

## Islamic Conference

### 31<sup>st</sup> Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers

#### Resolutions on Political Affairs

Istanbul, June 14-16, 2004

#### RESOLUTION NO. 1/31-P

#### ON THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Bearing in mind the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter calling for a consolidation of solidarity and the spirit of Islamic brotherhood among member-States,

Referring to the resolution issued by the tenth OIC Summit at Putrajaya, Malaysia, on 11/10/2003,

Referring to the Declaration emanating from the Special Meeting of the Troika of the OIC Foreign Ministers held in Putrajaya on 22/4/2004,

Affirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of the people of Iraq,

Emphasizing the importance of international support for the security and stability of the Iraqi people,

Pursuant to the conviction and awareness of the feeling of Islamic brotherhood towards Iraq,

1. Welcomes the appointment of the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq and the establishment of an Interim Government as a beginning for sustained and urgent action to end occupation and to establish a fully sovereign, free and democratic Iraq and to define its political future and national options without any interference whatsoever.

2. Welcomes the announcement by the Interim Government of preparations for the holding of fair and transparent elections according to the timetable set by the UN Security Council resolution 1546/2004 ensuring the completion of the political process and the establishment of a free, democratic and sovereign state.

3. Supports the Interim Iraqi Government's efforts to ensure full control of Iraqi natural resources to improve the living conditions of the Iraqi people and reconstruct State institutions and the national economy.

4. Supports the Interim Government's efforts to ensure full control over its borders and its security in such a manner as serves the stability and security of Iraq.

5. Welcomes UN Security Council Resolution 1546/2004, which was unanimously adopted by the UN Security Council emphasizing the sovereignty of Iraq and the establishment of a sovereign Iraqi government.
6. Condemns the inhuman practices committed against the Iraqi prisoners and detainees in Abu Ghraib prison, and demands that those responsible be put on trial. It also demands the occupation forces to comply with International Humanitarian Law particularly the 1949 Geneva Convention.
7. Stresses the need for the occupation forces to respect the civil and religious liberties of the Iraqi people and preserve their cultural, religious and historical heritage;
8. Condemns the terrorist acts perpetrated against the Iraqi people, their places of worship, religious sites, police stations and official institutions, including the health, public utility institutions, diplomatic institutions and diplomats, diplomatic personnel and premises, and stresses the responsibility of the occupation forces for protecting the civil and religious rights of the Iraqi people and preserving State institutions.
9. Strongly condemns the kidnapping and assassination acts committed against Iraqis and others, especially those committed against religious leaders, university professors, doctors and intellectuals.
10. Reaffirms its condemnation of the collective assassinations, revealed by the discovery of mass graves, committed by the previous regime in Iraq, against innocents Iraqi, Kuwaiti and other peoples as a crime against humanity, and requests that those responsible for such crimes be put on trial.
11. Appeals to Member States and the international community not to grant safe havens to former officials of the defunct regime and those accused of crimes against the Iraqi and other peoples in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 1483.
12. Welcomes the announcement made by the Interim Government to establish good relations between Iraq and neighboring states based on mutual respect and the principle of non interference in their internal affairs, as well as to abide by the existing treaties and agreements, particularly those relevant to internationally recognized borders and invites Iraq and neighbouring countries to actively cooperate to promote peace and stability in the region, in line with the statements issued in the meetings of the neighbouring countries of Iraq..
13. Appeals to all states of the world to coordinate their efforts in fighting the illegal trade in Iraqi antiquities, heritage and cultural objects and in preventing their smuggling a appropriation as well as to show willingness to restore stolen pieces and acquisitions wherever they can be located.
14. Urges Member States and international organizations to provide full support and the necessary assistance to the Iraqi people and encourage contributions and efforts for the reconstruction of Iraq.

15. Appeals to all states to contribute to the alleviation of the financial burden on Iraq by writing off Iraqi debts as an expression of their support and as a contribution to the reconstruction of the country.

16. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-Second Session of ICFM.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 2/31-P

#### ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

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

Reiterating also its continued support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General under his mission of good offices towards a settlement;

Recalling its support to the Statement of the UN Secretary General of 12 September 2000, emphasizing that in Cyprus each side represents itself and no one else; where the Greek Cypriots do not represent the Turkish Cypriots.

