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**RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS**

**ADOPTED
BY THE ELEVENTH SESSION
OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE**

(SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC UMMAH IN THE 21ST CENTURY)

**DAKAR, REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
6 – 7 RABIUL AWWAL 1429H
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INDEX

S. No.	Subject	Page No.
1.	Resolution No.1/11-P(IS) on the Situation in Afghanistan	1
2.	Resolution No.2/11-P(IS) on the Situation in Cote D'Ivoire	4
3.	Resolution No.3/11-P(IS) on the Situation in Cyprus	6
4.	Resolution No.4/11-P(IS) on the Situation in the Republic of Iraq	9
5.	Resolution No.5/11-P(IS) on the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute	13
6.	Resolution No.6/11-P(IS) on Solidarity and Support of Peace and Development in the Republic of the Sudan	16
7.	Resolution No.7/11-P(IS) on the Unilateral American Sanctions Against the Syrian Arab Republic	18
8.	Resolution No.8/11-P(IS) on the International Conference on Terrorism: Dimensions, Threats and Counter Measures	20
9.	Resolution No.9/11-P(IS) on Cooperation by the Islamic Republic of Iran with IAEA	21
10.	Resolution No.10/11-P(IS) on the Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan	23
11.	Resolution No.11/11-P(IS) on Reform of the United Nations and Expansion of UN Security Council's Membership	27
12.	Resolution No. 12/11-P(IS) on the successful mediation of H. E. Maitre Abdoulaye Wade, Chairman of the 11 th Islamic Summit Conference between the Sudan and Chad	31

RESOLUTION NO.1/11-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

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 a tremendous challenges for Afghanistan's stability and reconstruction;

Recognizing the great importance of the upcoming conference of Religious scholars from Member States to be held in Kabul, in a bid to find ways and means to combat terrorism;

Appreciating the efforts made by Member States, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and (new to be added) the OIC Trust Fund in the process of rehabilitation of Afghanistan;

Welcoming the regional Economic Cooperation Conference held in New Delhi from 18-19 November 2006, for the promotion of the regional economic cooperation among the countries of the region, including neighbors of Afghanistan as well as the subsequent Conference which is going to be from 24-25 April 2008 in Islamabad;

Welcoming excellent arrangement and outcome of the 17th Ministerial Meeting of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in Herat, 17-20 October 2007;

Also welcoming Afghanistan's membership of the South Asian Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC);

Commending further convening of the London Conference that adopted a new all embracing post Bonn road map known as "Afghanistan Compact" to secure effective and strong international engagement for the next five years;

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;

Recalling the Joint Monitoring and Coordination Board (JCMB) meeting, held on 5-6 February 2008, in Tokyo, Japan, to reassess the achievement made in the field of service delivery and the fulfillment of the commitment made for the reconstruction of Afghanistan under the Afghanistan Compact;

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. **Welcomes** significant role of the Afghan-Pak Joint Peace Jirga which was held in Kabul on August 9 to 12 of 2007, for the purpose of bringing sustainable peace and normalcy in Afghanistan and in the region.
3. **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.
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **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 the International Donor Conference for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002, Berlin in March 2004 and lastly on 31st January – 1st February 2006 in London.

7. **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 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.
8. **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 Afghans and acknowledges the huge burden they have shouldered in this regard.
9. **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.
10. **Calls upon** the international community 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.
11. Strongly condemns the terrorist and criminal activities committed by Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks, against the Afghan people.
12. **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, in particular his initiative to hold OIC Organs' Assistance Conference for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-Sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No.2/11-P(IS)
On
THE SITUATION IN COTE D'IVOIRE

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

Recalling Resolution No.9/34-P on the situation in Cote d'Ivoire, adopted by the 34th Session of the ICFM held in Islamabad, in May 2007, and the need to implement the decision to establish a Contact Group;

Bearing in mind the recent developments of the socio-political situation in that country;

Taking note of the Peace Agreement signed in Ouagadougou on 4th March 2007 between President Laurent Gbagbo, President of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire and Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro, Secretary General of the New Forces, under the auspices of President Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso and current Chairman of the Community of West African States (ECOWAS);

Also taking note of the appointment of Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro as Prime Minister and head of the new National Unity Government of Cote d'Ivoire;

