



OIC/CFM-46/2019/POL/RES/FINAL

RESOLUTIONS
ON
POLITICAL AFFAIRS
ADOPTED BY THE
46TH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
***(SESSION OF FIFTY YEARS OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION: ROADMAP FOR
PROSPERITY AND DEVELOPMENT)***
ABU DHABI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
1-2 MARCH 2019
24-25 JUMADAH AL-THANI 1440 H

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Resolution No. 1/46-POL
On
The Situation in Somalia

The Forty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, State of the United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Decides as follows:

1. Welcomes the election of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed; pays tribute to former President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud for his services during the last four years, and commends the peaceful and swift handover of power in Somalia.
2. Affirms its support for the newly formed Somali government under the leadership of H.E. Hassan Ali Khayre; invites the international community to engage directly with it based on the principles of equality and mutual respect among States, without going through international and regional bodies and organizations; and condemns acts and practices leading to destabilization of security and political stability in Somalia.
3. Welcomes the progress achieved by the Somali leadership since 2012; and reiterates the importance of maintaining the existing momentum toward applying the “One Person, One Vote” principle to elections by 2020.
4. Takes into consideration the OIC General Secretariat’s appeal for assistance for the drought-affected countries, including Somalia; urges the Member States, partners, civil society as well as international and regional groupings and organizations to take urgent actions to alleviate the suffering of the Somali people due to the ongoing severe drought conditions; and calls on them to assist the Somali Federal Government in developing the resilience against recurring drought conditions.
5. Welcomes the timely initiative of Turkey, as the OIC Summit Chair, which consisted in dispatching an OIC fact-finding mission to the drought-affected countries including Somalia, to collect firsthand information regarding the humanitarian situation on the ground and to determine the requirements of these countries to overcome the severe impacts of the ongoing drought which may continue several years according to several climate forecasts.
6. Reaffirms its commitment to respecting Somalia’s territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity and its role in the reunification and reconciliation of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

7. Appeals to the UN Security Council to lift the arms embargo to support the Somali National Army to safeguard the current security gains; commends the Saudi, the Qatari, the Emirati and the Egyptian support for the Somali army; and appeals to the international community to accelerate the provision of financial and logistical support to the Somali Security Forces.
8. Commends the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Djibouti for maintaining each their respective embassies during the conflict in Somalia; calls on all Member States that have not yet opened Embassies to accelerate the opening of their Embassies in Mogadishu in order to improve bilateral relations with the Federal Republic of Somalia; and welcomes the recent opening of the UAE Embassy and the Turkish Embassy Compound in Mogadishu.
9. Commends the activities of the former OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office in Mogadishu, and calls for the work of the Office to be strengthened throughout Somalia, especially in the east and north of the country in order to strengthen Somalia's unity and territorial cohesion.
10. Condemns all criminal acts perpetrated by the terrorist Group Al-Shabab and Daesh in Somalia and the surrounding regions against innocent civilians.
11. Stresses the importance of training the Somali national army, such as to enhance security situation in the country; and welcomes in this context the opening of the Anatolia Military Training Center in Mogadishu at the end of September 2017.
12. Expresses the Federal Somali Government's appreciation for the States that have participated in transporting and treating the injured in their countries: namely, the UAE, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, the Sudan and Djibouti.
13. Requests Member States, Red Crescent societies and charitable associations to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to those who suffer drought in Somalia, as well as the Somali refugees returning from Yemen; commends the role played by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and its cooperation with the Somali forces to enhance the security situation in the country, and commends in this regard the role of Uganda, Djibouti, Sierra Leone and Nigeria – the OIC Member States contributing troops to AMISOM.
14. Calls for direct financial support to the Government of the Federal Republic of Somalia and for strengthening its institutions; commends in this regard the budgetary support provided by Turkey to the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as the material assistance which Egypt extends along with covering transfer expenses of severe cases to Egyptian hospitals; lauds the \$157 million support provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and equally praises the State of Qatar's support to Somalia, which consisted in

providing medical treatment to the wounded and delivering humanitarian aid.

15. Calls upon the General Secretariat to seriously undertake the holding of a conference on intellectual security and combating extremism in Somalia on 29-30 April 2019.
16. Pays tribute to the State of Kuwait for offering to host the Donor Conference on Education in Somalia in October 2019.
17. Encourages the Secretary General to visit Somalia, and calls upon him to continue his personal efforts to support Somalia in achieving its crucial development goals.
18. Commends the convening of the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Somalia on 27 October 2018 in Mogadishu, with Qatar as the Chair; and thanks the government of Qatar for presiding over and providing financial support to the meeting.
19. Welcomes the health and water services the State of Qatar renders to Somalia via Qatar Red Crescent.
20. Calls for activating the OIC Development Fund for Somalia, established by virtue of resolution 39/38-POL of the Council's 38th session, with the view to support and fund the activities both of the OIC Office in Mogadishu and Somalia's Permanent Mission in Jeddah.
21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 2/46-POL
On Condemnation of the Violent Activities of Al-Shabaab Terrorist Group in Somalia

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

Referring to the OIC: 2025 Program of Action adopted by the Thirteen held in Istanbul on 14-15 April 2016,

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2199 as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

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

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

1. Condemns the continuing heinous terrorist acts committed by the militant Al Shabaab in all parts of Somalia and some neighboring countries.
2. Dissociates Islam as a noble and peaceful religion from the Al Shabaab's criminal activities which run counter to all known human and moral values.

3. Strongly Condemns the 14th October 2017 worst terrorist attack in Mogadishu ever witnessed by Somalia in which over six hundred innocent Somalis were killed in massive truck bombs,
4. Affirms its full support and solidarity with the Government of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed and the people of Somalia in their struggle against terrorism and their efforts to isolate its perpetrators who continue to militate against the restoration of durable peace, reconciliation and reconstruction in their country,
5. Expresses appreciation to those Member States who have supported Somalia in its fight against the insurgency; and invites all the others as well as the international community to step up their assistance to Somalia in order to defeat and eradicate the menace of the Al-Shabab terrorist group.
6. Stresses that Al-Shabab movement in Somalia and its criminal activities do not represent Islam at all and that our noble Islamic faith is innocent of them.
7. Tasks the Secretary General to mobilize and coordinate concrete support for Somalia fighting against terrorist organization Al-Shabab.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 3/46-POL
On the OIC Mission in Mogadishu

The Forty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Session of Fifty Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap for Prosperity and Development) held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates on 24-25 Jumada Al-Thani, 1440h (1-2 March 2019);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Requests the General Secretariat to expedite the establishment of the fully-fledged regional OIC Mission in Mogadishu, which would undertake political representation and engagement, in addition to development and humanitarian work, in accordance with the Resolution No. 56/45-POL.
2. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up on the implementation of this Resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 4/46-POL
On
The Situation in Afghanistan

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Welcoming the achievements made since the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2002 and the ongoing democratic process in the country,

Reiterating the vital importance of helping Afghanistan towards sustainable development, rehabilitation and reconstruction, the elimination of all threats, which still pose tremendous challenges for Afghanistan's stability, and regional security,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in the international activity of recovering of Afghanistan;

Calling upon the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to the government of Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism;

Appreciating the effort by Member States, the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation and the OIC Trust Fund, calls for an effective partnership with Afghanistan in the process of rehabilitation and development in the country,

Welcoming all efforts to increase regional economic cooperation including through ECO, RECCA, CAREC, SAARC, and other forums and programs,

Supporting Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process in which Afghanistan and its regional partners with the support of the international community continue to promote regional cooperation;

Welcoming Afghanistan's willingness and determination to use its regional and historical position to promote security, stability, and peaceful economic cooperation in the region,

Calling upon the International Community to extend its full support for the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact adopted at the London Conference and reaffirmed at the Kabul and Bonn Conferences to fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced during all previous International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, including the International Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on the 8th of July, 2012, the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, from 4-5 October 2016 and the Geneva Conference on Afghanistan held on 27-28 November 2018 at which the international community

reaffirmed its sustained support for Afghanistan's sustainable growth and development, during Decade of Transformation (2015-2024),

Supporting efforts by the international donor community, including members of OIC, geared toward ensuring the successful implementation of the Afghanistan Strategic Policy Priorities;

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,

Reiterating its full support to the Afghan people and government and expressing its readiness to extend all necessary assistance to the Afghans,

Reaffirming its strong support for the Afghanistan National Unity Government established following the Presidential election of 2014, and urged the OIC Member States and International Community to continue their assistance and support to the people and Government of Afghanistan, their efforts to fight terrorism, counter the drug trafficking, achieve security, stability, as well as comprehensive and sustainable development.

Welcoming all efforts undertaken by the government of Afghanistan, in collaboration with regional and international initiatives to end decades-long conflict through negotiations with the Taliban;

Participants Expressed support for the Tashkent Declaration adopted on outcomes of the International Conference on Afghanistan “Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Cooperation” (26-27 March 2018), which fastened a consolidated position at the regional and global levels on the need for the early start of direct negotiations between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban.

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

1. Expresses its solidarity with and full support to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in its efforts to bring peace, security and economic progress for the people of this country, during transition period up to 2014 and transformation decade from 2015 to 2024;
2. Calls upon all OIC Member States and its institutions to spare no efforts in helping the Afghan national unity government at this crucial time, considering that the success of the government will give high hope to peace and economic prosperity for the country; requests Member States of the OIC and its institutions to inform the Secretary General of all their support and assistance to the national unity government, to be presented to the next CFM;

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. Calls on Member States and the international community to support the Afghan led and Afghan owned inclusive peace and reconciliation process to reach a political solution that is based on the principals of renunciation of violence, cutting ties with all terrorists groups, preservation of Afghanistan's democratic achievements and respect for the Afghan Constitution which represents the legitimate interests of all afghans for a peaceful, stable and democratic Afghanistan.
5. Supports strongly the establishment of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group comprising Afghanistan, Pakistan, United States and China in December 2015 aimed at facilitating an Afghan-owned and Afghan-led peace process in Afghanistan; acknowledges the importance of the QCG, mechanism through which the Roadmap was produced. This mechanism needs to deliver outcomes in order to achieve its results according to the agreed roadmap.
6. Stresses the importance of a serious attention to the solution of acute social problems related to the impoverishment of the population and unemployment and calls on donor countries and international institutions to confirm their commitments to provide assistance to Afghanistan, aimed at effective improvement of socio-economic situation in the country and increase the standard of living of the population and, most importantly –in the sphere of education and enlightenment.
7. Supports fully the outcome of all previous Conferences, including the International Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan, held on the 8th of July 2012, where the international community renewed its commitments towards helping Afghanistan emerge as a secure, prosperous and democratic nation; also supports the London Conference on Afghanistan which was held on 4 December 2014 and the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan, from 4-5 October 2016 and the Geneva Conference on Afghanistan held on 27-28 November 2018, where the Afghan Government set out its vision for reform and the international community demonstrated enduring solidarity and support for Afghanistan;
8. Welcomes the high-level International Conference on Afghanistan “Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Connectivity”, held on 27 March 2018, in Tashkent and expressed support for the Tashkent Declaration, that was a vital milestone in the stabilization of Afghanistan, in the delivery of prerequisites for its sustainable development, enhancement of the Afghan people’s welfare and the latter’s engagement in the constructive process in the region and the world in general as well as to facilitate negotiation between the Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban;

9. Stresses that the achievement of regional consensus and mutual understanding on a broader international level is an important condition for establishing long-lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan. Calls upon all involved parties to elaborate common fundamental approaches to peaceful settlement process in Afghanistan under the UN aegis. It also underlines that the efforts of all interested parties should not substitute, but complement each other.
10. Appreciates member states that are extending and offering capacity building support to Afghanistan and encourages them to do so; also appreciates the civil societies of member states that are engaged in contributing to and improving quietly the quality of life and development of Afghan people at grass root level;
11. Appreciates the renewed commitment by the international community to Afghanistan 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. Requests the Secretary General to look into the issue of revitalizing the OIC Assistance Fund for Afghan People in order to have better means and advantages in adopting and implementing humanitarian projects for the Afghan people;
13. Also requests the Secretary General to mobilize the efforts of OIC Member States as well as IDB, ISF and ISESCO in economic, humanitarian and educational fields, and report thereon to the next CFM.
14. Appreciates the generous donations of Member States to the OIC Assistance Fund for Afghanistan to have an effective and result oriented contribution for the development in Afghanistan and appeals to all Member States enhance the capacity of the Fund so it would have a visible effect in assisting the Afghan people;
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. 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;
17. Recognizes narcotic problem as global challenge which requires global partnership based on the principle of joint and shared responsibilities, Calls upon the international community and OIC Member States to increase

their assistance to enhance the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to carry out its National Drug Control Strategy;

18. 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;
19. 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;
20. Requests the donor Member States and the Islamic development and financial Institutions, foremost of which is the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide financial assistance, facilities and other needed support to the CARICC, the Triangular Initiative and the UNODC Regional Program for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries;
21. Strongly condemns the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by DAESH (ISIS) and other extremist groups, including the rising trend of suicide attacks and urges all Member States and the International Community to extend support to the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against this devilish phenomenon, and encourages all Muslim scholars to unanimously and strongly condemn terrorism, through fatwas, preaching and holding international events;
22. Condemns unequivocally a string of recent terror attacks across Afghanistan and in particular in Kabul, targeting mosques, schools, training centers, sports salons and religious gatherings, killing and injuring hundreds of innocent and peaceful civilian population.
23. Welcomes the outcome document issued by a large gathering of the Afghan Ulemas in Kabul on 4th June 2018, declaring current war in Afghanistan completely illegitimate, uttering that explosions, suicide, violence and extremism have no place in Islam, as the final decision strongly supported by Afghan president Mohammad Ashraf Ghani.
24. Appreciates highly the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulazizi Al-Saud, for hosting graciously the International Ulema Conference for Peace and Security in Afghanistan, aiming at reaching a consensus among the Islamic world to delegitimize the ongoing horrific war in Afghanistan. Appreciates also Secretary General Mr. Yousef bin Ahmad Al-Othaimeen for excellent organization and preparation for this important event (IUC).
25. Welcoming the outcome of the International Ulama Conference held in Jeddah & Makka-Mukarrama on 10-11 July 2018, and the final communiqué of the OIC extraordinary CPR meeting on Afghanistan 11-9-2018 and request the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the

implementation of the final outcome (Communiqué) of the IUC conference and CPR. Also request the Secretary General to continue its efforts to support peace and security in Afghanistan through regional level and convening the regional Ulama meetings in the course of 2019.

26. Pays tribute to the government of the State of the United Arab Emirates for organizing the Afghan Reconciliation Conference between the government of Afghanistan and Taliban, on 19 December 2018, with USA, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan taking part, in a bid to bring reconciliation among Afghans and restore security and stability in the country;
27. Supports fully the Afghan government's efforts, based on national consensus and the Afghan-lead and Afghan-owned peace process, to achieve sustainable peace, stability and security through launching peace talks with the Taliban to reach an inclusive peace agreement, believing that this is the only sustainable resolution of the decades-long conflict.
28. Reiterates support for the establishment of an International Islamic University in Nangrahar, Afghanistan, with its branches where the Afghan government deems appropriate in the country and encourages the efforts of the IDB and the ISF to contribute to and mobilize financial resources for this purpose; and Calls upon the OIC Member States to support this project.
29. Requests the Secretary General to dispatch delegation composed of representatives from the General Secretariat, IDB, ISF as well as interested potential donor Member States to Kabul for consultations with the Afghan officials to explore legal, practical and financial aspects of the project.
30. Requests the Secretary General and the OIC Kabul Mission to initiate necessary contact and studies towards the establishment of the International Islamic University in Nangrahar, also requests the Secretary General and the OIC financial institutions to hold a donor conference during 2019 to contribute resources in funding this important OIC Project, following a visit to the project.
31. Supports the outcome of the Kabul Process Conference held in Kabul on 28 February 2018, aimed at reaching out and affirming a consensus between the Afghan government, regional actors and international actors on a road map that charts the process to achieving peace, security and stability in Afghanistan, and to reach and affirm a consensus on the nature of the threat, conflict and enemy.
32. Welcomes the outcomes of the Geneva Conference on Afghanistan, held on 27-28 November 2018, where the International Community expressed strong solidarity with the Afghan people and the government in their efforts for peace and prosperity; and for the Afghan government to renew its commitment to development and reform.

33. Highly appreciates the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for his continued efforts toward the stabilization and development process in Afghanistan, and welcomes the reactivation of the OIC Kabul Mission, which should play a key role in humanitarian, educational, social, economic and political assistance of the OIC towards Kabul, and requests the Secretary General to redouble his efforts in following up his unwavering commitments on the issue of peace and security in Afghanistan, including through mediation.
34. Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 5/46-POL
On
The Regional Initiatives in Support of Afghanistan

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

Acknowledging the fact that while terrorism is a serious and growing common threat all of us, there is urgent need for common understanding and cooperation through necessary and appropriate regional mechanism, with strong commitment by regional and international stakeholders, in taking action against this menace in a bid to support Afghanistan as the front –line state in fighting against demotic, regional, and transnational terrorism groups.

Commending Afghanistan Government’s willingness and determination to encourage security, stability and peaceful economic cooperation in the region,

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

Welcoming and encouraging further efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and its neighboring countries and international partners in increasing cooperation against the Taliban, Al-Qaida, ISIS and other extremist and criminal groups and in promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan, in the region and beyond,

1. Encourages the Member States to support the initiatives aimed at enhancing cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbors;
2. Supports the important initiatives for regional connectivity, notably in the frameworks of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan and Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process, confidence –building

measures to facilitate increased trade throughout the region in particular support the outcomes of the Seventh Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan on 14 and 15 November 2017 ,and the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conference, held in Baku, Azerbaijan on 1 December 2017.

3. Emphasizes that terrorism and violent extremism are common threats to the region; and emphasizing the need for joint and coordinated efforts and cooperation among the regional countries to address the challenge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations; encourages Member States of the region to consider the possibility of implementing the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. A/Res/68/127 entitled “A World against Violence and Violent Extremism” as a basis for their joint efforts in this regard;
4. Condemns in the strongest terms the horrendous and unacceptable levels of terrorist violent attacks carried out against innocent people of Afghanistan, reiterating our strong and unequivocal commitment and support to ending this suffering through an inclusive political process, as well as military actions, in their respective territories, against terrorists, territories sanctuaries, and terrorist support infrastructure wherever they are and without distinction.
5. Recognizes that an Afghan-led and Afghan-owned inclusive peace and reconciliation process, backed by regional actors and supported by the international community, is essential for achieving long-term peace and stability in Afghanistan and beyond.
6. Supports strongly the TAPI Mega Project as a cornerstone for regional cooperation, aiming at promoting regional economic and social development that virtually connects Central Asia with South Asia, which will help in establishing peace and security in Afghanistan as well as in neighboring countries.
7. Highly appreciates the efforts of Uzbekistan in reaching an international consensus on the principles of the peace process and the conditions for its launching in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
8. Welcomes the outcomes of the high-level International Conference on Afghanistan “Peace Process, Security Cooperation and Regional Connectivity”, (March 27th 2018) the Tashkent Declaration, which defines the basic principles of a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan, and reaffirms the support of the international community for the early launching of the negotiation process;
9. Welcomes the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish the international fund for supporting education in Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, in consultation with Afghanistan, and requests Uzbekistan to inform Member States and institutions on the activities of this

fund. The Government of Uzbekistan would carry all liabilities related to the establishment of the said fund.

