

OIC/CFM-38/2011/POL/FINAL

**RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**

**ADOPTED BY
THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION
OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,
(SESSION OF PEACE, COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)**

ASTANA, REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**26 – 28 RAJAB 1432 H
(28 – 30 JUNE 2011)**

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RESOLUTION NO.1/38-POL

**ON
THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ**

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, which call for strengthening Islamic solidarity and fraternity among the Member States,

Recalling the resolutions on Iraq adopted by the different sessions of the Arab League Summits, including the latest Session held in Sirte, Libya, on 28 – 29 March 2010,

Affirming respect for the sovereignty of Iraq, the unity of its territory and people, non-interference in its internal affairs and the importance of international support to achieve Iraq's security and stability,

Having considered the Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Iraq (Document No.OIC/CFM-38/2011/POL/SG-REP),

1. **Reiterates its** respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, and national unity; and welcomes the development achieved in the political process;
2. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Government of Iraq in improving the security situation and raising the standard of living in Iraq;
3. **Welcomes** the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 1956, 1957 and 1958 on 15/12/2010 which ended the restrictions imposed on Iraq in the area disarmament, the closure of the remaining deals in the Oil for Food Programme, the ending of the operation of the Iraq Development Fund as representing an important turning point on the path to restoring Iraq's role in the international community as an effective member of the international family.
4. **Renews** its support to reconstruction; **welcomes** the efforts of the Government of Iraq in this regard and **reiterates** the right of the Iraqi people to control and administer their natural resources;
5. **Welcomes** the decisions made by a number of States to reopen their diplomatic missions in Iraq, and **calls upon** all States which do not have representations in Baghdad to follow suit;

6. **Recalls** the adoption by the OIC in a successful precedent of the Makkah Document on the situation in Iraq on 20 October 2006; and stresses the need to follow up the implementation of this important document;
7. **Invites** all states to control fatwas and operate an effective mechanism to preclude action that ignites the embers of sectarian sedition and charges of disbelief that target the unity of Muslims; and strengthen and advance the Ummah;
8. **Lauds** the position of the State of the United Arab Emirates and the steps taken by the Paris Club in settling Iraq's debts, and calls on Member States to review Iraq's debts with a view to cancelling or reducing them whenever necessary;
9. **Invites** all Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in order to combat illicit trade in and smuggling of Iraqi antiquities and to assist in returning them to Iraqi museums;
10. **Welcomes** the official visits of the OIC Secretary General to Iraq, the most recent of which was in March 2011, and the visit of the Assistant Secretary General on Humanitarian Affairs to Baghdad in April 2011 and the outcomes of those visits and emphasizes the strength of the relations between Iraq and the OIC;
11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.2/38-POL
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the 7th, 10th and 11th Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summits held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as well as the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein,

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against the innocent Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir or responded favorably to the offer of a Good Offices made by the OIC,

Taking note of the recent wave of protests in Indian-occupied Kashmir (IoK) following the unprovoked killing of a seventeen year old student, on June 11, 2010, by Indian police and expressing concern that since the outbreak of the current wave of protests, more than 122 Kashmiris including women and children have been killed, hundreds have been injured and many more arrested,

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

Encouraging and supporting Pakistan's commitment to settle all issues between Pakistan and India including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, in a sincere and purposeful manner,

Expressing the hope that the resumed dialogue between India and Pakistan will be substantive and result-oriented in addressing all outstanding issues including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir,

Acknowledging that the Kashmiris are the principal party to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and that they must be associated with the Pakistan-India dialogue process,

Expressing support for the work of the Special Representative of the OIC Secretary General on Jammu and Kashmir and hoping that it would facilitate the implementation of OIC's decisions on Jammu and Kashmir and the early resolution of this dispute,

Taking note of the above,

1. **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions;

2. **Calls upon** India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people;

3. **Further calls upon** India to allow international human rights groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir;

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

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

6. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people;

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

8. **Calls for** the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the two OIC Missions led by Ambassador Ezzat Kamel Mufti, Secretary General's Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir in March 2007 and in September 2008 to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir to prevail upon India to sincerely strive peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute and reciprocate the initiative taken by Pakistan;

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

10. **Recommends** that OIC should initiate to issue annual report of the human rights situation in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

11. **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international fora and **mandates** the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meet regularly on the sidelines of session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Right Council and UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as well as the OIC Ministerial meetings;

12. **Reiterates** its recommendation that for a meaningful and effective role in the dispute the Secretary General should dispatch a formal request to the President of India to facilitate the visit of an OIC Mission to the Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

13. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the next Session of the CFM;

14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/38-POL
ON
PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the UN as well as OIC Charters,

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

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

1. **Strongly supports** the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute and **urges** India to remain engaged into a meaningful and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

2. **Supports** various confidence-building measures taken by both Pakistan and India including on peace and security, covering both conventional and non-conventional fields, the promotion of people-to people contacts, cultural exchanges and bilateral trade.

3. **Urges** the need for the continuation of the ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir, maintain Kashmir related CBMs to promote interaction among the Kashmiri people and requests Pakistan and India to consider enhancing the role of UNMOGIP and other impartial observers along both sides of the LoC to further strengthen the existing CBMs as well as those related to the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir;

4. **Calls on** India to resolve all disputes, including Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek and river waters on the basis of international legality and past agreements;

5. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India;

6. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development.), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26 to 28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Somalia, in particular resolution No.9/35-P adopted by the 35th CFM Session in Kampala,

Reiterating its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

Further reaffirming that the Djibouti Peace Agreement represents the basis for a resolution of the conflict in Somalia, and stressing the importance of broad-based and representative institutions reached through an inclusive political process,

Commending the Republic of Djibouti for hosting the rounds of Somali Peace Talks,

Welcoming the resolution adopted by the Arab Summit held in Doha on 30-31 March 2009 and the paragraph on Somalia in the Final Communiqué of the Summit which welcomed the election of Sheikh Sharif Ahmed as President of the Republic of Somalia, the establishment of the Somali Government and the Somali Transitional Parliament,

Commending the contribution of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) to lasting peace and stability in Somalia, expressing its appreciation for the continued commitment of troops to AMISOM by the Governments of Uganda and Burundi, and condemning any hostilities toward the TFG and AMISOM,

Stressing the importance of the re-establishment, training, equipping and retention of Somali security forces, which is vital for the long term stability of Somalia, and commending in this regard the efforts of the Republic of Djibouti which recently trained 499 men of the Somali police force in collaboration with the United Nations and *welcoming* President Sheikh Sharif Ahmed's focus on peace through strengthening the security sector, as his government's leading priority,

Reiterating the outcome of Ministerial Executive Committee Meeting held in Jeddah on 3 January 2009,

Reiterating its serious concern at the renewed fighting in Somalia and *reaffirming* its support for the TFG,

Reiterating its serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation in Somalia and *calling on* all Member States to contribute to current and future consolidated humanitarian appeals,

Commending the Secretary General for his active engagement and positive contribution to the peace process in Somalia,

Welcoming the guidance principles agreed by the parties to the Djibouti Peace Agreement on 25 November 2008, in particular the establishment of a Unity Government and an inclusive Parliament,

Commending the efforts of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General towards lasting peace and stability in Somalia,

Recognizing the commitment of the TFG to address the humanitarian situation in Somalia and *encouraging* it to continue to work with the UN to build the capacity of its institutions to this end,

Recognizing that the ongoing instability in Somalia contributes to the problem of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, *stressing* the need for a comprehensive response by the international community to tackle piracy and its underlying causes, and *welcoming* the efforts of the Contact Group for Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, States and international and regional organizations,

Welcoming the UN Secretary-General's report (S/2011/277), dated 28/4/2011 and its recommendations for continued action on the political, security and recovery tracks by the TFG with the support of the international community,

Determining that the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. **Affirms** its respect for the territorial unity, independence and sovereignty of Somalia;
2. **Calls** on all Somali parties to support the Djibouti Agreement, and **welcomes** in this regard, President Sharif Sheikh Ahmed's call for all opposition groups to support this process;
3. **Underlines** the crucial importance of all parties taking appropriate measures to ensure, without delay, unhindered humanitarian access and assistance to the Somali people;
4. **Denounces** the political differences between the Somali leaders and calls for the eschewing of differences in order to arrive at a consensual solution for this transition period starting that and exit from the transition period, is impossible without united political will;
5. **Condemns** the recent attacks launched in Mogadishu by the Al-Shabab and other insurgent groups aimed at toppling the legitimate Government in Somalia and calls for immediate cessation of all hostilities;
6. **Recognizes** the fact that the Al-Shabab and other insurgent groups used the porous borders of Somalia to receive supplies of arms, ammunition, and personnel from their foreign backers, in this regard **calls** upon the UN Security Council to impose a no-fly zone, except for humanitarian purposes authorized by the Government, on the airports of Kismayo, Baidoa, KM 50, Balidoogle, Waajid, Hudur, all airports in Gedo Region, Isaley and Johwar;