Reaffirming the need for the reconstruction of war-ravaged Cote d'Ivoire, and more particularly the need for the rehabilitation of its economy;

1. **Hails** the Peace Agreement signed on March 4th, 2007 by President Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro.
2. **Congratulates** President Laurent Gbagbo and Prime Minister Mr. Guillaume Kigbafore Soro on their desire to reach a positive result within the framework of the direct negotiations.
3. **Congratulates** President Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso, and current Chairman of ECOWAS, for the efforts he has deployed, as a facilitator, to secure the conclusion of the Ouagadougou Agreement.
4. **Encourages** the signatories of the Peace Agreement and the new National government to continue to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement in order to establish durable peace and national reconciliation, and to the organization of Presidential elections in Cote d'Ivoire.

5. **Calls** on the Member States and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to extend their financial, material and logistical support for the organization of general elections.
6. **Invites** the OIC Member States, Islamic financial institutions and donors to extend their assistance for the reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire and the rehabilitation of its economy.
7. **Reiterates** the decision to establish Special Fund for the reconstruction of the war affected areas of the Cote d'Ivoire.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake appropriate steps for the organization of a donor conference for the reconstruction of Cote d'Ivoire.
9. **Requests** the Secretary General to undertake, as early as possible, a visit to Cote d'Ivoire to underscore the OIC's support for the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement and its solidarity with Cote d'Ivoire.
10. **Invites** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report on the question to the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO.3/11-P(IS)
ON
THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

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

Recalling its Resolution No.2/34-P on the Situation in Cyprus adopted at the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on 15-17 May 2007, which, inter alia, reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus and strongly calls 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;

Recalling that the UN Plan of March 2004 for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue aimed at establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus in the form of a new bi-zonal partnership with two equal constituent states; 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;

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

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

Referring to the proposal declared 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;

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

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;

Expressing regret that, the Greek Cypriot side unilaterally breached the understanding of mutual cancellation since 2001 of annual military exercises;

Noting the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document (OIC/SUM-11/POL/2008/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 urge the Greek Cypriot side to work for an early comprehensive solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of the UN Settlement Plan, where it was left off in 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 in the UN Secretary General's reports of 4 June 2007 (S/2007/328) and 3 December 2007 (S/2007/699) 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 exchanges of students and academicians.
6. **Strongly encourages** Member States to exchange high level visits with the Turkish Cypriot side.
 7. **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.
 8. **Requests** the Secretary General to secure the continuation of the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seek ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.
 9. **Acknowledges** the desire of the Turkish Cypriot people to travel freely to the OIC Member Countries.
 10. **Decides** to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side for full membership of the OIC.
 11. **Urges** the Member States to inform the Secretariat of the action taken regarding the implementation of its previous resolutions and particularly Resolutions No.2/31-P and No.6/34-P.
 12. **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-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 4/11-P(IS)
On
the Situation in the Republic of Iraq

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference convened under the theme of “the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century” in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 6-7 Rabiul Awal 1429H (13-14/3/2008);

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter which call for the enhancement of Islamic solidarity and fellowship among the Member States;

Reiterating the provisions of the relevant ICFM resolutions, particularly:

- Res. 1/31/Pol. issued in Istanbul in June 2004
- Res. 1/32/Pol issued in Sana’a in June 2005
- Res. 1/33/Pol issued in Baku in June 2006
- Res. 1/34/Pol issued in Islamabad in June 2007

Referring to the final declaration of the OIC Foreign Ministers’ annual coordination meeting held in New York on 2nd October 2007;

Referring to the decisions adopted by the Nineteenth Session of the Arab League Summit held in Riyadh on 29/3/2007;

Proceeding from the OIC Member States awareness of the importance and imperativeness of achieving security and stability for the Iraqi people, moved by the feeling of fraternity towards Iraq, reiterating of the respect for Iraq’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and people’s unity, and of the importance of international support to achieve Iraq’s security and stability, rejecting any call for Iraq’s fragmentation, and emphasizing the concept of non-intervention in Iraq’s internal affairs;

Having taken note of the Secretary General’s report on political affairs (Doc.No.OIC/11/Pol/2008/Sum-SG-Rep) submitted to the current session and the report of the OIC Contact Group on Iraq, convened in New York on 28/9/2007;

