect its unarmed civilian Muslim minority; Particularly denounce the involvement of security forces and militias in continued acts of violence towards Rohingya Muslims including mass gang-

rape, killings in thousands including of babies and children, burning people alive, brutal beatings, disappearances, eviction and forced expulsion of inhabitants, arbitrary arrests, detentions, torture, in addition to burning of Rohingya homes, places of worship, villages and fields of standing crops;

2. **Expresses** serious concern over the fact that the Rohingya community continues to face systematic discrimination in Rakhine state, including killing, rape, eviction and forced expulsion of inhabitants, which derives from their lack of legal status resulting in restrictions on their freedom of movement, access to land, food, water, education, health care as well as restrictions to marriage and birth certificates;
3. **Expresses** concern over the fact that any radicalization or infiltration of radical elements into the Rohingya minority community may further complicate the solution of the problem and have implications on regional security;
4. **Strongly condemns** all violations and abuses of human rights in Myanmar, including widespread, systematic and gross human rights violations and abuses committed in Rakhine State, including the presence of elements of extermination and deportation and systematic oppression and discrimination, which may amount to persecution and to the crime of apartheid, also strongly condemns the disproportionate response of the military and the security forces, deplores the serious deterioration of the security, human rights and humanitarian situation, the exodus of more than 1.2 million Rohingya Muslims and other minorities into Bangladesh and the subsequent depopulation of northern Rakhine State, and calls upon the Myanmar authorities to ensure that those responsible for violations of international law, including human rights violations and abuses, are held accountable;
5. **Expresses** deep indignation at credible reports, assessments and conclusions of various international and human rights organizations that recent atrocities are part of a systematic strategy and plan of ethnic cleansing of Rohingya Muslims of Rakhine State which have since August 2017, affected over 723,000 Muslims who have been forcibly displaced to Bangladesh, in addition to the 87,000 Rohingya that have been displaced since violent incidents of October 2016 and more than 300,000 who have fled previous episodes of violence since 1990;
6. **Expresses** full solidarity with the Government and people of Bangladesh, unfairly affected with the influx of 1.2 million Rohingya refugees and appreciate them for opening their hearts and borders for the distressed community facing an existential threat at the deviant policies and brutal practices of “ethnic cleansing” pursued systematically, at genocidal scale, in Myanmar in violation of human rights and total disregard of all international and civilized norms and laws;
7. **Expresses** serious disappointment and dismay at the Myanmar authorities denial of evidences and findings or reports such as the UN Flash report of 3 February 2017 and 13-24 September 2017 and the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, of 8 September 2017 which clearly identify confirmed that the Myanmar security forces “deliberately set fire to houses with families inside, and in other cases pushed Rohingya into already burning houses”;
8. **Expresses** once again, its deep concern over the humanitarian and human rights situation in Rakhine State of Myanmar;

9. **Underlines** the fact that the continuation of the current situation can engender serious adverse repercussions in the region and beyond;
10. **Expresses** concern over the spread of hate speech and incitement to violence, discrimination and hostility in the media and internet as well as the laws, which were passed discriminating against the Muslim community in Myanmar such as the interfaith marriage, religious conversion laws, etc. and in this regard, calling on all traditional and social media companies to exercise due diligence to ensure that they do not provide platforms for hate speech and for incitement to hatred and violence;
11. **Welcomes** the visit of the delegation from the Parliamentary Union of the OIC member States (PUIC), led by H.E. Mr. Orhan Atalay, Member of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the Rapporteur of the Committee on Muslim Communities and Minorities, a subsidiary of the PUIC Standing Specialized Committee on Political and Foreign Relations, to the refugee camps in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh from 18 – 21 December 2022 to assess the situation of the Rohingya refugees in these camps;
12. **Regrets** the lack of response by the Government of Myanmar to the proposed OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) fact -finding visit to Rakhine State to ascertain the human rights situation of Rohingya minority and requests the IPHRC to remain seized of the matter and continue to follow up on its visit request with a view to presenting an objective account on the factual situation on the ground to the CFM;
13. **Welcomes** the appointment of the Special Envoy of the OIC Secretary General to Myanmar, Ambassador Ibrahim Khayrat, and mandates the OIC Secretary General to take the necessary measures to enable his Special Envoy to conduct a visit to Myanmar as soon as possible, and make efforts with the Government of Myanmar to conduct a fact-finding mission the soonest in order to ascertain the actual situation on the ground and report thereon to the CFM within six months from the adoption of the draft resolution, while taking the proper measures if the Government of Myanmar continues to refuse to cooperate with OIC mechanisms;
14. **Calls** upon the Government of Myanmar:
  - a. To honor its obligations under International Law and Human Rights covenants, and to take all measures to immediately halt all vestiges and manifestations of the practice of ethnic cleansing, genocide, violence of all types, vigilantism, acts of dispersion and discriminatory practices against Rohingya Muslims, as well as the continuous attempts to obliterate their Islamic culture and identity immediately; including delisting them from household lists and demolition of places of worship, institutions and houses of Muslim minorities
  - b. To immediately restore stability and security in Rakhine State, primarily by exercising maximum restraint, ending all violent acts, and protecting all persons regardless of their race and religion.
  - c. To eliminate the root causes, including the denial of citizenship based on the 1982 Citizenship Act which has led to statelessness and deprivation of their rights, and the continued dispossession and discrimination affecting the Rohingya Muslim Minorities, and work towards a just and sustainable solution to this issue;

