



OIC/ACM-2013/FC

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

**OF THE ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING
OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE OIC MEMBER STATES**

**UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK
27 SEPTEMBER 2013**

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1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held their Annual Coordination Meeting (ACM) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27 September 2013, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Mr. Mahmoud Ali Yussouf, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Djibouti. A Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General attended the Meeting.
2. The Meeting reaffirmed the decisions taken during the 39th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the OIC held in Djibouti on 15-17 November 2012, and previous communiqués issued by the ACM.
3. The Meeting praised the leadership of King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for his initiative to convene the 4th Extra-ordinary Islamic Summit held in the holy city of Makkah al Mukarramah on 14-15 August 2012 and the 12th Islamic Summit held in Cairo on 6-7 February 2013 to strengthen Islamic solidarity and reiterated its commitment on the full implementation of the decisions of the Summits.
4. The Meeting expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Arab Republic of Egypt for hosting the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Egypt on 6-7 February 2013 (Session of new challenges and expanding opportunities) and welcomed the outcome of the Summit.
5. The Meeting welcomed Turkey as the host of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to take place in 2016, in accordance with the decision taken at the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference.
6. The Meeting expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Republic of Guinea as the host of the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers to be held on 9-11 December 2013 in Conakry, Republic of Guinea, and called for the full participation of the OIC Member States.
7. The Meeting expressed its appreciation to the Republic of Djibouti for its competent Chairmanship of the Council of Foreign Ministers and able steering of the OIC Groups.

8. The Meeting took note that this year's session is the last under the term of H.E. Prof. Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu as OIC Secretary General. In this connection, the Meeting highly commended the far-sighted leadership of the Secretary General thanks to which he managed to carry thorough substantial reform of the OIC and greatly raised the OIC profile on the international scene. The Meeting also lauded the unflinching efforts deployed by the Secretary General in a bid to consolidate joint Islamic action and cooperation in the various political, economic, cultural, social, humanitarian and scientific fields.
9. The Meeting reaffirmed the centrality of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif to the entire Islamic Ummah, and reiterated the OIC's full support for the just cause of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people. It reaffirmed strong backing for the efforts of the State of Palestine to mobilize international support for the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their inalienable rights to self-determination and return, as well as to expand international recognition for the State of Palestine on the basis of the 4th of June 1967 borders, including at the United Nations and its agencies. In this regard, it commended the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to elevate the status of Palestine to that of an observer State, welcomed the important decision made by numerous States to recognize the State of Palestine on the basis of the 4th of June 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, and called on States, that have not yet done so, to uphold their responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations and, to recognize the State of Palestine as soon as possible and support the efforts to ensure that Palestine obtains membership of the United Nations and takes its rightful place among the community of nations.
10. The Meeting reiterated strong condemnation of all illegal Israeli policies and actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, including ongoing Israeli settlement activities, construction of the annexation wall, demolition of Palestinian homes and eviction of Palestinian families, all of which are aimed at altering the demographic and Arab and Islamic character of Occupied East Jerusalem in particular, and constitute flagrant breaches of international law, including international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions. It demanded the full cooperation by Israel, the occupying Power with the Human Rights Council in order to implement the findings of the independent international fact-finding mission on the implications of the Israeli settlements for the political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Meeting, in this regard, demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all such illegal measures and activities and called for the implementation and full respect for the Fourth Geneva Convention, the relevant United Nations resolutions and the 9 July 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.
11. The Meeting expressed grave concern about the intensification of acts of violence provocation, incitement and terrorism by Israeli settlers against the Palestinian civilian population and their properties, including damage to homes and agricultural lands as well as desecration of mosques and churches, and cautioned that such illegal, provocative acts

are fueling tensions and religious sensitivities that risk further destabilization of the situation on the ground. It expressed grave concern in particular about the intensifying Israeli aggressions against Al-Haram Al-Sharif in Occupied East Jerusalem, and demanded a halt to the violations of the sanctity of Al-Haram. It called for protection of the Islamic and Christian holy sites throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and respect for their sanctity and the right to freedom of access for worshippers at all times.

12. The Meeting also reiterated condemnation of Israel's continued imposition of the illegal and inhumane blockade against the Gaza Strip and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease its unlawful collective punishment of the Palestinian people and completely lift its blockade of the Gaza Strip and comply fully with its obligations as an occupying Power under international humanitarian and human rights law.
13. The Meeting expressed deep concern at the decision of the government of Israel in May 2012 to suspend all forms of cooperation with the Human Rights Council, and its refusal to receive the UNESCO mission, which was mandated to examine the state of conservation of the Old City of Jerusalem and its Wall, as a World Heritage site.
14. The Meeting called on all States to adopt measures regarding individuals and entities that violate relevant United Nations resolutions and international law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly those individuals and entities involved in the construction of the illegal settlements and related infrastructure, the annexation wall and checkpoints, as well as any other activity that violates the rights of the Palestinian people. In this regard, it welcomed the recent adoption of the European Union guidelines prohibiting the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU. It called upon the Member States of the EU and all other States to adopt further effective measures to prohibit the entrance of Israeli settlement products to their markets.
15. The Meeting expressed grave concern about the thousands of Palestinian civilians imprisoned and detained by Israel, the occupying Power, including at least 300 children. It condemned this aggressive, inhumane practice by the occupying Power as a flagrant contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention. It stressed that the question of Palestinian Prisoners in Israeli jails and detention centers is a central issue and a practical benchmark in the achievement of a just peace in the region. It decided to undertake all necessary efforts to raise awareness of the question of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails and detention centers and reiterated the demand for their release and for Israel's compliance with legal obligations in this regard. It also urged the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to uphold their responsibilities and take all appropriate steps to effectively address this subject.
16. The Meeting commended the efforts made by His Majesty King Mohammad VI, on his capacity as Chairman of Al-Quds Committee and Bayt Mal Al-Quds Al-Sharif Agency, as

executive body of this Committee aimed at preserving the identity of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif and supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the Holy City.