1. **Strongly Reiterates** each and everyone’s respect for Iraq’s sovereignty, political independence, national unity and territorial integrity, and stresses the Iraqi people’s right to decide freely on their political future, and to full control over their natural resources.
2. **Notes** that Iraq now has a democratically elected government set up in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

3. **Welcomes** the extension of the UN mission's mandate in Iraq as stipulated under UN Security Council Res. No.1770 (2007).
4. **Reiterates** its continued support to the government and people of Iraq in the country's reconstitution process, and stresses again the need for greater national dialogue, reconciliation and broad-based political participation to ensure unity, social peace and stability, and a discontinuation of sectarian fighting.
5. **Welcomes** the Iraqi Government's decision to rescind the law on uprooting the Baath and substituted it by the accountability and justice law, as well as the general amnesty announce on 12th February 2002, which constitute positive steps in the right path.
6. **Welcomes** Iraq's announcement of its intent to establish good relations with neighbour countries and of the steps taken in this direction, on the basis of mutual respect and the principle of non-intervention in its internal affairs, as well as its declared intent to abide by existing covenants and agreements, particularly with regard to internationally acknowledged borders. The Conference called on Iraq and its neighbour countries to cooperate in favour of enhanced peace and stability in the region.
7. **Welcomes** the results of the enlarged conference of Iraq neighbour countries held in Istanbul on 2-3/11/2007. It also welcomes the agreement on the setting up of a support mechanism to be headquartered in Baghdad and to be in charge of reviewing the implementation of what is agreed in the enlarged conference of neighbour countries and in the three regional committees issued from the Sharm El Sheikh enlarged conference of 4/5/2007. The Conference urged Iraq's neighbour countries to keep cooperating and coordinating with the Iraqi government in this regard.
8. **Lays stress** on the importance of stability and security in Iraq for the Iraqi people, the region and the international community.
9. **Expresses its support** for the Iraqi Government's efforts to extend its authority on Iraq's borders and to ensure security to serve peace and stability in Iraq and in the entire region, and emphasizes the importance of international support for Iraq's security and stability.
10. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist acts perpetrated against the Iraqi citizens the Iraqi officials the Arab and other diplomats and the religious sacred sites and public institutions, and calls for support to end the violence and wipe out the reasons that stand behind terrorism.

11. **Strongly denounces and condemns** all the abductions and assassinations targeting Iraqis and nationals of other countries.
12. **Reiterates** the urgent need to wipe out all terrorist groups and other armed gangs evolving in Iraq and any other such groups stemming from them, as they all represent a threat to the security and stability of Iraq and its neighbour countries, and welcomes the Iraqi government's efforts in this respect.
13. **Also condemns** all sectarian-based calls that sow the seeds of discord among the Iraqi people.
14. **Welcomes** the official entry in force of the international covenant with Iraq on 3rd May 2007 at Sharm El Sheikh, as part of the fruitful regional and international support aimed at promoting Iraq's development.
15. **Supports** the Iraqi Government's efforts to extend its full authority on all the resources of Iraq for the benefit of improving living conditions of the citizens and rebuilding the state institutions and the national economy.
16. **Invites** the Member States and international financial institutions to extend all forms of support and assistance to meet the Iraqi people's needs and to facilitate contributions and efforts aimed at reviving the institutional bodies, the economic institutions and the country's infrastructure.
17. **Also welcomes** the Paris Club's commitment to the substantial reduction of the sovereign debts of Iraq, and urges other parties to take similar steps.
18. **Condemns** the mass murders perpetrated against innocent Iraqi citizens by the former regime, considers them as crimes against humanity, and calls for the trial of the perpetrators. The Conference called on Member States and the international community not to provide a haven to the officials of the former regime who committed such crimes against the Iraqis and others.
19. **Also reiterates** the need for all parties, including the multinational forces, to respect the civic and religious rights of the Iraqi people and safeguard the religious sites, and the cultural and ancestral heritage of Iraq.
20. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Iraqi Government and the UNESCO for the reconstruction of the sacred sites that had been the target of terrorist acts in Iraq.
21. **Invites** all Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in combating the illegitimate trading in Iraqi antiquities and their smuggling and to extend their help for the return of recovered antiquities to the Iraqi museums.

22. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to visit Iraq as soon as possible, whilst recalling in this respect the recommendation issued by the first ministerial meeting of the OIC Executive Committee (Troika) held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 15th March 2007.
23. **Invites** the OIC to expedite effective procedures for the opening of an OIC Coordination Office in Baghdad and welcomes the allocation of a building to that effect by the Iraqi Government, and the General Secretariat's intention to send a delegation in the near future, at a date to be fixed in agreement between the two parties, to include officials from the OIC General Secretariat and all subsidiary organs to undertake consultations with the concerned Iraqi institutions and explore ways and means to enhance cooperation between the two parties and work out a blueprint of a comprehensive plan of action in this framework.
24. **The Conference invited** all Member States to consider the possibility of opening their embassies in Iraq as this will lead to the return of normal life to this member country.
25. **Insists** on the need to desist from any interference in Iraq's internal affairs, and to coordinate with the representatives of the Iraqi people and its elected Government.
26. **Calls** for the adoption of positive initiatives to promote national dialogue among the Iraqi people and to contain any discord or sectarian violence. The Conference renews its call for the sanctity of the lives of Muslims and Iraqis to be preserved.
27. **Recalls** the OIC's successful and unprecedented adoption of the Makkah Declaration on the situation in Iraq, on 20th October 2006, and stresses the need to continue implementing the said important document.
28. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present decision and report on it to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and to the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/11-P(IS)
ON
THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

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 and 10th Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference and the extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, particularly Resolution 2/34-P, 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 violation of human rights committed against 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 the Good Offices Mission made by the OIC;

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

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

Encouraging and supporting the composite dialogue between Pakistan and India and welcoming the fact that the leaders of the two countries have agreed to build on convergences and narrow down divergences in the joint search for mutually acceptable options for a negotiated peaceful settlement of all issues between the two countries, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir, in a sincere and purposeful manner;

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

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

Appreciating the timely and substantive response for relief and rehabilitation by the Government of Pakistan, OIC Member States, OIC Secretariat and the international community after the devastating earthquake that struck Jammu and Kashmir and parts of Pakistan on 8th October 2005;

Appreciating the initiative of the President of Pakistan following 8th October 2005 earthquake to open five crossing points on the LOC to facilitate the divided families of the region and facilitate relief and rehabilitation work;

Welcoming the historic decision by the governments of Pakistan and India to allow travel across the Line of Control (LOC) by bus between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar and between Rawlakot and Poonch, and trade by truck between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar, without passport or visas;

Expressing Support for the work of the Special Representative of the OIC Secretary-General on Jammu and Kashmir and hoping that it would facilitate implementation of OICs decisions on Jammu and Kashmir and early resolution of this dispute;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (OIC/11th IS/Pol/SG-REP.2);

1. **Calls for** a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.
2. **Calls upon** India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
3. **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.
4. **Supports** the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
5. **Notes with appreciation** the improvement in Pak-India relations ensuing from Pakistan's unilateral decision of cease-fire along the Line of Control (LOC).

6. **Appeals** to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
7. **Requests** the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.
8. **Calls for** the expeditious implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the OIC mission led by Amb. Ezzet Kamel Mufti, Secretary General's Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan and Azad Kashmir in March 2007.
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 Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international forums and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir Group to meet regularly alongside the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights Council and the Sub-Commission on Prevention on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights as well as at the OIC Ministerial Meetings.
11. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 12th Session of the OIC Summit Conference.
12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.6/11-P(IS)
On Solidarity and Support of Peace and
Development in the Republic of The Sudan

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

Recalling all relevant resolutions, in particular, resolution 11/10 – POL (I.S.) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit and subsequent resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the latest being resolution 5/34 adopted by the Thirty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 28 – 30 Rabiul Thani 1428H (15 – 17 May 2007), which called for solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan;

Taking note that the Sudan continues to face external threats to its unity, stability, territorial integrity and to be subjected to media campaigns by some hostile circles;

Commending the progress in the implementation of the comprehensive peace agreements in Southern Sudan, signed by the Sudanese government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Nevasha on 9/1/2005;

Expressing its welcome for the signing in Asmara, the Eritrean capital on 14 October, 2006, of the East Sudan Peace Agreement and its satisfaction with the progress in the implementation of this agreement;