- d. To de-escalate the situation in Rakhine State to prevent the further loss of lives and displacement so that humanitarian aid may be provided to all affected communities in need and medical support provided to the sick, injured and those suffering from malnutrition and severe mental trauma and to ensure the right of each individual to live and move without fear and persecution based on their religion or ethnicity;
- e. To take serious note of reports on the perpetration of crimes committed and evidences and findings of reports of international organisations such as the UN flash 20 report of 3 February 2017 and UN Special Rapporteur's report (A/71/361) of March 2017 and reports coming out in the post August 2017 period. To take further note of the credible reports, assessments, and conclusions of various international and human rights organisations, members of the media and experts that expose recent atrocities entirely on racial lines;
- f. To allow Muslims meaningful and unhindered freedom of movement within Rakhine State, to pursue livelihood options and to access healthcare and education without any hindrance and allow free and unimpeded access of local and international staff of humanitarian agencies to afford affected Muslims and vulnerable population humanitarian assistance based on their needs;
- g. To reverse and abandon policies, directives and practices that marginalize the Rohingya community economically, such as demolition of houses in the pretext of them being unauthorized, confiscation of lands in the name of development and social projects delegitimizing their ownership of lands, depriving them from business opportunities and accessing market places as well as employment opportunities;
- h. To end the reclassification of areas where Rohingya villages were previously located, and the removal of the names of villages from official maps, potentially altering how the land may be used, and stop, without delay, the construction of military facilities in those villages;
- i. To create economic opportunities for the historically deprived Rohingya community in order to achieve balanced socio-economic development of the Rakhine State and to defuse tension among communities.
- j. To take urgent measures for a sustainable implementation of the "Arrangement on return of displaced persons from Rakhine State" with the Government of Bangladesh on 23 November 2017 and subsequent arrangements and mechanisms agreed, by ensuring that the repatriation of any Rohingya refugees to Myanmar must be voluntary, safe, dignified, sustainable and uphold their human rights;
- k. To create the conditions necessary for the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of refugees, to proactively apprise the prospective returnees about developments in this regard and to formulate a time-bound road map for their implementation;
- l. To cooperate fully with all national, regional and international mechanisms to establish the facts and circumstances of the alleged recent human rights violations by military and security forces, and abuses in Rakhine State, with a view to ensuring full accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims;