17. The Meeting commended the government of the Republic of Azerbaijan for hosting the ‘Donor Conference on Strategic Plan for Development of Al-Quds Al-Sharif’ and ‘Conference on Establishing an Islamic Financial Safety Net in support of the State of Palestine’ in Baku, Azerbaijan on 11 June 2013. The Meeting also thanked the Member States that participated in those Conferences and pledged contributions.
18. The Meeting commended the ongoing efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in preserving the City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and supporting the steadfastness of its Palestinian population on their land in the face of Israeli violations and measures to alter the Arab, Islamic and Christian identity of the City of Al-Quds and evict its Palestinian population. It reaffirmed its appreciation for the great efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein aimed at rebuilding the Islamic and Christians holy places in Al-Quds, particularly the reconstruction of the Salah Al-Deen historic Pulpit, maintaining the Dome of the Rock, restoring the Islamic Museum, and preserving the Islamic and Christian endowments in Al-Quds Al-Sharif.
19. The Meeting reiterated its support for Lebanon to complete the liberation of all its territories, and insisted on the necessity of Israel’s withdrawal from Sheba’s Farms, Kfarshouba Hills, and from the Lebanese part of Al-Ghajar village. It called for the strict and full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), and strongly condemned Israel’s continuous violations of Lebanon’s sovereignty, by land, sea, and air, including the spy networks implanted in Lebanon. The Meeting emphasized the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland and rejected any form of resettlement. It valued the important role played by H.E. President Michel Sleiman, in chairing the sessions of national dialogue. The Meeting took note of the determination of the Government of Lebanon to reveal the truth regarding the crime of assassination of martyr Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and his companions, and the Government will follow the process of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon which was established in principle to achieve righteousness and justice, without politicization or revenge, and without any negative impact on Lebanon’s stability, unity and civil Peace.
20. The Meeting strongly condemned any attempt to destabilize Lebanon, in particular all terrorist attacks targeting innocent people throughout the country. The Meeting also commended the efforts of the Lebanese Government to save Lebanon from all threats to its security and stability and expressed its understanding to the policy the Government pursues vis-à-vis the developments in the Arab region, urging all Lebanese to remain united and to rally around their State institutions.
21. The Meeting stressed the need to preserve Syria's unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. It strongly condemned the ongoing bloodshed in Syria, and underlined the Syrian Government’s primary responsibility for the continued violence and destruction of property. The Meeting expressed grave concern over the deteriorating situation, the

increasing frequency of killings, which claim the lives of thousands of unarmed civilians, and the perpetration of massacres in towns and villages by the Syrian authorities.

22. The Meeting called for immediate cessation of violence, killings and destruction, for the respect of Islamic values, human rights, and for saving Syria from the danger of an all-out civil war, including its dangerous consequences on the Syrian people, on the region, and on international peace and security.
23. The Meeting called for the commencement of immediate implementation of a peaceful transitional mechanism that would allow building a new Syrian State based on pluralism, democratic and civilian system where there would be equality on the basis of law, citizenship and fundamental freedoms.
24. The Meeting called on the Security Council to assume fully its responsibility by stopping the ongoing violence and bloodshed in Syria and finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the Syrian crisis.
25. The Meeting affirmed its strong commitment to secure humanitarian assistance for the Syrian people and urged Member States to donate generously to enable the General Secretariat to implement immediately effective humanitarian assistance activities for the Syrians based on burden-sharing principles. In this vein, the Meeting reiterated its appreciation to the neighboring and other countries, notably Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Turkey for hosting Syrian refugees.
26. The Meeting strongly condemned Israel's policy of refusing to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) concerning the occupied Syrian Golan and its policies of annexation building of colonial settlements, confiscation of land, diversion of water sources and imposition of Israel nationality upon Syrian citizens. It also demanded Israel to completely withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan to the June 4th 1967 lines in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of land for peace, the Madrid Peace Conference terms of reference and the Arab Peace Initiative, adopted by the Beirut Arab Summit on 28 March 2002.
27. The Meeting held the Syrian government fully responsible for the chemical attacks against the Syrian people, which took place in Al-Ghoota in the suburbs of Damascus. The Meeting expressed its utter condemnation and denunciation of this heinous crime committed by using this internationally prohibited weapon. The Meeting urged the international community and the Security Council to take all the necessary measures to stop the slaughter of the Syrian people and hold accountable all those involved in this crime by bringing them to international justice like all war criminals.
28. The Meeting commended the earnest efforts deployed by the State of Kuwait to host the Donors Conference on the humanitarian situation in Syria held in Kuwait on 30 January 2013 under the auspices of the United Nations in response to serious humanitarian

difficulties faced by the innocent Syrians. The Meeting expressed its deep gratitude to all donor countries, organizations and institutions that pledged money in excess of US \$ 1.5 billion to achieve the desired objectives of this important conference, and called on other countries and organizations to provide assistance to the Syrian people.