7. **Calls upon** the UN Security Council to impose a blockade on sea ports particularly Kismayo and Merka to prevent the further in-flow of arms and foreign fighters, and **urges** in this regard the UNSC to reach out to the international naval forces present in the region to enforce the blockade;
8. **Urges** all Member States to fully implement UN Security Council 1907 (2009) as a mean to put more pressure on Eritrea to stop its support to the outlawed armed groups;
9. **Emphasizes** that Somalia's long-term security is independent on the effective development by the TFG of the National Security Force and the Somali Police Force, in the framework of the Djibouti Agreement and in line with a national security strategy;
10. **Urges** Member States, regional and international organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Somali security institutions, and to offer technical assistance for the training and equipping of the Somali security forces, consistent with paragraphs 11(b) and 12 of resolution 1772 (2007);
11. **Calls** on the TFG to develop, in the context of the national security strategy outlined above, the legal and policy framework for the operation of its security forces including governance, vetting and oversight mechanisms, ensuring respect for the rule of law and the protection of human rights;
12. **Commends** the decision of opening an OIC Office in Mogadishu on the basis of voluntary contributions and **urges** OIC member states to expedite action in this regard as a symbol of solidarity with the Somali people and calls upon the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;
13. **Commends** the achievements of the Transitional Government in the area of security and fight against corruption and calls on Member States to support the Transitional Government to restore security and stability;
14. **Indicates** that the transitional phase ends on 20 August 2011 and that the current situation does not allow for elections to be conducted in Somalia for security reasons, and accordingly calls on the Somali factions to work together to achieve security and to postpone elections to next year in order to finalize the constitution and achieve comprehensive reconciliation;
15. **Decides** to condemn maritime piracy, regardless of their source, in the Somali regional waters;
16. **Decides** to prevent piracy-inducing foreign fishing in Somali regional waters which are unauthorized by the internationally recognized Somali Government;
17. **Calls upon** all Somali factions to sit together and negotiate peacefully to resolve Somalia's problem, placing higher interests above personal ones; and calls for an end to excommunication and for matters in this regard to be referred to religious scholars. Also

calls for the media to be allowed to discharge their duties and not to attack them and their workers;

18. **Invites** all Somali parties to facilitate the access of humanitarian assistance to all needy people without delay or obstacle;
19. **Calls upon** Eritrea to abide by international resolutions and to refrain from granting assistance to Somali rebels acting outside the law and international legitimacy against the internationally recognized Somali Transitional Government;
20. **Reiterates** its welcome of reconciliation and consultation conference to be held in Mogadishu at the beginning of next month and calls on all parties and participating regions in the conference to reach a comprehensive agreement to resolve the Somali problem;
21. **Requests** the Secretary-General to continue to assist the TFG in developing the transitional security institutions, including the Somali Police Force and the National Security Force, and further requests the Secretary-General to support the TFG in developing a national security strategy including plans for combating illicit arms trafficking, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), and justice and corrections capacities;
22. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 39th CFM Session.

**RESOLUTION NO. 5/38-POL
ON
SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN**

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development.), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26 to 28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling all relevant resolutions, in particular resolution No.6/11-POL (IS) adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which call for solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan,

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit and the African Summit on Solidarity with the Sudan rejecting the allegations of the International Criminal Court against His Excellency President Omar Al-Bashir,

Commending the Sudanese Government for meeting its obligations under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, for holding presidential and parliamentary elections and for recognizing the outcome of the referendum which affirmed the desire of secession of the people of Southern Sudan,

Welcoming the efforts made to achieve peace in Darfur within the framework of the joint Arab-African-UN initiative through the Doha negotiation track,

Stressing the importance of achieving lasting peace and stability and supporting socio-economic development in the Sudan,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on Solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan, presented to the 36th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Document No. OIC/CFM-36/2011/POL/SG.REP),

1. **Declares** its full solidarity with the Sudan for the maintenance of its sovereignty and stability; **rejects** all forms of foreign interference in Sudan's affairs, especially the decision of the International Criminal Court of 4/3/2009 and its allegations against His Excellency President Omar Al-Bashir, and **calls for** the Court's decision to be permanently suspended;
2. **Affirms** its support for the efforts to achieve sustainable peace, stability and development, and **calls upon** all States that have debts owed by the Sudan to write them off in order to enable the country to meet the challenges and requirements of construction and stability;

3. **Reaffirms** its support for the Sudanese Government's strategy for peace in Darfur, and **calls upon** all rebel movements to expeditiously join the joint Arab-African-UN peace initiative;
4. **Invites** all UN Member States to exert pressure on the rebel movements to join the peace process and to impose severe sanctions on the movements that refuse to respond to this request;
5. **Welcomes** the Doha Document on Darfur Peace adopted by the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference which was held from 27 to 31 May 2011.
6. **Considers** the Document a sound foundation for reaching a comprehensive ceasefire and an all-inclusive peaceful and just settlement leading to peace and security in Darfur.
7. **Invites** all parties to expedite without delay the signing of a comprehensive ceasefire agreement and to make the necessary concessions to reach a final peace agreement as soon as possible based on the Doha Document.
8. **Commends** the positive role of the State of Qatar led by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, in supporting the peace and development process in Darfur so that its population may enjoy security and stability.
9. **Expresses** thanks and appreciation to H.E. Mr. Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar, and H.E. Mr. Jibril Basole, the AU-UN Joint Mediator for Darfur, for their sincere efforts and perseverance over the past two and half years. \
10. **Commends** the efforts of the State of Kuwait for hosting the Conference on the development and reconstruction of eastern Sudan and for having generously made a contribution of US\$ 0.5 billion.
11. **Invites** all States and organizations that have made pledges during the International Donor Conference for Reconstruction and Development of Darfur which was held in Cairo in March 2010 and the East Development Conference which was held in Kuwait in January 2011 to honour their pledges and commitments, and **requests** the follow-up committee in charge of the matter to redouble efforts to ensure that pledges are fulfilled and utilized to reach the aspired goals;
12. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all measures to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the next ministerial meeting.

RESOLUTION NO. 6 /38-POL
ON
SUPPORTING THE UNITY, STABILITY AND SECURITY OF YEMEN

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling resolution 21/6-P (IS) on the reunification of Yemen,

Recalling resolution no. 6/37-POL adopted by the 37th Session of the CFM,

Emphasizing that the principles of the OIC Charter call for the unity and for protecting the security and stability of Member States,

Condemning any attempt to affect the unity and stability of the Republic of Yemen,

- 1- **Reaffirms** its support to the GCC Initiative and its resolve to work for its success to enable Yemen to safeguard its national unity, security and stability in the framework of its full sovereign administration of the Republic of Yemen;
- 2- **Calls on** all Member States to continue to work for the success of the GCC Initiative and to enable Yemen to overcome its current crisis and move towards development based on security and stability;
- 3- **Invites** all parties of the political scene in Yemen to engage in serious national dialogue for the benefit of Yemen;
- 4- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.7/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS**

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling its resolution No.6/31-P on the situation in Cyprus adopted at the 31st Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, which enabled the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to participate in the OIC under the name of Turkish Cypriot State as envisaged by the UN Secretary-General's Comprehensive Settlement Plan,

Recalling the resolution No. 3/11 P (IS) on the situation in Cyprus adopted by the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 13-14 March 2008 and the resolution No.7/37-POL adopted by the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan, on 18-20 May 2010, which reaffirm the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus and call upon the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people,

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

Reiterating its continued support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General under his mission of Good Offices towards a comprehensive settlement,

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

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

Expressing its support for the ongoing negotiations for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, initiated under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General's Good Offices Mission on the 3rd of September 2008 and the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for a just and lasting settlement,

Monitoring the negotiation process aiming to reach a settlement, on the basis of the political equality of the two sides and the equal status of the two Constituent States which will bring about a new bi-zonal Partnership State,

Expressing its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriots and its appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually acceptable settlement,

Underlining that an early comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus problem that has been on the agenda of the UN Security Council for 47 years can only be reached if the Turkish Cypriot constructiveness in negotiations is properly reciprocated, and sharing the UN Secretary-General's view that the negotiation process cannot be open-ended as well as his concern about the rate of progress in the talks;

Noting the desire of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus to fully integrate with the international community, whereas they are still left in isolation as the victim of conditions in which they have no fault,

Recalling that the UN Plan of March 2004 for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue aimed to establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus, respecting the principle of equal political status of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides while acknowledging that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other,

Referring to the proposal announced by the Republic of Turkey on 24 January 2006 for simultaneous lifting of all restrictions on both sides of Cyprus, which if implemented, will contribute to achieving a durable comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue,

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

Sharing the concern of 13th Session of the Council of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, as expressed in resolution No. 12-PE/13-CNCL, about the Greek Cypriot side's unilateral claims in the Eastern Mediterranean impeding the efforts for a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus,

Noting the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document (OIC/CFM-38/2011 /POL/SG-REP),

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

2. Calls upon the international community to encourage the Greek Cypriot side to work constructively for an early comprehensive solution to the Cyprus issue on the basis of the established UN parameters culminated in the UN Settlement Plan of 2004;

3. Repeats its call to the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot people in line with the call made by the UN Secretary-General in his Report of 28 May 2004 and the assessments made by the UN Secretary-General's following reports as well as the previous OIC resolutions;

4. Calls upon the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields;

5. Invites the Member States in this framework:

- to exchange business delegations with the Turkish Cypriot side with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in the areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;
- to develop cultural relations and sports contacts with the Turkish Cypriot people;
- to encourage cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the exchange of students and academicians;

6. Encourages the Member States to participate in the Forum and Exhibition titled "Higher Education Services in the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Member States" in the Turkish Cypriot State on November 28th - December 1st, 2011 to further enhance the brotherly cooperation with the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people in this field which offers ample opportunities for effective solidarity;

7. Strongly encourages Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side;

8. Reaffirms its previous decisions to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus;

9. Requests the Secretary General to secure the continuation of the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side;

10. Acknowledges the desire of the Turkish Cypriot people to travel freely to OIC Member Countries;

11. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership to the OIC;

12. Urges the Member States to inform the General Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of previous resolutions and particularly Resolutions No.2/31-P, No.6/35-P, No.7/37-POL and No.3/11-P (IS);

13. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and to report thereon to the Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.8 /38-POL
ON
PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO THE UNION OF COMOROS

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Recalling resolutions no. 42/25-P, 43/26-P, 48/27-P, 17/29, 10/13-P, 7/36-P and 8/37-P adopted by previous Ministerial Conferences,

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

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

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

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

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

- 1- **Congratulates** the Government of the Union of the Comoros for its fight against underdevelopment;
- 2- **Expresses** appreciation to the Government of the State of Qatar, the League of Arab States, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and to the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the efforts deployed to accompany the Comoros in its development programmes;
- 3- **Welcomes** the visit of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar to the Union of Comoros, and Expresses gratitude and appreciation for the efforts of His Highness in support of development in the Comoros and for the aid he provided in this framework.
- 4- **Expresses recognition** to all OIC Member States, international and regional organizations and to NGOs who participated;