- m. To seek to address all aspects of insecurity in Rakhine comprehensively and to this end positively engage with the Governments of neighboring countries including Bangladesh on external aspects of insurgency and militancy in Rakhine, and cross border crimes such as human trafficking, irregular border crossing and settlement, smuggling of illegal drugs and arms etc., along with cooperation in various sectors for development and economic uplift that are of mutual interest;
  - n. To immediately start registering children at birth and children who have been so far left out of such registration processes; reiterates the call upon the Myanmar Government to make any verification process impartial, transparent and voluntary and ultimately linked to citizenship free from threat of marginalization, racial bias, discriminatory entries (such as race, religion and language) and other kinds of arbitrariness;
  - o. To facilitate, for the sake of transparency and accountability, international, independent and impartial investigations into allegations of human rights abuses, atrocities and violations, including sexual violence, rape, and abuse and violence against children, including violations and abuses carried out by members of the military, other Government agents and members of vigilante groups, including those motivated by extreme views against Rohingya Muslims and those who divide communities and to hold to account all those responsible for such acts and to provide justice for victims;
  - p. To undertake all measures to counter incitement to hatred and hate speech leading to violence and to combat discrimination and violence against persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities and ensure exemplary punishment to establish due deterrents;
  - q. To further undertake all necessary measures to restore stability and launch a comprehensive reconciliation process that includes all components of the Rohingya community, including those who lost their nationality all forcibly displaced and internally-displaced persons and refugees and others in irregular situations in or outside of Myanmar; and invites OIC member states to join their efforts to those of the international community at the UN with a view to ensuring the return of all forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals, Myanmar refugees and IDPs to their place of origin in safety and dignity;
  - r. To positively respond to the OIC's offer to establish a medical facility in the State of Rakhine to address the healthcare needs of all communities and to respond positively to the proposal of establishing a technical school and to conduct a symposium on inter-faith dialogue;
  - s. To take concrete measures to implement Myanmar's National Strategy for Closure of Internally-Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps adopted in December 2019, with a view to closing down the IDP camps in Rakhine State and relocating more than 120,000 Rohingya currently living in the camps to their places of residence; and
  - t. Take proactive measures to protect the remaining Rohingya in Rakhine State from being exploited by human traffickers;
15. **Calls upon** Member States to demonstrate solid unity and take up the Charter bound duty of saving the Rohingya Muslim minority in Myanmar from existential threat and ensuring justice to heal the wounds, sufferings and grievous losses of lives. In this pursuit, take concrete steps to bring the perpetrators of atrocities, crimes against humanity and genocide and those responsible

for destroying a community, its distinct history and culture to the all the International Legal and Juridical institutions and mechanisms. In this context, seeks necessary support from relevant OIC organizations and institutions, under the overall coordination of the Secretary General, and requests cooperation of OIC Ambassadors in New York, Geneva and Brussels;

16. **While welcoming** the signing of the “Arrangement on return of displaced persons from Rakhine State” between the governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh on 23 November 2017 and in January 2018, urges Myanmar to expedite return and resettlements with delivery on the ground;
17. **Expresses** cautious optimism at the general arrangements agreed between the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar as a beginning towards sustainable return and reintegration of all displaced Rohingya into Myanmar society as equal members and until their full realization occurs in letter and spirit, urge Member States and the international community to stand with the Government of Bangladesh and the Rohingya community in support and with humanitarian assistance in a collective responsibility of custodianship of the repatriation process;
18. **Commits** to work with the international community to urge Myanmar to cooperate fully with the government of Bangladesh to implement this arrangement swiftly and create conducive environment in Myanmar for voluntary, safe and dignified return of Rohingya to their homeland in Myanmar and to cooperate with the international community in resolving this crisis;
19. **Calls** upon Member States to continue their efforts together with those of the international community and the UN in order to ensure the return of all Myanmar nationals who have been forcibly displaced from Rakhine State, through a voluntary and transparent process which provides for their safety, dignity and livelihood;
20. **Commends** Indonesia for the handover of the Indonesian Aid Project Station Hospital on 10 December 2019 in Myaung Bwe, Rakhine State to Myanmar Government in hope that the hospital can be utilized as much as possible for the Rakhine State community, both Muslim and Buddhist, and can encourage peace in the Rakhine State;
21. **Commends** the efforts made by OIC Member States in providing humanitarian assistance to the affected Rohingya communities in Myanmar and Bangladesh, notably the establishment of the Field Hospital in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, by the Government of Malaysia that has been operating since 1 December that has been providing critical medical and health assistance to displaced Rohingya since January 2018;
22. **Commends** the Republic of Türkiye for providing humanitarian and development assistance to alleviate the suffering of the Rohingyas, in particular, for establishing and operating the field hospital in Cox Bazar refugee camp in Bangladesh, which provides critical medical and health assistance to around 1500 Rohingyas on daily basis;
23. **Appreciates** highly the pioneering role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre for providing humanitarian assistance to the tune of US\$ 1.394 Billion to the Rohingya refugees;
24. **Commends** the noble humanitarian projects accomplished by the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre for the Rohingya refugees covering more than 20 vital sectors in the sum of USD 24,685,123;