29. The Meeting commended the political stabilization process being conducted by the Libyan authorities in spite of existing challenges. It expressed its support for the Government's efforts to build the country's democratic institutions and the socio-economic development to the people.
30. The Meeting commended the negotiated and inclusive transitional measures adopted by President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi, calling on all Yemeni stakeholders to engage positively with the national dialogue, which has paved the way toward achieving national reconciliation, good governance, rule of law, and respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people in Yemen .
31. The Meeting reiterated its full and continued support to the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Yemen and called upon all the Member States to extend all necessary assistance to the transitional process in Yemen .
32. The Meeting commended the Friends of Yemen for mobilizing commitments by the international community to provide financial support to meet the urgent economic and humanitarian needs of the Yemeni people, and urged the friends of Yemen, donor community, and international community to continue assisting Yemen with its political, economic, and humanitarian needs.
33. The Meeting commended Yemen's efforts on fighting terrorism and extremism.
34. The Meeting reaffirmed its full support for the Sudan and respect for its unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.
35. The Meeting commended the signing of the implementation matrix for the nine cooperation agreements concluded between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan concerning bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the domains of security arrangements and economic cooperation. It requested the two governments to abide fully by the provisions of these agreements within the agreed timeframe in a bid to realize the hopes and aspirations of the people of the two countries for peace, stability and development.
36. The Meeting commended the steps taken in implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement signed in Doha – Qatar. It expressed its gratitude to the State of Qatar, for its support to the Doha Peace Process. The Meeting called on Member States to follow up the implementation of the outcome of the International Donors conference for the reconstruction, peace building in Darfur. The Meeting strongly condemned the attack that

targeted the joint forces of the United Nations and the African Union Peacekeeping Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and killed seven Tanzanian soldiers and injured seventeen.

37. The Meeting further reiterated the support of the Member States for the Sudan in its efforts to confront its economic and financial difficulties and appealed to the Member States to contribute in providing all forms of support and assistance to the Sudan in order to enable it overcome the current economic challenges.
38. The Meeting expressed its strong condemnation of the heinous attack against several villages and cities in Sudan's North Kordofan State on 27 April 2013, leading to the death, injury and displacement of innocent citizens in the State and the destruction of installations and infrastructure. It called upon all parties to exercise maximum self-restraint and to continue constructive national dialogue in the interest of the Sudanese people.
39. The Meeting noted the important peace building efforts of the new authorities in Somalia since the successful end of the transition in the country and stressed the need for political progress in order to ensure long-term stability. In this regard, the Meeting commended the commitment of the Federal Government to finalize the constitution through a process of dialogue, power- and resource-sharing with the regions and holding democratic elections in 2016. The Meeting further welcomed the Six-Pillar Policy of the Government aimed at addressing the daunting challenges facing Somalia, and urged all OIC Member States, including international partners, to translate the commitment made at the Somalia Conference in London on 7 May 2013 by providing coordinated and sustained support for the implementation of the Federal Government's plans. The Meeting lauded the sacrifices and achievements of the Somali and AMISOM forces in their fight against the Al-Shabaab militants and expressed appreciation to the troop and police contributing countries. The Meeting noted the partial lifting of the arms embargo and called on the UN Security Council to completely end the ban in order to accelerate the building of state capacity in the security sector .
40. The Meeting strongly condemned the heinous and cowardly suicide attack on 27 July 2013 against the Turkish Embassy and residence housing Turkish diplomats in Mogadishu, which claimed lives and caused injuries. It appealed to the Republic of Turkey, which has been playing an active role in the reconstruction and recovery of Somalia, as well as other OIC Member States, not to be discouraged by this tragic event, but to sustain their commendable engagement in the interest of the long suffering Somali people.
41. The Meeting reaffirmed full support to the Republic of Djibouti in its territorial dispute with Eritrea, and urged Eritrea to release Djiboutian prisoners promptly, to provide the needed information on missing persons, and to comply fully with the UN Security Council resolutions 1862 (2009) and 1907 (2009).
42. The Meeting welcomed the mediation effort by the State of Qatar aimed at ending the dispute between the Republic of Djibouti and the State of Eritrea with regard to the Ras

Doumeira and Doumeira Island, and encouraged both parties to restore the status quo and to resolve their border dispute peacefully and in accordance with international law.