- 5- **Urges** the Member States to support the Union of the Comoros by materializing the announcements made during the Doha Conference and by making available to the Comoros the resources required to implement the socio-economic development programmes;
- 6- **Invites** the Member States' NGOs to further participate in the implementation of Comoros' development projects;
- 7- **Invites** also the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry to take necessary measures so that the investors of the Islamic Ummah give more attention to the Union of the Comoros with a view to prompting the creation of small and medium-sized businesses and putting in place a bank and financial system to support the development of the country;
- 8- **Calls upon** different Islamic financial institutions and the Member States to consider the possibility to cancel or reschedule the debts of the Union of the Comoros, to enable it to focus permanently on the reconstruction of its economy;
- 9- **Expresses** thanks to the Secretary General for the interest he gives to the Union of the Comoros and **invites** him to take the measures necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to 39th Session of the CFM.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/38-POL
ON
THE QUESTION OF THE COMOROS ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Recalling the resolutions numbers 42/25-P; 43/26-P; 48/27; 18/28-P; 17/29-P; 10/30-P; 17/31-P, adopted by the previous OIC ministerial conferences,

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

1. **Commends** the steps achieved by the Comoros particularly as to the follow-up efforts on national reconciliation, the launching of inter-Comorian dialogue relevant to the consolidation of national unity and the establishment of the States' institutions;

2. **Expresses** satisfaction at the latest presidential elections which were recognized by the whole international community as free and democratic and by which Dr. Ikililou Dhoinine was elected President of the Union of Comoros;

3. **Takes note** of the flagrant violation of international law by the French government in organizing a referendum on the Comorian island of Mayotte;

4. **Endorses** all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the African Union and the League of Arab States in this connection;

5. **Reaffirms** the Comoro island of Mayotte's belonging to the Archipelago of the Comoros, in conformity with international law, particularly the one relevant to the borders inherited from the decolonization;

6. **Condemns** the French occupation on the said island and calls upon France to encourage dialogue among the Comoros Union for an effective return of Mayotte and to guarantee the territorial integrity of the Comoros;

7. **Condemns** also all acts or attempts aimed at preventing the Muslim population of the Comorian Island from practicing their religion by prohibiting the Muezzin from calling for the Fajr prayer, and the Cadis from performing religious weddings- a prerequisite to the validity of the union of spouses belonging to the Muslim faith.

8. **Condemns and rejects** the departmentalization of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;

9. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and to remain seized of the matter until the Comorian Island of Mayotte is regained.

RESOLUTION No.10/38-POL
ON
THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the Resolution No. 10/11-P(IS), adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6-7 Rabiul Awwal, 1429H (13-14 March 2008),

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

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan,

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

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process within the OSCE framework,

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General,

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

2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azerbaijani population in the occupied Azerbaijani territories as crimes against humanity;
3. **Strongly condemns** any looting and destruction of the archeological, cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly **urges** Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
5. **Express its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions;
6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; to take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; to condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and **decides** to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations;
7. **Urges** all states to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipments to Armenia, in order to deprive it of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territories of the Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies;
8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures, as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and occupation of the Azerbaijani territories, inter alia, refraining from economic activities in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, from investing to economic, industrial, financial and other areas in the Republic of Armenia and limiting overall cooperation with the Republic of Armenia, and requests Secretary General to elaborate and submit to the next OIC Council of Foreign Ministers set of recommendations and proposals for joint and individual efforts of the OIC Member States aimed at urging Armenia to respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, to put an end to the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories and completely withdraw from occupied Azerbaijani territories;
9. **Calls** for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized borders;

10. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give full support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
11. **Urges** Armenia and all Member States of the OSCE Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the relevant OSCE decisions and documents;
12. **Expresses its full support** for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for this region and its whole population;
13. **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan, nor any actions, including arranging voting process, undertaken there to consolidate the status quo, may be recognized as legally valid;
14. **Demands** to cease and reversed immediately the transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and has a detrimental impact on the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict, and agrees to render its full support to the efforts of Azerbaijan undertaken to this end, including at the General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York;
15. **Request** the OIC Member States to encourage their legal and physical persons not to be engaged in economic and other activities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
16. **Request** the Secretary General to communicate the principled and firm position of the OIC vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Chairman-in Office of the OSCE, Secretary General of the Council of Europe and President of the Council of the European Union;
17. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with the support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country;

18. **Expresses its concern** over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan;
19. **Calls** for enabling the Azerbaijani displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity;
20. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and **urges** all the other States to extend their assistance to these people;
21. **Considers** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered as a result of the conflict and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia;
22. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th CFM.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Recalling also the Resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of the Foreign Ministers,

Reiterating the extreme importance of helping Afghanistan towards sustainable development, rehabilitation, reconstruction and elimination of various remnants of the war, which still pose tremendous challenges for Afghanistan's stability and reconstruction,

Appreciating the efforts made by Member States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the OIC Trust Fund in the process of rehabilitation of Afghanistan,

Welcoming the regional Economic Cooperation Conference held in Islamabad on 13-14 May 2009, for the promotion of the regional economic cooperation among the countries of the region, as well as the subsequent Conference which is going to be held on October 2011 in Turkey,

Commending further the convening of the London Conference that **emphasizes** the Afghan leadership, regional cooperation and international partnership,

Underlining the importance of the International Conference on Afghanistan held on 20 July 2010 in Kabul,

Recognizing that the Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS) is an invaluable document that serves as the implementation engine for the "Afghanistan Compact" leading to a prosperous and stable Afghanistan,

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

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Situation in Afghanistan,

1. **Expresses** full support for the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle to bring peace, security and economic progress for the people of this country;

2. **Urges** the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to the government of Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism;

3. **Supports** strongly the creation of the High Peace Council by the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan endorsed by the International Conference on Afghanistan, for the purpose of engaging all Afghans in peace-building initiative, and to co-opt those Afghan Taliban who renounce violence and accept Afghanistan constitution, into civilian life;

4. **Supports** strongly also the establishment of the Joint Peace Commission between Afghanistan and Pakistan on 11 June 2011, aiming at facilitating and promoting reconciliation and peace process in Afghanistan.

5. **Commends** the constructive efforts of the UN, including the presence of the ISAF in Afghanistan as envisaged in Bonn Agreement and mandated by UN Security Council Resolution No.1510 to assist the government of Afghanistan in establishing peace and normalcy in the country;

6. **Calls upon** the international community to extend their assistance for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted by London Conference and endorsed by Security Council resolution No.1569, mainly through the core budget of the country;

7. **Supports** fully the outcome of the London Conference of Afghanistan, held on 28 January, 2010, where the international community renewed its commitments towards helping Afghanistan emerge as a secure, prosperous and democratic nation;

8. **Commends** the active role played by the Republic of Kazakhstan, in its capacity as the OSCE Chairman-in-office in 2010, in stabilization and reconstruction of Afghanistan, and appeals to the OIC and OSCE Member States to support relevant initiatives of Kazakhstan;

9. **Supports** also the outcome of the International Conference on Afghanistan, held on 20 July 2010 in Kabul, where representatives of more than 70 partner countries, international organizations and financial institutions endorsed an Afghan government-led plan for improved development, good governance and stability.

10. **Expresses** its support to the Afghan Government initiative to conduct the National Consultative Peace Jirga, held from 2 to 4 June 2010 in Kabul, aimed at working out a mechanism for the intra-Afghan national reconciliation process;

11. **Appeals also** to the international community to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of the Afghan people and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at various International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan;

12. **Expresses** appreciation to the Republic of Kazakhstan for the establishment of the Afghan Scholarship Program with a view to contribute to rehabilitation of Afghanistan and create education opportunities as a means of investment into this country's future.

13. **Appreciates** the generous donations of Member States to the OIC Fund for the Assistance of the Afghan People, namely Qatar, UAE, Oman, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, requests Member States to honour their commitments made at Doha Conference in 2001 and appeals to all Member States to further donate in order to enhance the capacity of the Fund so it would achieve its noble objective of assisting the Afghan people;

14. **Expresses** its appreciation for the assistance extended by the Arab Republic of Egypt to Afghanistan in the fields of capacity building, health, training of Islamic scholars and judges and other fields.

15. **Expresses** its deep appreciation to countries, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting a large number of Afghan refugees and acknowledges the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard;

16. **Strongly supports** the outcome of the Fourth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in Istanbul on 2-3 November 2010, which will contribute to achieving the objectives outlined in the Kabul International Conference through greater regional cooperation;

17. **Calls on** the international community and relevant UN agencies for the provision of enhanced assistance to the Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons to facilitate their voluntary, safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into the society of origin so as to contribute to the stability of Afghanistan.

18. **Supports** strongly tripartite meetings among Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan on the issue of security and reconstruction in Afghanistan.

19. **Calls upon** the international community and OIC Member States to increase its assistance to enhance the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to carry out its National Drug Control Strategy, aimed at eliminating the Plantation of Opium Poppies,

production and trafficking of narcotics and to strengthen crop substitution programme in Afghanistan.

20. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks and **urges** all Member States and the International Community to extend support to the Government of Afghanistan to fight against this devilish phenomenon.

21. **Highly appreciates** the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic conference for his valuable efforts made in the political, economic and social sectors of Afghanistan.

22. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.12/38-POL
ON
THE REGIONAL INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AFGHANISTAN**

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling the United Nations Security Council Resolutions upholding the security, stability and prosperity of Afghanistan,

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

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

Recalling the outcomes of the Kabul International Conference held on 20 July 2010 providing a sound basis for the comprehensive strategy that should be taken forward by greater Afghan ownership with increased regional cooperation and effective international partnership,

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

Welcoming the recent Regional Economic Cooperation Conference held in Istanbul on 2-3 November 2010, for the promotion of regional economic cooperation and looking forward to the subsequent Conference which will be held in Tajikistan,

Underscoring the role of Member States in enhancing cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors as an effective means to ensure lasting peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan,

Recalling the landmark Istanbul Summit on Friendship and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia dated January 26, 2010,

Looking forward to the regional conference to be held in Turkey on 2 November 2011 which would help promote regional cooperation for the benefit of Afghanistan and with a strong emphasis on regional ownership,

Welcoming the opening of an Organization of Islamic Conference Resident Mission in Kabul which represents the OIC's strong interests in supporting Afghanistan,

1. **Expresses** its support to upcoming regional initiatives on Afghanistan to be undertaken by Member States including the regional conference to be organized by the Republic of Turkey on 2 November 2011;
2. **Encourages** the Member States to support the initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors;
3. **Requests** the Secretary General to continue to represent the OIC, upon invitation, at the initiatives in support of regional cooperation focusing on Afghanistan and report thereon.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/38-POL
ON
STRENGTHENING COOPERATION ON COUNTERING ILLICIT
CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS
ORIGINATING IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Recognizing that the world drug problem poses a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth, our most precious asset, undermines sustainable development, political stability and democratic institutions, including efforts to eradicate poverty, and threatens national security and the rule of law¹, including in the Islamic world,

Recalling the Resolution No. 3/11-C (IS) of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference related to the cooperation on drug and psychotropic substance abuses and their illegal production, processing and trafficking,

Reiterating the commitments made in the Political Declaration of the Twentieth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,

Noting that the illicit cultivation of opiates, production and trafficking in drugs have an impact on health, safety, well-being of people in the OIC Member States,

Acknowledging that many OIC Member States which are located on the transit routes of drugs originating in Afghanistan are faced with multifaceted challenges related to the increasing amount of illicit drugs transiting through their territory,

Welcoming the crucial work and leading role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in mobilizing and coordinating international efforts to counter the threats posed by illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, including the UNODC support in development of various regional counter-narcotics mechanisms and initiatives such as the Paris Pact, the Rainbow Strategy, the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors (CARICC), Joint Planning Cell (JPC) and the Triangular Initiative, the UNODC Regional Program for Afghanistan and

¹ As stated in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem Political Declaration, United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 52nd session, High-Level Segment.

Neighboring Countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan),

1. **Calls upon** the OIC Member States to continue coordinating their efforts and enhance their cooperation in countering abuse, illicit production, and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic substances within the framework of the relevant international organizations, especially the United Nations and its specialized and subsidiary organs, and **requests** the Secretary-General to coordinate efforts of the Member States to ensure closer cooperation arrangements with the UNODC and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);

2. **Commends** the activities carried out in the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding on Sub-regional Drug Control Cooperation, involving the OIC Member States-Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, which resulted in creation of CARICC in Almaty, Kazakhstan;

3. **Also commends** the achievements made within the framework of the Triangular Initiative, involving Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, which led to the establishment of a Joint Planning Cell located in Tehran to promote the exchange of law enforcement information and the planning of joint operations against drug trafficking networks operating across the region;

4. **Notes** with appreciation the achievements of the CARICC in combating trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, and encourages closer cooperation between the CARICC and the Joint Planning Cell of the Triangular Initiative;

5. **Invites** the OIC Member States to enhance coordination through existing regional mechanisms, in particular through the CARICC and JPC, in order to strengthen cross-border cooperation and information exchange with a view to countering trafficking in illicit drugs originating in Afghanistan;

6. **Requests** the donor Member States and the Islamic Development Financial Institutions, primarily the Islamic Development Bank, to provide financial assistance, facilities and other necessary support to the CARJCC, the Triangular Initiative and the UNODC Regional Program for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries;

7. **Encourages** and supports the cooperation between the OIC, the Islamic Development Bank and the UNODC in order to explore available ways and means to fund UNODC activities in countering the world drug problem in the OIC Member States with a view to support the existing and establish new technical assistance programs for the benefit of the Member States;

8. **Calls upon** the neighboring states to Afghanistan to prevent the illicit precursors export to this country and to fully cooperate in combating with drug trafficking networks and to increase coordination of activities among Member States and cooperation with the Afghan law enforcement agencies,

9. **Further invites** the OIC Member States to give greater attention to the awareness-raising campaigns in area of religious consciousness and discussion by their respective educational institutions, mass media and Dawa of the issue of threats posed by the production, use and trafficking in drugs as well as their categorical prohibition from the religious and legal standpoints;

10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the matters incorporated into this resolution and report thereon to the 39th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.14/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE**

The Thirty-Eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 24-26 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011).

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

Considering that presidential elections took place on 28 November 2010 in Cote d'Ivoire;

Considering also that the provisional results of presidential elections announced by the Independent Electoral Commission on 2 December 2010 and certified on 3 December by the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Cote d'Ivoire showed Alassane Dramane Ouattara turned out the winner;

Considering further the recognition of the election of His Excellency Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the international community;

Deploring the post-electoral crisis which followed the proclamation of the results of these elections, and which translated into an armed conflict that caused considerable loss of human lives and material, and a serious humanitarian situation;

Welcoming the end of this conflict on 11 April 2011;

Taking note of the decision of the Constitutional Council of Cote d'Ivoire on 4 May 2011 which declared His Excellency Monsieur Alassane Dramane Ouattara President of the Republic;

Taking note of the swearing in of His Excellency Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara on 6 May 2011;

Taking note also of the appointment of His Excellency Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara in Yamoussoukro, capital of Cote d'Ivoire, on 21 May 2011;

Reaffirming the need to assist Cote d'Ivoire to face the critical humanitarian situation it experiences on the one hand, and rebuild its infrastructures and restore the state of its economy on the other;

- 1- **Congratulates** His Excellency Mr. Alassane Dramane Ouattara for his election as President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire.
- 2- **Expresses thanks** to His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaoré, President of Burkina-Faso, for the crucial role he played as facilitator in the crisis of Cote d'Ivoire.

- 3- **Expresses thanks** the OIC for the support extended to Cote d'Ivoire during the period of the crisis, and particularly to the OIC Secretary General for his personal involvement in the settlement of the crisis.
- 4- **Congratulates** President Alassane Dramane Ouattara on the creation of the "Commission for Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation" and encourages him to work for restoring peace and confidence among Ivorian people.
- 5- **Calls** on OIC Member States and OIC affiliated financial institutions, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide material and financial assistance to Cote d'Ivoire to enable it to address the serious humanitarian situation it faces on the one hand, and the challenge of the reconstruction of infrastructures and the restoration of its economy, on the other.
- 6- **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to take appropriate measures in cooperation with ECOWAS for the organization of a donors' conference for the reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire.
- 7- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO.15/38-POL
ON
SUPPORT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA**

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Considering the political situation in the Republic of Guinea over the past several years;

Appreciating the political role that the Republic of Guinea has played in maintaining peace and security in the sub-region, namely in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea-Bissau;

Underscoring the need to ensure long-term security and development of the Republic of Guinea;

Considering the positive development of the situation in the Republic of Guinea which has resulted in the democratic election of the President of the Republic on 7 November 2010;

Welcoming the measures taken by the new President of the Republic, His Excellency professor Alpha CONDE, to remedy the economic, financial and administrative situation;

Considering the commitment made by the Government to mobilize the necessary funds to organize transparent and credible legislative elections at the end of this year:

1. **Invites** all OIC Member States and financial institutions to continue to offer their political, economic and financial support to the Republic of Guinea to this end.
2. **Expresses** appreciation to the OIC General Secretariat and particularly to the Secretary General for their unswerving support for democracy and sustainable development in the Republic of Guinea.
3. **Welcoming** the support of the international community, particularly ECOWAS, The African Union, the European Union, and the United Nations for the efforts made by the Guinean Authorities to restore constitutional order in the country.
4. **Expresses** gratitude to the Member States that have given political and material support to the Government of the Republic of Guinea.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to ensure the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.16/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION AT THE BORDER BETWEEN DJIBOUTI AND ERITREA

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

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

Deeply concerned over the Eritrean aggression against the Republic of Djibouti in the area of Ras Doumira,

Noting that Djibouti has withdrawn its forces to the *status quo ante* and cooperated fully with all concerned,

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

Referring to the UN Security Council’s resolution 1862 (2009) of 14/1/2009, which demanded that Eritrea withdraw its military forces and equipment back to the previous positions and not to exist or practice any activity in the region targeted by the Eritrean aggression in the Djiboutian areas of Ras Doumaira and Doumaira Island in June 2008,

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

Reaffirming to the UN Security Council’s resolution 1907 (2009) adopted at the 6254th meeting of 23/12/2009 on sanctions against Eritrea,

Appreciating the mediation of His Highness the Prince of Qatar for the resolution of the conflict,

1. **Welcomes** the efforts of the State of Qatar under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Prince of the State of Qatar to settle the conflict between Eritrea and Djibouti.
2. **Expresses** the wish that Djibouti may continue to enjoy respect for the rules of good neighborliness that should govern relations among the countries of the region;
3. **Commends** the efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to put an end to tension by peaceful means;

4. **Calls for** respect for the inviolability of the borders established after independence;
5. **Urges** Eritrea to accelerate the release of the Djiboutian prisoners and to provide the required information on the prisoners missing during the combats between the two parties on 10-12 June 2008;
6. **Also calls for** a just and peaceful settlement based on respect for the principles of good neighborliness between the two neighboring countries, and respect for the unity and territorial integrity of states as well as the inviolability of internationally recognized borders;
7. **Urges** all Member States to work hard for the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1907 of 2009, as a means of increasing pressure on Eritrea to compel it to stop all actions affecting the security and stability of the Republic of Djibouti and the region.
8. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

Recalling also the UN General Assembly Resolution 64/298,

Recalling further the Resolution No. 16/31 adopted at the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, the Resolution No. 36/34 of the 34th Session of the ICFM, Islamabad, 15-17 May 2007, the Resolution No. 14/36 adopted at the Thirty-sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Damascus on 23-25 May 2009, the Final Communiqué of the 11th OIC Summit, Dakar, 13-14 March 2008, the Declaration of the OIC Ministerial Meeting in Kampala in June 2008 and in New York in September 2008; the Final Communiqué of the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States in New York in September 2009 and September 2010,