10. Welcomes the first meeting of the new format of cooperation, Central Asia + Afghanistan (C5 + 1), held in Tashkent on March 26th, 2018, designed to discuss specific areas of interaction between the Central Asian nations and Afghanistan. Notes that the activity of this format will contribute to Afghanistan's successful integration into the system of trade, economic and infrastructural relations with the states of Central Asia, the effective implementation of projects and programs of regional scales;
11. Welcomes the efforts of the Governments of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan to implement the Mazar-e-Sharif – Herat railway project with further access to the ports of Iran and Pakistan, which will contribute to the creation of an alternative transport corridor linking of Central Asian nations with international markets;
12. Notes the importance of the construction project of power lines “Surkhan-Pul-e Khumri” for socio-economic development of Afghanistan and welcomes the efforts of Uzbekistan on its implementation.
13. Supports a 5-Nation agreement dedicated to launching the Lapis Lazuli transit corridor, signed at the seventh Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA), on November 15, in Ashgabat, which virtually connects four Asian countries, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Turkey to Europe through Georgia, a key project to help improve Afghanistan's ruined economy and develop integrated customs procedures among its regional neighbors.
14. Requests the OIC 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. 6/46-POL
on
The Situation in Syria

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

1. Emphasizes its principled position on the need to preserve the unity, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and social harmony of Syria, recalls its resolution No. 4/43-POL on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and welcomes the United Nations Security Council Resolutions No. 2336 of 31 December 2016, No. 2254 of 18 December 2015, No. 2258 of 22 December 2015 and No. 2118 of 27 September 2013 as well as UN General Assembly resolutions of 18 December 2014 and 15 May 2013 on the situation in Syria, and the Summit Declaration of the Twenty-Fifth session of the League of the Arab States in Kuwait on 26 March 2014, **in addition to Al-Dhahran Summit.**
2. Recalls the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Emergency Meeting of the Executive Committee on the Situation in Syria on 22 December 2016 at the initiatives of Kuwait.
3. Welcomes the cooperation and global efforts, including those led by Turkey, Russia and Iran in consolidating the ceasefire, establishing the de-escalation areas and adopting confidence-building measures through Astana process, in order to ensure the calm for political negotiations; and urges sponsors to commit to these agreements.
4. Condemns, in the strongest terms, the attacks by the regime and Foreign militia as well as Al-Qaeda, DAESH and Al-Nusra and any other terrorist organizations against the people of Syria through aerial attacks and the use of heavy weapons including barrel bombs, chemicals and ballistic missiles which resulted in thousands of casualties, also deploras the “starvation until submission” strategy applied by the regime and/or any other party to the conflict throughout the country, depriving hundreds of thousands of people of basic requirements such as food, water and medicine and which constitutes a war crime and a crime against humanity, urgently calls upon stopping violent campaigns against the cultural heritage of Syria and show respect for Islamic values, reiterates the right of the Syrian people to protect themselves in the face of such atrocities and committed to support the people of Syria for the realization of their legitimate aspirations;
5. Expresses outrage at the rapidly increasing death toll of at least 500,000 and more than 5.4 million refugees and 6.1 million internally displaced persons and reiterates its appreciation to the neighboring countries notably Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan and other States for generously hosting Syrian refugees; and commends the \$50 million humanitarian aid provided by the UAE to the Syrian refugees and IDPs in

- 2017, as well as the efforts of other sisterly and friendly states in providing shelter and support to Syrian refugees.
6. Reaffirms its support for a political settlement of the conflict based on the Geneva Communiqué, which aims at the formation, by mutual consent, of a transitional governing body with full executive powers, including control over security, intelligence and military apparatuses; and emphasizes the importance of a political transition based on the Geneva Communiqué and UNSC Resolution 2254.
 7. Applauds the Syrian Opposition Negotiating Body for its engagement in the political process to negotiate with the regime for a political transition and strongly underlines that the previous rounds of negotiations did not produce a concrete outcome; and urges all concerned parties to support the political process in Geneva, under the auspices of the UN, with a view to implementing a Syrian-led and Syrian owned political transition that would allow building a new Syrian State based on a pluralist, democratic and civilian system where the principles of equality before the law, rule of law and respect for human rights prevail;
 8. Commends the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to hold the Syrian Opposition Conference, sponsored by the KSA over the period from 22 through 24 November 2017; welcomes the Conference's outcome and the composition of the Syrian Opposition's Negotiating Body, which gathers a comprehensive and broadly representative delegation of the Syrian opposition groups, including all various platforms, particularly in the aftermath of the Riyadh-II Conference, along with armed groups, such as to revitalize Geneva process; requests all relevant parties to put adequate pressure on the regime to engage constructively with the HNC for democratic transition in the country; and calls on the ISSG and Special Representative Geir Pedersen to focus on the political transition issue during the upcoming round of talks and to get the regime to negotiate in the good faith to achieve this objective.
 9. Welcomes the convening of the Syrian National Dialogue Congress in Sochi on 30 January 2018, sees the decision of the Congress delegates to form a Constitutional Committee in Geneva as a major contribution giving momentum to the political solution process under UN auspices in accordance with the UNSC Resolution 2254.
 10. Rejects any claim for legitimacy of the elections held in the midst of a conflict as a result of unilateral decision by Assad who the United Nations considers to have committed war crimes and crimes against humanity, highlights that these elections were held only in regime-controlled areas, and with millions of Syrians disenfranchised, displaced from their homes, or in refugee camps; announces that any so called presidential election shall be entirely inconsistent with the Geneva Communiqué's call for the establishment of a transitional governing body to oversee constitutional reforms leading to free and fair elections in a neutral environment and thus to the political process;

11. Welcomes UNSC Resolutions 2254 and 2393 which once again call for unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance to Syrian civilians, condemns strongly the failure of the Syrian regime to implement the resolution, calls on the international community to act urgently to deliver humanitarian assistance to civilians and affected areas in Syria, including trans-border operations in order to reach areas in need of urgent humanitarian assistance;
12. Condemns the gross and systematic violations of human rights, international humanitarian law and despicable terrorist crimes perpetrated by terrorist organizations especially by DAESH and Al-Nusra Front in Syria. It affirmed the need to isolate and separate terrorist organization on the field, in accordance with the relevant resolution of the Security Council.
13. Affirms its strong commitment to secure humanitarian assistance for the Syrian people and calls upon all member States and relevant international actors to further enhance their contributions based on burden-sharing principles in view of the growing numbers of Syrian refugees in neighboring countries;
14. Lauds the Government of the State of Kuwait for hosting the First, Second, and Third International Pledging Humanitarian Conferences for Syria; it also commended the effective participation of the State of Kuwait in chairing the 4th donor conference held in the British capital, London, on 4 February 2016, in partnership with the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, the United Nations, along with the fifth and sixth donor conferences held in the Belgian capital, Brussels, respectively in 2017 and 2018, in response to the serious humanitarian crisis facing the innocent Syrians brothers.
15. Commends the unrelenting efforts of the State of Kuwait, a Security Council Member State, along with the record of achievement made during its presidency of the Security Council for the month of February 2018, while hailing the Kuwait-Sweden proposed resolution 2401, which called for a 30-day ceasefire to enable urgent humanitarian delivery. It also lauds its efforts to obtain Security Council Resolution No. 2449 dated 13 December 2018, to renew the mechanism concerned with the borders to provide humanitarian aids to the brotherly Syrian people.
16. Condemns in the strongest terms the Zionist regime's air strikes against Syria, and supports Syrian Government's legitimate right to defend itself and respond to Zionist's aggression.
17. Affirms that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law; underlines that as decided in UN Security Council Resolutions 2118 and 2235, all parties in Syria shall cooperate fully with the OPCW and the UN Joint Investigation Mechanism; and stresses that those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable.

18. Welcomes the UNSC Resolution 2401 in response to the worsening humanitarian situation all across Syria, in particular in Eastern Ghouta, and calls upon the conflicting parties to fully comply with the provisions of the said Resolution.
19. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Council's 47th session.

Resolution No. 7/46-POL
On
The Situation in the State of Libya

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Reaffirming commitment to the principles of the OIC Charter on contributing to international peace and security and the respect for, preservation and protection of the territorial unity of Member States;

Commending the OIC's keenness to achieve peace and stability in Member States and its endeavors to find peaceful consensual and long-standing solutions to conflicts in Member States;

Reaffirming the important position Libya enjoys within the OIC and its central role in the region considering its strong relations with neighboring countries and given that the situation in Libya affects directly the Libyan people and the peoples of neighboring states as well;

Following with great interest, the Libyan political process aimed at rebuilding the Libyan State on democratic foundations, after the fall of the previous regime;

Expressing concern over the difficult security and humanitarian situation and the internal conflicts and disputes in Libya, particularly southern Libya, which form a serious hindrance to stability;

Gravely alarmed at the intention of the British House of Commons to vote a bill that provides for making use of Libya's frozen funds in the United Kingdom to compensate the so-called victims of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the 1980s;

Noting that such a step contradicts the UN Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), which supports the State of Libya and its right to resort of diplomatic means to protect its frozen funds and assets;

Referring to its previous resolutions on supporting the construction process, political stability in a united, secure and stable Libya,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on political issues, including the current situation in Libya, submitted to this session,

1. Calls for supporting and backing legitimacy Libya within the framework of the efforts exerted to build state institutions.
2. Urges Member States to support comprehensive national reconciliation in Libya and to encourage inter-Libyan dialogue towards evolving a consensus on bringing about sound democratic transition and adopting a new constitution that guarantees freedoms and the smooth transfer of power by involving all components of the Libyan people.

3. Urges the Libyan protagonists to give primacy to the language of dialogue and to elevate the national interest in order to achieve the comprehensive political settlement in Libya.
4. Recalls the support provided by the UN and the international community to the Government of National Accord, in accordance with the Skhirat Political Agreement signed in the Kingdom of Morocco, which represents a reference framework for resolving the Libyan crisis; and calls on OIC Member States to cooperate with the internationally-recognized Libyan authorities and to communicate with them in order to build and promote their capacities in line with the Libyan priorities and to respond to their assistance requests;
5. Recalls the historical role of Libya in the OIC, and calls for respecting the will of the Libyan people, and supporting the regional and international efforts therein; stresses in this regard the importance of the “Tunisian, Egyptian and Algerian” Tripartite Initiative presented by President Beji Caid Essebsi, of the Republic of Tunisia in coordination with Egypt and Algeria, and the importance of the neighboring countries (Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia), in facilitating reconciliation among Libyans and helping them to realize a comprehensive political settlement.
6. Welcomes the Final Communiqué that concluded the proceedings of the ministerial sessions of the Meeting of Libya’s neighboring countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Niger and Chad), held in Algeria and Khartoum, in coordination with the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the African Union, which decided that the final permanent solution to the Libyan crisis cannot be found outside the comprehensive political settlement brought about by the Political Agreement signed in Skhirat in the Kingdom of Morocco on 17 December 2015 and supported by the international community, in particular resolution 2259 adopted by the Security Council on 23 December 2015.
7. Condemns strongly the terrorist acts perpetrated in Libya, including the atrocities committed by Darfurian and Chadian armed rebel movements, which aggravate instability in Libya; and calls for providing the needed support to Libya to protect its borders by countering illegal migration, terrorist gangs, drug dealing, the proliferation and flow of weapons and trafficking.
8. Affirms the need to abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of Libya and to ensure its sovereignty, independence and territorial unity, and the rejection of the military solution and any foreign military intervention.
9. Calls on the Secretary General to make intensive endeavors for further coordination on the Libyan file with the UN, as the official sponsor of the Libyan political agreement, and with regional organizations, particularly the League of Arab States and the African Union, as well as neighboring countries concerned with Libyan affairs, which contribute positively to reaching a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Libya and to appeasing the situation in this country.

10. Supports the Government of National Reconciliation under the leadership of H.E. Faiz Assaraj, and its efforts to combat terrorism and promote stability throughout Libya, and calls for respecting the sovereignty of Libya and non-intervention in its internal affairs.”
11. Calls on the international community to engage effectively in assisting Libya in reconstructing the Libyan State and building its institutions in different fields, particularly in the political and security fields, with a view to restoring stability and joining efforts to combat terrorism.
12. Urges the Secretary General to consult with the internationally-recognized official Libyan authorities, namely the Presidential Council and the Government of National Accord, to take the appropriate practical steps in the framework of the contribution to and support for the regional and international efforts aimed at laying the foundations for stability in Libya.
13. Welcomes the meetings hosted by the Arab Republic of Egypt aimed at unifying the military institution and at reconciling the views of Libyan parties.
14. Recalls letter No. S/1995/973 dated 20/11/1995 sent by the representative of the United Kingdom in which Britain expressed satisfaction at Libya’s cooperation on this file.
15. Rejects categorically, and expresses deep concern over, the British House of Commons’ intention to vote a bill that provides for making use of Libya’s frozen funds in the United Kingdom to compensate the so-called victims of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the 1980s, stresses that the UN Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) supports the State of Libya and its right to resort of diplomatic means to protect its frozen funds and assets, and affirms that this step by the United Kingdom could constitute a precedent paving the way for further future claims and for abusive handling of the funds of any State .
16. Denounces any legislations or measures in this regard, considering that abusive handling of the frozen assets of the Libyan people violates the Libyan sovereignty and that such assets should be protected against any illegal and illegitimate use at the detriment of the resources of the Libyan people.
17. Reiterates its Support to the State of Libya and it right to resort of legal and diplomatic means to protect its frozen assets.
18. Calls on the Government of the United Kingdom to comply with the resolutions of the UN Security Council, including resolution 1973 (2011), especially that the issue of the relations between the former regime in Libya and the Irish Army was settled between the governments of the two peoples and Libya cooperated positively at the time with the British Government.

19. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of resolution and to submit a report to that effect to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 8/46-POL
On
The Situation in Mali and the Sahel Region

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

1. Welcomes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's constant positions in support of African and Islamic causes to contribute to the establishment of peace, security, stability and development in the countries concerned.
2. Reiterates its principled position and its firm support for the preservation of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and Republican, Secular and democratic character of the Malian state.
3. Reaffirms full solidarity with the Government of the Republic of Mali and invites all the Member States to extend to it every necessary assistance to help it achieve its objectives.
4. Welcomes the signing on 15 May and 20 June 2015 in Bamako of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, which offers an opportunity to restore peace and security to Mali, bring about national

reconciliation, reestablish social cohesion, reaffirm national unity and place Mali on the right trajectory of growth and sustainable development.

5. Welcomes the creation in November 2013 of the Ministerial Coordination platform of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and the G5 Sahel in December 2014.
6. Congratulates all the International Mediation Team, and all the countries, which contributed to the successful conclusion of the Algiers Peace Process.
7. Welcomes the initiatives taken by the government of the Republic of Mali and the movements signatories of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement emerging from the Algiers Process towards a comprehensive implementation of this agreement;
8. Welcomes the holding of the national reconciliation conference which brought together, on 27 March – 02 April 2017, representatives of the government, all the segments of the Malian society and all the parties signatories to the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement reached through the Algiers Process; and gives its full support to the implementation of the Conference's outcome.
9. Welcomes the establishment of interim authorities in northern regions in implementation of the Algiers process Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation.
10. Welcomes the effective operationalization of mixed patrols in Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal regions as part of the Operational Coordination Mechanism (MOC).
11. Welcomes too the progress achieved within the framework of progress of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants from movements signatories of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement ensuing from the Algiers process.
12. Welcomes the signature of a pact for peace between the Government of Mali and the United Nations on 15 October 2018, with the consent of all signatories of the agreement for peace and reconciliation and the support of the international mediation team.
13. Commends the role of Algeria, as the Chair of the committee on the follow-up of the implementation of the agreement on peace and reconciliation, and calls on the international community, particularly donor states, to intensify their assistance to the State of Mali and finance socio-economic development projects in order to support the peace process.
14. Strongly condemns the escalation of terrorist attacks against Malian defense and security forces, international forces serving in northern Mali,

and against civil populations; and calls for the establishment of rapid-reaction forces within the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) in order to root out terrorism and every form of organized criminality in Mali and in Sahel region.

15. Invites all OIC Member States to join this stabilization mission and to provide it with the logistical and financial support necessary for the accomplishment of its mandate.
16. Invites Member States to extend an urgent financial backup and developmental aid to Mali, including through the establishment of a Special Fund on a voluntary basis in order to consolidate peace, security, stability and socio-economic development in the country.
17. Calls on IDB to continue and accelerate its funding of socio-economic development project in Mali such as to contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to peace and stability.
18. Invites Member States to honor the commitments made during the International Donors Conference for the Development of Mali held on 15 May 2013 in Brussels (Belgium), and the international conference on the economic recovery and development of Mali held in Paris (France) on 22 October 2015.
19. Strongly condemns the destruction by terrorist groups of sites classified by the UNESCO as cultural world heritage, particularly in Timbuktu, and calls upon the ISESCO to continue the ongoing efforts in order to rehabilitate and preserve this heritage, in line with the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict.
20. Expresses deep concern over the humanitarian situation in Mali and the Sahel region in general and requests the Secretary General to take every appropriate measure to mobilize the necessary resources to help stem the difficulties faced by thousands of refugees and displaced persons in Mali and in the neighboring countries.
21. Urges international humanitarian organizations, the member states and development partners to extend the needed humanitarian aids to alleviate the suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons in Mali and the Sahel region, on the one hand, and support national development projects that would contribute to reducing the flows of illegal immigrants on the other.
22. Requests the OIC Secretary General, in light of the signing of the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Mali, to expedite the implementation of the projects selected in the framework of the financial contributions announced by some Member States, in response to the calls for support launched for Mali.

23. Commends the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the IDB for announcing the allocation of €100 million, €30 million and US\$ 200 million respectively for financing socio-economic development projects of the countries of the G-5 Sahel, during the coordination conference of partners and donors of the G-5 Sahel for financing the Investment Priority Programme in its first phase 2019-2021 on December 2018 in Nouakchott in Mauritania, and calls upon them to fulfill their promises ; and invites the other member states to follow suit.
24. Commends the General Secretariat's efforts to organize regular ministerial-level meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Mali, and expresses appreciation in this connection for the fruitful outcome of the Contact Group meeting, held in New York on 26 September 2018, on the occasion of the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly.
25. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 9/46-POL
On
The Situation in Central African Republic

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Condemns the continuous violence by some armed groups in parts of the country and calls on such groups to seize hostilities forthwith and honour their commitment to the disarmament, demobilization and re-integration (DDR) process;
2. Encourages the new elected authorities and all the various components of the nation to continue to exert genuine efforts in an impartial manner while respecting the rights of all citizens for the restoration of durable peace, unity and social cohesion in the Central African Republic and to accelerate the DDR process in line with the Republican Pact for Peace adopted at the May 2015 Bangui National Forum;
3. Requests the International Community to sustain its engagement in CAR to avert similar tragedies witnessed by the country in the past;

4. Invites all the OIC Member States and Institutions to fully implement the outcome of the joint OIC-IDB-ISF Needs Assessment Mission and to enhance their engagement by providing political, financial, material and technical support to the elected authorities for the long term and sustainable development and peace building in the country.
5. Requests all Member States and OIC Institutions to continue to contribute in alleviating the suffering of IDPs and refugees in neighboring countries and invites the General Secretariat to coordinate humanitarian assistance provided by OIC member states;
6. Supports the efforts of the Republic of Sudan in resolving the difference between the protagonists in the Central African Republic by hosting the dialogue in the capital Khartoum under the auspices of the African Union.
7. Thanks Cameroon and Chad for their efforts in favor of CAR refugees they host on their territories; and welcomes the interventions of the IDB in favor of these refugees, especially in the Eastern region of Cameroon.
8. Appreciates the efforts of the former SG Special Envoy to Central Africa and requests the Secretary General to appoint a new special envoy, to be responsible for also the whole Africa in general, subject to the approval by this Council, as soon as possible.
9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign.

Resolution No. 10/46-POL
On
The Jammu and Kashmir Dispute

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

Reaffirming the unwavering support expressed for the Kashmiri people in their just cause in the Joint Communiqué of the 13th OIC Summit and 44thCFM;

Stressing that Jammu and Kashmir is the core dispute between Pakistan and India and its resolution is indispensable for realization of the dream for peace in South Asia;

Expressing deep concern at atrocious and human rights violations being committed by the Indian occupation forces in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IoK) since 1947 that have resulted in the martyrdom of more than 100,000 innocent Kashmiris;

Welcoming and endorsing the recommendation of the Report of Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on Jammu and Kashmir for the formation of Commission of Inquiry to conduct a comprehensive, international and impartial investigation into the gross human rights violations in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Appreciate the report on Jammu & Kashmir of the UK Parliament All Parties Parliamentary Kashmir Group (APPKG) in which it questions the morality and legality of parallel Indian legal apparatus in the IoK; criticizes impunity being enjoyed by Indian occupation forces; deplores IoK government's reluctance to ascertain identity of bodies in unmarked graves and condemns the use of pellet guns by Indian occupation forces,

Welcoming the statement at the Human Rights Council by the new High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Michelle Bachelet stating that “*people of Kashmir have exactly the same rights to justice and dignity as people all over the world*”, and that the High Commissioner “will continue its monitoring and reporting”,

Strongly condemning the intensified Indian barbarities since July 2016, after the extra judicial killing of Burhan Wani, against unarmed and innocent civilians in loK in which more than 755 people have died, and around 25,265 sustained injuries,

Condemns in the strongest possible terms recent wave of Indian terrorism in occupied Jammu & Kashmir that have resulted in the deaths of 48 people in the month of November alone making 2018 one of the deadliest years in the history of occupied Jammu & Kashmir in more than a decade with over 450 casualties;

Unequivocally condemn the mass blinding of Kashmiri youth, including many women and children, by the pellet gun shots deliberately aimed at eyes;

Deplores the brutal sexual assault against an eight year old Muslim girl Asifa, and denounces the recurring use of rape as a tool of war against the Kashmiris.

Noting the widespread uprising by the people of Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir as a referendum against Indian occupation;

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-IPHRC and United Nations Fact Finding Mission to visit Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

Expressing serious concern at the unprecedented level of illegal detentions and disappearances;

Strongly condemning the continued detentions and house arrests of senior Hurriyat leaders which not only denies them their fundamental freedoms of movement, political activity and speech, but also having a heavy toll on their health;

Expressing deep shock at the discovery of more than 6000 unmarked mass graves in loK with thousands of victims of fake encounters;

Condemning the wide-spread practice of harassment of Kashmiri students in Indian institutions for showing support to Pakistan;

Rejecting the Indian attempts to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and expressing support to the wide-spread indigenous movement in loK for realization of their right to self-determination;

Paying rich tribute to the valiant people of loK who, despite worst Indian repression, continue to wage heroic struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination;

Rejecting the Sham and farcical elections held in loK under the duress of 700,000 Indian occupation forces as a substitute to free and impartial plebiscite held under the UN auspices;

Expressing deep concern at Indian attempts to bring demographic changes in loK and converting the Muslim majority of the State into minority by settling non-Muslim non-State subjects like West Pakistan Refugees and establishing Sainik colonies;

Noting with concern extension of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act (SAFRAESI Act) and the Statistics Act to the loK to alter the demographic composition of the territory;

Denouncing Indian attempts to create fissures among the religious communities of loK by establishing separate colonies for Pandits who are always welcomed by Kashmiris to return to their ancestral lands;

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

Acknowledging that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the principle party to the dispute and should be included in any peace process for resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute;

Strongly condemning the unprovoked firing by the Indian forces on the Line of Control (LoC) and the Working Boundary (WB) with intentional targeting of civilian areas which resulted in the martyrdom of more than 38 civilians and injuries to more than 135 others, including women, children and elderly in the year 2018;

Welcoming the visit of the delegation of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to Pakistan and AJK in March 2017, in the context of its Standing Mechanism for monitoring the human rights violations in the Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir and acknowledging its report;

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

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

Denouncing India for denying access to IPHRC and other international bodies access to loK for making an objective assessment of on ground situation of human rights violations.