43. The Meeting commended the huge progress made on the security and political fronts which include the liberation of the North from the control of terrorists, drug traffickers and armed groups by African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA), the Malian National Army and other friendly countries, which have helped to restore stability, unity and territorial integrity of Mali. The Meeting further noted the adoption of the Roadmap for political transition leading to national elections in July 2013 and the establishment of the Commission on Dialogue and Reconciliation. In this regard, the Meeting commended the Transitional National Unity Government, National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad and the High Council for the Unity of Azawad for signing the Ouagadougou Accord on 18th June 2013 brokered by the ECOWAS Mediator, H.E. President Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso and H.E. President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan of Nigeria, Associate Mediator. The Meeting welcomed the transformation on 1 July 2013 of AFISMA into a UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA) and invited other OIC Member States who are yet to join it to do so in order to contribute to the stabilization of Mali and facilitate the long-term recovery and development of the country .
44. The Meeting welcomed the completion of the first and second round of Presidential elections on 28 July 2013 and 11 August 2013 respectively in Mali, in a peaceful environment and a transparent manner and with a high turnout and extended its congratulations to the people for Mali for showing maturity during elections. It considered elections a milestone for Mali's democratic transition and economic reconstruction. The Meeting also noted Turkey's offer to host the second meeting of the OIC Ministerial Contact group on Mali, which was established in accordance with the decision taken at the Twelfth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Cairo and had its first meeting in Jeddah on 13 May 2013. The Meeting also expressed its support to the international efforts aiming to restore mosques and mausoleums in Timbuktu, which are also registered in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
45. The Meeting reaffirmed its solidarity with Cote d'Ivoire in its peace building endeavors and the revival of its war ravaged economy. In this context, the Meeting urged the Secretary General to continue his efforts to convene the donors 'conference as mandated by the 38th CFM and appealed to the Member States to actively participate and generously contribute in support of the reconstruction of the country.
46. The Meeting reiterated its principled position on condemnation of the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan, reaffirmed that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and called for the resolution of the conflict on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Meeting also expressed its grave concern at the forced demographic changes, interference with property rights, inadequate protection of the cultural heritage and sacred sites in the Nagorno Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan and

reaffirmed in this regard its principled support to the efforts of Azerbaijan, including within the United Nations General Assembly, aimed at ensuring respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

47. The Meeting reaffirmed the collective commitment of all OIC Member States to a long-term engagement in Afghanistan in order to bring peace, stability and socioeconomic development to the country. It condemned terrorism, violence and extremism in Afghanistan and reiterated its continued support to the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against this inhumane phenomenon. It reaffirmed its support to enhanced regional cooperation aiming at restoring peace, stability and development to Afghanistan and the region. In this regard, the Meeting highlighted the significance of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, and reiterated its support for the Process. The Meeting further reiterated its support to the Afghan-led and Afghan-owned inclusive peace and reconciliation process to reach a political solution in the country .
48. The Meeting reaffirmed its principled support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir for the realization of their legitimate right to self-determination, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and aspiration of the Kashmiri people. It emphasized the need for full respect of human rights as well as the importance of taking all requisite steps to provide relief and comfort to the Kashmiris. It further called upon India to allow international human rights groups and humanitarian organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
49. The Meeting expressed concern at the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against the innocent Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir or responded favorably to the offer of Good Offices made by the OIC.
50. The Meeting noted that the discovery of mass graves with 2156 unidentified bodies in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir has been confirmed by international Human Rights organizations and urged India to undertake independent investigations into the discovery of mass graves and ensure free and fair trial of those responsible for these heinous crimes.
51. The Meeting commended the efforts of Pakistan and its readiness to engage with India to resolve all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir dispute and urged the international community to play its due role to settle this long standing dispute on UN agenda for the overall improvement of the relations between Pakistan and India as well as to promote regional peace and stability.
52. The Meeting expressed grave concern at the frequency of ceasefire violations by the Indian Occupation forces from across the Line of Control since the beginning of 2013 while appreciating that Pakistan is following the policy of restraint, responsibility, and dialogue in the larger interest of peace in the region.

53. The Meeting requested the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to establish a standing mechanism for monitoring the human rights situation in the Indian Occupied Kashmir, and present a report thereon to the subsequent sessions of Council of Foreign Ministers.
54. The Meeting welcomed the official visit conducted by the Secretary General, the first ever such visit by an OIC Secretary General, to the Republic of Kosovo over 1-3 May 2013 since its declaration of independence in 2008, noting the continued progress made towards strengthening democracy 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. It welcomed 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 called upon the parties to fully implement the agreement .
55. The Meeting noted that 34 out of 57 OIC Member States recognized as of 29 June 2013 the Republic of Kosovo. It reiterated the call made in Resolution no. 15/39-Pol 'On the situation in Kosovo', which was adopted during the 39th Session of the OIC CFM, addressing all Member States of the Organization that have not yet done so, to consider recognizing Kosovo, based on their free and sovereign rights as well as on their national practice. It also reaffirmed the call to Member States to continue contributing to the fostering of the Kosovo's economy.
56. The Meeting expressed its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriots and appreciation for their constructive efforts to attain a mutually acceptable settlement and regrets that the last negotiation process for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue, initiated under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General's Good Offices Mission in 2008, was unable to produce a result. The Meeting declared its support for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in Cyprus based on the inherent constitutive power of the two peoples, their political equality and co-ownership of the Island. The Meeting emphasized the necessity of resolving the fifty-year-old Cyprus question through result-oriented negotiations since the dramatic events that have been taking place in the region have made it even more urgent to solve this problem and transform Cyprus into an island of stability. The Meeting called on Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot State.
57. The Meeting welcomed the Presidential Statement PRST A/HRC/23/L.26 of the Human Rights Council on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar as regards to Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine State and other Muslims in Myanmar, and encouraged the Government of Myanmar to, *inter alia*, continue to engage with the Human Rights Council on this matter.
58. The Meeting denounced the continued violence and violation of human rights against Muslims in Rakhine State and the spreading of this violence against unarmed innocent Muslims in other parts of Myanmar in 2013. The Meeting called on the Myanmar Government to act in compliance with international norms and principals in dealing such

atrocities. The Meeting stressed the importance of the restoration of the Rohingya rights to citizenship particularly in line with the ongoing democratization and reform process in Myanmar.