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

Considering the fact, that Kosovo has been recognized by 75 states, including 20 OIC Member States as contained in the Secretary General report,

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

1. Takes note of the progress made towards the strengthening of democracy in Kosovo and the institutional work to all relevant levels, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region;

2. Welcomes the admission of Kosovo to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank;

3. Recognizes the important political developments that have occurred in Kosovo since last meeting, including general elections and the election of a new government and new President, which have been conducted in an orderly manner and in conformity with the international standards;

4. Acknowledges the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's Declaration of Independence, delivered on 22 July 2010, in which the Court rendered that *Kosovo's Declaration of Independence violated neither general international law, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), nor the Provisional Constitutional Framework of Kosovo, adopted by UNMIK;*

5. Welcomes the commitment by all stakeholders, (local and international authorities), to further strengthening the rule of law throughout Kosovo;

6. Also welcomes the continuing efforts of the European Union to advance the European perspective of Kosovo and the whole of the Western Balkans, making thus a decisive contribution to the stability and prosperity of the region;

7. Supports the process of dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia with the European Union facilitation on technical issues as requested by the UNGA resolution 64/298;

8. Calls upon the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to consider recognizing Kosovo based on their free and sovereign rights as well as on their national practice;

9. Welcomes the cooperation of Kosovo with the OIC Economic and Financial institutions, and calls on the international community, including the willing of the OIC Member States, to continue contributing to the fostering of the Kosovo's economy;

10. Requests the Secretary General, to submit to the 39th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers a follow-up report on the progress of the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/38-POL
ON
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Reaffirming the firm support of the OIC Member States to preserve the territorial integrity, sovereignty, equality of the two entities and the three constituent peoples and others, within internationally recognized borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Welcoming the results of the general elections taken place on the 3rd of October 2010, which were conducted in line with the international standards and in an orderly manner,

Underlining the need for the formation of a broad based, representative government at the state level without further delay, so that the necessary reform process for a better functioning state can commence and the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation can be strengthened,

1. Calls for the continued interest of the OIC and its Member States in the stability and prosperity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the face of the crucial period it is passing through;

2. Welcomes the efforts of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, which conducted its last meeting in September 2010 in New York;

3. Acknowledges the significance of the continued contributions of the OIC members of the Peace Implementation Council to the budget of the Office of the High Representative;

4. Encourages the regional efforts towards confidence building among stakeholders in BiH and the neighbouring countries and **welcomes** the recent reconciliation efforts of the regional leaders;

5. Calls upon all local, regional and international stakeholders to decisively and categorically discourage divisive rhetoric and actions that could harm the territorial integrity of BiH;

6. Reminds that the main responsibility regarding the reform process rests with the people and the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Taking into consideration the tragic events that occurred in Srebrenica 15 years ago, **calls upon** the Islamic World to commemorate 11 July as the Day of Mourning;

8. Emphasizes the importance of the economic development in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and invites the Islamic Development Bank to develop result-oriented projects in cooperation with the relevant development agencies of the Member States for ameliorating the economic and social conditions of the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. Calls upon the OIC Member States and the OIC financial institutions to increase their contributions to the OIC Trust Fund for the Return of the Displaced Persons in BiH:

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present Resolution and report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/38-POL
ON
THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE OIC IN MAINTAINING SECURITY,
PEACE KEEPING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The Thirty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,(Peace, Cooperation and Development) held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan , from 26 – 28 Rajab 1432H (28 to 30 June 2011),

Recalling CFM resolution 35/36-POL and 19/37-POL on the Future Role of the OIC in Maintaining Security, Peace-keeping and Conflict Resolution,

Recalling further the meeting of the IGGE held on 6-7 December 2010 and on 19 May 2011 on the subject and their reports,

Noting the important role of the OIC Secretary General on the use of his good offices and mediation in conflict resolution in parts of the Member States,

Reiterating the importance of peace and security to the development of the Member States,

Expressing appreciation to all Member States who contributed and actively participated in the IGGE meeting,

1. **Requests** the IGGE to continue its deliberations and to develop proposals on the future role of the OIC in maintaining security, peace-keeping and conflict resolution and to submit a report in this regard to the 39th CFM in 2012;
2. **Calls upon** Member States to continue their active participation in the IGGE's work;
3. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Secretary General and requests him to follow up the implementation of the resolution and submit a report thereon to the next OIC meeting.

Resolution No. 20/38-POL
On
Combating Terrorism in Sahel-Saharan Countries

The Thirty-Eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development) held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 26 – 28 Rajab 1432H (28 - 30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including various relevant African Union documents and resolutions;

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

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

Considering the various ministerial meetings of the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region, including the latest meeting held in Bamako on 20 May 2011, which evaluated the security situation in the region and identified the ways and means to reinforce mechanisms of cooperation in counter-terrorism strategy:

1. **Hails** the initiative of His Excellency Mr. Amadou Toumani TOURE, President of the Republic of Mali, to organise in Bamako a summit of Heads of State and

Government of Sahel-Saharan countries in order to coordinate efforts among the States concerned and fight more efficiently against terrorism and its multiple connections.

2. **Condemns** the activity of terrorist stamps in the Sahel-Saharan region and expresses the deep concern that drug trafficking, human trafficking and hostage taking leading to payment of ransom, is emerging as the major source of financing for illicit activities of terrorist groups.
3. **Encourages** the OIC Member States to support countries of the Sahel-Saharan region through, *inter alia*, capacity building and intelligence sharing.
4. **Expresses** its supports to the practical and operational steps taken by the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region in the framework of the coordination of their efforts to combat terrorism, including the establishment of the operational command center in Tamanrasset, Algeria.
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.21/38-POL
ON
THE REJECTION OF THE UNILATERAL US SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON
THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

Expressing surprise and concern over the adoption by the American Congress of the Syria Accountability Act, and the Executive Order signed by the US president on 11 May 2004 imposing unilateral sanctions, outside international legitimacy,

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

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

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

1. **Rejects** the so-called “Syria Accountability Act” and considers it contradictory to the principles of international law, the resolutions of the United Nations, and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and an imposition of US laws on international law;

2. **Expresses full solidarity** with the Syrian Arab Republic and appreciation of her position in favor of dialogue and diplomacy as a method of understanding among nations and settlement of their conflicts, and **calls on** the US Administration to enter into a well-intentioned dialogue with Syria to find the most effective means of settling the issues which hamper the improvement of Syrian-American relations;
3. **Requests** the United States of America to reconsider this law which is considered entirely partial to Israel so as to avoid further deterioration of the situation and waste opportunities to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which constitutes a serious infringement upon Arab interests;
4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 22/38-POL
ON
NEGATIVE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SANCTIONS
ON THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
BY PEOPLE OF THE TARGETED COUNTRY

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

Reaffirming that economic and financial sanctions are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

1. **Condemns** the continued imposition of economic sanctions by certain powers as tools of political or economic pressure against some Islamic countries, with a view to preventing these countries from exercising their right to decide of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems.

2. **Also condemns** the negative impact of economic sanctions concerning the implementation of the right to development.

3. **Invites** the research institutions and think tanks of OIC Member States to pay due attention to the negative impact and consequences of economic and financial sanctions and do research on relationship between economic sanctions and human rights accountability.

4. **Reaffirms** that economic and financial measures should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development.

5. **Requests** the OIC General Secretariat to gather information statistics on the harmful consequences of economic and financial sanctions in order to submit a report thereon, and to coordinate with the Member States to convene a symposium on the economic and financial sanctions and their impact on the Member States.

6. **Invites** the OIC Groups in New York and Geneva to coordinate and raise the issue under appropriate agenda items and resolutions to highlight its negative impact on the Member States.

7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

8. **Decides** to include this question in the agenda of its next session on a priority basis.

RESOLUTION NO.23/38-POL
ON
REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs No. 145 to 152 of final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States at the UN Headquarters in New York on 25 September 2009,

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

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

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

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

Expressing grave concern over the policies which have prevented the UN Security Council from performing its main duty based on justice and thus undermining its credibility,

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

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

Rejecting any preventive and pre-emptive action in international relations as a clear violation of international law,

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

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

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

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

1. **Affirms** the importance of the ongoing process of UN reform and stresses that the OIC Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform, therefore calls on all OIC Member States to actively and effectively take part in the UN Security Council reform process, in accordance with the relevant declarations, statements and resolutions issued by the OIC;
2. **Notes** the progress in the UN reform process including in particular the establishment of the Peace-building Commission, the Human Rights Council and UN Women encourages the OIC Member States of these bodies to protect and promote the interests of the Islamic world in the work of these bodies;
3. **Reaffirms** the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in its activities, in a transparent and multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;
4. **Underlines** the need, in UN reform, for evolving common perceptions and agreed approaches to address both the new and existing threats to international peace and security in the context of multilateralism;
5. **Stresses** that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects and have to take into account the views of the United Nations membership, including that of the OIC Member States;

6. **Emphasizes** the importance of enhancing the transparency, accountability, representativeness and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process;
7. **Supports** the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolutions, sovereign equality of all States and adequate representation of major civilizations;
8. **Reiterates** the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter's principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any drive for the UN reform;
9. **Expresses its deep concern** that certain recommendations and concepts, such as the responsibility to protect, new interpretation of Article 51 of UN Charter in terms of authorizing anticipatory attacks, lack of focus on nuclear disarmament as well as discriminatory restrictions on peaceful use of nuclear technology are inconsistent with UN Charter, in contradiction with the provisions of international law and against the internationally recognized principles;
10. **Rejects** any recommendation or initiative, in the process of UN reform, which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the UN Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;
11. **Emphasizes** that the process of United Nations reform should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the OIC Member States' view points and concerns;
12. **Stresses** that the UNSC should act in full transparency and accountability and should be accountable for its unlawful decisions as well as its repeated failure with regard to issues related to the Muslim Ummah;
13. **Expresses** its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have to be assessed and properly addressed and emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the need to the paradigm of "dialogue among civilizations", already approved by the UN General Assembly as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given high priority;
14. **Emphasizes** the necessity of representation of major civilizations in the UN Security Council and, taking into account the fact that the OIC is the largest organization after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population;
15. **Reaffirms** its decision that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah in any category of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic World;