Deeply acknowledging the personal support of the former Secretary General Mr. Iyad Amin Madani for the Kashmir cause and his efforts for the peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions;

1. Reminds the international community of its obligations to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Kashmir and fulfill the promises made by it with the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Affirms that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Jammu and Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly.
3. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously toward providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
4. 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.
5. 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;
6. Welcomes the important briefings provided by the IPHRC Standing Mechanism on IoK to the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir during the Islamic Summit and CFM on the human rights violations in IoK and requests it to continue this useful practice. Also requests the Standing Mechanism of the OIC IPHRC to submit its regular reports on the human rights situation in the IoK to the CFM at its subsequent sessions.
7. Urges the Government of India to allow OIC special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir and the OIC fact finding Mission to visit the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir for a neutral and impartial judgment of human rights situation there.
8. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 47th Session of the CFM;
9. 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. 11/46-POL
On
The Peace Process between India and Pakistan

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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 dispute between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution according to the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council,

Further recognizing the need for early resumption of dialogue process between Pakistan and India, which is a prerequisite for development, peace and stability in South Asia,

Strongly condemning the intensified Indian barbarities since July 2016, after the extra judicial killing of Burhan Wani, against unarmed and innocent civilians in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir in which more than 220 people have died, and around 20,210 sustained injuries;

Strongly condemning the inhuman practice of use of pellet guns by Indian occupation forces resulting in hundreds, including young girls and children being blinded;

1. Strongly supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute and urges India to put an immediate halt to the continuing gross human rights violations of innocent Kashmiris by Indian Occupation Forces, resume a meaningful, unconditional and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues including the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir,
2. Also welcomes the signing, on 24 June 2016 at Shanghai Cooperation Organization's Summit in Tashkent, of Memorandums on the obligations, which means the beginning of the accession process of Pakistan and India to the SCO. And hopes that this process will promote strengthening of confidence between Pakistan and India, constructive and trustful dialogue to resolve all outstanding disputes, effective multifaceted cooperation, as well as making all efforts to strengthen security and stability in the regions of South and Central Asia.
3. Supports continuation of 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,

4. Condemns the trend of unprecedented escalations of ceasefire violations by Indian Occupation Forces from 2017 which continues in 2018 and stresses the need to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir,
5. Further urges Pakistan and India to 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;
6. 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;
7. Calls upon the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and counsel early resumption of the dialogue process between Pakistan and India;
8. Regrets the lack of response by the Government of India to the proposed IPHRC fact finding visit to Indian occupied Kashmir (IoK) to ascertain human rights violations and objectively report to the CFM and requests the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to follow up this request with the Government of India and remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 12/46-POL

On

The Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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 territory of Azerbaijan,

Expressing its profound concern over the continued occupation of a significant part of the territory of Azerbaijan and actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories;

Expressing its grave concern also over the destruction, plunder and appropriation of the public and private property in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, as well as illegal exploitation of the natural resources in those territories, illicit trade in such resources and products made out of these commodities,

Concerned about the loss, destruction, removal theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of cultural property in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and acts of vandalism or damage directed against such property,

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, 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 United Nations and full implementation of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,

Taking note of all diplomatic and other efforts towards 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 impact 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 by the Armenian forces against the civilian Azerbaijani population and other protected persons during the conflict as crimes against humanity and underscores in this regard that the perpetrators of such crimes must be held accountable;
3. Strongly condemns any acts of vandalism, 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(1993), 853(1993), 874(1993) and 884(1993), and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Armenian forces from the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied Azerbaijani territories 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 within the United Nations;
7. Urges all states to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipments to Armenia and not to allow the use of their territories for transit of such supplies, in order to deprive it of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.
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, including, inter alia, through refraining from economic activities in and investments to the Republic of Armenia as well as through limiting overall cooperation with the Republic of Armenia,
9. Requests Secretary General to elaborate and submit to the next OIC Council of Foreign Ministers the set of recommendations and proposals for additional joint and individual efforts of the OIC Member States aimed at urging Armenia to respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, put an end to the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories and completely withdraw from the occupied Azerbaijani territories;

10. Calls for the earliest political settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict on the basis of sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in accordance with the generally accepted norms and principles of international law, the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the OSCE documents and decisions;
11. Decides to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States to the United Nations in New York, while voting in the UN General Assembly, to give full support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
12. 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;
13. 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;
14. Stresses that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied territories 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;
15. Urges all States not to recognize as lawful the situation resulting from the occupation of the territories of Azerbaijan, nor render aid or assistance in maintaining that situation emerged as a result of serious breaches of international law and, to this end, encourages all States to cooperate with a view to ending aggression against Azerbaijan and occupation of its territories;
16. Demands to cease and reverse immediately the transfer of ethnic Armenian settlers into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and all other actions taken with a view of changing unilaterally the physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural character, as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian and human rights 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 and initiatives of Azerbaijan, aimed at preventing and invalidating such actions, including

within the General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York;

17. Requests Member States to take decisive measures to prevent any activities by their natural or legal persons that affect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, including the engagement in or facilitation of any activity in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan;
18. Calls upon Member States to take effective measures to prevent imports/ exports, sale and realization of any product in their territories produced in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including its Nagorno-Karabakh region, or the products which were produced through utilization of resources shipped from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, as well as not to allow any sort of advertising and marketing of products aimed at propagating the separatist regime established by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan and also to prohibit financial services, such as provision of financing, financial assistance, insurance and reinsurance services, related to the importation/exportation of goods subject to this prohibition;
19. Also calls upon Member States to take effective measures to prevent tourism companies; travel agencies, tour operators and their umbrella organizations, operating on their territories, from organizing tourist visits to and the promotion of tourism in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, propagating illegal separatist regime at the international tourism fairs and other tourism events, in contravention of the fundamental aims of tourism set forth in the Statute of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism approved by UNWTO and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly;
20. Strongly condemns the use of military force starting from April 2, 2016, by the armed forces of Armenia from their positions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, subjecting the armed forces of Azerbaijan and the adjacent populated areas to intensive fire with heavy artillery and large-caliber weapons, resulting in casualties among Azerbaijani civilians, including children, and substantial damages to the private and public property.
21. Welcomes the establishment of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan within the OIC following the decision of the 13th Islamic Summit and encourages Member States to take an active part in its work.
22. Commends the meetings of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan and expresses its full support for the activity of the Contact Group; reaffirms the appeal of the Contact Group addressed to the OIC Secretary General, contained in the report of its meeting held on 24 September 2018 in New York and urges the

OIC Member States to undertake all necessary measures to implement the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions with a view to further compel Armenia to comply with the UNSC resolution 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993). (Azerbaijan)

23. 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 Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Chairman-in Office of the OSCE, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe and the President of the Council of the European Union;
24. Reaffirms its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country;
25. 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 Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan;
26. Calls for enabling the Azerbaijani forcibly displaced persons and refugees to exercise their inalienable right to return to their homes in safety, honor and dignity without further delay;
27. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and urges all other States to extend their assistance to these people;
28. Considers that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate reparation with regard to damages it suffered as a result of the conflict and puts the responsibility for providing such reparation on Armenia;
29. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 47th CFM.

Resolution No. 13/46-POL
On
The Question of the Comoros Island of Mayotte

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

8. Condemns and rejects the departmentalization of the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
9. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers and to remain seized of the matter until the Comorian Island of Mayotte is regained.

Resolution No. 14/46-POL
On
The Situation at the Border between Djibouti and Eritrea

The Council of Foreign Ministers at its 46th Session (Session of 50 Years of Cooperation: Roadmap for Prosperity and Development) held in Abu-Dhabi, State of the United Arab Emirates, on 23-24 Jumada II 1440H (01-02 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decides the followings:

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

2. Commends the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Djibouti to put an end to tension by peaceful means.

3. Urges Eritrea to provide necessary information on the prisoners and the persons missing during the combats between the two sides on 10-12 June 2008.

4. Also calls for a just and peaceful settlement based on respect for the principles of good neighborliness between the two neighboring countries, and respect for the unity and territorial integrity of states as well as for the inviolability of internationally-recognized borders.

5. Invites all Member States to ensure full implementation of resolution 2444 (2018) adopted by the Security Council in its 8398th meeting held on 14 November 2018 on the lifting of the sanctions against Eritrea, particularly paragraphs on the situation on the border between Djibouti and Eritrea

6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 15/46-POL
On
The Solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the African Summit on Solidarity with the Sudan rejecting the allegations of the International Criminal Court against His Excellency President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, the most recent of which was the resolution adopted by the 24th Summit of the African Union in Addis Ababa which called on the Security Council to cancel the transfer of the case to the ICC;

Expressing its condemnation and full rejection of the attempts by certain NGOs to level groundless accusations aimed at creating unrest and hampering the process for peace and stability in the Sudan, while inviting the international community to subscribe to accuracy and credibility when backing up such accusations;

Commending the Government of the Republic of the Sudan's commitment to and fulfillment of the requirements for comprehensive peace and eagerness to consolidate peace throughout the country and its ongoing dialogue to promote stability in the Republic of the Sudan;

Commending the initiatives of the Sudanese leadership regarding the efforts made towards the enthronement of peace in Darfur under the Arab-African-United Nations joint initiative through the Doha negotiation track;

Welcoming the October 2016 Sudan National Dialogue's outcome as an important step in achieving peace and stability in the country;

Inviting all parties to commit to national dialogue as the only way to achieve peace and stability in the Sudan;

Stressing the importance of achieving lasting peace and stability and boosting efforts for socioeconomic development in the Sudan;

Acclaiming the signing of the Berlin Agreement on holding peace talks with the non-signatories to the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur;

Commending the Sudanese efforts for bringing peace in South Sudan and signing of the peace agreement between the conflicting South Sudanese parties;

Paying tribute to the Sudan for its efforts in driving peace in the Central African Republic;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on solidarity with the Republic of the Sudan;

Decides the followings:

1. Reiterates its full solidarity with the Sudan for the maintenance of its security and stability and respect for its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity; expresses its total rejection of all forms of foreign interference in Sudan's affairs, especially the International Criminal Court's decision of 4/3/2009 and its allegations against His Excellency President Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir; and calls for the Court's decision to be definitely rescinded.
2. Reiterates the OIC Member States' support for the Sudan in its efforts to confront the economic and financial difficulties; and appeals to the Member States to contribute to providing all forms of support and assistance to the Sudan to enable it overcome the current economic situation.
3. Commends anew the initiative of H.E. President Omar Hasan Ahmad Al-Basheer aimed at promoting national dialogue and political participation; and welcomes the outcome of National Dialogue.
4. Commends the Republic of the Sudan's positive role in combating terrorism and its cooperation in this field, regionally and internationally; and calls on the United States in this regard to remove the name of the Sudan from the list of state sponsors of terrorism.
5. Welcomes again the US administration's executive order 13061, dated 6 October 2017, to lift economic sanctions on Sudan permanently, calling on it to end other restrictive laws by the Congress; and pays tribute in this regard to all Member States that called for this position and pushed the American administration to take it, notably the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman.
6. Calls on all Member States that are creditors to the Sudan to wipe off those debts to enable it to face the challenges and requirements of construction and stabilization; calls on the international community to cancel the Sudan's external debts and support the tripartite initiative by the Government of the Sudan, the Government of South Sudan and the African Union on debt cancellation; and affirms its support for the efforts aimed at enthroning peace and stability and achieving development.
7. Commends the steps and efforts carried out in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPA), signed in Doha on 14 July 2011; and appeals to the Member States to continue supporting the Sudanese government in implementing the DDPA and in its efforts for construction and rebuilding, including follow-up to the implementation of the resolutions of the international donors' conference for reconstruction

and restoration of peace in Darfur, especially with the improving security situation in Darfur and the development of plans for reconstruction, development and stability at the level of states.

8. Calls on the General Secretariat to convene a conference of contributing parties to the Darfur Development Bank at the OIC General Secretariat in Jeddah, over the coming period, in order to accelerate the process of establishing the bank to contribute to the building and reconstruction efforts and to achieve development in the Darfur region.
9. Calls on all movements that are yet to accede to the Doha Agreement for Peace in Darfur to do so; calls on the international community to apply stringent sanctions against rebel movements that reject the peace option and opt for war; and commends in this regard the Sudanese government's efforts to bolster dialogue with opposition groups and the accession of a number of those groups to the process for peace-building and national recovery as a result of those efforts.
10. Commends the understanding reached by the Republic of the Sudan, the United Nations, and the African Security and Peace Council on the development and implementation of a plan to withdraw UNAMID (United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur) Forces from the five Darfur States.
11. Hails the Sudanese government's efforts in humanitarian action and in supporting conflict-stricken parties in South Sudan, by means of facilitating transit of humanitarian aid from the Sudan to South Sudan, providing shelter to over one million refugees from South Sudan, and through expressing Sudan's readiness to allow transfer of humanitarian assistance from various states and organizations via the Sudan to people in need in South Sudan, through the shortest routes and the fastest possible means.
12. Welcomes the UAE's contributions and efforts for the Republic of the Sudan which consisted in depositing some 5 billion Emirati dirhams (\$1.4 billion) in the account of the Central Bank of the Sudan to support the country's foreign currency reserves;
13. Commends the positive role of the State of Qatar, led by His Highness Emir of the State of Qatar, in supporting the peace and development process in Darfur so that its population may enjoy security and stability.
14. Expresses thanks and appreciation to H.E. Mr. Ahmed bin Abdullah Al Mahmoud, former Deputy Prime Minister and State Minister for Cabinet Affairs of the State of Qatar, and to the AU-UN Joint Mediator for Darfur for their sincere efforts and agreement to bring peace to Darfur.
15. 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.

16. Requests the Secretary General to take all measures to implement this resolution and to report thereon to the CFM's 47th session.

Resolution No. 16/46-POL
On
Solidarity with Yemen and Support for Constitutional Legitimacy

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

1. Reaffirms its strong commitment to support Yemen's unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, its rejection of any intervention in its internal affairs, and its solidarity with the Yemeni people in their aspiration to freedom, democracy, social justice and comprehensive development.
2. Affirms its sustained support for the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen represented in the person of H.E. President AbdRabbuh Mansour Hadi, President of the Republic of Yemen, and for his patriotic efforts to achieve security and political and economic stability and the resumption of the political process in favour of a political solution based on the full implementation of the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its executive mechanisms along with the entrants of the Yemeni National Dialogue Conference, based on the resolutions of international legitimacy, foremost of which UN Security Council Resolution no.2216 (2015).
3. Affirms its abidance by the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution no.2201(2015) which supports the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen and condemns and sanctions any party that seeks to obstruct the political process or to cause its failure, and which imposes sanctions against them, and reaffirms the importance of implementing the Security Council Resolution no.2216 (2015) which called on the Houthis, under chapter VII of the UN Charter, to withdraw their forces from all the areas they have invested, in addition to the resolution on arms-import prohibition and other relevant resolutions as adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
4. Welcomes and supports the military steps (Storm of Resolve) and the operation "Hope Restoration" undertaken by the Arab Coalition in defense of Yemen, the Yemeni people and the legitimate authorities in Yemen, at the invitation of H.E. President Abdu Rabbuh Mansour Hadi, President of the Republic of Yemen, based on the provisions of the UN Charter and more particularly Article (51) thereof, as well as the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States, and the Gulf Cooperation Council.
5. Affirms that these emergency military measures to strike at the military capacities of the Houthis and their allied militias aim at reestablishing security and stability in Yemen under the leadership of its constitutional legitimacy, and to counter any of these armed militias attempts to jeopardize security in Yemen and the region and threaten international

peace and security; and acknowledges the Arab alliance's role in supporting the legitimate government in Yemen, politically, militarily and economically.

6. Condemns the attacks on the merchant ships at Bab al-Mandab Strait and in the southern Red Sea, as well as the attacks on the battle ships in regional and international Red Sea waters by the putschist militias; a matter considered a threat to the safety and security of international maritime navigation.
7. Welcomes the report of the Panel of Experts of the Security Council Sanctions Committee on Yemen issued on 26 January 2018 containing evidences of continued arrival of Iranian-made ballistic missiles, drones and sea mines to the Houthi putschists, and of Iran's non-compliance with resolution 2216 concerning prohibition of supply or transfer of weapons to the Houthis; and calls on the international community to condemn it and take the necessary measures in that regard.
8. Reiterates its support for the results of the ministerial extraordinary meeting that was held in Jeddah under the chairmanship of H.E. Sheikh Saleh Khaled Al Hamad Al Subah, Foreign Minister of Kuwait and First Deputy Head of its Ministerial Council, on 16 June 2015 (29 Shaaban 1437H) at a request from the Republic of Yemen.
9. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the State of Kuwait for hosting the Yemeni Peace Consultations on 22 April 2016 under the patronage of the United Nations, which were later resumed on 16 July 2016; and supports the resumption of the political process to arrive at a political solution based on the three terms of reference, namely the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanisms, the outcomes of the national dialogue and relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015).
10. Welcomes the outcome of the UN-led Stockholm talks (6-13 December 2018) aimed at driving lasting and inclusive peace in Yemen; calls for full and sustained implementation of the Stockholm agreements on the city of Hodeidah, exchange of prisoners and detainees, and lifting Taiz siege, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 2451 (2018); supports deployment of the UN Mission to Support Hodeidah Agreement (UNHA), established by virtue of UN resolution 2452 (2019); and affirms that implementing Stockholm agreements is a prerequisite for building trust and generating momentum towards a new round of consultations for a comprehensive political solution based on the agreed three terms of reference.
11. Commends the establishment, on the proposal of Turkey, of the OIC Contact Group on Yemen, while praising its meetings aimed at coordinating

the efforts of the Member States towards achieving a political solution, in line with relevant international legitimacy resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015), the Gulf Initiative and its Executive Mechanism and the Outputs of national dialogue, supporting legitimate state and its authorities, and providing humanitarian and development assistance; and welcomes the offer by Turkey to host the ministerial meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Yemen in Istanbul.

12. Affirms the outcomes of the emergency meeting of the OIC held in Jeddah on 21/01/2018 which adopted resolution no. OIC/EX-15-CFM/2018/RES.FINAL on the Launching of Ballistic Missiles by the Houthi Militias against Riyadh, the second paragraph of which reads “condemns Iran’s violation of the CFM resolution adopted in the Makkah conference in November 2016 and relevant UN Security Council resolutions, by continuing to provide Iranian-backed militias with arms, particularly Iranian-made ballistic missiles. It also denounces Iran’s intervention in some countries of the region and calls on it to stop policies which would fuel factional and sectarian conflicts, and to abstain from supporting and financing terrorist groups.”
13. Reaffirms the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) 2216 (2015), and 2266 (2016), taking into account the expectations of the Yemeni people.
14. Reaffirms that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities designated by the Committee, or listed in the annex to resolution 2216 (2015) as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen;
15. Reaffirms that the designation criteria set out in paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) can include any activity relating to the use of ballistic missiles in Yemen, including launching operations carried out using ballistic missiles technology directly or indirectly and all technological goods mentioned in the document (S/2015/546).
16. Welcomes anew the commencement by the coalition forces for the support of legitimacy in Yemen of the comprehensive humanitarian operations plan in Yemen which includes a package of projects to provide infrastructure for Yemen’s ports and roads in order to boost the delivery and distribution of

humanitarian assistance and commercial goods in a quick and efficient manner.

17. Welcomes the OIC's efforts in favour of convening an international conference to extend humanitarian and developmental aid to Yemen as soon as possible, with a view to mobilizing the urgently required resources to address the critical situation and ensure the requisites of the following stage of reconstruction in coordination with the Government of Yemen and the regional and international parties including the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques' Centre for Relief and Humanitarian action, as well as the UN and its humanitarian and development agencies.
18. Welcomes the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's political, economic and humanitarian role in support of Yemen, and to alleviate the ordeal of the Yemeni people, noting in this regard that the KSA has donated over 13.7 billion dollars to Yemen, deposited \$2.2 billion in the account of the Central bank of Yemen to help maintain the stability of the economy and currency of Yemen; and places on record that Saudi Arabia donates oil-derived products worth 60 million dollars monthly, provides 350 million dollars as bank guarantees for food items, not to mention the role of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program, and ISNAD Centre for Comprehensive Humanitarian Operations in Yemen.
19. Commends the humanitarian assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates in 2018 totaling US\$466.5 million in humanitarian response, along with direct humanitarian aid.
20. Commends the contributions of the State of Qatar through the development fund, in the form of a cooperation agreement with the UNICEF for US\$ 3 million to eradicate Cholera and support efforts to combat this disease in Yemen (during the 73rd session of the General Assembly in September 2018); and praises Qatar's contribution through its development fund in the form of a cooperation agreement with UNICEF for the amount of US\$ 10 million to promote sewage and water systems; an amount that was disbursed in full in 2018; welcomes the grant provided by the State of Qatar through the development fund (Calik Energh, Nibrad Training Company) to support the electricity sector with the amount of US\$ 57,470,166 over the period 2016-2018; and commends agreement signed by the State of Qatar through Qatar Charity and Qatar Development Fund with the UNHCR, in the form of an agreement to provide shelter for war IDPs in Yemen for the amount of US\$ 3 million, on the sidelines of the 2018 Doha Forum.
21. Commends the State of Kuwait's unstinting efforts, within the framework of its non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council, in approving resolutions relative to the situation in Yemen; pays tribute to Kuwait for its

support to Yemen totaling 350 million dollars, and praises its logistic support to help bring Stockholm talks to a successful conclusion.