59. The Meeting urged the Myanmar Government not to keep Muslim internally displaced persons (IDP) in permanent IDP camps and stressed the urgent need for launching a comprehensive reconciliation process concerning all segments of the Rohingya community, including those who took refuge outside Myanmar and take measures for the long term economic development of the region. The meeting called upon the Government of Myanmar to work together with the concerned regional countries to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the refugees from the Rakhine State at an early date and work towards creating the environment conducive for their return to their homes in Rakhine State to live in safety and dignity.
60. The Meeting emphasized the importance of transparency and unimpeded access for international and humanitarian aid to the affected regions. Within this framework, the Meeting welcomed recommendations of the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on the Muslim Rohingya Community in Myanmar held at the Ministerial level at the OIC headquarters on 14 April 2013, inter alia, those recommendations related to the work of the OIC working group on human rights in New York at the 68th Session of the General Assembly, and at the UN Headquarters in New York on 24 September 2013. The Meeting commended the Secretary General's efforts to organize these sessions to discuss the critical situation of Muslims in Myanmar and underscored the need to implement the recommendations thereof.
61. The Meeting took note of the outcome of the Arakan Rohingya Union (ARU) meeting held at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah on 7-8 July 2013.
62. The Meeting urged the Government of Myanmar to engage with relevant parties including the OIC, the United Nations, ASEAN Member States, and the regional countries on Rohingya issue. The meeting also welcomed the letter of the Secretary General addressed to the President of Myanmar H.E. Mr. Thein Sein on behalf of the OIC member states which was delivered on 25 June 2013 and the invitation by the Government of Myanmar extended to the Secretary General of the OIC and five Ministers from the OIC Contact Group to visit Myanmar. The Meeting also welcomed the visits of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, and urged the Government of Myanmar to take into account the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur.
63. The Meeting stressed on the need for the Islamic World to continue following up on the situation of Muslim communities and minorities in South-East Asia. In this regard, the Meeting emphasized the significant importance of the peace process for Muslims in Southern Philippines and the improvement of the conditions of Muslims in Southern Thailand. The Meeting also urged all relevant parties to continue their work with a view to reaching a long-term satisfactory settlement to these issues through direct peaceful means sponsored by the OIC. The Meeting welcomed Egypt's assumption of the chairmanship of the OIC Peace Committee for Southern Philippines (OIC-PCSP) after the 40th Session of

the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers. The Meeting welcomed the approval of the Government of Philippines to open an office of the Islamic Development Bank.

64. The Meeting expressed full solidarity with Muslims in Greece in general and called on Greece to take all necessary measures to enable the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace to enjoy their full rights and freedoms emanating from bilateral and international agreements to which Greece is party, and to find solutions to the problems of Muslim populations of Dodecanese, in line with international norms regarding minorities.
65. The Meeting expressed deep concern that the culture of peaceful coexistence and inter-communal and interreligious tolerance is under threat from marginal and extremist fanatics, and from the mushrooming xenophobic discourse.
66. The Meeting took note of the Memorandum of Understanding, signed between the OIC and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on 28 February 2013 in Geneva, and encouraged close cooperation and collaboration between the two in capacity development and research activities in the areas of international peace and security.
67. The Meeting expressed great concern and alarm on the continuation and rising trend of Islamophobia and systematic defamation of Islam as well as discrimination against Muslims.
68. The Meeting called on Member States to develop a unified strategy to impress upon the international community to take effective measures against acts of Islamophobia.
69. The Meeting expressed its satisfaction at the Secretary General's continued efforts to sensitize the international community on the dangerous implication of Islamophobia and in engaging with the leaders of the Western countries to combat the rising trend of intolerance of Islam and Muslims in Europe and the USA. The Meeting commended the Secretary General and the OIC Islamophobia Observatory for producing regular annual reports, which served as a reference of anti-Islam manifestations and anti-Islam activities taking place in different parts of the world .
70. The Meeting expressed the concern at the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, as well as programmes and agendas pursued by extremist individuals, organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Governments.
71. The Meeting reaffirmed that Islam is a religion of moderation and openness which rejects all forms of intolerance, extremism and introversion and, in this connection, underscored the importance of combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination and incitement. In this regard, the Meeting welcomed the adoption, by consensus, of Resolution 22/40 on "Combating Intolerance, Negative Stereotyping and Stigmatization of, and Discrimination, Incitement to Violence, and Violence Against

Persons Based on Religion or Belief” at the 22nd Session of the Human Rights Council, based on the Secretary General’s eight points, and commended Secretary General’s initiative of launching the Istanbul Process geared towards a successful implementation of the resolution. The Meeting further underlined the importance of moderation as a value within societies to counter extremism in all aspects and to further contribute to the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, tolerance, understanding and cooperation.