25. **Also appreciates** the member states who have contributed to the OIC Account established to meet the legal charges of the lawsuit by the Gambia against Myanmar at the International Court of Justice for the genocide against the Rohingya;
26. **Appreciates** the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in providing US\$ 300,000 to the ministerial committee on accountability for human rights violations against the Rohingya in order to file a lawsuit against Myanmar at the International Court of Justice for the genocide against the Rohingya minority, and urges Member States to provide the necessary support for this committee to optimally discharge the task entrusted to it;
27. **Commends** the efforts of the United Arab Emirates and its provision of humanitarian assistance to the Rohingya refugees in camps scattered across Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh and of more than 25 million UAE Dirhams;
28. **Welcomes** the invaluable support and contributions made by the Government of United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Brunei Darussalam to the Malaysian Field Hospital that has enabled it to provide critical medical and health assistance to the Rohingya community seeking refuge in Bangladesh after forcibly displaced from their place of origin;
29. **Commends** the Government of Bangladesh for containing the spread of the COVID-19 virus in the Rohingya camps effectively since the beginning of the pandemic and avoiding loss of life with the support of all relevant national and international partners, including the host community, and for including Rohingya in the national vaccination drive;
30. **Welcomes** the concurrence of the Government of Myanmar with the recommendations of the report of the Advisory Commission on the Rakhine State led by Mr. Kofi Annan, made public in August 2017, and looks forward to their prompt implementation for stability, peace and prosperity in Rakhine State, in full consultation with all the communities concerned.
31. **Recalls** the Joint Communiqué signed on 16th November 2013 between the OIC and the Central Committee for Implementation of Stability and Development in the Rakhine State of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar which set the foundation for future cooperation, and encourages the Government of Myanmar to implement an all-inclusive and transparent verification process which will lead to the granting of citizenship for the Rohingya Muslim minority;
32. **Expresses** its concern that if the plight of Rohingya and the root causes of their suffering are not addressed, conditions on the ground will strengthen radical elements seeking to infiltrate into the Rohingya community, further complicating existing problems;
33. **Acknowledges** the substantial costs and social challenges incurred by countries in the region as a consequence of hosting forcibly displaced Rohingya from Myanmar, and invites OIC Member States to assist these countries in accordance with the principles of burden-sharing and shared responsibility, and in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;
34. **Requests** the CFM Chair and Summit Chair and the Secretary-General, to engage and coordinate with the Myanmar Government for a high level delegation from the OIC Contact Group to visit Rakhine State to meet with local officials and the affected Rohingya Muslim Minority, and in this regard requests the cooperation of the Government of Myanmar to receive this visit;