22. Welcomes the contributions and efforts made by the State of Qatar for Yemen, particularly those provided after June 2017 in support of the developmental, humanitarian, health and infrastructure sectors, under agreements signed with UNICEF and the UNHCR.
23. Reaffirms the strengthening of the OIC's role in humanitarian action in Yemen and in the reconstruction efforts, both through reopening the humanitarian office, and by involving funds and financial institutions, in addition to roles carried out by the OIC Member States on the humanitarian level.
24. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report hereon to the Council's 47th session.

Resolution No. 17/46-POL
On
The Providing Assistance to the Union of Comoros

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

Considering the new political situation prevailing in the 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 all OIC institutions including the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), the Government of the State of Qatar, the League of Arab States, and to the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation for the efforts deployed to accompany the Comoros in its development programmes;
3. Welcomes the visit of His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar to the 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 GOs 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 follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to 47th Session of the CFM.

Resolution No.18/46-POL
On The Situation in Cote d'Ivoire

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

Welcoming the good organization of the fair and transparent presidential elections in October 2015, allowing the restoration of the stability of the country, which translated into the end of the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) in June 2017 on the one hand, and the lifting of embargo on heavy weapons (UN resolutions 2283 and 2284 of 28 April 2016) and the economic performance recorded in recent years on the other hand;

Reaffirming the need, despite normalization and the magnitude of socioeconomic challenges ahead, to assist Côte d'Ivoire to rebuild its infrastructure, and to support the Ivorian authorities' efforts for;

1. Expresses thanks to OIC Member States as well as its organs and institutions for the support extended to Côte d'Ivoire during the crisis, and particularly to the OIC Secretary General for his personal involvement in the settlement of the crisis.
2. Encourages President Alassane Ouattara and his government to continue to work for restoration of peace and trust among Ivorian people and for national reconciliation.
3. Congratulates His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara and his government for the various initiatives on economic recovery, the reconstruction of the country and good governance, and for having adopted good governance which guarantees the general welfare of the citizens of Cote d'Ivoire.
4. Calls on the OIC Member States and OIC affiliated financial institutions, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to provide material and financial assistance to Côte d'Ivoire; encouraging and commending in this regard the pledge of financial support (over \$1 billion) made by the IDB during the meeting of the Ivorian Consultative Group for National Development Plan (NDP) 2016-2020, held on 17-18 May 2016 in Paris.
5. Requests the OIC Secretary General to take all appropriate measures in cooperation with the authorities in Cote d'Ivoire to hold a donors' conference for the reconstruction and the economic revival of Cote d'Ivoire.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 19/46-POL
On
The Support for the Republic of Guinea

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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, and Mali;

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 led to the democratic election of the President of the Republic on 7 November 2010; Welcoming the success of the 2015 presidential elections in Guinea which consolidated stability, democracy and good governance;

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

Also welcoming the organization on 28 September 2013 of free and democratic legislative elections conducted in a peaceful and serene atmosphere, in presence of different observers. This finalization of this transition was possible thanks to the maturity of Guinean political actors and to the constant facilitation and support provided by the international community;

Welcoming also the encouraging results achieved by the Government in the fight against Ebola Virus Disease (EVD);

Welcoming the declaration of the WHO announcing the end of the Ebola virus in the Republic of Guinea on 29 December 2015;

Reaffirming the need to help the Republic of Guinea reconstruct its health infrastructures, rehabilitate its health center and invigorate economic, social and cultural development;

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 in person, for their unswerving support for democracy and sustainable development in the Republic of Guinea.
3. Welcomes 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 conclude the restoration process of constitutional order in the country.
4. Expresses gratitude to the Member States that have provided political and material support to the Government of the Republic of Guinea.
5. Commends the OIC Secretary General and the IDB President who facilitated the organization of a joint OIC-IDB meeting on 5 November 2014, in the framework of the mobilization of resources to contribute to the efforts to combat EVD.
6. Thanks certain Member States, namely Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, , Turkey, Gambia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria and Mauritania, as well as the IDB and certain NGOs for their material and financial support to the Republic of Guinea during the outbreak of Ebola epidemic.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

**Resolution No. 20/46-POL
On The Situation in Kosovo**

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

Referring to the UN Security Council Resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1245 (1999), and the relevant statements of its President and the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

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

Recalling also the UN General Assembly Resolution 64/298,

Recalling further the Resolution No. 16/31 adopted at the thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul on 14-16 June 2004, the Resolution No. 36/34 of the 34th Session of the CFM, Islamabad, 15-17 May 2007, the Resolution No. 14/36 of the 36th Session of the CFM, Damascus, 23-25 May 2009, the Resolution No.17/38 of 38th Session of the CFM, Astana, 27-30 June 2011, the Final Communiqué of the 11th OIC Summit, Dakar, 13-14 March 2008, the Declaration of the OIC Ministerial Meeting in Kampala in June 2008 and in New York in September 2008; the Final Communiqué of the Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States in New York in September 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Final Communiqué of the Cairo Summit 2013, Resolution No. 16/40 POL of the 40th Session of CFM, Conakry, Republic of Guinea, from 9-11 December 2013, the Resolution No. 18/41-POL of the 41st CFM, Jeddah, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 18-19 June 2014, the Resolution No. 18/42-POL of the 42nd Session of the CFM, Kuwait, State of Kuwait from 27-28 May 2015, and the Final Communiqué of the Istanbul (Republic of Turkey) Summit, 14-15 April 2016, the Resolution No. 18/43-POL of the 43rd Session of the CFM, Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan from 18-19 October 2016, and the Resolution No.18/44-POL of the 44th Session of the CFM, Abidjan, Republic of Cote d’Ivoire, from 10-11 July 2017, and the Resolution No.18/45-POL of the 45th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, from 5-6 May 2018.

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

Considering the fact, that Kosovo has been recognized by 116 states, including 38 OIC Member States,

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 on the implementation of Human Rights with highest standards guaranteed by the constitutional framework, under the direct supervision of Kosovo institutions, democratic participation of civil society and relevant stakeholders;
2. Reaffirms the highest standards enshrined in the Constitution of Kosovo and democratic law framework;
3. Takes note of the progress made towards the strengthening of democracy in Kosovo and the institutional work at all relevant levels, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region;
4. Acknowledges the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's Declaration of Independence, delivered on 22 July 2010, in which the Court rendered that Kosovo's Declaration of Independence violated neither general international law, Security Council Resolution 1245 (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 democracy, rule of law and the institutional work at all relevant levels throughout the entire territory of Kosovo, serving peace and stability in the country and the entire region throughout Kosovo;
6. Welcomes the continued support provided by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to Kosovo.
7. Also welcomes the continuing efforts of the European Union to advance the European perspective of Kosovo and the whole of the Western Balkans, making thus a decisive contribution to the stability and prosperity of the region;
8. Welcomes Kosovo's membership into International and Intergovernmental Organizations and Regional Initiatives, accordingly encouraging further membership as an equal member into International Organizations, conventions and associations;
9. Supports the process of dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia with the European Union facilitation on technical issues as requested by the UNGA resolution 64/298 and welcomes the historic agreement reached on 19 April 2013 in Brussels between Kosovo and Serbia with the facilitation of the European Union, which paved the way for the normalization of their relations, and calls upon the parties to fully implement the agreement;

10. Calls upon the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation to consider recognizing of Kosovo based on their free and sovereign rights as well as on their national practice;
11. Welcomes the cooperation of Kosovo with the OIC economic and financial institutions, and calls on the international community, including the willing of the OIC Member States, to continue contributing to the fostering of the Kosovo's economy;
12. Requests the Secretary-General, to submit to the 47th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers a follow-up report on the progress of the present Resolution.

Resolution No. 21/46-POL
On
The Situation in Cyprus

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Akhira 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Reiterating all the resolutions and the Final Communiqués adopted by the OIC on the situation in Cyprus, including the latest Final Communiqué of the 13th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 14-15 April 2016, and Resolution No. 19/45-POL adopted by the 45th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on 5-6 May 2018;

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

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his Mission of Good Office towards a comprehensive settlement which envisaged a federation composed of two constituent states of equal status;

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

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

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

1. Reaffirms the full equality of the two parties in Cyprus as the principle enabling them to live side-by-side in security, peace and harmony without one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other and emphasizes in this context that public statements by one side describing the other side as a “minority” run counter to this firmly established principle of political equality;
2. Reiterates its support to the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot Leader and the Greek Cypriot Leader to reach a negotiated settlement.
3. Calls upon the international community to encourage the both sides, Turkish Cypriot side and Greek Cypriot side to work constructively for an early comprehensive solution to the Cyprus issue,
4. Repeats its call to the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots in line with the call made by the UN Secretary-General in this Report of 28 May 2004 and the assessments made by the UN Secretary-General’s following reports as well as the previous OIC resolutions;
5. Calls upon the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields;
6. Invites the Member States in this framework:
 - to exchange business delegations with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;
 - to develop cultural relations and sports contacts with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
 - to encourage cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the exchange of students and academicians;
7. Welcomes in this context the *Regional Training Workshop on Export Strategies for Primo-Exporters of the OIC Member States* jointly organized in Girne on 5-7 December, 2017.; encourages the organization of further such events;
8. Strongly encourages Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
9. Reaffirms its previous decisions to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, for the right to be

heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus;

10. Requests the Secretary General to secure the continuation of the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seek ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
11. Welcomes the visit by the Executive Director of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
12. Acknowledges the desire of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots to travel freely to OIC Member Countries;
13. Urges the Member States to inform the General Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of all previous resolutions,
14. Requests the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 22/46-POL
On
The Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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,

Underlining the need for a comprehensive reform process with a view to strengthening the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

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 critical 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 2018 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;
5. While welcoming the creation of a broad based, multi-ethnic state level Government 16 months after the general elections held in October 2010, and the adoption of crucial laws, including State Aid Law and Public Census Law, thereafter, expresses concern about the ongoing political crisis in the country;
6. Welcomes the results of the local elections taken place on 7th of October 2012, which were conducted in line with the international standards and in an orderly manner;
7. Expresses concern about the increasing divisive rhetoric and calls upon all local, regional and international stakeholders to decisively and categorically discourage such rhetoric and actions that could harm the territorial integrity of BiH;

8. Encourages the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and reminds that the main responsibility regarding the reform process rests with the people and the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
9. Calls upon all the political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to join their forces for the common future of the country and thus focus on the reform process;
10. Calls upon the Islamic World to continue to commemorate the tragic events that occurred in Srebrenica on 11 July 1995 as the Day of Mourning in line with the Resolution adopted by the 38th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 30th June 2011;
11. 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;
12. 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;
13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present Resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 23/46-POL
On
The Combating Terrorism in Sahel-Saharan Region Countries

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

Recalling UN Security Council resolutions 2423 (2018) (New York, 28 June 2018) on the extension of the mandate of MINUSMA;

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

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

Recalling Egypt's contribution in the African Sahel: specially through 1000-scholarships pledge from Egypt made for army forces from the countries of the Sahel-Saharan region and of Cairo being headquarters to the Sahel-Saharan Counterterrorism Center

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

1. Strongly condemns the activities of terrorist groups in the Sahel-Saharan region and expresses deep concern over drug, arms and, human trafficking and hostage taking for ransoms as the major source of financing of the activities of terrorist groups.
2. Encourages OIC Member States to support countries of the Sahel region, particularly to the Sahel G5, through, *inter alia*, reinforcing the capacity of the defense and security forces, and requests the UN to provide the MINUSMA with a robust mandate that enables it to face terrorist threats and support Sahel G5 countries as part of the operationalization of the G5 Sahel Joint Force;
3. Welcomes the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2295(NY, 29 June 2016) authorizing robust mandate for the United Nations Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to confront terrorist challenges and to support the Group of Five for the Sahel (G5Sahel) to activate their joint force.
4. Commends the results achieved by the Sahel Platform in the implementation of the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, and in the operationalization of the G5 Sahel; and calls upon Member States to pursue their ongoing efforts for the implementation of the programmes and achievement of the objectives of these coordination and development mechanisms.
5. Welcomes the results of the International High-level Conference on the Sahel (G5 Sahel), which took place in the Belgian capital Brussels in February 2018, and the Partners and Donors Coordination Conference organized by the G5 Sahel in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in December 2018, to finance the Priority Investment Programme (PIP); and pays tribute to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing support to the G5 Sahel countries to counter terrorism in the form of military, logistical and developmental aids.
6. Reiterates its supports to the practical and operational steps taken by the countries of the Sahel region to strengthen coordination of their efforts to combat terrorism and organized crime, under the Joint Operation Military Staff Committee (CEMOC) and the Fusion and Liaison Committee (UFL) in Algeria.
7. Stresses the close link between the phenomenon of terrorism and illegal activities such as drugs trade, arms trade and human trafficking as the latter constitutes the main sources of finance for terrorist movements, and underlines the need to strengthen the necessary measures and mechanisms to counter this scourge.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 24/46-POL
On
**The Strengthening of the Security of Non-Nuclear Weapon States Against
the use or Threat of use of Nuclear Weapons**

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expressing its grave concern over the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by 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 as well as hostile policies and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of OIC Member States,

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

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

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

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences including Resolution 39/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 22/45 POL of the 45th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

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

Recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly related to the subject, in particular Resolution 73/29,

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

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

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

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

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

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, and in this context calls upon the NWS to denounce unequivocally the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states pending total elimination of such weapons;
2. Recommends that the Members of the OIC make every effort at all international fora with a view to promoting the above-mentioned objectives aimed at strengthening the security of Non-Nuclear 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,
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 25/46-POL
On
Evolving a new Global Consensus on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Recalling Resolution 23/45-POL adopted at the Forty Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Dhaka,

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,

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the UN adoption in July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;

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

3. Calls upon members of multilateral export Control regimes to adopt nondiscriminatory policies for access to nuclear and other dual-use technologies for peaceful uses and notes with deep concern the practice of grant of country-specific exemptions which is undermining the non-proliferation regime and peace and stability at the regional and global levels;
4. Strongly supports the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible with a view to evolving a new and balanced consensus, taking into account the existing and emerging challenges in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
5. 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 based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security.
6. 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.
7. Emphasizing the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and related international security matters.
8. Requests all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session;
9. Encourages in this context the efforts in order to reach an agreement on a balanced and comprehensive Programme of Work for the Conference on Disarmament and invites the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament to consider positively all the proposals made in the CD to this end, including to facilitate an early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament;
10. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 26/46-POL
On
Consideration of the Relevant Initiatives and Proposals in the Field of
Conventional Arms

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 73/34 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub-regional levels,

Recalling Resolution 24/45-POL adopted at the Forty-Fifth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

1. Stresses that initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms, including arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of maintaining international peace and security, reducing regional and international tensions, preventing and resolving conflicts and disputes,

building and enhancing confidence, and promoting disarmament as well as social and economic development;

2. Underscores that any international initiative on conventional arms trade should not impinge upon the right of each state to security and the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of people under colonial or foreign domination and obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;
3. Notes with deep concern policies of arms transfers of certain major arms producers and exporters that sidestep considerations for maintaining regional military balance and strategic stability in volatile regions for furthering their political agendas and commercial interests;
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report of the Group of Experts to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 27/46-POL
On
Regional Military Balance

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar and all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.31/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 25/45-POL of the Forty-Fifth Council of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at the lowest levels;
2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitate meaningful appropriate disarmament and arms control measures;
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 28/46-POL
On
The Regional Arms Control and Disarmament

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

Recalling Resolution 73/33 adopted by 73rd 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 26/45-POL of the Forty Fifth Council of Foreign Ministers on the subject,

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

Welcoming the entry into force, on 21 of March 2009, of the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which was initiated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov on 28 September 1993 at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly and which became the first such zone made up entirely of OIC Member States, as well as the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to elaborate further the issue of an international legal status of the nuclear-weapons-

free zones, including security assurances and appropriate preferential status of States Parties to such zones; hoping that the Protocol to the Treaty on negative security assurances, signed by five members of the UN Security Council on 6 May 2014, will come into force in the very near future

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

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

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

Resolution No. 29/46-POL
On
Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 73/28 of 5 December 2018, and resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and other International fora in this regard, in particular the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as well as the final documents of the 2000 and 2010NPT review conferences,

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

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

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

Welcoming UN General Assembly Decision A/73/546 titled “Convening a Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction”,

Appreciating the constructive and positive reactions from OIC Member States towards the Conference, including the announcement of their willingness to participate in 2012 Conference,

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

1. Calls on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), without further delay and unconditionally, and to place all its nuclear facilities under the comprehensive safeguards regime of the IAEA; in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 487(1981), reaffirms

the importance of establishing a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East as soon as possible to preserve peace and security in the region.

2. Expresses deep concern over the threat of the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region.
3. Expresses deep concern over the Israeli nuclear capabilities and threats; appeals to the Islamic Group in Vienna to work towards the re-inclusion in the agenda of the 55th General Conference of the IAEA an agenda item entitled: "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats".
4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all states in full compliance with obligations emanating from the NPT to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination in accordance with the NPT provisions and the statute of the IAEA; and, in this regard encourages cooperation among the OIC Member States on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
5. 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.
9. Urges the United States, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation as the cosponsors of the 1995 Middle East Resolution and the UN Secretary General to expedite the implementation of their responsibilities as outlined in UN General Assembly Decision A/73/546 Review Conference and, in this context, to convene the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction no later than 2019, in accordance with the mandate and terms of reference, agreed upon in Decision A/73/546 in order to avoid any negative repercussions on the credibility of the NPT and its 2020 review process;
10. Decides to include in the agenda of the Ministerial conferences an item entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats;"

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 30/46-POL
On
Condemnation of Zionist Regime for Possession of Nuclear Capability to
Develop Nuclear Arsenals

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

1. Condemns in the strongest terms the possession of nuclear capability by Israeli regime to develop nuclear arsenals;
2. Stresses the need for the international community to take urgent and practical steps in the relevant international fora to compel Israel to abandon its clandestine nuclear weapons program and other weapons of mass destructions;
3. Expresses its grave concern over the clandestine nuclear activities and acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the international peace and security as well as the security of neighboring and other States, and condemns it for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals;
4. Urges the international community to exert pressure on Israel to renounce possession of its nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay and conditions, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards;
5. Reiterates its support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free from all weapons of mass destruction. To this end, the OIC reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a Nuclear-Weapons-Free-Zone in the Middle East, in accordance with the security council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly.
6. Reiterates that all states, including developed countries, should refrain from any discriminatory behavior that prevents Members of the NPT and the IAEA to peaceful use of nuclear energy;

7. Calls for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses its serious concern over the continuing development whereby its scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and believes that this development will have potentially serious negative implications on security in the region as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime;
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 31/46-POL
On
Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the nuclear states' unequivocal undertaking, 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,

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

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

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

1. Acknowledges the importance of General Assembly Resolution 71/71 on follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and welcomes the declaration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to this objective and supports the call by the Assembly for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament and its decision to convene a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard no later than 2018;
2. Recognizes that all nuclear states should take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;
3. Expresses deep concern about nuclear warhead modernization programmes being pursued by major possessors of nuclear weapons and plans for deployment of new type of destabilizing weapon systems by them in various regions of the world including Anti-Ballistic Missile System (ABMs).
4. Expresses concern over certain nuclear states continuing to adopt nuclear deterrence in military alliances, as well as over the use of nuclear weapons as a basic pillar of defense doctrines, and over certain states developing new generations of nuclear weapons as part of their nuclear policy review.
5. Underlines the Urgent need for concrete, transparent, verifiable and irreversible steps to realize the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons;

6. Supports the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the adoption of the Universal Declaration of a Nuclear-Weapons-free World in prospect as an important step towards the adoption of the Nuclear Weapons Convention;
7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, and to commence substantive negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progressive report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 32/46-POL
On
The Reform of the United Nations and Expansion of UN Security Council's
Membership

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Takes note of the position of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for refusing its nonpermanent membership of the UN Security Council based on total realization of the inability of the United Nations and the Security Council to address Islamic issues notably the cause of Palestine and the Syrian crisis and affirms its full readiness to discuss any proposal giving the United Nations and the Security Council in particular more credibility to make its work effective and strengthen its performance in a manner that allows it to achieve its huge responsibility for international peace and security;
2. Affirms the importance of the ongoing process of UN reform and stresses that the OIC Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform, therefore calls on all OIC Member States to actively and effectively take part in the UN Security Council reform process, in accordance with the relevant declarations, statements and resolutions issued by the OIC;
3. Notes the progress in the UN reform process including in particular the establishment of the Peace-building Commission, the Human Rights Council and UN Woman encourages the OIC Member States of these bodies to protect and promote the interests of the Islamic world in the work of these bodies;
4. Reaffirms the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in its activities, in a transparent and multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;