72. The Meeting commended the Secretary General for his continued efforts and initiatives to coordinate and cooperate with the UN Secretary General and other international organizations including the European Union, Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the UN Alliance of Civilizations (AoC), to combat Islamophobia posing a grave danger to global peace, security, and stability as well as an infringement on human rights of Muslims through negative stereotyping, stigmatization and racial discrimination based on their religious faith .
73. The Meeting commended the Secretary General for the OIC playing a proactive and constructive role in the UN Alliance of Civilizations Annual Forums and its other meetings and workshops. In this context, the Meeting congratulated H.E. Ambassador Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser of the State of Qatar on his appointment as the new High Representative of the UNAoC. The Meeting also expressed its appreciation to the Government of Indonesia for its decision to hold the 6th Global Forum in 2014 .
74. The Meeting commended the State of Kuwait for hosting the 3rd Meeting of the AoC Focal Points of the OIC Member States, held in Kuwait on 13 January 2013. In this regard, the Meeting encouraged Member States to offer hosting of the 4th Session before the AoC Global Forum scheduled to take place in Indonesia in September 2014 .
75. The Meeting lauded the Secretary General for his timely initiative in establishing an interim secretariat drawn from officers of the General Secretariat to make the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) functional.
76. The Meeting agreed unanimously that the IPHRC Interim Secretariat could not be expected to provide the required support to the Commission and called on the concerned Member States to resolve the issue on deciding the Headquarters of the IPHRC on a top priority basis so that its programmes and activities can proceed unhindered.
77. The Meeting commended the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Turkey for the successful holding of the OIC IPHRC’s two ordinary sessions for the year 2012, respectively held in Jakarta in February, and in Ankara in August, and welcomed the offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the 3rd Session on 26-30 October 2013.
78. The Meeting urged all Member States to continue supporting the corresponding resolutions at the Human Rights Council, the UNGA Third Committee as well as the UN General Assembly in the true spirit of solidarity and joint action on matters of vital concern to the OIC.

79. The Meeting affirmed the increased importance of the Tunisian initiative on creating an international constitutional court within the United Nations System as a consultative and judicial structure mandated with ensuring respect and development of the concepts of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.
80. The Meeting reaffirmed its support for the continuation of the Istanbul Process, and commended the OIC Secretary General for convening its 3rd Session in Geneva on 19-21 June 2013 .
81. The Meeting commended Republic of Indonesia for hosting the 4th Conference on the Role of Women in Development of OIC Member States, held in Jakarta on 4-6 December 2012.
82. The Meeting reiterated its strong support of the initiative of His Majesty King Mohammed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco calling for developing an international charter that defines 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.
83. The Meeting appreciated the offer of the Republic of Azerbaijan to host the 5th Conference on the Role of Women in Development of OIC Member States, to be held in Baku in 2014, and encouraged Member States to actively participate and contribute for its success.
84. The Meeting took note of the coordination between the Republic of Indonesia, OIC General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation in preparation for the upcoming 3rd Islamic Solidarity Games to be held on 22 September – 1 October 2013 in Palembang, Indonesia .
85. The Meeting welcomed the 1st Ministerial Meeting of Information Ministers to be held in April 2014 in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, and encouraged Member States to actively participate and contribute for its success.
86. The Meeting strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed by whomsoever and wherever, and reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen mutual cooperation in the fight against terrorism through inter alia, evolving an appropriate definition of terrorism by consensus, mutual exchange of information, capacity building and by addressing the root causes of terrorism such as prolonged unresolved conflicts, continued suppression and marginalization of peoples and denial of the rights of peoples to their self-determination in situations of foreign occupation. The Meeting further condemned and rejected all attempts to associate Islam or any Member State of the OIC, any race, religion, culture or nationality with terrorism.
87. The Meeting took note of the adoption of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006 and its three reviews in 2008, 2010 and 2012 and reaffirmed its status as

a living document to be updated and called for the subsequent review mechanism of the strategy to take into account the root causes of terrorism and draw distinction between terrorism and the struggle for the right of self-determination by people under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination. The Meeting recognized that foreign occupation, state terrorism, political and economic injustice and denial of the right of peoples to self-determination are the main root causes of terrorism. The Meeting recognized that a time-structured approach, envisaging short, medium, and long-term objectives, to the implementation of the strategy could best accommodate the contentious issues related to the strategy. The Meeting called upon the Member States to sign and ratify the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, if they have not already done so .

88. The Meeting reiterated that the struggle of peoples plying under the yoke of foreign occupation and colonialism, to exercise their right to self-determination and to achieve national freedom, does not in any way constitute an act of terrorism .
89. The Meeting considered that the financing of terrorism is a matter of grave concern to the international community and recognized that the payment of ransoms to terrorist groups constitutes one of the main sources of financing of terrorism. The Meeting urged the Member States to cooperate for banning the payment of ransoms claimed by terrorist groups .
90. The Meeting reiterated its support to the continued efforts made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud in establishing the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre. In addition, the Meeting welcomed the commencement of the activities of the Centre and commended the continuous efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in strengthening global efforts in order to effectively eliminate all forms of terrorism, including the contribution of USD 100 million by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to continue working towards the Centre's goals.
91. The Meeting took note of the workshop that was successfully co-organized at the OIC headquarters in Jeddah on 28-30 May 2013 in cooperation and coordination with the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) on the implementations of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1624 (2005) on Countering Incitement to Terrorism. The Meeting urged the General Secretariat to further develop its cooperation with the UN in the field of counter-terrorism as one key area of institutional cooperation between the two organizations.
92. The Meeting recognized the importance of disarmament in enhancing international peace and security. It called for renewed efforts to achieve progress in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament. The Meeting reiterated that a special session of the UN General Assembly should be convened with a view to restoring the universal consensus on disarmament.
93. The Meeting welcomed the convening of the General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament on 26 September 2013. It considered the high-level participation in