Welcoming in this context the willingness shown by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for a political and viable settlement by taking a new initiative at the beginning of 2004;

Recalling that in nearly four decades since the establishment of UNFICYP, a unique opportunity presented itself when the UN Secretary-General finalized, with the active participation of the relevant parties, and presented a carefully balanced plan for the comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue on 31 March 2004;

Emphasizing in this regard that the UN settlement plan, in line with the resolutions of the OIC, respected the principle of equal political status of the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot sides, acknowledging that neither side may claim authority or jurisdiction over the other;

Also emphasizing that the Plan aimed to establish a new state of affairs in Cyprus, in the form of a new bi-zonal partnership with two equal constituent states;

Welcoming the sustained efforts of the UN Secretary-General in preparing and finalizing a comprehensive settlement plan that meets the core interests and concerns of two sides in Cyprus;

Taking note of the results of the simultaneous referenda held separately on 24 April 2004 in both sides of Cyprus; and deeply regrets that contrary to international

calls, the Greek Cypriot side overwhelmingly rejected the UN settlement plan, whereas the Turkish Cypriot side approved the plan with a clear majority for the reunification of the Island and the EU membership;

Applauding the Turkish Cypriot people for their decision in exercise of their inherent constituent power in response to the call made by the UN Secretary-General;

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

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

Recalling its Resolution No. 14/10-P(IS) adopted at the 10th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which decided the enhancement of the participation of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus in the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

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

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Cyprus contained in document ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.2

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 the one having the ability to govern, exploit, oppress or threaten the other.
2. Acknowledges that a new situation has emerged in Cyprus following the referenda on 24 April 2004, which necessitates a fresh and comprehensive assessment of the Cyprus issue.
3. Welcomes the statements and calls made by the UN Secretary-General, international organizations and states, as well as decisions taken by various international organizations for ending the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots; and calls upon the international community to take immediate concrete steps to that end.
4. Urges the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields and in particular direct transport, trade, tourism, culture, information, investment and sports contacts.
5. Decides to actively support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus for the right to be heard and represented in all international fora on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seeking the ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Turkish Cypriot side.
7. Decides to remain seized of the request of the Turkish Cypriot side of Cyprus for full membership of the OIC.
8. Further decides that the Turkish Muslim people of Cyprus should continue to participate in the work, activities and meetings of all OIC organs under the name envisaged by the UN Secretary-General's settlement plan.
9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this Resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO.3/31-P

##### ON THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004), ,

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and resolutions adopted by the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference on the situation in Somalia;

Commending the unflagging interests taken by Islamic leaders in the issue of Somalia, embodied in the action taken by H.E. Omar Guelleh, President of the Republic of Djibouti, H.E. Omar Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, H.E. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and H.E. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, with a view to achieving security and national reconciliation in Somalia;

Commending the support extended by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar for covering the expenses of the conference on Somali National Reconciliation in Djibouti, as well as the assistance provided by the State of Qatar to the new Somali Government with a view to consolidating security and stability in Somalia as well as the assistance provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.;

Noting with satisfaction the intensive efforts made by the Organization of Islamic Conference to promote peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, in cooperation with the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Development Authority and the African Union, in the framework of joint approach, which has produced positive results;

Taking Note of all relevant Security Council Resolutions on Somalia;

Commending the tremendous efforts made by the international community in providing relief and humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and famine in Somalia through effective and coordinated efforts under the auspices of the Security Council;

Commending the great success of the Artah Conference in Djibuti which had been organized by the latter;

Having considered the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Somalia (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.3);

1. Reaffirms its commitment to the restoration and preservation of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia.
2. Invites Member States to support the legitimacy of Somalia as represented by the elected Somali government, which gained the confidence of the Somali parliament in accordance with the provisional national charter drawn up by the Artah Conference in the Republic of Djibouti, and calls on neighbouring states not to shelter or help opposition elements to national reconciliation in Somalia, or to provide them with weapons, pursuant to Security Council resolutions.
3. Makes an urgent appeal to all Somali leaders to accept the results of the Artah Conference in Djibouti, in fulfillment of the higher interests of the Somali people and in consideration of the resolutions of this conference as the basic pillars on which the ongoing Kenyan conference is based.
4. Express its appreciation to the Member States which have provided relief and humanitarian assistance to the Somali people and urges them to continue this action. It calls on all states to extend emergency support to the Somali government in order to establish security and stability, pursue national reconciliation and build the basic structures of the central government.
5. Appeals to the international community, in general, the OIC Member States in particular, and the regional humanitarian organisations and institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as the IDB and the ISF, to shoulder their humanitarian and solidarity obligations and extend financial assistance and in kind to the Republic of Yemen and the Republic of Djibouti in order to help them overcome the economic and social impacts resulting from continuous flows of thousands of refugees, also to help improve the conditions of sheltering them, and provide the necessary capabilities for their safe return to their homeland.
6. Urges Member States to contribute financially to facilitate the traveling of tribal elders and leaders of the Somali civil society to Kenya in order to participate in the ongoing peace conference to select the members of the Transitional Parliament.
7. Invites the international community, especially the Member States, to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia in order to enable Somalia to rebuild the institutions and the economic infrastructures and the rehabilitation of the various stages of education.