5. Underlines the need, in UN reform, for evolving common perceptions and agreed approaches to address both the new and existing threats to international peace and security in the context of multilateralism;
6. Stresses that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects, must avoid piecemeal approaches and have to take into account the views of the United Nations membership, including that of the OIC Member States;
7. Emphasizes the importance of enhancing the transparency, effectiveness, accountability, representativeness and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process;
8. Supports the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolutions, sovereign equality of all States and adequate representation of major civilizations;
9. Reiterates the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter's principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any drive for the UN reform;
10. Expresses its deep concern that certain recommendations and concepts, such as the responsibility to protect, 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;
11. Rejects any recommendation or initiative, in the process of UN reform, which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the UN Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;
12. Emphasizes that the process of United Nations reform should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the OIC Member States' view points and concerns;
13. Notes the continued deadlock on the reform and expansion of the Security Council and in this regard urges UN Member States to exercise flexibility and consider a compromise solution that corresponds to the interests of all UN Member States;

14. Stresses that the UNSC members should act in full transparency and accountability and should be accountable for their unlawful decisions as well as its repeated failure with regard to issues related to the Muslim Ummah;
15. Expresses its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have to be assessed and properly addressed and emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the need to the paradigm of "dialogue among civilizations", already approved by the UN General Assembly, noble goal of the UN Alliance of Civilizations as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given high priority;
16. Emphasizes the necessity of representation of major civilizations in the UN Security Council and, taking into account the fact that the OIC is the largest organization after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population;
17. Reaffirms its decision that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah in any category of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic World;
18. Underlines the significant importance of achieving comprehensive reform of UN Security Council with the broadest possible agreement, through constructive negotiation between all UN Member States, based on convergence on principles and criteria for reform, as well as the need to enlarge the Council, to increase the representation of developing countries, and to improve the working methods and transparency of the Council's work, and stresses in that regard the importance of further constructive consultations between all UN Member States to agree on a common basis, the principles and framework for further progress;
19. Affirms in this regard the continuation of intergovernmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters in the informal plenary of the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Decisions of the General Assembly;
20. Notes that the position of the OIC on the reform of the Security Council has been reiterated and conveyed by the OIC Chair to the chair of the negotiations process through his letter of 23 April 2009 and 8 February 2010, and requests the Permanent Representatives of OIC to convey the contents of this resolution to IGN Chair;
21. Reiterates that the UN Security Council should stick to its Charter-based mandate and refrain to address issues which do not fall within its function

and powers, and *opposes* attempts by the Security Council against any State with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;

22. Reaffirms that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including 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;
23. 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;
24. Reaffirms the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform;
25. 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;
26. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 33/46-POL
On
**The Negative Impact of Economic and Financial Sanctions on the Full
Enjoyment of Human Rights by People of the Targeted Countries**

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

Gravely concerned over the 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; and calls on Member States not to respond to pressure from certain influential states to apply unilateral sanctions on Member States that are subject to those sanctions.
2. 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 the relationship between economic sanctions and human rights accountability;

4. Takes note of the comprehensive report including its recommendations contained in Document No. OIC/IPHRC/REP/ECO-SANC/2014/CFM-41, prepared by the OIC IPHRC on negative impacts and consequences of economic and financial sanctions on enjoyment of all human rights by people of the OIC targeted Member States;
5. Reaffirms that economic 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;
6. 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;
7. 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;
8. Welcome the holding of the International Seminar by IPHRC on “Negative Impacts of Economic and financial Sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by the People of Targeted Countries” in Tehran Islamic Republic of Iran, on 15-16 December 2014;
9. Requests the Secretary General to hold a meeting of experts to study and recommend proposal of establishing a monitoring mechanisms within the OIC General Secretariat and make concrete recommendations on the possible follow-up to the 47th Session of the CFM;
10. Takes note of the comprehensive outcome document of the IPHRC International Seminar on “Negative Impact of Economic and Financial Sanctions on the full enjoyment of Human Rights by the people of targeted Countries” on 15-16 December 2015; and recommends the OIC General Secretariat to consider establishing a monitoring mechanism to assess the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights by the people within OIC targeted Member States.
11. Encourages OIC General Secretariat and the IPHRC to establish contacts with the UN Mechanisms on Unilateral Coercive Measures and share relevant information and reports on the subject with the CFM;
12. Requests the OIC Groups as well as OIC Missions in New York and Geneva to present the outcome Document of the above-mentioned Seminar as a UN document, and further requests them to follow up its

recommendations and suggestions within the relevant items in the context of the UN deliberation;

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;
14. Decides to include this question in the agenda of its next session on a priority basis.

Resolution No. 34/46-POL

On

Combating Islamophobia and Eliminating Hatred and Prejudice against Islam

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling the Final Communiqué issued by the 12th Islamic Summit Conference held in the Republic of Egypt in 2013, where a strong emphasis was put on the significant support for His Majesty King Mohammed VI's initiative for the development of an international charter that would define appropriate standards and rules for exercising the right of freedom of expression and opinion, and the obligation to respect religious symbols and sanctities as well as spiritual values and beliefs,

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

Expressing concern over the increasing level of Islamophobia, xenophobia, racism, religious prejudice, and ethnic hatred in western societies that had long felt secure and immune to their toxic effects,

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

Expressing concern over the increased level of Islamophobia in many western countries,

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

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

Taking note of UN General Assembly Resolutions 66/3, 66/154, 66/167 and 66/208, which stress the importance of cultural diversity and address the necessity for combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization and discrimination,

Also recalling its resolution 21-PFR/8 on the fight against Intolerance, Islamophobia and Xenophobia adopted on 22 January 2013,

Bearing in mind that, successful fight against all forms and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance requires concerted efforts of the international community as a whole,

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

1. Affirms the firm determination of Member States to continue their effective cooperation and close consultations to combat Islamophobia, defamation of all religions, and incitement to hatred, hostility and discrimination against Muslims;
2. Expresses its deep concern at the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence against Islam and Muslims in many parts of the world, in addition to negative projection and stereotyping of Islam and Muslims in the international media through associating them with violence, terrorism and human rights violations;
3. Denounces the rise in intolerance and discrimination against Muslim Community and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States, in particular in the West, 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 all Islamophobic acts and legislations, including the ban on the construction of minarets in Switzerland, the prohibition of Muslim perceived attire and attacks on religious places,

which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges the governments concerned, in line with their obligations under international law, to take all necessary measure to repeal such laws so as to ensure the rights of the Muslim Communities living within their area of jurisdiction;

5. Condemns strongly all incidents and attempts to denigrate the sanctity of the Holy Prophet of Islam and Islamic Symbols under the garb of freedom of speech, which is inconsistent with the spirit of articles 19 & 20 of ICCPR;
6. Strongly condemns the attempt made by the Dutch parliament member Geertz Wilders to hold a cartoon competition of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon Him), contest, which was provocative and arousing further incitement while sowing the seeds of hatred among various followers of religions.
7. Appreciates the efforts made by Pakistan and Turkey to spearhead an effective response and recalling the “Joint Statement Expressing Anguish over Denigrating Islam, its Revered Symbols and Personalities”, tabled by them and adopted with consensus during the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the OIC at the United Nations Headquarters on 28 September 2018.
8. Reiterates the need to refrain from targeting Islamic figures and reputable religious institutions with a long-standing history in disseminating the noble spirit and high morals of Islam throughout the world, which contradicts the principles of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, established to safeguard Islamic symbols and common heritage;
9. Strongly condemns the acts of mob-lynching of Muslims in India on suspicion of eating beef and campaign “punish a Muslim” and urges the United Kingdom authorities to fully investigate the planners, organizers, and financiers behind the campaign and hold them accountable.
10. Stresses the need to prevent the abuse of freedom of expression and press for insulting Islam and other divine religions and the necessity to ensure that the right to freedom of expression should be exercised by all, in particular the media, with responsibility and in accordance with the law;
11. Calls upon all Member States to support the initiative for a “Global Movement of Moderates’ to amplify the voices of moderation over extremism, including Islamophobia towards eliminating hatred and prejudice in Islam;
12. Reaffirms that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary form of racism and discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the internationally recognized human rights norms and standards;
13. 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;

14. Reiterates its approval of the launch of an OIC Satellite channel and urges the new channel to promote investment in the media to fight Islamophobia, defamation of religions and related intolerance in this regard;
15. Welcomes the Outcome Report of the Expert Group Meeting themed: “The Role of OIC Islamophobia Observatory in Bolstering the Muslim World’s Efforts to Address the Issue of Islamophobia around the World”, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey on 4-5 April 2017, and urges OIC Member States and relevant OIC Institutions to implement the recommendations of the event through accordingly holding suitable projects;
16. Urges the General Secretariat to take measures together with OIC institutions towards developing a comprehensive strategy on Islamophobia;
17. Calls on all Member States to review the progress on the implementation of the eight action plan unanimously agreed upon under Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 and reiterates its significance as an important step in the efforts by the United Nations to counter incitement to hatred, discrimination, stigmatization and violence based on one’s religion or belief and calls for all out efforts to preserve international consensus on this important OIC initiative;
18. Requests the Secretary General to establish a dedicated section in the OIC Secretariat at Jeddah to specifically deal with the Istanbul Process and outcome of its past and future meetings in an institutionalized manner;
19. Reaffirms the essential role of political commitment at the highest level for full and effective implementation of HRC resolution 16/18 and encourages States to pay particular attention to the importance of criminalizing incitement to violence based on religion or belief while recognizing the positive role of open, constructive and respectful debate and interfaith dialogue in this regard;
20. Welcomes the constructive role played by the King Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID), based in Vienna, which has helped on enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and urges OIC Member States to continue participating actively in the activities and programmes of the Center;
21. Welcomes the pioneering role played by Al Azhar Al Sharif Institution in combating Islamophobia and in establishing an observatory for combating extremism and Islamophobia as a measure aimed at combating extremist ideologies and consolidating efforts against Islamophobia;

22. Commends the convening of “Al-Azhar International Peace Conference” in Cairo on 27-28 April 2017 under the patronage of Sheikh of Al-Azhar Al-Shareef and the Muslim Council of Elders, with the participation of Pope Francis of the Vatican and Head of the Catholic Church, and a number of religious leaders of Eastern churches, with a view to consolidating the values of tolerance and passion and shunning violence, hatred and discrimination;
23. Welcomes the Outcome Document of the 5th International Seminar of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission themed: “*Islamophobia: A Human Rights Violation and A Contemporary Manifestation of Racism*”, held in Istanbul, the Republic of Turkey on 17-18 October 2018, and urges OIC Member States and relevant OIC Institutions to implement the recommendations of the event through the holding of suitable projects;
24. Welcomes the unanimous endorsement by the UN General Assembly of the Special Resolution “Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance” No.73/128 of 12 December 2018, co-sponsored by 50 States, including 32 Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, calling for intensified international efforts to establish a global dialogue on the promotion of culture, tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and value for the diversity of religious and beliefs.
25. Commends the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin al-Hussein in holding at Amman in 2005 an international conference to discuss the manifestations of defamation of Islam, with participation of Muslim scholars from various schools which produced the Amman Message that reflected the bright image of the great Islam, highlighted the principles of tolerance, moderation and temperance and its keenness for dialogue with the other for the good and progress human society. Also commends the efforts seeking the promotion of mutual understanding and harmony among religions. Further appreciates the numerous initiatives of His Majesty on bridge building and elimination of misconception among followers of different religions, including the World Interfaith Harmony Week endorsed by the UN General Assembly in October 2010, according to which the first week of each February was declared the Interfaith Harmony Week, and welcomes endeavors by the OIC Member States in celebrating the events and activities of this week;
26. Expresses satisfaction for the work and regular reporting by the OIC Islamophobia Observatory in the General Secretariat in monitoring Islamophobic incidents and requests the Secretary General to further activate the Islamophobia Observatory and to submit an annual report on hatred, discrimination, hostility, violence and intolerance against Muslims and defamatory acts against Islam or its sacred personalities, in a timely manner and ensure wide circulation of the report including to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council;

27. Requests the Secretary General to keep on engaging constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia, religious hatred, violence, intolerance, and discrimination in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter-civilizational harmony and dialogue;
28. Shows concerns that incidents of religious intolerance and negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief continue to increase around the world;
29. Underlines especially the growing number of racist attacks targeting Muslim community in Europe and elsewhere;
30. Observes that prejudices and misunderstandings amongst different cultures continue to constitute principal reasons of conflicts;
31. Emphasizes that interreligious, inter-cultural and inter-civilizations dialogue are very important for promotion of tolerance and peaceful coexistence;
32. Underlines that the role of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democratic institutions are crucial in creating an environment conducive for inter-cultural and inter-religious understanding;
33. Urges all OIC Member States to take effective measures to address and combat Islamophobia and any other forms of racism and discrimination;
34. Calls upon the international community to exert more effort for promoting an effective inter-cultural and inter-religious dialogue;
35. Encourages States to raise awareness especially among youth about the risk of intolerance, xenophobia and Islamophobia;
36. Calls on all States to explore the possible use of mediation as a tool for the prevention and resolution of conflicts, to address such risks, especially by building capacity in culturally-sensitive mediation techniques;
37. Reaffirms parliamentarians' responsibility to publicly denounce xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination;
38. Invites ambassadors of OIC Members States in all the countries in the World to coordinate on carving out demonstration in their countries in order to show the tolerance nature of Islam, its noble values, and its contribution to the construction of human civilization;
39. Underlines the need for reviewing and updating educational curricula as per need of the Ummah as well as for sensitizing and enlightening those involved in academic institutions and activities in the member states in

preventing spread of radicalism through civil path as one way of containing of Islamophobia;

40. Recommends formation of a pool and network of legal experts knowledgeable and in a position to provide legal guidance and assistance in dealing with incidents of Islamophobia locally in support of the Muslims or their local associations affected by Islamophobia;
41. 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 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 35/46-POL
On
Sawt Al-Hikma Centre for Dialogue, Peace and Understanding

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Based on the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, whereby the Member States are called upon to cooperate against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, to protect and defend the true image of Islam, to uphold the Islamic values of moderation, middle stance, tolerance and respect for diversity and to advance the universal message of Islam,

Hailing from the provisions of the OIC Program of Action 2025 and its executive plan, which sets forth a number of measures to counter terrorism, violent extremism, sectarianism, bigotry and Islamophobia,

Recalling resolutions 41/42-POL, 41/43-POL, 41/44-POL and 41/45-POL, adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers in its 42nd, 43rd and 44th and 45th sessions respectively,

Recalling the UN efforts for peacekeeping and security, while calling for collective measures to be taken, particularly under the strategy to counter terrorism and extremism,

Expressing concern about how extremist ideology threatens peace, stability, religious concord and social synergy in the Member States, and about how terrorist groups misuse Islam and circulate extremist ideas,

Expressing concern over the acts of incitement of terrorism, violence and extremism amid younger generations in the Member States by the means of the media and internet,

Having examined the Secretary General's report on the subject, while taking into account the report on Sawt al-Hikmah Centre, issued by the consultative meeting held at the OIC General Secretariat on 17 July 2017,

1. Welcomes the launch of "Sawt al-Hikmah Centre for Dialogue, Peace and Understanding", which reports to the Department for Dialogue and Outreach of the OIC General Secretariat.
2. Stresses the importance of the Centre as a step toward deconstructing the extremist ideology terrorist groups are spreading via the media, especially through social networks.
3. Supports the Centre's activities, commends its efforts aiming to lay bare the misconceptions underlying the extremist discourse, pays tribute to the Centre's endeavors to publicize the Member States' efforts to counter

- extremism and terrorism, and calls on the Member States to provide every means necessary for the Centre to present the foundational basis of the efforts put in by the General Secretariat to promoting respect for diversity and the values of moderation, tolerance, peace and coexistence, on the one hand, and building bridges for rapprochement among communities, on the other.
4. Calls on the Member States to boost partnership and strengthen cooperation between the Centre and relevant national institutions.
 5. Calls on relevant Member States' religious institutions, research centres and civil society, along with the media, to support the Centre, coordinate with it and participate in its activities.
 6. Calls on the International Islamic Fiqh Academy to contribute substantive material for the Centre to publish in expression of Islam's real message of counterterrorism.
 7. Calls for furnishing the Department for Dialogue and Outreach with the necessary expertise and technical tools, while providing it with experienced human resources, to ensure effective use of modern patterns for broadcasting material via social media, such as Graphics Interchange Format (GIF), short videos and infographics.
 8. Urges Muslim intellectuals and Islamic institutions and organizations to produce moderate discourse on countering violent extremism and antiterrorism; expresses appreciation for Bangladesh's moderate antiterrorism fatwa (Fatwa of Peace for Humanity), which was approved by 100 Muslim scholars and jurists from all Muslim schools of thought (madhahib); hails the Fatwas where 1800 scholars from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan have agreed that suicide bombings are Haram, and pays tribute to the UAE's efforts in countering extremist discourse through its "Sawab" and "Hidaya" centres and commends the Arab Republic of Egypt's efforts to counter extremism via Al-Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism.
 9. Approves and appreciates the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIC General Secretariat, the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism, the UAE Sawab and Hidaya Centres and the Jeddah-based King Abdulaziz University's Emir Khaled Al-Faisal Institute for Moderation.
 10. Urges Sawt al-Hikmah to contact religious institutions and research centers in the Member States to give visibility to its activities and objectives
 11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to its 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 36/46-POL
On
Observing an OIC Day for Tolerance

The Council of Foreign Ministers at its 46th Session (Session of 50 Years of Cooperation: Roadmap for Prosperity and Development) held in Abu Dhabi, State of the United Arab Emirates, on 23-24 Jumada II 1440H (01-02 March 2019),

Being committed to the tolerant teachings of Islam, grounded in the values of tolerance, rapprochement and interaction between peoples and cultures, and being mindful of how promoting the tolerant values and principles of coexistence can contribute to establishing development and stability in our states and communities;

Subscribing to the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, aiming to consolidate peace, tolerance and forbearance within Muslim communities;

Recalling the OIC Program of Action 2025, which aims to enshrine the lofty Islamic values of tolerance, peace and compassion as essential ingredients in the Muslim world's battle against terrorism and extremism;

Recalling the proclamation by the UN of 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary;

Recalling the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance, adopted unanimously by UNESCO's Member States in November 1995;

Emphasizing that tolerance and compassion are the essence of religions, and that the provisions of Islam are all in the interest of achieving peace, understanding and tolerance and ensuring the means of coexistence among different societies and countries;

Commending the UAE's efforts to serve the message of tolerance and combat extremism and terrorism through its specialized and multidisciplinary centers, such as SAWAB Centre;

Welcoming the creation by the UAE, for the first time in history, of a post of minister of state for tolerance;

Welcoming the establishment of the World Council for Tolerance and Peace, announced in Malta at the joint invitation of the UN and the government of Malta;

Commending the initiative of the UAE Head of State, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, to announce 2019 the UAE Year for Tolerance;

Hailing the successful outcome of the World Tolerance Summit, which took place in Dubai on 16-18 November 2018, at the initiative of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President of the UAE, Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai;

Commending the International Conference on Muslim Unity, organized by the Muslim World League in Mecca, on 12-13 December 2018, on the “Perils of Labelling and Exclusion” which run counter to the values of tolerance and coexistence;

Welcomes the declaration of the Marrakech Conference of the Rights of Religious Minorities in the Islamic world, which was held in Marrakech (Morocco) on 25-27 January 2016 and which advocate disseminating awareness on the rights of religious minorities in the Islamic societies, refrain from using religion to justify and detracting from the rights of religious minorities in the Islamic countries, addressing the past memory shocks resulting from mutual selective happenings and the oblivion of the centuries of mutual coexistence on the same soil and building bridges of mutual confidence away from injustice exclusion, and violence.

Decides the followings:

1. Decides to declares March 11 as the International Day of Tolerance in all OIC Member States; following the example of the Prophet (May Allah’s Peace and Blessing be upon Him) when he treated polytheists on the day of his entering Mecca with mercy and pardon, declaring tolerance and amnesty a general law governing relations between Muslims and with followers of other religions, and when he said to the people of Mecca “Go your way, for you are free,” thus laying the foundations for a culture of tolerance among Muslims across generations.
2. Requests the Secretariat in cooperation with interested Member States to consider, at an appropriate time, the possibility of organizing an annual conference on the theme of tolerance, co-existence and ways of enhancing them in Muslim societies, where financial resources are available;
3. Encourages all OIC Member States, institutions, international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, individuals, private sector and academia to pay special attention to this day; and to effectively support it, as appropriate and in accordance with the national priorities of each country;
4. Request the Secretariat to inform OIC Member States, organizations, and all interested stakeholders of this decision in order to observe this day.

***Explanatory Note
On
Resolution to Observe an OIC Day for Tolerance***

The State of the United Arab Emirates is hereby proposing the observance of an “OIC Day for Tolerance”, as a way to reinforce the value of tolerance as a sustainable institutional requirement. A set of laws and policies are involved which will aim to deepen the principles and meanings of tolerance, dialogue, mutual acceptance and exposure to different cultures and peoples, especially among younger generations, to positively affect the entire society.

The proposal is for the OIC Member States to observe March 11 as the International OIC Day for Tolerance. This proposed observance is informed by the acts of the Prophet (May Allah’s Peace and Blessing be upon Him), his traditions, his tolerance and mercy with regard to polytheists on the day of his entering Mecca, when he declared tolerance and amnesty a general law applicable to relations between Muslims and with followers of other religions.