16. **Underlines** the significant importance of achieving comprehensive reform of UN Security Council with the broadest possible agreement, through constructive negotiation between all UN Member States, based on the points of convergence such as the need to enlarge the Council, to increase the representation of developing countries, and to improve the working methods and transparency of the Council's work, and stresses in that regard the importance of further constructive consultations between all UN Member States to agree on a common basis, the principles and framework for further progress;
17. **Encourages** in this regard the continuation of intergovernmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters in the informal plenary of the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Decisions of the General Assembly;
18. **Notes** that the position of the OIC on the reform of the Security Council has been reiterated and conveyed by the OIC Chair to the chair of the negotiations process through his letter of 23 April 2009 and 8 February 2010, and requests the Permanent Representatives of the OIC countries in New York to promote and advance the OIC position in the negotiations;
19. **Reiterates** that the UN Security Council should stick to its Charter-based mandate and refrain to address issues which do not fall within its function and powers, and *opposes* attempts by the Security Council against any State with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;
20. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto and the working methods of the Security Council, should be considered as integral parts of a common and comprehensive package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;
21. **Further reaffirms** that efforts at the restructuring of the Security Council shall not be subjected to any artificial deadlines, and that a decision on this issue should be made by consensus;
22. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform;
23. **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to continue to closely coordinate the positions of the OIC Member States promoting the comprehensive reform of the Security Council on the above basis and to ensure equitable representation for OIC countries in any category in the enlarged Security Council in proportion to their membership of the United Nations;
24. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the 12th Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.24/38-POL
ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or of threat of use of nuclear weapons, whatever their origin,

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

Recalling the Declaration of the UN General Assembly No.1653 of 24 November 1961 on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, which affirms that the use of such weapons is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

Deeply concerned over Israel's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of OIC Member States,

Also deeply concerned about the Israeli threats against peaceful nuclear installations of the OIC Member States,

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

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

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences including Resolution 39/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 29/37-POL of the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

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

Recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly related to the subject, in particular Resolution 65/43,

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

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

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

1. **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapon States, to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to explore all

additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. Pending the conclusion of such legally binding instrument, the Nuclear Weapon States should fully observe their existing obligations;

2. **Recommends** that the Islamic States make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

3. **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to give utmost priority among all issues on its agenda, to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and to engage in substantive negotiations to reach an agreement on concluding an internationally negotiated legally binding instrument on Negative Security Assurances;

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/38-POL
ON
EVOLVING A NEW GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON DISARMAMENT
AND NON-PROLIFERATION

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Recalling Resolution 30/37-POL adopted at the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference adopted in New York,

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

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

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

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

Welcoming the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution 65/66 calling for the convening of the Fourth special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-IV),

1. **Underscores** the need to evolve a new and balanced consensus in the area of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related security matters as a means to promote international and regional peace and security;

2. **Strongly supports** the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible with a view to evolving a new and balanced consensus, taking into account the existing and emerging challenges in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;

3. **Taking note** of the fact that Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) supported the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly which would offer the opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects of the disarmament process and to mobilize the international community and public opinion in favour of the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and of the control and reduction of conventional weapons.

4. **Reiterating** its conviction that the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.

5. **Emphasizing** the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.

6. **Requests** all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session;

7. **Encourages** in this context the efforts in order to reach an agreement on a balanced and comprehensive Programme of Work for the Conference on Disarmament and **invites** the States Members of the Conference on Disarmament to consider positively all the proposals made in the CD to this end, including to facilitate an early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament;

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No. 26/38-POL
ON
CONSIDERATION OF THE RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND
PROPOSALS IN THE FIELD OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/46 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels,

Recalling Resolution 31/37-POL adopted at the Thirty-seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

1. **Stresses** that initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms, including arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of maintaining international peace and security, reducing regional and international tensions, preventing and resolving conflicts and disputes, building and enhancing confidence, and promoting disarmament as well as social and economic development;

2. **Underscores** that any international initiative on conventional arms trade should not impinge upon the right of each state to security and the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of people under colonial or foreign domination and obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States and in full respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of OIC Member States;
3. **Emphasizes** the need for further examination of the necessity, purpose, feasibility, nature and scope of the conventional arms trade initiative through a transparent, non-discriminatory, consensus-based and participatory process involving all interested UN Member States;
4. **Requests** OIC Member States to evolve a common position in all relevant international fora on the necessity, purpose, feasibility, nature and scope of the conventional arms trade initiative, taking into account the principles and objectives set out in this resolution;
5. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report of the Group of Experts to the Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION No.27/38-POL
ON
REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE**

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

Reiterating resolve of the Member States as expressed in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures freedom, justice and security for all peoples throughout the world,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter,

Bearing in mind the need for redressing the asymmetries in the levels of security arising from military imbalances at regional and sub-regional levels,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar and all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.31/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 32/37-POL of the Thirty-seventh Council of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

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

RESOLUTION No. 28/38-POL
ON
REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

Recalling Resolution 65/45 adopted by the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling all the relevant OIC resolutions, especially resolution No.30/10-P (IS) of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 33/37-POL of the Thirty- seventh Council of Foreign Ministers on the subject,

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

Welcoming the entry into force, on 21 of March 2009, of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, the first such zone made up entirely of OIC Member States, as well as the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to elaborate further the issue of an international legal status of the nuclear-weapons-free zones, including security assurances and appropriate preferential status of States Parties to such zones,

Also welcoming the entry into force since 2010 of the Treaty of Pelindaba on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa,

1. **Stresses** that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the auspices of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, in particular nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority;
2. **Affirms** that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;
3. **Encourages** the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at the global, regional and sub-regional levels;
4. **Welcomes** the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some Member States at the regional and sub-regional levels;
5. **Supports** and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region;
6. **Considers** that regional agreements on limitations for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region;
7. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-ninth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.29/38-POL
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Convinced that the existence and proliferation of nuclear weapons in the Middle East constitutes a threat to NNWS and poses grave danger to International peace and security,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 65/42 of 11/01/2011 and resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and other International fora in this regard, in particular the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as well as the final documents of the 2000 and 2010 NPT review conferences,

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

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

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

Taking note of the final document of NPT 2010 Review Conference that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution, in consultation with the States of the region, will convene a conference in 2012, to be attended by Sates of the Middle East and NWS, on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction,

Taking note of the declarations and resolutions adopted by the IAEA in this regard,

1. Calls on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), without further delay and unconditionally, and to place all its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA; in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 487(1981), **reaffirms** the importance of establishing a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East as soon as possible to preserve peace and security in the region; and **reaffirms** its support for the Arab Initiative submitted to the Security Council in 2003 in this regard;

2. Expresses deep concern over the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region.

3. Expresses deep concern over the Israeli nuclear capabilities and threats; **appeals** to the Islamic Group in Vienna to work towards the re-inclusion in the agenda of the 55th General Conference of the IAEA an agenda item entitled: “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats” and the adoption of a resolution in this regard;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all states to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination in accordance with the NPT provisions and the statute of the IAEA; and, in this regard encourages cooperation among the OIC Member States on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

5. Calls upon all Member States, including members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear Weapons States (NWS), to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear Weapons States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

6. Calls upon OIC Member States to coordinate their efforts in preparation for related international conference, and to hold meetings in order to unify their position;

7. Encourages the work of Islamic groups especially in the UN Headquarters in New York, Geneva and Vienna, to coordinate with other regional groups including NAM and African Union, to seek support for its members’ position;

8. Decides to mobilize efforts of OIC Member States with the aim of establishing Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East and supports the efforts of the States of the region towards this aim. In this context, calls on UN Secretary General and the three depository countries to expedite the implementation of their responsibilities assigned to them by the 2010 NPT Review Conference and to also expedite consultations with countries of the region to appoint a facilitator for the 2012 Conference.

9. Decides to include in the agenda of the Ministerial conferences an item entitled “Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats;”

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 30/38-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF ZIONIST REGIME FOR POSSESSION
OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR ARSENALS

The Thirty-eighth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26-28 Rajab 1432H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Reaffirming further the relevant provisions of the Final Document of XV Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt from 11-16 July 2009

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

1. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the possession of nuclear capability by Israeli regime to develop nuclear arsenals;

2. **Stresses** the need for the international community to take urgent and practical steps in the relevant international fora, in particular the 2012 Conference on Establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East, to compel Israel to abandon its clandestine nuclear weapons program and other weapons of mass destructions;

3. **Expresses** its grave concern over the clandestine nuclear activities and acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the international peace and security as well as the security of neighboring and other States, and condemns it for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals;

4. **Urges** the international community to exert pressure on Israel to renounce possession of its nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay and any conditions, to place promptly all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards;

5. **Reiterates** its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, the OIC reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone in the Middle East, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

6. **Reiterates that** all states, including developed countries, should refrain from any discriminatory behavior that prevents Members of the NPT and the IAEA to peaceful use of nuclear energy;

7. **Calls for** the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses its serious concern over the continuing development whereby its scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and believes that this development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime;

8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.31/38-POL
ON
TOTAL ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

Recognizing that there now exist conditions for the establishment of a world free from nuclear weapons, and stressing the need to take concrete practical steps towards achieving this goal,

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

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

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996, and welcoming the unanimous reaffirmation by all Judges of the Court that there exists an obligation for all States to pursue in good faith and bring to conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the unequivocal undertaking by the Nuclear-Weapon States in the Final Document of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament,

Reaffirming the importance of the application of the principles of transparency, verifiability and irreversibility by Nuclear-Weapon States in all measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

1. **Recognizes** that all the Nuclear-Weapon States should take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;

2. **Underlines** the Urgent need for concrete, transparent, verifiable and irreversible steps to realize the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons;

3. **Call upon** the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2011, and to commence substantive negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons by 2025.