8. Also calls upon all Somali leaders to remain committed to the results of the "Artah Conference" (Djibouti) in order to reach a peaceful solution to the Somali problem and start national reconstruction.

9. Requests the Secretary General to participate actively in the consultations on Somalia by coordinating the Organization's work with those of other concerned international organizations, in particular IGAD, the Arab League, the African Union and the United Nations; to mandate the special envoy to follow-up this issue; to participate in the Kenyan Conference alongside other regional and international organizations and to use his good offices to get all Somali leaders to join the Somali reconciliation Wagon based on the outcomes of the Artah Conference in Djibouti.

10. Welcomes the results reached by the meeting of the Contact Group on Somalia held in Jeddah in 2004; recommends to the Group to continue its mission and calls on the Member States of the Group to participate in its meetings at the highest level as well as to support the activities of the General Secretariat aimed at supporting the legitimate Somali authorities..

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 4/31-P

#### ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the people of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented;

Recalling that the Simla Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Pakistan calls for a final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issues;

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UNGA, September 2000;

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

Expressing concern at the alarming increase in the indiscriminate use of force and gross violations of human rights committed against innocent Kashmiris;

Regretting also that the Government of India has not responded favourably so far to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and renewed by the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Further regretting that the OIC Fact Finding Mission was not allowed to visit Indian held Jammu and Kashmir;

Noting the rejection of Indian sponsored elections including the recent one, by the Kashmiri people demonstrated through their successful boycott of the elections;

Condemning the restrictions on the freedom of movement of the APHC leaders;

Regretting India's rejections to hold tripartite talks between Pakistan, India and the Kashmiris;

Noting with regret the Indian attempt to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism;

Appreciating that the Kashmiris condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including state sponsored terrorism;

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

Noting the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein;

Encouraging and supporting the dialogue between Pakistan and India aimed at resolving all outstanding issues including the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute;

1. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in accordance with the relevant UN Resolutions and as agreed upon in the Simla Agreement.

2. Condemns the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmir people and calls for the respect of their human rights including the right of self-determination.

3. Calls upon Member States to take necessary steps to persuade India to respect the human rights of the Kashmiri people and to cease massive human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and to enable them to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination as mandated by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council

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



5. Calls upon India to allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.
6. Supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India. In this context, calls for serious negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.
7. Notes with appreciation the positive developments in Pak-India relations ensuing from Pakistan's unilateral decision of cease fire along LOC.
8. Affirms that a sustained dialogue is essential to address the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir and to remove the basic causes of tension between India and Pakistan.
9. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.
10. Requests the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to establish a number of technical vocational centers in the Azad Jammu and Kashmir region so as to create employment opportunities for Kashmiri refugees; also requests them to provide some scholarships for Kashmiri youth in Islamic universities as well as in Pakistani universities; and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.
11. Urges the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the Twentieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as requests the Secretary General to establish contact with the Governments of India and Pakistan and the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir with a view to promoting a just and peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute.
12. Appreciates the efforts made by the Secretary General for enabling the true representatives of the Kashmiri people to have their views expressed in OIC and other international fora, and requests him to continue to take all necessary steps in this regard.
13. Requests the Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir.
14. Welcomes the visit of the four member Fact Finding Mission to Azad Jammu and Kashmir from 21 to 24 April 2003, sent by the Secretary General, in accordance with the decision of the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 2000 and 2002 and the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York in 1998, Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Sessions of the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers as well as the Seventh Extraordinary session and the Sixth,

Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference, and to submit a report to him.

15. Appreciates the full cooperation extended by the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir to the four member Fact Finding Mission sent by the Secretary General to visit Azad Jammu and Kashmir from 21 to 24 April 2003.

16. Requests the Government of India to allow the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit the Indian held Jammu and Kashmir, which is essential for the full implementation of the mandate of the Mission.