The resolution also invites the General Secretariat to consider the possibility of organizing an annual conference on the values of tolerance, coexistence and how to instill them within Muslim communities, in cooperation with the Member States concerned, and where financial resources are available.

The objective is to encourage all the Member States, the OIC institutions as well as regional and international organizations, civil society and NGOs, individuals, the private sector and academia to pay special attention to this observance, and to publicize it, as appropriate and in line with the national priorities of each country.

Therefore, the General Secretariat is kindly requested to communicate this resolution on observing an OIC Day for Tolerance to all the Member States, as well as to the OIC institutions and all parties concerned.

The UAE proposes that this resolution be included in the agenda of the 46th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States.

Resolution No. 37/46-POL
On
Combating Defamation of Religions

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Expresses deep concern at the intensification of the overall campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities in the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11, 2001;
2. Strongly condemns the public burning of the copies of Holy Quran in an event organized by a xenophobic and anti-Muslim group on 21st February

2017 at the Stromovka Park in Prague in presence of law enforcement agencies;

3. Expresses deep concern in this respect that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism, and in this regard, regrets the laws or administrative measures specifically designed to control and monitor Muslim minorities, thereby stigmatizing them and legitimizing the discrimination, they experience;
4. Expresses deep concern at the negative and deliberate stereotyping and defamation of Islam and Muslims which has led to intolerance against Muslims as well as use of print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance and discrimination against Islam and Islamic religious symbols, and venerated personalities;
5. Expressing deep concern at the use of internet, information, communications technology, entertainment media such as movies, videos and digital games for disseminating ideas to ridicule, insult, or defame Islamic Religious symbols and venerated personalities, promote religious intolerance, advocate Islamophobia and incitement to violence and hatred through negative and incorrect depiction of Muslims and Islamic States and in this context, urges all member states to forcefully take up this matter with relevant partners and fora;
6. Strongly condemns the provocative attempt made by the Dutch parliament member Geertz Wilders to hold a cartoon competition of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon Him), which was clearly aimed at defaming Islam as a religion, by depicting its venerated personality.
7. 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;
8. 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;
9. 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;

10. Welcomes the establishment of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID) in Vienna aimed at enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and urges OIC Member States to participate effectively in the activities and programmes of the Center.
11. Also welcomes the commendable efforts by the Republic of Kazakhstan through the biennial convening of the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions which aim to foster a culture of tolerance and mutual respect, as opposed the ideology of hatred and extremism.
12. Commends the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein towards promoting mutual understanding and interfaith harmony; and expresses its appreciation of the various initiatives of His Majesty aimed at building communication bridges and eliminating stereotypes among the followers of different religions, including the “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 of Violence, and Violence Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief adopted by consensus at the 16th Session of the Human Rights Council and adoption of Corresponding Resolution 67/178 in the 67th Session of UN General Assembly;
14. Approves and appreciates the efforts and the relevant activities of the Secretary General and the work of the OIC Groups in the United Nations particularly the OIC Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva for their valuable contribution to protect and promote the common interests of the OIC Member States and requests them to continue their activities in line with this resolution;
15. Welcomes the Secretary’s General’s proposals contained in the Human Rights Council resolution 16/18, to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect - with particular reference to adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief - and the steps taken for implementation of these proposals;
16. Supports the Istanbul Process which aims to ensure the implementation of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 and which has, so far, proved to be successful in developing common understanding on the elimination of intolerance based on religion.

17. Decides to remain seized of the matter as a 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 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 38/46-POL
On
Condemnation of Desecration of the Holy Quran

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Condemns in the strongest possible terms the despicable incident of burning of the Holy Quran in some parts of the world, the despicable acts of the release of defamatory video “Innocence of Muslims” and the publication of offensive caricatures of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), which violates the freedom of religion and belief guaranteed by international Human Rights instruments and has deeply offended more than a billion Muslims and of all people of conscience around the world,
2. Deplores strongly all instances of deliberated and highly provocative blasphemous campaigns against Islam and the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) carried out anywhere in the world by any individual; the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or beliefs; and

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

3. Expresses its deep concern over the rise in Islamophobic acts intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion, as well as on negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges Governments, in line with their obligations under international human rights law, to take all appropriate measures including necessary legislation against these acts that lead to incitement to hatred, discrimination and violence against persons based on their religion;
4. Calls upon Member States to support the demand for the adoption of a UN resolution condemning any state, group or individual attacking divine religions, prophets and messengers (peace and prayers be upon them), and providing for deterring sanctions;
5. Recognizes that the open public debate of ideas, as well as interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national and international levels can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred;
6. Call upon States to adopt measures and policies to promote the full respect and protection for places of worship, religious sites and religious scriptures, and cemeteries, and to take measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;
7. Calls for political leadership and strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs,
8. Urges States, nongovernmental organizations and religious leaders as well as the media to support and foster dialogue,
9. Welcomes in this respect the steps taken by the OIC Secretary General to engage constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia by evolving a comprehensive strategy in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter civilizational 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 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 39/46-POL
On
The Cooperation and Coordination between the Organization of the Islamic
Cooperation and other International and Regional Organizations and
Groupings

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

1. Invites all Member States to support continued efforts to deepen dialogue between the OIC and other international organizations;
2. Encourages the OIC General Secretariat to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations and groupings taking into account views of the OIC Member States.
3. Welcomes the Kingdom of Morocco's accession, as per the AU Constitutive Act, to the African Union during the 28th AU Summit.
4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the signing of the OIC-AU cooperation agreement, approved by the 38th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2011.
5. Requests the Secretary General that in line with the strengthening relations and cooperation with other regional and international organization, to encourage the OIC member states which are also the members of the CICA to participate in the forthcoming 5th CICA Summit to be held in June 2019 in Tajikistan,
6. Pays tribute to the Secretary General for signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the OIC and the Turkic-speaking Countries Cooperation Council, alongside the First Islamic Science and Technology Summit (Astana, 10 September 2017).

Resolution No. 40/46-POL
On
The Strengthening Cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Emphasizes its high appreciations to H.E. Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan for his initiative supported by the former OIC Secretary General, Professor Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, which led up the convening on 28 October 2013 of the special meeting entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security strengthening the partnership synergy between the UN and Organization of Islamic Cooperation”;
2. Expresses deep appreciation to the Republic of Azerbaijan for organizing and convening this historic landmark meeting, as well as for its outstanding performance and able guidance in tenure as President of the UN Security Council for the month of October 2013;

3. Welcomes the high-level meeting held in New York, on 17 November 2016, between the OIC and the United Nations, which focused on “enhancing the existing strategic partnership in the area of countering extremist ideology”; and hails the progressive development of cooperation between both organizations.
4. Congratulates Senegal on its fruitful presidency of the UN Security Council; and welcomes its initiative to hold this high-level meeting, which was a good opportunity for the two organizations to discuss avenues and means to reinforce bilateral cooperation on fighting extremism, and for the OIC to underline its constant efforts to counter the negative repercussions of this phenomenon.
5. Requests the Islamic Group in Geneva to lobby for deferring the 72nd World Health Assembly by ten days, since its date (20-28 May 2019) shall coincide with the blessed month of Ramadan,
6. Expresses deep appreciation for the effective counter-extremism measures advocated during this meeting, including delegitimizing the narrative used by terrorist groups to justify their actions, pointing out that this is an ideological deconstruction work that demands a proactive interaction with the youth and all vulnerable community members.
7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the areas of cooperation between the two organizations as contained in the statement of the President of the United Nations Security Council and to report thereon to the next CFM.

Resolution No. 41/46-POL
On
The Participation of the OIC in the G20 Summit Meetings

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

1. Calls upon the OIC Member States, in particular, Republic of Indonesia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Republic of Turkey to continue coordinating their efforts aimed at participation of the OIC in G20 Summit meetings,
2. Invites the OIC Member States to exchange views on a possible contribution of the OIC to the agenda of G20 Summit meetings, including the issues of stabilization of the global financial system, tackling poverty and humanitarian disasters, addressing economic development of African and Asian nations, strengthening energy and food security and promoting inter-cultural dialogue,
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matters incorporated into this resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the CFM.

Resolution No. 42/46-POL
On Designating 5th of August of Every Year as the “Islamic Human Rights and Human Dignity Day”

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

Bearing in mind the objectives of the Charter of the OIC of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people;
Believing that fundamental rights in Islam are an integral part of the Islamic religion;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution No. 43/46-POL
On
Convening a Symposium for Electoral Boards of Member States

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Decides to convene a broad symposium involving all electoral commissions/boards and agencies in the Member States, along with the regional and international organizations active in the field, in order to review prominent electoral experiences and draw appropriate cues and lessons from them, in addition to coordinating cooperation and interaction among the OIC Elections Unit and all the parties concerned with elections in the Member States.
2. Request the Secretary General to report to the next session of the CFM on measures adopted towards the implementation of the present resolution and the results deriving from the symposium's decisions.

Resolution No. 44/46-POL
On
Countering Terrorism and Extremism

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2199 as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

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

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

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of extremism leading to terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, and A/RES/

72/241, adopted by consensus; as well as the UNGA document A/72/864 containing the Dushanbe Declaration, adopted in the High-Level International Conference on “Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” on 3-4 May 2018 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan

1. Reiterates its principled position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomsoever and wherever; and reaffirms its unequivocal rejection of all attempts to associate any country, race, religion, culture or nationality with terrorism.
2. Underscores the need for the OIC to play an effective role in international efforts to combat all aspects of terrorism, in the framework of constructive cooperation with States and international and regional organizations with influence, such as to serve the interests of OIC Member States and their peoples in eradicating terrorism and countering its risks.
3. Condemns the heinous terrorist crimes perpetrated against some Member States, particularly those which have recently occurred in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Afghanistan, Libya, Nigeria, Tunisia, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Mali, Somalia and Lebanon, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Yemen and Cote d’Ivoire and; reaffirms full solidarity with the families of the victims and the wounded; and commends the efforts exerted by Member States to combat terrorism consistent with the OIC Charter and relevant Convention and other relevant international agreements and mechanisms, particularly the UN Charter.
4. Condemns the heinous terrorist acts in all parts of the world and reaffirms the OIC’s principle and firm position which denounces terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that terrorism has no religion, nationality, or race; and that the perpetrators and those behind such acts are an affront to humanity and all moral and human values.
5. Commends Algeria’s good political governance led by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika in countering terrorism and extremism, by initiating the National Reconciliation and Concord Plan, and through systematically tackling radicalism and extremism in all their forms, in addition to the Algerian “Living Together in Peace” initiative adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2016, in a resolution declaring 16 May as the “International Day of Living Together in Peace,
6. Condemns increasing threats to life, cultural heritage and religious traditions of Muslim minorities, and in this regard expresses deep concern at the crimes perpetuated by extremist vigilante groups and policies aimed at targeting centuries old Islamic symbols; The need to accord the issue adequate interest and provide for practical plans to deal with the various dimensions and profound causes underlying the phenomenon of terrorism,

including in particular the promotion of development at the basis and youth mentoring.

7. Reaffirms that concrete plans of action must address the following aspects and dimensions of the phenomenon of terrorism:
8. The political and socio-economic contexts that bring forth conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism, such as continued economic deprivation, exclusion, alienation, separation and marginalization of people, and the forced dismantling of political, legal, security and socio-cultural institutions.
9. The deep impact and legacy of historical injustices done to colonized peoples or those under occupation, their sufferings and the forced destruction of their national institutions, culture and identity, and the denial of their rights to self-determination.
10. The need to counter all types of radical extremist discourse in order to delegitimize the violent and manipulative acts committed in the name of religion, ideology or claims of cultural superiority.
11. The need to revisit the OIC relevant documents in regard to terrorism, including the Code of Conduct on Combating Terrorism, the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and the numerous resolutions issued by the different organs of the OIC in order to effectively address the new trends of terrorism and extremism.
12. Take action at the international level with a view to holding an international conference on combating terrorism which would come up with a consensual international definition of terrorism.
13. The underlying causes of sectarian violence, the attempts to politicize the sectarian differences, the emphasis on sects as the essence of identity, and the waging of campaigns to convert Muslims from one sect to the other.
14. The potential of external actors penetrating terrorist and extremist groups for the purpose of serving their own political agenda, and the threat of non-Arab and non-Muslim foreign fighters.
15. The role of the media and the advent of cyber terrorism through the utilization of new information and communication technologies by terrorist groups for the purpose of recruitment and incitement to terrorism.
16. Notes that today when the world is rapidly changing and new menaces and dangers are emerging that threaten the stability and development of nations, it is ever important to pay a serious attention to the spirituality and

education, moral upbringing, obtaining knowledge by youth and their harmonious growth. It is the education and enlightenment that are considered to be major factors of humanity's well-being, call on people for kindness and to be a generous and patient. Our sacred religion of Islam teaches us these very virtues.

17. Invites the Secretary General to develop, in cooperation with Member States, a new approach to address the root causes of the global phenomenon of terrorism, violence and extremism, and the means to address them at the political, economic, social and intellectual levels, and heeds the complexity of the phenomenon, particularly the close interrelations between terrorist organizations in terms of the exchange of arms, fighters, financing and field expertise, as well as the intellectual and ideological framework they share.
18. Welcomes the establishment of the 'General Secretariat of Iftaa Institutions in the World', as an international specialized body based in Dar Al-Iftaa Al-Masriya, with a view to ensuring coordination among Iftaa institutions and bodies in the world, to address differences of opinion on *Iftaa* on combating terrorism and to encouraging moderation.
19. Underscores the need to activate the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted in 1999 and welcomes the holding of the 1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Legal Experts to revisit the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism held on 9-10 May 2016 in Jeddah, and 2nd meeting held on 13 February 2017 in Jeddah which considered the pre- "Additional Protocol" to the OIC Convention on combating International Terrorism, addressing new trends and other areas for strengthening cooperation among the Member States. Secretary General to organize additional meetings of Legal Experts to finalize review of the pre-Additional Protocol.
20. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, which refers, *inter alia*, to the use of remotely piloted aircraft, and notes the recommendations, including on the urgent and imperative need to seek agreement among Member States on legal questions pertaining to remotely piloted aircraft operations. And urges Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter-terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law and international humanitarian law rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution.
21. Requests the Secretary General to contribute to the ongoing debate on countering terrorism, cross-border crime, and modalities to address extremist and sectarian discourse by convening conferences, symposia

and workshops in cooperation with OIC Member States and its various institutions and partners, with the participation of political, religious and traditional leaders, psychologists and sociologists, etc. and to hold conferences to review educational curricula in this regard. It welcomes the outcome of High level Dialogue “Religions for Peace” held on 06 June 2016 in the framework of the UN General Assembly in New York. It also welcomes the statement of the participants of the International Conference “Religions against Terrorism” held on 31 May 2016 in Astana.

22. Requests the Secretary General to establish counter-terrorism partnerships with international and regional organizations and relevant government centers; calls for the activation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCTC) to coordinate global counter-terrorism efforts; and commends Saudi Arabia for its \$100 million contribution to support the activities of the Center which was established at the initiative of the late King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz.
23. Calls on the Secretary General to work with Member States in order to take necessary and appropriate measures to prohibit incitement to all forms of terrorism, violence and extremism, especially through the media and cyberspace, including the consideration of setting up a mechanism to report the cases and incidents of incitement against Member States in order to address them firmly, and to dry up the sources of terrorism, eliminate its roots, refrain from providing direct or indirect support to entities and persons involved in terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism, and abstain from incubating, providing safe haven to, financing, paying ransom to them or providing them with any form of assistance whatsoever,
24. Lauds the efforts of the United Arab Emirates in countering terrorism, and extremism, and promoting universal values and the culture of tolerance, coexistence and respect for cultural and religious diversity, through the establishment of specialized centers such as SAWAB Center, based in the UAE, which aims at mobilizing social media to counter the radical ideology of terrorist organisations; the UAE also hosts Hedayah Center which contributes to the elimination of discrimination and extremism leading to terrorism, training, dialogue, cooperation and research in this field. This would open new prospects for constructive cooperation with the OIC, in particular with its Messaging and Dialogue Center, and for interaction with OIC initiatives on counter-terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism to counter such rhetoric and terrorist practices in physical reality and in cyberspace.
25. Commends the State of Kuwait for hosting International Coalition against Daesh meeting held on 13 February 2018, with the participation of 76 States and organizations, and its outcomes which support international movement to counter the scourge of terrorism.

26. Commends also the Republic of Tajikistan for hosting the High-level International Conference on “Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism”, which served as an important platform for constructive and fruitful discussions on the priorities of interaction in the field of regional and international security.
27. Commends also in this regard the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt in combating all forms of extremism through religious institutions, particularly Al-Azhal Al-Shareef and Al-Azhar Counter-Extremism Observatory, and the results achieved in this regard.
28. Affirms that the struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, illicit drug production and trafficking, illegal smuggling of arms, ammunition and explosives, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means to delivery will remain among priorities of cooperation within the framework of the OIC Member States stand for further close cooperation in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, spread of extremist ideology, primarily among youth, as well as for the prevention of ethnic , racial, religious intolerance and xenophobia.
29. Lauds Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting Islamabad International Counter Terrorism Forum (IICTF) from 3-6 April, 2018 which was attended by leading local and international experts, scholars, practitioners, think tanks and opinions makers in the area of counter terrorism and extremism,
30. Reaffirms the need for Member States to take necessary measures to prevent terrorist organizations from using NGOs as well as charities and relief agencies as ways to conceal their fundraising for their activities,
31. Calls on the OIC General Secretariat upon consultation with Member States, to build bridges with Muslim communities outside OIC Member States, , in order to underline a religious discourse that enjoins Islam’s values of moderation, justice, and equality.
32. Welcomes the initiatives of Uzbekistan to develop and promote the UN Convention on the Rights of Youth, aimed at protecting young people from actions leading to the erosion of moral values, ideas of terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism and the cult of violence and rigidity.
33. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 45/46-POL

On
Crimes of Daesh

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the comprehensive strategy of the United Nations and of the states in the international coalition combating Daesh,

1. Condemns the complete and systematic destruction of Iraq's antiquities, particularly what took place in Mosul, and the destruction by the Daesh terrorist organization of historical landmarks, which is a property of the entire humanity and the first beginning of civilization; categorizes such acts as crimes against humanity and Calls on the international community to apprehend and return Iraqi artifacts smuggled to other countries,
2. Commend the efforts of Turkey in contributing to the fight against DAESH to eliminate the threat posed by this terrorist organization.
3. Calls on all the Member States, in particular, and the international community, in general, to continue to implement by Security Council resolutions 2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session on 15 August 2014 and 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 21st September 2014 preventing the ISIS terrorist organization from recruiting foreign terrorist fighters whose presence stokes the conflict; appreciates Member States taking necessary measures to prevent infiltration of terrorists, calls for the imposition of stringent measures against social media sites through which foreign fighters are recruited and dispatched and for the development of a mechanism for controlling those sites used by the terrorists for incitement and terror. Calls for combating the terrorist ideology which is not approved by divine laws and international instruments,
4. Supports the Iraqi Government and Armed Forces in combating terrorism and welcomes its efforts to liberate Iraqi cities from the control of Daesh. Calls upon Member States to provide assistance to rehabilitate affected areas after liberation from the terrorist groups.
5. Condemns all terrorist attacks perpetrated by DEASH in Iraq, in which hundreds of innocent Iraqis lost their lives or got injured.
6. Also condemns and denounces the heinous suicide attack on Dehmazang Square in Kabul, capital city of Afghanistan, which left eighty martyrs and injured more than 300 innocent Afghan citizens on Saturday 23/07/2016.
7. Stresses that the root causes which created 'Daesh' terror groups should be addressed and eliminated, particularly combating radical and extremist thought under the guise of religion.
8. Emphasizes the importance of complying with the law and shunning any and all sectarian and vindictive acts within the context of combating Daesh and the need to mete out justice to the perpetrators for such acts;
9. Urges for the support to the return of civilians to the regions that used to be controlled by the terrorist group of Daesh, providing all forms of support to civilians to help them return to their normal lives.

10. Condemns the heinous crimes which the terrorist Daesh groups continue to perpetrate on the Libya territories, targeting the innocent regardless of their nationality or religion, and expresses outrage at the killing of 21 Egyptians and 28 Ethiopians in 2015 in the city of Sirt and 12 Libyans in Sirt too in 2015 and 15 others in Benghazi recently, all in addition to the other crimes committed by these gangs against helpless individuals. It also strongly condemns the recent terrorist attacks mounted by criminal elements of the group, which targeted some Libyan sovereign institutions, including the blasts of the High Election Commission on 2/5/2018 and the National Oil Company on 10/9/2018, and the recent attack on the premises of the Foreign Ministry of the Government of National Accord in Tripoli on 25/12/2019; and denounces the theft and smuggling of the Libyan cultural heritage to finance their terrorist operations,

11. Condemns in the strongest terms the barbaric and cowardly twin terrorist attacks carried out by Daesh terrorist group against the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) and the Mausoleum of Imam Khomeini in Tehran on Wednesday 7 June 2017 which left 18 martyrs and injured 52 others;

12. Expresses deep/serious concern on sanctuaries, support, finance and training that Daesh and other terrorist groups receive from within and outside the region which threatens the security of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the region as a whole,

13. Calls for the need to combat the terrorist narrative based on the takfirist and inflammatory ideology leading to terrorist acts.

14. Stresses that all Member States to cooperate to counter the threat posed by Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) returning or relocating from zones of conflict, to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third countries.