this meeting a manifestation of strong international support for nuclear disarmament. The Meeting encouraged the OIC Member States to actively contribute to the follow-up process of this meeting.

94. The Meeting reaffirmed that disarmament efforts should be promoted in an equitable and balanced manner so as to ensure the right of each State to security and to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage. It further reaffirmed that at each stage the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments and military forces.
95. The Meeting underlined the imperative of promoting multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation. The Meeting emphasized that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. The Meeting reiterated that treaty-based multilateral institutions established under the auspices of the United Nations are the sole legitimate bodies to verify and ensure compliance with relevant international agreements.
96. The Meeting recognized the importance of the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in accordance with arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region.
97. The Meeting reaffirmed its continued support for the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East. In this regard, it called on Israel, as the only non-party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty in the Middle East, to accede, unconditionally and without further delay, to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon party, and to place all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive safeguards of the IAEA.
98. The Meeting strongly rejected the pretexts for not convening the Conference on the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction in 2012, and stressed again that non-convening of the Conference represents a serious breach of the decision taken consensually by the 2010 NPT Review Conference. The Meeting underscored that in order to preserve the integrity and credibility of the NPT regime, the United Nations Secretary-General and the cosponsors of the 1995 Middle East Resolution should assume their responsibility in convening the Conference without further delay, and seeking out credible assurances regarding the unconditional participation of Israel.
99. The Meeting appreciated the constructive engagement and willingness of all Arab countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran to participate in the 2012 Conference on the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction. The Meeting reiterated its grave concern over the failure of Israel to declare its participation in this Conference which continues to undermine its convening.
100. The Meeting welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia in 2009, which is a significant contribution to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The Meeting called upon the nuclear weapon States to sign the Treaty's

Protocol on negative security assurances.

101. The Meeting reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy, including the right to a full national nuclear fuel cycle, for peaceful purposes, without discrimination. It noted with concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist. The Meeting emphasized that the proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements. It further underlined that Non-proliferation control arrangements should be transparent and open to participation by all States, and should ensure that they do not impose restrictions on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes required by developing countries for their continued development.
102. The Meeting condemned the continued threats to peaceful nuclear activities, including of a military strike, against nuclear facilities in the Middle East by Israel. The Meeting affirmed that these threats are a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the norms of international conduct as well as a serious threat to the entire IAEA safeguards regime.
103. The Meeting called upon Member States to support the proposal by the Republic of Kazakhstan of a Universal Declaration on a Nuclear-Weapon-free World.
104. The Meeting acknowledged the various humanitarian initiatives taken and the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat in affected Member States as well as on the international scene, and reiterated its support to the OIC for its humanitarian activities despite its very limited financial resources, and subsequently urged all Member States to strive for the establishment of Humanitarian Emergency Relief Fund (OIC ERF) so as to provide the General Secretariat with all necessary means to fulfill its duties towards the needy and vulnerable populations in the face of increasing humanitarian challenge in the Muslim world.
105. The Meeting took note of the dire humanitarian situation in the Sahel region of Africa, and called upon all OIC member states and the rest of the international community to contribute to existing funds and mechanisms to ameliorate the situation in the region, and support the governments in overcoming challenges. In particular, the Meeting reiterated the need for scaled up efforts to meet the food security needs of the countries of the region.
106. The Meeting expressed its satisfaction on the initiatives taken by the Secretary General towards addressing the issues related to women, children and youths as provided for in the OIC Ten-Year Programme of Action. The Meeting underscored the importance of taking up appropriate projects by the Member States to empower these vulnerable groups by creating opportunities to quality education and access to health care, recreation, and strong family values and intergenerational solidarity based on the noble teachings of Islam .