Emphasizing its support for the resumed negotiations between the Sudanese government and the armed movements in the Darfur region under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union within the framework of Darfur Peace Agreement signed in Abuja, the Nigerian capital on 5 May 2006;

Having noted the report of the Secretary General on solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan, presented to the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit, Document No. OIC/SUM-11/2008/POL/SG-REP.;

1. **Affirms** its full solidarity with the Sudan in confronting the machinations against it and in defending its unity, territorial integrity and stability.
2. **Welcomes** the initiatives of friendly states to end the conflict in Darfur.
3. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference that contributed to the relief and rehabilitation efforts in the war-affected areas of Sudan, particularly in the Darfur region, including the states that contributed troops in Darfur as part of the Darfur Hybrid Operation (UNAMID).

4. **Welcomes** the efforts deployed by the OIC Secretary General, in particular his visit to the Sudan in October 2006 and affirms the need for the Government, the African Union and the United Nations to continue their efforts to consolidate security and stability in Darfur.
5. **Calls** the armed movements that are yet to accede to the Abuja Peace Agreement to refrain from military escalation and join as a matter of urgency the ongoing negotiations to bring total peace to Darfur.
6. **Strongly welcomes** the ongoing efforts by the Government of the Sudan, the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank to hold an international conference in 2008 on rehabilitation and reconstruction of Darfur.
7. **Calls** on Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, financial and economic institutions and other donor agencies within and outside the Member States to participate in and contribute effectively to the international conference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Darfur.
8. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 35th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the 12th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION No.7/11-P(IS)
ON THE UNILATERAL AMERICAN SANCTIONS
AGAINST THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

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

Recalling the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly those which call for strengthening solidarity among Islamic states and their capacity to defend their security, sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Referring to the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly Nos. 22/51 and 17/51 concerning unilaterally imposed economic sanctions by Member States of the United Nations against other Member States;

Expressing surprise and concern at the adoption by the Congress of the United States the law titled “Syria Accountability Act” and the Executive Order signed by the United States President on 11/5/2004 imposing unilateral sanctions outside the purview of international legitimacy;

Having taken note of the statements, declarations and resolutions adopted by various intergovernmental for a and non-governmental bodies, expressing the international community’s rejection of any state imposing its national legislations over the rules of international with a view to infringe on the sovereignty and interests of states and peoples;

Taking note that the imposition of unilateral arbitrary laws are inconsistent with the provisions and orientations of the World Trade Organization which prohibit measures capable of hampering freedom of international trade and navigation;

Surprised at the enactment of this American law against an Arab Muslim country essential to the stability and security of the region at a time when the United States is seeking to build cooperation with Arab and Muslim Countries in combating international terrorism and achieving the necessary reforms to create the widest possible partnership between the two sides;

1. **Rejects** the so-called “Syria Accountability Act” and considers it a violation of the principles of international law and UN resolutions, of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and an imposition of the American laws over international law.
2. **Expresses** its full solidarity with the Syrian Arab Republic and appreciates its position calling for language of dialogue and diplomacy to dominate as a method of understanding among states and of resolving differences between them.
3. **Calls** on the United States of America to reconsider this Act which is glaring favoritism to Israel in order to avoid continued deterioration of conditions and dissipation of the opportunities to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which is considered a flagrant infringement of Arab interests.
4. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to present a report thereon to the Thirty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.8/11-P(IS)
ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TERRORISM:
DIMENSIONS, THREATS AND COUNTER MEASURES

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

Recalling the international conference on terrorism: dimensions, threats and counter-measures, held in Tunisia in the period from 15-17 November, 2007;

Expresses its thanks and appreciation to H.E. Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, for having graciously placed under his eminent patronage the conference, which was organized in partnership with the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO);

Welcomes with appreciation the initiative of the President Zein Al Abdeen Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia calling for an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, to devise an international strategy to combat terrorism, address its causes and to prepare a code of conduct in this regard, drawing upon the content of the final communiqué of the Tunis Conference.