15. Commends the efforts of the neighbouring countries aimed at supplying an aid cooperating and coordinating with it in the fight against the Daesh gangs inside the Libya territories and for the reestablishment of security in the country, within the framework of cooperation in the battle against terrorism.

16. Stresses that combating terrorism cannot in any way constitute a pretext or justification for intervention in the internal affairs of Member States or violating their sovereignty.

17. Denounces the aggression by Daesh and other terrorist groups on the Lebanese Syrian borders, particularly the abduction of Lebanese military internal security officers and the slaughtering of some of the officers;

18. Condemns in the strongest terms the killing of the Jordanian pilot, Martyr Moaz El-Kasasbeh, by the cowardly terrorist DAESH organisation and affirms the barbarity of this organisation which is responsible for thousands of crimes and transgressions against all religions, norms and nationalities without regard for the most basic Islamic values; also condemns strongly the cowardly terrorist attack on members of the Jordanian Armed Forces (Arab Army) in the Rakban Region, and expresses deepest condolences to the families of the victims and the Jordanian government; reiterates full solidarity with the King, Government and people of Jordan in combating terrorism and extremism; expresses its appreciation for the sacrifices made by Jordanian Armed Forces (Arab Army) in the defence of the causes of our Islamic Ummah; underscores the need to bring the perpetrators of these terrorist crimes to justice and urges the international community to work closely with the relevant Jordanian authorities in this regard; Seizes this opportunity to commend the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the fight against terrorism and extremism.

19. Condemns the terrorist bombing of 17 October 2017 targeting the UAE martyrs of humanity; such a bombing which took place in the vicinity of the Pakita police headquarters, killing 41 people, including the United Arab Emirates Ambassador to Afghanistan and some diplomats who were on a humanitarian mission to provide assistance to the people Afghan brotherly people.

20. Expressed the need to counter terrorist discourse grounded in expiatory (takfiri) and inciting ideology leading to terrorist acts.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 46/46-POL
On
Condemnation of Activities of Boko Haram Terrorist Group in Nigeria and Lake Chad Basin Neighboring Countries

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reiterating its support to the joint cooperation initiatives between ECOWAS and the CEMAC as to the rallying of their forces so as to efficiently combat the terrorist group, Boko Haram;

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

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

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

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

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

Cognizant of the Final Communiqué of the 13th Summit Conference of the OIC held from 14th – 15th April, 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey in which the a full solidarity of all Member States was expressed to Nigeria, Niger, Cameroun and Chad which faced security challenges and criminal activities arising from violent Boko-Haram terrorists with an appeal to the international community to bring all necessary assistance to the affected region;

1. Condemns the destruction of lives and properties occasioned by the activities of Boko- Haram terrorist group, in North–Eastern part of Nigeria and neighbouring countries;
2. Expresses concern over the change of tactics of Boko-Haram terrorist group as well as the abduction of hundreds of school girls in Chibok, Nigeria, who are still under the captivity of Boko-Haram terrorist group;
3. Calls for developing of counter narratives to the ideology of Boko-Haram and other terrorist group that have been using religion to mislead people into believing that their acts of violence are in line with the values of Islam;
4. Requests the OIC Member States and relevant institutions to extend all necessary humanitarian and financial assistance to the refugees and internally displaced persons, including capacity building as well as the development of countries of the Lake-Chad Region and Benin which are

being affected by Boko-Haram violence, to complement the assistance being extended by the African Union (AU) and other international partners;

5. Calls for effective collaboration between the relevant OIC organs and the concerned countries of Lake Chad Basin to develop counter-narratives to the ideology of Boko Haram, especially de-radicalization of the surrendered Boko Haram members.
6. Calls on Member States to take every necessary measure to dry up the sources of finance of the terrorist group;
7. Further requests the Secretary General to follow-up and ensure the implementation of the outcome of fact-finding Mission to Nigeria;
8. Appeals to all Member States to provide all necessary assistance to countries of the Lake Chad Basin and Benin Republic to ensure full eradication of the menace of terrorism as well as to contribute to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation prevailing in the region.
9. Requests the Secretary General to report on the implementation of this the resolution to the 47th session of the CFM, and request member states to fulfill their pledges to the fund for the provisions of humanitarian assistance to the IDPs in the Lake Chad Basin countries.

Resolution No. 47/46-POL
On
The Establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Considering the Kuwait Declaration adopted at the 42nd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Kuwait, May 2015 in which the Ministers reaffirmed the need for the OIC in joining regional and international efforts to fight terrorism and extremist thought, and commended the outcomes of the brainstorming session held at the CFM level in Kuwait on importance of developing an effective strategy to combat terrorism and extremism;

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Welcomes the adoption of the Terms of Reference of the Contact Group at the Third Meeting of Experts on OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 9 January 2019;
2. Further welcomes the consensus reached at the Third Meeting of Expert to change the nomenclature from OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution to OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue in order to develop best solutions for challenges on radicalism, extremism, sectarianism, religious discrimination, Islamophobia, xenophobia, statelessness and terrorism, as well as promotion of mutual understanding and moderation.

3. Appreciates the OIC Secretary General for having organized the Third Meeting of Experts which had successfully finalized the Terms of Reference.
4. Invitee OIC Member countries from Africa, Arab and Asia regions to join the Contact Group.
5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report to the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 48/46-POL

On

Welcoming the Progress Made in the Democratic Transition Process in Tunisia

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Commending the outcomes of the 13th Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 14-15 April 2016, particularly the provisions of the Summit Final Communiqué;

Recalling the outcomes of the 42nd Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers (Session of joint vision to strengthen tolerance and reject terrorism), held in Kuwait on 9-10 *Shaaban* 1436 A.H. (corresponding to 27-28 May 2015);

Commending the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action for the period 2016-2025 adopted at the 13th Islamic Summit Conference;

1. Welcomes the steps taken in Tunisia as part of the democratic transition process, particularly the adoption of a new consensual constitution and holding successful presidential and legislative elections; and its reaffirms support to Tunisia at this stage of its history.
2. Commends Tunisia, represented by the National Dialogue Quartet, for the winning of the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize.

Resolution No. 49/46-POL
On
The Attack against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Embassy in Tehran and
Consulate in Mashhad

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Recalling the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961) and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) both of which affirm the inviolability of the buildings and personnel of diplomatic missions and the obligation of the host state to provide protection for them against any aggression;

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the Charter of the United Nations on the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member State and on non-interference in their internal affairs;

Referring to the statement issued by the Security Council on 4/1/2016 which condemned the attacks on Saudi Arabia's Embassy in Tehran and Consulate in Mashhad;

Referring also to the Final Communiqué issued by the Extraordinary Session of the OIC Foreign Ministers Council held on 21/1/2016 on the aggressions against the Embassy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and its Consulate in Meshed;

Also referring to the Final Communiqué of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 10-15 April 2016.

1. Condemns the aggressions perpetrated against the missions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and Meshed which form a violation of the 1961 Vienna Agreement on Diplomatic Relations the 1963 Vienna Agreement on consular relations, as well as a violation of international law that guarantees protection for diplomatic missions and commands clear and binding immunity and respect for diplomatic missions accredited to any state.
2. Affirms that these aggressions which go against the charters of the OIC and the UN that call for confidence-building, for the promotion of friendly relations, mutual respect and cooperation among the Member States, for the resolution of conflicts through peaceful channels, for the preservation of peace and security and for refraining from interference in other States' internal affairs.
3. Reaffirms the declarations issued by both Member and non-Member states of the UN Security Council, the league of Arab states, the Arab gulf Cooperation Council and other regional and international organizations that condemned and strongly denounced the aggressions against the Embassy and the Consulate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Tehran and Meshhed.

4. Rejects and condemns the Iranian declarations regarding the execution of the judicial decisions against a number of terrorist crime perpetrators in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Such declarations constitute a flagrant interference in the domestic affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in violation of the UN and the OIC charters and all international conventions that call for non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States and particularly with regard to matters that fall under domestic jurisdiction.
5. Expresses its full support for the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations regardless of its source or objectives, and supports in this respect the legislation and juridical measures adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the face of the aggressions against its diplomatic and consular missions in Iran.
6. Condemns Iran's interference in the countries of the region including Syria, Bahrain, Yemen, Somalia, and its supplying of weapons to Houthi militias; and calls on the government of Iran to discontinue any policies susceptible to fuel ethnic or sectarian disputes and to desist from supporting or financing the terrorist factions and movements including the Lebanese Hizbullah.
7. Insists on action to reject the sectarian or faction and agenda in view of their destructive impacts and grave repercussions on the Member States security and stability and a world peace and security, and stresses the importance of respect for good neighbourly relations among the Member States in the benefit of all peoples in concord with the OIC charter.
8. Commends the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its efforts aimed at offering considerable facilitation to pilgrims to the Sacred House (Kaaba) and visitors to the sacred shrines, and for its excellent organization for Hajj and Umrah rituals, based on its obligation and duty to serve the Two Holy Mosques.
9. Calls on all Member States and the international community to adopt serious and effective steps to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of such aggressions in future against diplomatic and consular missions in Iran.
10. Calls on the OIC Secretary General to communicate the present declaration to the UN Security Council and to the regional and international organizations and to report thereon to the coming session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 50/46-POL
On
Islamic Rapprochement

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to launch a process of reviewing the problems in interstate relations in the Islamic world, highlighting primarily common values and interests.
2. Calls upon the member states especially, their Heads of State or Government to come up with their vision and wisdom and contribute, in any way they can or consider useful, to the process of Islamic Rapprochement and make use of the opportunities of the OIC conferences especially, the summits and their sideline meetings or retreats, to play in a flexible manner, their individual, group or collective role;
3. Welcomes the outcomes of the First session of Wise Persons Council (WPC) of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which was held May

17-18 in 2016 in Jeddah and confirms that this body can play a key role in realization of Islamic rapprochement.

Resolution No. 51/46-POL
On
Condemnation of the Justice against Sponsors of Terrorism Act

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

Resolution No. 52/46-POL
On
Solidarity with the Victims of the Khojaly Massacre of 1992

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 53/46-POL
On
Solidarity with the Kingdom of Bahrain in the Face of Terrorism

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

1. The Council of Foreign Ministers commended the Kingdom of Bahrain's effort to preserve its security, stability and territorial integrity, stressing its support for all the measures the Kingdom of Bahrain takes to assert the State sovereignty and enforce the law for the preservation of its national achievements.
2. The Council welcomed the States' efforts in combating terrorism including the placement of terrorists on the list of international terrorism, considering that this position reflects a determination to counter all forms of terrorism, regionally and internationally, and represents a concrete support to the Kingdom of Bahrain's efforts to promote security and peace in the country.
3. The Council expressed disapproval of the remarks made by certain European States before the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva concerning human rights in the Kingdom of Bahrain, stressing its categorical rejection of claims and allegations reflected in those remarks, which disregard the Kingdom of Bahrain's efforts for human rights protection and promotion. The Council also expressed hope that the states concerned will reconsider their positions and seek information on human rights from reliable sources, stressing that such inadmissible positions do not help advance and promote inter-state relations.

Resolution No. 54/46-POL
On
The G5 Sahel Force (FC-G5S)

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

1. Calls on Member States, the OIC and its subsidiary organs to provide urgent concrete assistance to the operationalization of the G5 Sahel Joint Force (FC-G5S) hailed under resolution 2359 (2017) which was adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 21 June 2017.
2. Encourages OIC Member States to provide support to the Sahel region countries, particularly G5 Sahel, mainly through strengthening the capacities of defense and security forces.
3. Welcomes the adoption of the UN Security Council resolution 2295 (2016) of 29 June 2016 which gave MINUSMA a robust mandate enabling it to face terrorist threats and support G-5 Sahel countries in the framework of the operationalization of the joint force of the G5 Sahel (FC-G5S).
4. Expresses its sincere thanks to the OIC Member States that have extended financial, technical and material support to the Sahel countries and more specifically to the Joint Force of the G-5 Sahel (JF-G5S)
5. Expresses its profound gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Turkey for their pledges of significant financial contributions for the operationalization of the Joint Force of the G5-Saheel (FC-G5S).
6. Welcomes the logistical support extended by the State of Qatar and other partners to this joint force so as to enable it to face up to the terrorist threat.
7. Requests the OIC General Secretariat work closely with the Permanent Secretariat of the G5 Sahel to identify additional modes of foreseeable and sustainable financial and logistical support to be provided to the said Force.

8. Welcomes the convening of the international planning conference provided for by the UN Security Council resolution 2359 in order to ensure the coordination of the assistance efforts of the donors for the FC-G5S.
9. Invites the Coordination Center of the Coalition for the Fight against Terrorism in Riyadh to extend all necessary technical and logistical support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force with a view to facilitating its effective operationalization and management.
10. Requests the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to provide substantial support for the implementation of structuring and integrative socio-economic projects aimed particularly at ensuring youth resilience and women empowerment in the G5 Sahel space.
11. Encourages the conclusion of a partnership agreement between the OIC and the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat on the one hand and the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the Coordination Center of the Islamic Anti-terrorist Coalition in Riyadh on the other, in the security and military fields, as well as at the level of "ideology", with a view to developing tools to counter terrorist groups' indoctrination capacities.
12. Calls on OIC Member States and Subsidiary Organs to firmly support the G5 Sahel Joint Force as part of the fight against terrorism, transnational organized crime and illegal migration in the Sahel.
13. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 47th CFM.

Resolution No. 55/46-POL
On
Liberation of the city of Mosul
Rehabilitation of Iraqi cities in the post-Daesh era

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Commending the victories of the Iraqi armed forces, with all their combat formations, in their fights against *Daesh* terrorist entity and the liberation of Iraqi cities;

Congratulating the Government of the Republic of Iraq for liberating all Iraqi territories from *Daesh* occupation, the return of IDPs to their areas, and on the preservation of peace and security in the liberated cities and the launching of their rehabilitation.

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

Welcoming the initiative of His Highness Prince Mohamed bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, Crown Prince of Abu-Dhahi for the restoration of the historical leaning minaret and Great Mosque of al-Nuri in the city of Mosul, in the framework of bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries;

1. Congratulates the Government of the Republic of Iraq for its achievement in the city of Mosul and commends the victories of the Iraqi armed forces, with all their combat formations, in their fights against *Daesh* terrorist entity, the last of which is the liberation of the city of Mosul and the ultimate elimination of *Daesh* terrorists in the city.
2. Calls for convening an OIC-sponsored international conference, in coordination with the Iraqi Government and international and regional partners, including the United Nations and its relevant specialized agencies, in order to contribute to the rehabilitation of the liberated Iraqi cities, and support humanitarian efforts to repatriate IDPs to their cities and ensure social rehabilitation of liberated cities.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 56/46-POL
On
Strengthening the Mediation Capacity of the OIC

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Akhira 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

Taking note of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commending the First and Second OIC Member States Conference on Mediation organized by the Government of the Republic of Turkey in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat in Istanbul, and attended by number of member states, civil society and academicians.

1. Reaffirms its commitment to strengthening awareness in the OIC area of the benefits of mediation as a cost-effective tool for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts;
2. Emphasizes the need to build further capacity for mediation support activities, including through reinforcing the Peace, Security, and Conflict Resolution Unit (PSCU) within the OIC General Secretariat, which would serve also as a focal point as called for in the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions;
3. Affirms the importance of strengthening partnerships between the OIC, the UN and other international and regional organizations in the field of mediation;
4. Notes with appreciation the Summary Report of the Second OIC Member States Conference on Mediation;
5. Welcomes the opportunity provided by the OIC Contact Group of Friends of Mediation for the promotion of mediation as a conflict prevention and resolution method;
6. Welcomes the inaugural meeting of the OIC Contact Group of Friends of Mediation in New York on 24 September 2018 and the second meeting at the level of Permanent Representatives at OIC Headquarters on 4 November 2018 and its report;
7. Welcomes the Mediation for Peace Certificate Program, organized by the Government of Turkey in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat for diplomats from OIC Member States;
8. Encourages cooperation and exchange of expertise among OIC Member States,
9. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to provide conflict resolution and mediation training opportunities, in cooperation with the Member States, and through PSCU;
10. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to prepare a Code of Conduct for Mediators, focusing on culturally sensitive mediation approaches;

11. Requests the Secretary General to finalize his efforts to form a network of OIC mediators, Special Envoys and experts to be nominated by Member States;
12. Invites the General Secretariat to hold an annual conference on Mediation, at its headquarters or in one of the Member States of the Contact Group on strengthening the capacity of OIC charter organs and the General Secretariat in particular,
13. Highly appreciates Turkey's initiative of continuing OIC Member States meetings on mediation with the participation of Member States, General Secretariat, international organizations, academicians and NGOs.
14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report to the 47th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 57/46-POL
On
Strengthening Cooperation
Within the Organization of Islamic Cooperation
to Prevent and Combat Illicit Financial Flows

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

further investigation of the crimes in accordance with local legislation and international best practices;

1. Invites Member States, in accordance with national legislation, to develop methodologies for collecting information on financial transactions related to illicit financial flows and disclosure of patterns of laundering within OIC Member countries with a view to taking appropriate measures;
2. Calls upon Member States to exchange best practices and experiences to enhance the prevention and combating of illicit financial flows; and stresses upon the need to avoid politicization of international financial bodies and instruments including but not limited to Financial Action Task Force.
3. Calls on Member States to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing the provision against money-laundering enshrined in relevant international instruments as well as strengthening anti-laundering and related agencies;
4. Encourages Member States that are yet to ratify relevant international instruments against money laundering, to consider doing so and to take steps to domesticate same;
5. Further calls on Member States to consider establishing measures to prevent and combat illicit financial flows, including by strengthening financial system and designated non-financial business, professions and providers of money or value transfer services, in order to enhance identification of illicit financial transactions;
6. Calls on OIC General secretariat and relevant institutions to intensify efforts aimed at fostering collaboration with national institutions in Member States to detect and deter cross-border tax evasion, as well as improve transparency in the activities of multinational corporation;
7. Request the Secretary General to report on the implementation of the resolution during the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 2019.

Resolution No. 58/46-POL
On
Against Human Trafficking,
Especially Modern Slavery and Sex Trafficking
of Women and Children

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate and punish perpetrators, to rescue victims and to provide for their protection, and that not doing so violates and

impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedom of victims;

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

1. Expresses its concern at the trafficking of human beings and strongly condemns all forms of trafficking, especially those of involving women, youth and children, including from least developed OIC countries.
2. 1 (bis) Underscores the importance of promoting comprehensive and coordinated response at national, regional and international levels to counter trafficking in persons, and intensifying international cooperation including capacity building and technical assistance,
3. Urges Governments of the affected Member States to take appropriate measures to address the push and pull factors, including domestic factors that encourages trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, forced labour, modern slavery, prostitution, servitude or the removal of organs, including by creating enabling environment, job opportunities, improved economics, modern facilities, access to health and education, promoting good governance and transparency in economic transactions;
4. 2 (bis) Resolves to intensify efforts to prevent and address, with a view to eliminating the demand that posters trafficking especially of women and girls, for all forms of exploitation, and in this regard to put in place or to enhance preventive measures including legislative and punitive measures to deter exploiters of trafficked persons, as well as ensure their accountability;
5. Calls on the OIC General Secretariat and all relevant OIC institutions to intensify efforts aimed at addressing social economic and other factors that make people vulnerable to human trafficking by collaborating with the relevant national institutions of the Member States and international partners as well as others stakeholders to undertake all necessary measures to curb the menace of human trafficking;
6. Calls on OIC General Secretariat to develop a workable and comprehensive programme of Action in collaboration with the concerned Member States and Institutions to tackle the 'Push and Pull Factors' promoting the scourge by stresses the need for the OIC to establish an operational office in Africa for combating human trafficking in Sub-Saharan Africa, in order to effectively monitor the activities of traffickers with a view to put an end to human trafficking.

7. Invites the Government of Member States where these practices are taking place to take serious measures aimed at punishing the criminal gangs and perpetrators in order to eradicate the menace.
8. Stresses the need to encourage concerned OIC institutions to develop programmes that offers livelihood options and include basic education, literacy programme, skill acquisitions, artisan training programme and poverty alleviation programme among others;
9. Requests the Secretary General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the 47th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 2020, for consideration.