4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.32/38-POL
ON
COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF
THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND
REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND GROUPINGS

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Commending the Government of Turkey for successfully hosting the Third CICA Summit in Istanbul in June 2010, which has substantially contributed to the further development of the CICA as an effective regional security forum,

Recognizing the growing importance of developing cooperation between the OIC and the OSCE towards promoting common goals and sharing experience in the area of intercultural, inter-religious and interethnic dialogue, and taking note of efforts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the first OIC Member States to Chair the OSCE, aimed at further development of cooperation between two organizations and commending its valuable contribution to this end in its capacity as Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE in 2010,

1. **Expresses** its gratitude to the heads of State and Government of the relevant OIC Member States for an active participation in the CICA Summit, held in Istanbul in June 2010;
2. **Commends** the facilitating role of the Republic of Kazakhstan as the OSCE Chairman in Office in the context of statements made by the OIC Secretary General H.E. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu for the first time in history at the OSCE Summit in Astana as well as its Permanent Council in Vienna;
3. **Welcomes** the offer by the Republic of Kazakhstan to host an international conference of the OIC and the OSCE on issues of an intercivilizational, intercultural and interreligious dialogue;
4. **Invites** all Member States to support continued efforts to deepen dialogue between the OIC and other international organizations;
5. **Encourages** the OIC General Secretariat to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations and groupings taking into account views of the OIC Member States.

RESOLUTION No. 33/38-POL
ON
DESIGNATING 5TH OF AUGUST OF EVERY YEAR AS THE
“ISLAMIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY DAY”

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

introduce Islamic Human Rights to the international community and to reflect upon the Muslim human rights challenges in the world today;

1. **Decides** to designate the 5th of August of every year, which is coincident with adoption of the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam, as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”.

2. **Requests** the OIC Member States and the General Secretariat to observe this auspicious day that should be taken as an opportunity to take concrete measures to reinforce human rights and move it to a higher plane of dialogue, cooperation, education and awareness rising according to Islamic teachings and values. The Islamic world will strive to realize this vision through effective and comprehensive action, in conformity with its own divine values and principles.

RESOLUTION NO.34/ 38-POL
ON
COMBATING ISLAMOPHOBIA AND ELIMINATING HATRED AND
PREJUDICE AGAINST ISLAM

The Thirty-eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 26-28 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011),

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

Recalling the OIC objectives, in particular to endeavor to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and to preserve the dignity of all Muslims,

Reaffirming all OIC resolutions on the subject, which stress, inter alia, the need for effectively combating defamation of Islam and incitement to religious hatred, hostility, violence and discrimination against Islam and Muslims, as well as the growing trend of Islamophobia,

Recalling further that States have the obligation to prohibit by law any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

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

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

Underscoring the significant importance of and the need for using religious and cultural diversity for promotion of international peace and security and avoiding their abuse to incite hatred, hostility, discrimination, prejudice and confrontation,

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

Commending the relevant efforts of the Secretary General particularly convening of a meeting at the Headquarters of the Organization on 31st January 2010, to consider the developments related to the ban imposed by the Switzerland on constructing Minarets for mosques therein,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

1. **Affirms** categorically the firm determination of Member States to continue their effective cooperation and close consultations to combat Islamophobia, defamation of all divine religions, and incitement to hatred, hostility and discrimination against Muslims;
2. **Expresses** its deep concern at the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence against Islam and Muslims in many parts of the world, in addition to negative projection and stereotyping of Islam and Muslims in the international media through associating them with violence, terrorism and human rights violations;
3. **Denounces** categorically the overall rise in intolerance and discrimination against Muslim Community and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States, in particular in the West, including by enacting and oppressive application of restrictive laws and policies, religious profiling and other measures, carried out under a variety of pretexts relating to security and illegal immigration;
4. **Express** its deep concern over the ban on the construction of minarets in Switzerland as an Islamophobic act which contradicts the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges that Government, in line with its obligations under international law, to take all necessary measure to repeal the ban so as to ensure the rights of the Muslim Community therein;
5. **Affirms** that freedoms have to be exercised with responsibility and with due regard for the fundamental rights of others and, in this context, condemns in the strongest possible terms, all blasphemous acts against Islamic principles, symbols and sacred personalities, in particular, the despicable act of burning of the Holy Quran in Florida, USA on 20 March 2011, publication of offensive caricatures of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), all abhorrent and irresponsible statements about Islam and its sacred personalities, and screening of defamatory documentary about the Holy Quran and dissemination of this hate material under the pretext of freedom of expression and opinion;
6. **Stresses** the need to prevent the abuse of freedom of expression and press for insulting Islam and other divine religions and the necessary for ensuring that the right to freedom of expression should be exercised by all, in particular the media, with responsibility and in accordance with the law;

7. **Reaffirms** that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary forms of discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the international recognized human rights norms and standards;
8. **Reaffirms** the commitment of all States to the implementation, in an integrated manner, of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, adopted without a vote by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006 and reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 62/272 of 5 September 2008 and resolution 64/297 of 8 September 2010, and in which it clearly reaffirms, inter alia, that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or group, as well as the need to reinforce the commitment of the international community to promote, among other things, a culture of peace and respect for all religions, beliefs and cultures and to prevent the defamation of religions;
9. **Calls upon** all States to prevent any advocacy of religious discrimination, hostility or violence and defamation of Islam by incorporating legal and administrative measures which render defamation illegal and punishable by law, and also urges all Member States to adopt specific and relevant educational measures at all levels;
10. **Commends** the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in calling for an international conference which took place in Amman in 2005 to examine the phenomenon of Islamophobia and prejudice against Islam, with the participation of Muslim scholars from the different Islamic schools of thought, and which issue Amman Message highlighting the luminous image of Islam as a great religion and underlining its principles of tolerance and moderation and its commitment to dialogue with the 'other' for the wellbeing and progress of humanity;
11. **Commends** with satisfaction the relevant activities of the Secretary General and the work of the OIC Groups in the United Nations particularly the OIC Working Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva for their valuable contribution to protect and promote the common interests of the OIC Member States and requests them to continue their activities in line with the resolutions of the Organization;
12. **Calls for** the implementation of the Strategy on Combating Islamophobia adopted by the 11th Islamic Summit and the importance of expediting the implementation process of its decision on developing "a legally binding international instrument to prevent intolerance, discrimination, prejudice and hatred on the grounds of religion, and defamation of religions and to promote and ensure the respect of all religions";

13. **Decides** accordingly to establish one open-ended Intergovernmental Group of Legal and Political Experts to develop and examine the legal and political elements of such an instrument for its submission to the next Session of the CFM for adoption;
14. **Believes** that the Human Rights Council, as part of its mandate, shall promote universal respect for all religious and cultural values and prevent instances of intolerance, discrimination, and incitement of hatred against any community or adherents of any religion;
15. **Encourages** Inter-parliamentary Group of the OIC Member States to take appropriate measures to combat all forms and manifestations of defamation of Islam and inciting prejudice and hatred against Muslims, inter alia, by coordinating and unifying their relevant positions at the regional and international fora;
16. **Requests** the Secretary General to further strengthen the Islamophobia Observatory and to submit an annual report on hatred, discrimination, hostility, violence and intolerance against Muslims and defamatory acts against Islam or its sacred personalities, in a timely manner, preferably before the Annual Session of the Human Rights Council in March, and ensure wide circulation of the report including to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council;
17. **Requests** the Secretary General to engage constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia by evolving a comprehensive strategy taking into account the removal of social and economic imbalances in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter-civilizational harmony.
18. **Decides** to include this item in the agenda of its regular sessions and requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a comprehensive report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.35/38-POL
ON
COMBATING DEFAMATION OF RELIGIONS

The Thirty-Eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26 to 28 Rajab 1432H (28 to 30 June, 2011),

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

Cognizant of the urgent need to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to combat defamation of Islam and encourage dialogue among civilisations and religions,

Pursuant to OIC's commitment to assist Muslim minorities and communities outside the Member States to preserve their dignity, cultural and religious identity,

Recalling Resolution No. 39/37-P entitled, "Combating Defamation of Religions" adopted by the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Dushanbe,

Reaffirming the OIC sponsored resolutions on combating defamation of religions adopted by the Human Rights Council and the United Nations General Assembly.