35. **Calls** upon international community to continue working with the Government of Myanmar for protecting Muslim minorities in its territories;
36. **Calls** on OIC Member States to urgently render humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering and hardship of the Rohingya Muslim Minority in Rakhine State as well as those refugees and forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals in neighboring Bangladesh and requests the OIC Secretariat to continue to pursue its efforts on the humanitarian front including the establishment of an effective coordination mechanism for humanitarian assistance;
37. **Takes** note of the other commitments of the Government of Myanmar to improve the situation in Rakhine State for all communities, while underscoring the need for expedited implementation, including through commitments to the return of refugees and forcibly displaced persons, and the speech by the State Counsellor on 12 October 2017, in which she set out her vision for resolving the crisis, including through the setting up of the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine;
38. **Welcomes** the initiative by the Republic of Indonesia to host the 1st Indonesia-Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue (IMID) that was held on 21-24 May 2017 in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, which aims to promote interfaith and intercultural dialogue that is essential to nurture peace, social harmony, sustainable development and prosperity;
39. **Pays** tribute to the State of Kuwait for co-hosting, along with the European Union (EU), the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), the Pledging Conference for Rohingya Refugee Crisis, in Geneva on 23 October 2017, where donor states and organizations pledged \$344 million in humanitarian response;
40. **Commends** the initiative by the Republic of Türkiye to organize International Rohingya Consultations Meeting on July 6th, 2018, in Ankara in order to discuss the immediate 24 measures to be taken by the international community with a view to preventing an humanitarian catastrophe and alleviating the burden on Bangladesh;
41. **Welcomes** the convening by the Secretary General of a conference on “Interreligious Dialogue in South and Southeast Asia” from 18-20 December 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand, and the workshop on the theme “United for Diversity and Promoting Interreligious Dialogue” in Jakarta, Indonesia on 18-19 December 2019 in partnership with King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID);
42. **Requests** the Secretary-General to further explore such joint initiatives with the UN Secretary-General, ASEAN Secretary-General, the Government of Myanmar as well as other international organizations to develop and implement inter-faith and inter-communal dialogues that will foster greater understanding, tolerance and cooperation among ethnic and religious communities in South and Southeast Asia;
43. **Commends** the Secretary General for dispatching a joint OIC-IPHRC delegation to Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh to visit Rohingya camps to obtain first-hand information about the plight of the forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals; and expresses appreciation to the Government of Bangladesh for facilitating the visit and providing local logistical support;

44. **Appreciates** the dispatch of a delegation from the OIC General Secretariat to Bangladesh, from 27 February to 2 March 2021, to hold talks with concerned stakeholders on developments regarding the Rohingya issue and take stock of the conditions of the Rohingya Refugees;
45. **Calls** upon Members of the OIC Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations Against the Rohingya to carry out the tasks of ensuring accountability and justice for gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws and principles; Assisting in information gathering and evidence collection for accountability purposes; Mobilizing and coordinating international political support for accountability for the Human Rights Violations against the Rohingya in Myanmar;
46. **Reiterates** its support for The Gambia, as Chair of the Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations against the Rohingya for the legal case in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) against Myanmar for genocide actions on the Rohingya minority;
47. **Commends** the Gambia, Chair of the OIC Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee for initiating a legal case at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on behalf of the OIC to end the culture of impunity by bringing the perpetrators to justice for gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws and principles;
48. **Welcomes** the unanimous decision on 23 January 2020 of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, in the case against the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to order 25 provisional measures to prevent further acts of genocide against the Rohingya from occurring in Myanmar;
49. **Welcomes** that the International Court of Justice on 22 July 2022 rejected the preliminary objections of Myanmar challenging the Court's jurisdiction in the case brought by the Gambia under the Genocide Convention, and found the applications of the Gambia to be admissible;
50. **Reconstruct** the homes of those who were forced into displacement, and compensate them for the destruction of their properties and the loss of their livelihoods;
51. **Calls** upon Myanmar to fully comply with the Order of the Court and take all measures to prevent the commission of all acts of genocide against the Rohingya, including rapes of women and children killings of infants and pregnant women,, physical abuse, causing serious bodily or mental harm, burning of homes and villages, destruction of lands and livestock and inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction, and measures to prevent births and to preserve all evidence related to the allegations of the crime of genocide;
52. **Calls** upon all OIC Member States to stand firmly with The Gambia and provide all necessary support, including financial assistance for the Legal case, on a voluntary basis, in accordance with the principles of burden-sharing and shared responsibility, and in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;
53. **Recognizing** that as per article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Rohingya has the Right to citizenship and arbitrary deprivation and revocation of this Right by Myanmar constitutes a serious violation of their Human Rights; Emphasizes the need for Myanmar authorities to address the issue of citizenship of the Rohingya, as recommended by the Kofi Annan Commission Report in 2017;