Resolution No. 59/46-POL

On the Establishment of New OIC Overseas Mission

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Recalling resolution 39/39-POL, and 38/40-POL, as well Resolution No.40/42-POL, and Resolution No.40/43-POL, adopted by the 39th, 40th, 42nd and 43rd sessions of Council of Foreign Ministers held in Djibouti and Conakry, Kuwait and Tashkent respectively;

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

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

Recalling the Resolution No.39/39-POL which decided to establish 2 (two) new OIC regional offices over the next two years,

Recalling further the Resolution No.40/42-POL which decided to establish an OIC office in Ramallah, State of Palestine, in 2015; and requested the Secretary General to continue his consultations on the second OIC office,

Taking note that no decision has been taken on the location of the second OIC Office since,

Reaffirming that in accordance with the OIC Financial Regulations “based on the request of the affected Member State the Secretary General shall have the authority to establish a humanitarian field office to respond to a crisis, subject to having donations for that purpose”, and the Noting that activities of the OIC Humanitarian Affairs Office, established under this provision, in Mogadishu has been severely restrained by the limited resources of the humanitarian funds,

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

Recognizing that the political support of the OIC, including strengthening Somali’s unity and territorial cohesion requires a fully-fledged OIC Mission in Mogadishu, which would also be tasked with humanitarian and development work,

Paying tribute to all Somalian innocent victims, including civilians, military and government officials, as well as AMISOM personnel who sacrificed their lives in the fight against Al-Shabab’s brutal terrorist acts;

1. Decides to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group of experts to consider and develop Rules Governing the establishment, status and functions of the OIC Overseas Missions to be submitted to its next session for adoption.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to prepare an explanatory note covering the current situation, normative framework, as well as functions of the existing Missions, conditions for nominating Heads of Missions together with a needs analysis under current conditions and future developments.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Resolution No. 60/46-POL
On
**The Establishment of an OIC Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability
for Human Rights Violations Against the Rohingyas**

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

Alarmed by the repeated influx of Rohingyas to Bangladesh over the last four decades of 1.1 million Rohingyas including the recently arrived 700,000 in aftermath of atrocities committed by the Myanmar authorities'

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

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

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

The OIC member states decide to:

1. Establish a 10-member ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for human rights violations against the Rohingya (MCCAR) including the OIC Secretariat, to be chaired by the Gambia;
2. The ad hoc committee will,
 - a. Engage to ensure accountability and justice for gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws and principles;
 - b. Assist in information gathering and evidence collection for accountability purposes
 - c. Mobilize and coordinate international political support for accountability for the Human Rights Violations against the Rohingys in Myanmar
 - d. Collaborate with the international bodies, such as, office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Security Council, and other international and regional mechanisms.

Resolution No. 61/46-POL

The Work of the OIC Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations Against the Rohingyas

The Forty- Six Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

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

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

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

Alarmed by the repeated influx of Rohingyas to Bangladesh over the last four decades of 1.1 million Rohingyas including the recently arrived 700,000 in aftermath of atrocities committed by the Myanmar authorities,

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

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

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

Noting the contributions of various OIC bodies to the broader understanding of the crimes against the Rohingya, including the work of the OIC groups in New York and Geneva, the reporting of OIC IPHRC, and the efforts of the OIC Secretariat,

Recalling OIC Resolution no. 59/45-POL on the Establishment of an OIC Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations Against the Rohingyas,

Welcoming the inaugural meeting of the OIC Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations Against the Rohingya, held in Banjul, Republic of the Gambia, on 10 February 2019, and **welcoming also** the Ad Hoc Committee's plan of action as reflected in the report of the inaugural meeting,

The OIC Member States decide to:

1. Endorse the Ad Hoc Committee's plan of action to engage in international legal measures to fulfill the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate;
2. Call upon member states to contribute voluntarily to the budget of the plan of action and to assist the General Secretariat to allocate other resources needed to implement the plan of action.
3. Decide to remain seized of this matter.

Resolution No. 62/46-POL

On

Support for the Code of Conduct towards Achieving a World Free of Terrorism

The Forty- Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years Of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap For Prosperity And Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

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

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

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

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

Recalling previous CFM resolutions on combating terrorism and extremism, including resolution 41/45-POL;

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

Guided by the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism and organized crime, including various relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170, 2178 and 2199 as well as the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter- Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law;

Mindful of the need to eliminate international terrorism and recognizing that the prevention of terrorism is one of the most important means of ensuring national, regional and international security;

Emphasizing the significance of regional and international efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, as a contribution to international peace and security,

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

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

Reiterating its principled position against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomsoever and wherever; and reaffirming its unequivocal rejection of all attempts to associate any country, race, religion, culture or nationality with terrorism;

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

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of extremism in its all forms leading to terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, and A/RES/72/241, adopted by consensus;

Underlining the need for the OIC to play an effective role in international efforts to Combat all aspects of terrorism, in the framework of constructive cooperation with States and international and regional organizations with influence, such as to serve the interests of OIC Member States and their peoples in eradicating terrorism and countering its risks;

Calling upon the OIC Member States to take appropriate steps to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

Recalling the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994;

Underscoring the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/72/123, and 72/284, containing relevant provisions, adopted by consensus;

Recognizing the desire of the OIC Member States to achieve a world without terrorism through concerted action and cooperation at the national, regional and global levels;

With reference to preamble paragraph No.2 of the Charter of the Organization of The Islamic Cooperation (OIC) which underlines the importance of advancing and consolidating the bonds of unity and mutuality among the OIC Member States to protect their common interests in the international arena;

With further reference to para 1 and para 5 of Article 1, chapter I of the OIC charter, Both of which stress the need to support and bolster the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the OIC Member States and to ensure the Member States' active

participation in the decision processes at the international level in the political, economic and social spheres in defense of their common interests;

Recalling the request received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OIC, and the elements provided in the relevant explanatory note,

In confirmation of the solid relations and multiple links that bind the Islamic states together, and in its keen desire to enhance and consolidate these links in favour of their common welfare and better future, and towards the achievement of their hopes and aspirations,

Decides:

1. To welcome the adoption on 28 September 2018 at the margins of the General Debate of the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly the Code of Conduct towards Achieving a World Free of Terrorism, and to extend the necessary support and fullback-up to the Code, while adopting it as the OIC document.
2. To encourage the OIC Member States, who did not do so yet, to join this Code of Conduct
3. To request the Secretary General to follow- up the implementation of this resolution and to Report thereon to the 47th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
4. To invite States, agencies and organizations of the OIC system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disseminate the Code of Conduct and to promote its implementation.

CODE OF CONDUCT TOWARDS ACHIEVING A WORLD FREE OF TERRORISM

Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions A/RES/72/123 of 7 December 2017 and A/RES/72/284 of 26 June 2018, which noted the importance of continuing to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism,

WE, THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS LISTED BELOW,

Standing united in strengthening global efforts to prevent and counter the persistent scourge of terrorism in all forms and manifestations as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and has negative impacts on sustainable development and humanitarian space; reaffirming that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is aimed at the destruction of lives and properties, human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, at threatening the sovereignty, territorial integrity and the security of States, hampering development, including but not limited to destroying infrastructure, harming the tourism industry, diverting foreign direct investment, impeding economic growth and increasing security costs, and at destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments; and stressing therefore that the international community should further prioritize counter-terrorism, inter alia, take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive and transparent manner;

Reaffirming that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed; unequivocally condemning in this regard in the strongest terms all of them along with methods and practices of terrorism, inter alia, the incitement of terrorist acts that remains a persistent threat in many States around the world; and repudiating attempts at the justification or glorification of terrorist acts that may incite further terrorist acts;

Reaffirming also our commitment to take measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socioeconomic marginalization and lack of good governance; while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism;

Reaffirming our determination to continue to do all that we can to resolve conflict, end foreign occupation, confront oppression, eradicate poverty, promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development, global prosperity, good governance, human rights for all and the rule of law, improve intercultural understanding and ensure respect for all religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures;

Reiterating withal that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and its ideology cannot and should not be associated with any religion, faith, confession, culture, civilization, nationality or ethnic group;

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter, including on questions related to international peace and security, in coordinating efforts on preventing and countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations at the global level;

Renewing our unwavering commitment to strengthening cooperation to this end, inter alia, by fostering dialogue and exchange of best practices at the international level, especially at the General Assembly; taking into account the importance of utilizing comprehensive and coherent national, regional and international approaches in such efforts; encouraging therefore relevant United Nations entities, international and regional organizations to enhance, in accordance with their mandates and in line with our national priorities, interaction and support to building capacity on this track, in particular, through funding, technical assistance and greater coordination between donor and recipient countries; and in this way, contributing to reinforcing national and regional ownership and the implementation of international obligations;

Committing our adherence to the Charter and other sources of international law, inter alia, international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian laws, in efforts to prevent and counter terrorism, in particular, conduct anti-terrorist operations; and recognizing that failure to do so could contribute to increased terrorist recruitment and incitement;

Stressing the importance of “whole-of-government” and “whole-of-society” approaches and cooperation with media, civil and religious society, private sector and educational institutions in order to enhance dialogue, broaden understanding;

Recognizing our primary responsibility and our leading role as Member States of the United Nations to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS);

Reaffirming further our determination to make every effort to reach an agreement on a comprehensive convention on international terrorism (CCIT);

Recognizing that the voluntary accession to any relevant international instrument by all of us would make it possible to cooperate and ensure convergence on actions to be taken;

Considering it imperative to establish a Code of Conduct to guide our actions individually and collectively based on the principles of the UN Charter, inter alia, through cooperation, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, as well as national stability and security,

PLEDGE THE FOLLOWING THROUGH THIS CODE OF CONDUCT:

1. We express our commitment to implementing the principles and provisions of this voluntary and non-legally binding Code of Conduct, without prejudice to our legal obligations. We commit to abiding by all relevant international obligations under existing international conventions and

United Nations resolutions on terrorism to which we are party by allocating the necessary political will and human and material resources and seeking further assistance, when needed, in this regard. We also encourage States that have not done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and implementing them.

2. We reaffirm the duty to refrain from planning, organizing, instigating, promoting, executing, assisting, facilitating, financing, arming, harbouring terrorists, inciting or otherwise supporting directly or indirectly acts of terrorism. We also pledge to take all necessary measures to ensure that our territories are not used for planning, promoting, organizing, executing, initiating, assisting, financing, harbouring or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within our territory directed towards the commissioning of such acts. We urge all States to ensure no tolerance for terrorism, regardless of the targets or motives and stress the inadmissibility of supporting directly or indirectly terrorist groups in order to achieve political or geopolitical aims.
3. We pledge to support action by the General Assembly and Security Council aimed at preventing and countering terrorism. We encourage the Secretary-General to take measures, pursuant to international law, to address all conditions conducive to terrorism, both internal and external, in a balanced manner, as set out in the GCTS, and express desire to take into account such an assessment by the Secretary-General. We pledge to deploying holistic counter-terrorism measures and systematic preventive steps to terrorism and terrorist activities, in accordance with our obligations under international law, in order to:
 - a) suppress the recruitment of terrorists;
 - b) address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including those returning or relocating, particularly from conflict zones, to their countries of origin or nationality, or to third countries.
 - c) strengthen our legislative framework, including measures to improve extradition and prosecution to bring perpetrators to justice;
 - d) intensify our law and order capabilities, and criminal justice responses;
 - e) curb the financing of terrorism;
 - f) secure borders against infiltration by terrorists;
 - g) intensify efforts towards surveillance and monitoring, inter alia, of new information and communication technologies (ICTs), while abiding by the rule of law;

- h) develop prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration, as well as deradicalization programs;
 - i) safeguard critical infrastructures and cultural heritage against terrorist attacks;
 - j) prevent terrorists from acquiring and using small arms and light weapons, as well as weapons of mass destruction;
 - k) counter terrorist ideologies and narratives;
1. We pledge to take comprehensive approaches, inter alia, to:
 - a) adhere to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State;
 - b) contribute to the successful prevention and resolution of conflicts;
 - c) eradicate poverty, ensuring inclusive economic growth and sustainable development;
 - d) ensure good governance, respect for human rights and the rule of law as relevant and effective measures to prevent marginalization and discrimination that can become vulnerabilities exploited by terrorists;
 - e) develop context-specific, comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies, taking into account, as appropriate, the concerns of the youth as vulnerable groups;
 - f) take into account gender aspects in counter-terrorism, while ensuring the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations at all stages;
 - g) promote dialogue towards intercultural understanding and respect for all ethnic groups, religions, religious values, beliefs and cultures;
 - h) ensure primary responsibility of Member States in countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and continue dialogue and cooperation with segments of society, inter alia, civil and religious, the private sector, media, educational institutions, communities, women and youth groups;
 - i) enhance solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect.
 1. We reaffirm that preventing and countering terrorism require intensified collective efforts at the regional and international levels. We therefore pledge to cooperate fully in the fight against terrorism among ourselves, in accordance with our obligations under international law, through inter alia, sharing data and information, providing mutual legal assistance and

prosecuting perpetrators or handing them over to their respective countries or the State where the act was committed, on the basis of the principle of extradite or prosecute, in accordance with our internal laws, multilateral agreements and arrangements and ensuring that the refugee and asylum status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts. We commit that any such measures we take will comply with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law.

2. We note the importance of intensifying regional cooperation and coordination among us in such areas as, inter alia, intelligence and information sharing, enhancing border security, strengthening legal and criminal justice response, cooperating in extradition and mutual legal assistance, providing mutual exchanges and support, as appropriate, as well as exchanging best practices.
3. We pledge to take measures to prevent and counter the use of the ICTs, including the Internet, by terrorists and their supporters, for the purposes of committing, inciting, recruiting for, funding or planning terrorist acts. We further pledge to cooperate in order to develop and implement effective counter narrative strategies with a view to curb dissemination of terrorist propaganda and promote peace, tolerance, coexistence and respect, to discourage all forms of hatred, vilification and terrorism. We also commit to advancing cooperation between us and regional organizations, and partnerships with the private sector and civil society in order to raise awareness and address the issue of the use of ICTs, including new technologies, for terrorist purposes, as well as their potential for countering the spread of the forgoing menaces. We further commit that any such measures we take will comply with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
4. We underscore the urgency of concerted action by the international community to fight against terrorism and address conditions conducive to its spread, and call on the United Nations to spearhead efforts to build a united front against terrorism, acting in accordance with international law, in a decisive, unified, coordinated, inclusive, accountable and transparent manner. In turn, we commit to:
 - a) implementing the GCTS, as well as considering implementing the recommendations that have come from the subsequent Strategy review resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly through the development and realization of regional and national plans in order to put into action all the four pillars of the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner;
 - b) create potential for reinforcing complex, multifaceted and case-specific relationship of counter-terrorism and development, where appropriate and

in line with existing mandates; utilizing revamped regional approach, where relevant; as well as strengthening coordination within the United Nations, in particular, its modus operandi in the Headquarters and on the ground, to increase the effectiveness and ensure greater transparency and accountability;

- c) further strengthening, with a view to ensuring that national counter-terrorism policies and practices are consistent with counter-terrorism obligations, our cooperation and coordination with the United Nations and its relevant entities, while collaborating with them to the fullest extent in the realization of their mandates, inter alia, the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre;
 - d) strive towards finding consensus on reaching an agreement to conclude the CCIT at the earliest convenience, while recognizing our valuable dialogue and efforts towards resolving any outstanding issues;
2. We establish through this Code of Conduct a coalition of partners striving towards achieving a world free of terrorism. We pledge to strive towards achieving a world free of terrorism by the Centenary of the United Nations.
 3. We appeal to all stakeholders to support our efforts to intensify cooperation and implement our commitments. We also invite all other Member States of the United Nations to express their commitment to this Code of Conduct.

New York, 28 September 2018

**Resolution No. 63/46-POL on
Enhancing Multilateral Cooperation in the Geography of the Organization of
Islamic Cooperation**

The Council of Foreign Ministers at its 46th Session (Session of 50 Years of Cooperation: Roadmap for Prosperity and Development) held in Abu Dhabi, State of the United Arab Emirates, on 23-24 Jumada II 1440H (01-02 March 2019),

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations;

Stressing on its purpose to consider questions of international interest and expressing its view on issues with the aim of bringing about action by the OIC and its members, and also to contribute to the defense and promotion of human rights, which are universal in scope and respect for which is an essential factor of democracy and development;

Underscoring the goals and purposes of the OIC and the UN, as enunciated in their respective Charters, along with the underlying principles of international law, which are instrumental for preserving peace and security, as well as the rule of the law, economic development, social progress and human rights for all, in which context the OIC Member States should recommit to the UN Charter and international law, defending and upholding their core principles if they are to make any progress in ensuring full respect for international law; (SAUDI ARABIA)

Reaffirming the need to find peaceful and fair solutions, through dialogue and diplomatic means, to all issues at national, regional and international levels;

Recognizing the serious danger and threats posed by the action and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments;

Recalling paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization" contained in document A/72/1 wherein it states that "now more than ever, multilateral action is needed to find effective solutions to this mix of challenges;"¹

Continuing to maintain, strengthen and manifest the unity and solidarity among the membership of the OIC, particularly with those members whose nations are suffering from the negative consequences of unilateral coercive measures at

¹ These challenges are described in page 5, paragraph 4, of the report as follows: "[...] Yet after years of decline, the number of conflicts is on the rise and they are lasting longer, fueled by the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, transnational criminal networks and deep regional divisions. The threat of famine in several countries, resulting from violence compounded by drought, lurks just round the corner. These contradictory trends are exacerbated by international power dynamics that are in flux. As we move towards a multipolar world order composed of multiple and shifting centers of power, there is a feeling of unpredictability."

variance with international law and the UN Charter at political, cultural and economic levels; (Saudi Arabia)

Reaffirming that each State has full sovereignty over the totality of its wealth, natural resources and economic activity, exercising it freely;

We, for the sake of maintaining peace and stability in the geography of the OIC and promoting friendly and mutually beneficial ties and trade relations among ourselves, agree to undertake the following measures, among others:

1. Assert, on behalf of the OIC, the need to work in line with expectation that the world will become more committed to promote cooperation against confrontation in all aspects of world affairs, while adhering to the underlying principles of international law, the UN Charter and other international instruments relative to human rights, particularly the right of individual and peoples to development. (Saudi Arabia)
2. Call upon all Member States to redouble their efforts at all possible levels to adopt measures aimed at preventing and curbing the negative effects of illegal measures which are at variance with international law and the UN Charter and undermine free, open and transparent relations among them. (Saudi Arabia)
3. Welcome the initiatives of Member States to organize events on the necessity of promoting and strengthening cooperation in various fields including economy, finance and trade within the geography of the OIC at bilateral and multilateral levels, in conformity with the purpose and principles enshrined in the Charter and in line with international law and international human rights.
4. Reaffirm the willingness of the Member States to closely cooperate and collaborate in formulating proper and effective plans to help promote cooperation in all spheres of covered by the developmental agenda of the Organization.
5. Reaffirm the Member States' sovereign right to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain all goods required under international law to ensure an acceptable standard of living and sustainable development for them, and emphasize that undue restrictive measures should not be taken against any Member State in this regard, so as not to conflict with the principles of international law and the provisions of the UN Charter. (Saudi Arabia)
6. Emphasize that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development.
7. Reaffirm the importance of cooperation and solidarity among Member States to prevent any coercive measures that could affect the trade related to food and basic goods, while emphasizing the need to comply with international instruments and resolutions in this regard. (Saudi Arabia)
8. Stress the need to continue countering all attempts to undermine, in part or in full, the national unity and territorial integrity of any of nation, while

reaffirming commitment to the principle of respect for the sovereignty and sovereign equality of all nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States. (Saudi Arabia)

9. Request the Member States to inform the Secretary General on the progress made on the implementation of this resolution in their respective countries in order to share them with other Members.
10. Request the Secretary General to submit a report to the next meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers containing initiatives, including those introduced by the Member States, to promote the role of the OIC in furthering multilateralism and cooperation in all spheres of the developmental agenda of the Organization.

Resolution No. 64/46-POL
On
“Maintenance and Promotion of Regional Peace and Security in South Asia”

The Forty-Sixth Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, (Session: 50 Years of Islamic Cooperation: Roadmap for Prosperity and Development), held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates 24-25 Jumadah Al-Thani 1440 H (1-2 March 2019),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nations respectively, regarding maintenance and promotion of international peace and security;

Gravely concerned over the current volatile situation in South Asia, in particular following the violation of Pakistani airspace by Indian combat aircraft on 26th February 2019;

Recalling also the UN General Assembly’s resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter and the Declaration on Fact-finding by the United Nations in the field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (46/59) of 1991;

Recalling further UN General Assembly’s resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression as, inter-alia, “the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such an invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof,” and provided that “no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as justification for aggression”;

Reaffirming Chapter VI of the UN charter and the importance of pacific settlement of disputes,

Welcoming the continued efforts by the UN, OIC and other international and regional organizations to support de-escalation of the situation in South Asia;

Noting with deep concern that despite all efforts by the international community, India refuses to comply with its obligations on Jammu & Kashmir in flagrant violation of the UN Security Council Resolutions;

Commending the constructive efforts made by the Government of Pakistan, calls upon both parties to exercise restraint and demonstrate foresight to resolve outstanding issues through peaceful means,

Being mindful of its duties and obligations under the UN as well as OIC Charters for maintenance and preservation of international peace and security:

1. **Expresses** gave concern over the Indian violation of Pakistani airspace on 26th February 2019;
2. **Affirms** its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan and Pakistan's right to self-defence as permitted under the UN Charter and the International law;
3. **Urges** India to abide by its obligations under Article 2 of the UN Charter that calls upon States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,
4. **Calls on** India to refrain from any further action which may aggravate the situation in South Asia or endanger regional and international peace and security;
5. **Urges** India to reciprocate in a constructive manner to the offer of dialogue extended by Pakistan to defuse the on-going tense situation and to discuss all outstanding issues between the two countries, including the issue of the Jammu and Kashmir;
6. **Welcomes the renewed offer of dialogue by Prime Minister of Pakistan to India and the goodwill gesture of Pakistan to hand over the Indian pilot;**
7. **Encourages both parties to engage in dialogue for resolution of the current crisis, de-escalate the situation and to exercise restraint for the maintenance of regional peace and security;**
8. **Commends the efforts of UAE to engage with the leadership of both Pakistan and India for reaching common ground, pursuing the path of dialogue and appreciating the initiative of the Government of Pakistan to end this crisis with a view to promoting regional peace and security;**
9. **Authorizes** the OIC Secretary General to appoint a special representative to lend his good offices for de-escalation of the situation in the region;
10. **Requests** the OIC member States, especially its Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.