Also reaffirming the OIC sponsored 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" adopted by consensus at the 16th session of the Human Rights Council,

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

Emphasizing that the consistent pattern of safe passage of the resolution, by a majority vote beyond the OIC membership, lends recognition and international legitimacy to the urgent need to combat defamation of religions,

Recalling the Baku Declaration adopted by the 33rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and Resolution 27/33-P on the Voting Pattern of OIC Member States on Resolutions of importance to the Islamic World at the United Nations and other international fora,

Also recalling the strategy on enhancing and broadening support for the OIC sponsored resolution on Combating Defamation of Religions adopted by the 37th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Dushanbe,

Expressing concern on the practice, on the part of some Member States being absent, abstaining or not voting in favour of the resolution,

Strongly condemns the sacrilegious act of burning of a copy of the Holy Quran that took place in the United States on 20 March 2011,

1. **Expresses deep concern** at the intensification of the overall campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities in the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11, 2001;
2. **Expresses deep concern** in this respect that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism, and in this regard, regrets the laws or administrative measures specifically designed to control and monitor Muslim minorities, thereby stigmatizing them and legitimizing the discrimination, they experience;
3. **Express deep concern** at the negative stereotyping and defamation of Islam and Muslims and manifestations of intolerance and discrimination in matters of belief which have led to intolerance against Muslims;
4. **Strongly deplures** all acts of psychological and physical violence and assaults, and incitement thereto, against Muslims and acts directed against their business, properties, cultural centres and places of worship, as well as targeting of holy sites, religious symbols and venerated personalities of Islam;
5. **Expresses deep concern** at the continued instances of deliberate stereotyping of Islam and personalities revered by Muslims, as well as use of print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance and discrimination against Islam and Islamic religious symbols, and venerated personalities.
6. **Recognizes** that, in the context of the fight against terrorism, defamation of Islam and Muslims has become an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims and leads to their economic and social exclusion;
7. **Strongly condemns** in this regard the ban on the construction of minarets of mosques and other recent discriminatory measures, such as denial of permission to construct mosques which are manifestations of Islamophobia that stand in sharp contradiction to international human rights obligations concerning freedoms of religion, belief, conscience and expression, and stresses that such discriminatory measures would fuel discrimination, extremism and misperception leading to polarization and fragmentation with dangerous unintended and unforeseen consequences;

8. **Reaffirms** the commitment of all states to the implementation, in an integrated manner, of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, adopted without a vote by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006 and reaffirmed by the Assembly in its resolution 62/272 of 5 September 2008, and resolution 64/297 of 8 September 2010, and in which it clearly reaffirms, inter alia, that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or group, as well as the need to reinforce the commitment of the international community to promote, among other things, a culture of peace and respect for all religions, beliefs, and cultures and to prevent the defamation of religions;

10. **Emphasizes** that, as stipulated in international human rights, law, including articles 19 and 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, everyone has the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of expression, the exercise of which carries with it special duties and responsibilities and may therefore be subject to limitations only as provided for by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and general welfare;

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

12. **Commends** the sustained efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein towards promoting mutual understanding and interfaith harmony; and **expresses** its appreciation of the various initiatives of His Majesty aimed at building communication bridges and eliminating stereotypes among the followers of different religions, including the “World Interfaith Harmony Week” initiative endorsed by the UN General Assembly on 20 October 2010 by virtue of resolution No.A/RES/65/5, which declares the first week of February of every year as a World Interfaith Harmony Week.

13. **Takes note** of the adoption by consensus of 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” adopted by consensus at the 16th Session of the Human Rights Council.

14. **Appreciates** the efforts of the OIC Working Groups on Human Rights in New York and Geneva towards sustaining support for the resolution on Combating Defamation of Religions and for facilitating the adoption by consensus of the HRC resolution 16/18 on Combating Intolerance, Violence Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief and requests the two groups to intensify their efforts to coordinate positions and continue to explore options with regard to broadening the support base including through examining the possibilities of reciprocal arrangements with other groups and states with a view to sustaining and broadening support for the resolution on defamation of religions as well as other resolutions of importance to the OIC;
15. **Urges** all Member States to continue to support the resolution on bloc in favour of the resolution at the Human Rights Council, the third committee as well as the UN General Assembly in the true spirit of solidarity and joint action on matters of vital concern to OIC, while exploring alternative approaches, including the one contained in the HRC resolution 16/18.
16. **Requests** the Secretary General to take appropriate steps to evolve and sustain an effective mechanism towards maintaining and broadening the support base for the OIC sponsored resolution on combating defamation of religions including through organizing coordination meetings on the sidelines of important and relevant international fora as well as contacts, in consultation and with the participation of Member States, in relevant capitals;
17. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter as a top priority item on the agenda of all OIC Summits and Council of Foreign Ministers;
18. **Requests** the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.36/38-POL
ON
CONDEMNATION OF RECENT DESECRATION OF THE HOLY QURAN

The Thirty-Eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan from 26 to 28 Rajab 1432H (28 to 30 June, 2011),

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

Reiterating the commitment to preserve and promote the lofty Islamic values of peace, compassion, tolerance, equality, justice and human dignity in accordance with the OIC Charter,

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

Reaffirming also OIC resolutions on Combating Islamophobia and Eliminating Hatred and Prejudice Against Islam and on Combating Defamation of Religions,

Reaffirming further the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on Combating Defamation of Religions, and resolution 16/18 of the Human Rights Council on Combating Intolerance, Negative Stereotyping and Stigmatization of, and Discrimination, Incitement to violence, and Violence against Persons based on Religion or Belief,

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

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

Deeply concerned at the inaction of some states in combating the burgeoning trend of defamation of Islam and the resulting discriminatory practices against Muslims,

Noting with deep concern the continuing instances of intolerance, discrimination, profiling, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, religious hatred and violence against Muslims occurring in many parts of the world,

1. **Condemns** in the strongest possible terms the despicable incident of burning of the Holy Quran, which violates the freedom of religion and belief guaranteed by international Human Rights instruments and has deeply offended more than a billion Muslims and of all peoples of conscience around the world,
2. **Welcomes** the condemnatory statements by world leaders denouncing this sacrilegious act of burning of the Holy Quran as bigotry, extreme intolerance and an affront to human dignity aimed at dividing peoples and societies; as well as the sentence given to a perpetrator of such a despicable act in the United Kingdom;
3. **Strongly condemns** and expresses grave concern at the continuing deliberate and highly provocative blasphemous campaign against Islam and the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) by certain politicians in the Netherlands; the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or beliefs; and programmes and agendas pursued by extremist organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Government and **calls** on the Governments concerned to take immediate steps to stop and prevent these inciting, hateful and unacceptable acts;
4. **Expresses** its concern that incidents of religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief continue to rise around the world, and condemns, in this context, any advocacy of religious hatred against individuals that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and urges States to take effective measures, as set forth in this resolution, consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents; [A/HRC/16/18OP2]
5. **Condemns** any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, where it involves the use of print, audio-visual or electronic media or any other means; [A/HRC/16/18 OP3]
6. **Recognizes** that the open public debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national and international levels can be among the best protections against religious intolerance, and can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred, and convinced that a continuing dialogue on these issues can help overcome existing misperceptions; [A/HRC/16/18 OP4].
7. **Calls upon** States to adopt measures and policies to promote the full respect and protection for places of worship, religious sites and religious scriptures, cemeteries and shrines, and to take measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;

8. **Calls for** political leadership and strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs, and urges States, non-governmental organizations and religious leaders as well as the print and electronic media to support and foster such a dialogue;

9. **Welcomes** the efforts made by the OIC Secretary General to engage constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia by evolving a comprehensive strategy in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter-civilizational harmony and requests to continue these efforts;

10. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a comprehensive report thereon to the 39th Session of the CFM.

RESOLUTION NO.37/38-POL
ON
THE CONFERENCES OF OULEMAS AND SCHOLARS
OF AFRICA AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Thirty-Eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 24-26 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011).

Recalling the preparatory Forum of Muslim *Oulémas* and Thinkers held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on 9-11 September 2005, at the initiative of the Custody of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia;

Taking note of Resolution 1/9-C adopted by the 9th Session of the Standing Committee of Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) held in Dakar on 11-13 October 2010;

- 1- **Expresses** deep satisfaction and sincere congratulations to His Excellency Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chairman of the 11th Islamic Summit, for having launched the initiative of organizing a Conference of African *Oulemas* and Scholars in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 7-9 June 2010, followed by a Conference of *Oulémas* and Scholars of the Muslim World on 6-8 June 2011;
- 2- **Congratulates** the Republic of Senegal for its initiatives aimed at ensuring the coordination of efforts of *Oulémas* and Scholars of the Muslim world with a view to involving them further in the search for solutions to the various problems of Africa on the one hand, and addressing on behalf of the Islamic Ummah the multiple challenges facing it;
- 3- **Invites** OIC Member States, subsidiary organs and institutions to support this initiative by participating actively in the implementation of the recommendations of these two meetings, in accordance with the rules and regulations of each country;
- 4- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38/38-POL
ON
ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW OIC REGIONAL OFFICES

The Thirty-Eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 24-26 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011).

Noting the need for opening new representation offices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) with a view to reinforcing its capacity to attain the objectives of the OIC Charter and Ten-Year Programme of Action;

Recalling the Concept Paper presented by the General Secretariat;

- 1. Instructs** the General Secretariat to elaborate a specific concept paper on the countries in which new OIC offices shall be opened and to submit it to a meeting of a group of governmental experts from all Member States to consider the different aspects, including financial and administrative expenses and the issue of equitable geographical distribution in opening new offices and submit specific recommendations to the Senior Officials' Meeting.
- 2. Requests** the General secretariat to present a study on the financial and administrative expenses of the offices to the Permanent Finance Committee in preparation for its submission to the Council of Foreign Ministers.
- 3. Requests** all Member States to cooperate with the OIC with a view to reinforcing its capacities to enable it to convey the message of the Islamic Ummah through the offices to be established.
- 4. Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 39/38-POL
ON
ESTABLISHMENT TRUST FUND FOR SOMALIA

The Thirty-Eight Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Cooperation and Development), held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, from 24-26 Rajab 1432 H (28-30 June 2011).

Referring to the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Chapter 1, Article 1, Para 19 which provides for cooperation and coordination in humanitarian emergencies such as natural disasters and civil strife; and Chapter XV, Article 2, providing for the Organization, with the approval of the Council of Foreign Ministers, to establish special funds and endowments (waqfs) on voluntary basis as contributed by Member States, individuals and Organizations;

Referring to the positive role played by the OIC Funds in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, in helping these countries overcome their difficulties in the aftermath of civil strife;

In view of the need for continuous support of the Islamic Ummah to Somalia to overcome the emergency humanitarian plight and difficulties;

1. **Decides** to establish a Trust Fund for Somalia to contribute in relieving the suffering of the Somali people and contribute to peace-building, rehabilitation and development processes in the country;
2. **Call upon** Member States, financial institutions, civil society and philanthropists to generously contribute to this Trust Fund for Somalia;
3. **Requests** the Secretary General in coordination with the Chairman of the OIC Funds to take all necessary measures to seek more support to the Trust Fund for Somalia, including organizing a special donors' conference for Somalia.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to implement this resolution and submit a report to the 39th Council of Foreign Ministers for appraisal.