**RESOLUTION NO. 9/11-P(IS)
ON COOPERATION BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
WITH IAEA**

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

Recalling the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions, particularly those adopted in the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, and the 31st – 34th Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as declaration of the NAM Ministerial Conference in Malaysia on 30 May, 2006 and Final Communiqués of the 33rd and 34th Sessions of the ICFM;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of Member States, without discrimination, to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in conformity with their respective legal obligations;

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

1. **Recognizes** that any attempt aimed at limiting the application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy would affect the sustainable development of developing countries.
2. **Rejects** discrimination and double standards in peaceful uses of nuclear energy and any attempt to resort to unilateral action in resolving verification concerns.
3. **Recognizes** the inalienable right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as enshrined in the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.
4. **Expresses concern** over any unwanted consequences, on the peace and security of the region and beyond, of threats and pressures on Iran by certain circles to renounce its inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and expresses its support and solidarity with that country.
5. **Appreciates** the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the IAEA.

6. **Calls and supports firmly** the settlement of the issue exclusively by peaceful means and through negotiation without preconditions, in the framework of the IAEA and in accordance with the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.
7. **Welcomes** the agreed work-plan between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA resulted in resolving of all remaining outstanding issues, as provided for in the latest report of the Director General of the Agency on the Nuclear Program of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in this context, reaffirms that the safeguard implementation in Iran should be conducted in a routine manner.
8. **Invites** the Islamic Republic of Iran and the IAEA as the sole competent authority of the safeguard obligations of the Member States, to continue their cooperation in accordance with the statute of the IAEA.
9. **Underlines** the importance of making distinction between the technical aspects of the issue and the political objectives of certain countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/11-P(IS)
ON
**THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA
AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

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. 21/10-P(IS), adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003);

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 (Document No. OIC/ICFM-34/POL/SG-REP.6);

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. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions.
6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; 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 equipment to Armenia, in order to deprive the aggressor of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The 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.
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, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summits of 5-6 December 1994, 2-3 December 1996, 18-19 November, 1999, and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

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

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

15. **Requests** the OIC Member States to encourage their legal and physical persons not to be engaged in economic activities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

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

17. **Requests** 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 current Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

18. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

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

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

21. **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.

22. **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.

23. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 12th Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION No 11/11-P(IS)
ON
REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND EXPANSION OF UN
SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

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

Also recalling previous OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution 17/34-P adopted at the Thirty-fourth Session of the ICFM in Islamabad from 15-17 **May** 2007;

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs No.115 to 121 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 2 October 2007;

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

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

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

Stressing 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;

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 violations 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 and the Human Rights Council and 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 its 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 legitimacy of 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, equitable geographic distribution 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. **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 IN General Assembly as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given the high priority.
13. **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 institution after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population.

14. **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.
15. **Underlines** the significant importance of achieving the expansion of UN Security Council with the broadest possible agreement, through initiation of 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 and framework for further progress.
16. **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.
17. **Reaffirms** that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.
18. **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.
19. **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform.
20. **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.
21. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 12th Islamic Summit Conference.

RESOLUTION No 12/11-P(IS)
ON
THE SUCCESSFUL MEDIATION OF H. E. MAITRE
ABDOULAYE WADE,
CHAIRMAN OF THE 11TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE
BETWEEN THE SUDAN AND CHAD

The Eleventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of the Islamic Ummah in the 21st Century), held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, from 6 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1429h (13-14 March 2008),

We, the Kings and Heads of State and Government, gathered in Dakar, Senegal, on 13-14 March 2008 at the 11th Islamic Summit Conference;

Guided by the noble Islamic values of unity and solidarity among the Member States of the Ummah;

Considered the principles of understanding, peace and solidarity which constitute the foundations of action in our Organisation;

Expressing appreciation for the efforts made to facilitate dialogue between the Sudan and Chad;

Commending the initiative of His Excellency Maitre Abdoulaye WADE, President of the Republic of Senegal, Chair of the 11th Islamic Summit Conference, aimed at establishing sustainable relations of peace and good neighborliness between the two countries;

Expressing our satisfaction at the Heads of State of the Sudan and Chad for their readiness and the spirit of openness to dialogue:

1. **Congratulates strongly** President Abdoulaye WADE for having concluded in Dakar on 13 March 2008 a peace agreement between the two parties and urge him to continue his relentless efforts to build a world of peace and concord between peoples and nations.
2. **Urges** the two brotherly countries, the Sudan and Chad, to make every efforts to speed up the implementation of this agreement.