54. **Calls** upon the Government of Myanmar to ensure the voluntary safe, dignified and sustainable return and resettlement of the Rohingya to their legitimate homeland in the Rakhine State of Myanmar;
55. **Invites** the OIC Member States to focus and assist in the voluntary repatriation of the Rohingya to their legitimate homeland in Myanmar;
56. **Welcomes** the establishment by the UN Human Rights Council, of Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM) to collect, consolidate, preserve and analyze evidence of the most serious international crimes and violations of international law committed in Myanmar since 2011 and reiterates the call for taking all necessary legal steps to facilitate and expedite fair and independent criminal proceedings, in accordance with international law standards, in national, regional or international courts or tribunals, including International Criminal Court that have, or may in the future have, jurisdiction over these crimes, in accordance with international law;
57. **Welcomes** the visits by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 27-29 January 2018, Turkish Prime Minister on December 20 2017, Foreign Minister and First Lady on 7-8 September 2017 to the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh and **encourages** Members States to do the same in solidarity with the long suffering of the Rohingya people;
58. **Welcomes** the visit of Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdallah of Jordan to the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh on 23 October 2017 and the humanitarian assistance sent by Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization as solidarity with the long suffering of the Rohingya People;
59. **Commends** the visit made by the Muslim Council of Elders and Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, led by Al-Azhar Grand Imam, to the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh, on 26-27 November 2017, to take cognizance of their pain and needs;
60. **Stresses** the importance of the successful organization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congress of the Arakan Rohingya Union and calls upon the General Secretariat and Member States to support the Congress;
61. **Requests** the OIC Ambassadorial Group in New York, Geneva, and Brussels to continue their efforts to further the cause of the Rohingya at all international levels;
62. **Requests** further that the OIC Permanent Missions in New York, Geneva and Brussels and convene meetings of the Contact Group on Rohingya Muslim Minority of Myanmar on a regular basis to review the situation of the Rohingya Muslim minority and explore sustained engagement strategies with Myanmar, the United Nations, the European Union, and other international organizations, and report to the OIC Secretary General; and Encourages the Contact Group to make necessary visits to the refugee camps in Bangladesh and Myanmar in this regard;
63. **Calls upon** the Permanent Missions of the OIC Member States in Geneva to remain engaged on the human rights situation of Rohingya Muslim Minority of Myanmar in the UN Human Rights Council and, as an update of the OIC-Group led resolution A/HRC/29/21 on “situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar” adopted in the 29th regular session of the UN Human Rights Council in June 2015, to table a draft resolution with the same title by the OIC Group in Geneva in the 53<sup>rd</sup> regular session of the UN Human Rights Council to be held in June/July 2023, and to table the draft resolution each year in the June session until the justice

for the Rohingya Muslims is ensured and the ultimate solution through their repatriation is achieved, with the same title, with necessary updates and inclusions in the text reflecting the continued deterioration of the human rights situation of the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar since October 2016, and more specifically since August 2017, resulting into the continued crisis due to the exodus of more than seven hundred thousand Rohingya Muslims to Bangladesh. Other OIC Member States, especially in Southeast Asia, continue to host a large number of Rohingya Muslim refugees who fled the crisis. Further calls upon the Permanent Missions of the OIC Member States in Geneva to actively participate in all debates in the Human Rights Council on Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar until the ultimate solution through repatriation is achieved;

64. **Welcomes** the Security Council's visit to Bangladesh and Myanmar in 2018, at the initiative of the State of Kuwait, co-led by Kuwait, Peru and the United Kingdom with a view to finding a durable solution to the plight of the persecuted Rohingya, the Ministers underscore on concrete actions at the Security Council to facilitate the sustainable repatriation of the Rohingya to their motherland/homeland;
65. **Recalls** in this regard, also the visit of the OIC Foreign Ministers to the camps in Cox's Bazar to assess the ground situation with regard to the plight of the Rohingya and to suggest actions by the OIC for the immediate resolution of the crisis.
66. **Requests** the Secretary General remain seized of the matter and to follow the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 50<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 5/49-MM  
ON  
SITUATION OF MUSLIM TATARS IN THE CRIMEA**

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. **Expresses** concern about the situation of the Crimean Muslim Tatars in the light of the recent developments in the temporarily occupied Crimea;
2. **Stresses** the need to address appropriately the status, safety and security of Crimean Tatars, and guarantee them effective access to their religious, cultural, educational and property rights;
3. **Underscores** the importance of ensuring the safety and security of Muslim Tatars;
4. **Calls for** the immediate release of the Crimean Tatar leaders who are under arrest for political reasons;
5. **Encourages** the Secretary General to conduct the needed contacts and studies on the situation of Crimean Tatars following the recent developments;
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 50<sup>th</sup> Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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