107. In this regard the Meeting urged the Member States to expedite the process of ratification procedure on the Statute of the Organization of Women's Development, based in Cairo .[
108. The Meeting reiterated the sanctity of the family, and upheld that the family consists of man and woman in matrimony and issues therefore, as such any attempt to interpret the family differently should not be accepted. It stressed that human rights cannot be involved to advance personal preferences and tendencies that are not universally accepted on the international agenda. [
109. The Meeting reiterated its support for the efforts towards enhancing regional cooperation and called for the implementation of the OIC Action Plan on Central Asia .
110. The Meeting expressed its serious concern over the continued imposition of economic sanctions as tools of political or economic pressure against some OIC Member States, 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. It reaffirmed 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. It invited 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 Member States.
111. The Meeting expressed its satisfaction at the steady increase in intra-OIC trade, which reached 18.21% in 2012, the increased accession of member states to the OIC Trade Preferential System (TPS-OIC) and the progressive scaling up other trade facilitation, financing and promotion measures. It urged all Member States, which have not acceded to these measures to do so for the early implementation of these trade preferences .In this regard ,the Meeting also welcomed the convening of the 4th OIC World Business and Investment Zone 2013 on 25-29 September 2013 in Kuala Lumpur .
112. The Meeting reiterated the importance of the full achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, among others by OIC member states. It also recognized the importance of the timely adoption of the successor framework to the MDGs.
113. The Meeting affirmed its support for the recent actions aimed at increasing cooperation in the domain of agriculture development and food security, labor, productivity and employment and welcomed the decision of the 39th CFM to create an OIC food security institution in Astana, Kazakhstan as well as the outcome of the 2nd OIC Conference of Labor Ministers held in Azerbaijan on 23-26 April 2013, especially the adoption of the OIC Framework for Cooperation on Labor, Employment and Social Protection .
114. Noting the successful implementation of the Special Programme for Development of Africa (SPDA), which completed its approval phase in November 2012 and the various interventions made under the Islamic Solidarity Funds for Development (ISFD), the Meeting urged Member States to increase their contributions to the various intra-OIC

intervention funds and called for the elaboration of the successor programme of the SPDA .

115. Expressing satisfaction at the multi-stakeholder partnerships established with regional and international organizations for the implementation of OIC economic programmes and the progress made towards implementation of the OIC Plan of Action for Central Asia, the Meeting called on Member States to encourage the on-going collaboration with regional groups for the early execution of the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project, the West African tourism project, the OIC Cotton Action Plan among others.
116. The Meeting welcomed the appointment of CyberSecurity Malaysia as the Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation – Computer Emergency Response Team (OIC-CERT) at the OIC-CERT Annual General Meeting, which was held in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman on 29-31 December 2012.
117. The Meeting expressed its support for further promotion of cooperation in the areas of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in all its stages, including joint efforts for sound STI policy frameworks, promotion of research and development (R&D) projects, holding technological and scientific exhibition and seminars, among the member states and relevant OIC institutions. [
118. The Meeting recalled all previous OIC resolutions reiterating that any reform of the United Nations, including Security Council reform, should be carried out with transparency and all-inclusiveness, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter. The Meeting stressed that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects and be carried out through constructive negotiations, taking into account the views of the United Nations membership, including that of the OIC Member States. It reaffirmed 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 and noted that 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.
119. The Meeting reiterated 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. It underlined the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform, including through regular consultations among OIC Member States .
120. The Meeting urged the OIC Member States to deploy their collective efforts at the UN, in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat, to enhance the OIC's observer status at the United Nations as to fairly and appropriately reflect the significance of its Membership within the international community. In this regard, the Meeting mandated the OIC Group in New York to review its activities with a view to increase coordination and consultation of the Member States at the UN Organs under the guidance of the Chair of the Group .

121. The Meeting welcomed the initiative of the Secretary General towards an enhanced OIC observer status at the United Nations, and invited the Secretariat to present, at the earliest possible date, a study on this subject containing, *inter alia*, recommendations on ways and means to achieve it and possible implications for Member States.
122. The Meeting urged Member States to implement Resolution No. 41/37-POL on coordination and voting patterns of Member States at the United Nations and other international and multilateral fora.
123. The Meeting noted with deep concern the continued difficulties faced by the Permanent Observer Mission of the OIC to the United Nations in New York due to the absence of diplomatic status of the Mission. Recognizing the important role of the Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations in New York, the Meeting once again urged the Government of the United States of America, as the host country, to extend full diplomatic status to the Mission. The Meeting expressed appreciation for the efforts of the previous Chairs of the OIC Group for taking up the issue on behalf of the Ambassadorial-level Committee in New York and further requested the current Chair of the OIC Group to pursue the issue with the host government.
124. The Meeting reaffirmed the principled position of the OIC that where there are OIC Member States candidates for senior United Nations positions, or for membership of the main and other UN bodies, including the Security Council, ECOSOC, and the General Assembly subsidiary bodies and Human Rights Council, the OIC will support them; and urged the Member States to make the necessary arrangements towards agreeing on one candidate in the event of having multiple candidacies for the same post from the OIC Member States .
125. The Meeting recalled resolution NO.1/39-ORG on “candidacies for positions at international organizations” which decided to support candidacies presented by Member States, and welcomed the candidatures of Member States for the next three years including the candidature of Chad, Gambia, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia for non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council for the term 2014-2015, candidatures of Turkey and Malaysia for non-permanent membership for the term 2015-2016 and the candidatures of Bangladesh, Egypt and Senegal for the term 2016-17.
126. The Meeting reaffirmed the support of H.E. Rashad Ahmad Farah (Republic of Djibouti) to the position of Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the elections to be held in the last quarter of 2013.
127. *The Meeting adopted the reports issued by:*

The OIC Six Member Committee on Palestine (Annex-I)

The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir (Annex-II)

The OIC Contact Group on Somalia (Annex - III)

The OIC Contact Group on Sierra Leone (Annex-IV)

The OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex-V)

The OIC Contact Group on Rohengya (Annex-VI)

The OIC Contact Group on Mali (Annex-VII)