17. Recommends that Member States continue to coordinate their positions and to take action at the UN General Assembly and the commission on Human Rights and other relevant international fora to promote respect for the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

18. Commends the efforts being made by the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and mandates the Group to meet regularly along side the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on Human Rights Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to muster the support of the international community for safeguarding the fundamental rights of the Kashmiri people.

19. Requests the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to continue its efforts for promoting the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people in accordance with the UN Resolutions and for safeguarding their fundamental human rights.

20. Decides to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 31st Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 5/31-P

#### ON THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND INDIA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the UN as well as OIC Charter;

Recalling the OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions on the security and solidarity of Islamic States which affirm that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries;

Recalling also the relevant OIC Declarations and Resolutions expressing solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights including the right of self-determination;

Welcoming in this context, the resumption of a composite dialogue between Pakistan and India with a view to promoting normalization of bilateral relations;

Recognizing the centrality of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir to the process of full normalization of relations between Pakistan and India;

Bearing in mind the need for seeking durable and just solution of all issues under the dialogue including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir to the satisfaction of both Pakistan and India as well as the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

Acknowledging that peace and stability between Pakistan and India will lead to sustained prosperity for the peoples of South Asia;

1. Strongly supports the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India and commends Pakistan for its continued efforts to create and sustain an enabling environment for a composite dialogue with India.
2. Notes the adoption of a roadmap for talks by Pakistan and India in February 2004 which, inter-alia, includes dialogue on Jammu and Kashmir and peace and security.
3. Supports various confidence-building measures taken by both Pakistan and India including people-to-people contacts between the two countries.
4. Expresses satisfaction at the bilateral understanding to observe ceasefire on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir.
5. Stresses the importance of continuing discussions on mutually acceptable confidence-building measures (CBMs) on peace and security covering both conventional and non-conventional fields.
6. Requests Pakistan and India to consider enhancing the role of UNMOGIP and other impartial observers along both sides of the LoC to further strengthen existing CBMs.
7. Expresses deep concerns about the continued suppression of the political aspirations of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination.
8. Deplores the continued human rights violations in the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir.
9. Urges the Indian authorities to end the violence in the Indian-held Kashmir, and the military and police operations against the Kashmiri people, and the violation of their human rights.
10. Calls on the Indian authorities to:
  - a) Release all political prisoners in Jammu and Kashmir;
  - b) Initiate judicial proceedings against those involved in human rights violations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

- c) Allow un-hindered political activities in Jammu and Kashmir including visits abroad by Kashmiri leaders for consultations;
- d) Allow international humanitarian assistance to affected Kashmiris especially women and children including through the OIC, ICRC and the UN Organization;
- e) Allow access to international human rights organizations and the media to all parts of Jammu and Kashmir to ascertain and monitor the human rights situation;

11. Renews its call on India to allow the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir.

12. Calls upon the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.

13. Requests the Secretary General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation.

#### RESOLUTION NO.6/31-P

#### ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Pursuant to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah;

Emphasizing the right of all peoples to choose their political, economic and social systems without any form of foreign intervention, coercion or pressure;

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

Taking note of all UN resolutions on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security;

Welcoming the establishment of the Afghan Interim Administration, pursuant to the Agreement signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001, and welcoming further the convening of Loya Jirga and the establishment of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan;

Reiterating the extreme importance of helping Afghanistan to pass through the current transitional phase towards sustainable development, rehabilitation, reconstruction and elimination of various remnants of the civil war;

Reiterating also the importance of international support for rebuilding the Afghan society and its infrastructure through the rehabilitation of its vital nation building institutions;

Recognizing the importance of the return of Afghan refugees and displaced people to their homes, and their reintegration in their homeland;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the situation in Afghanistan (Doc. No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.5);

1. Welcomes the establishment of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan and supports the process of the Loya Jirga leading to the establishment of Transitional Administration, wishing it success in fulfilling the aspirations of all Afghan people to establish a durable and representative government and promote security, stability as well as comprehensive and sustainable development.

2. Welcomes also the efforts made by the Government and the people of Afghanistan to rebuild their country and commend their achievement.

3. Commends the constructive efforts of the UN including the presence of the ISAF in Kabul as envisaged in Bonn Agreement to assist the people of Afghanistan in bringing back peace and normalcy to their country.

4. Welcomes the efforts for the expansion of the ISAF mandate to the whole of Afghanistan, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1510.

5. Expresses its gratitude and appreciation for the initiative of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifah Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar and Chairman of the 9th Islamic Summit Conference, on the establishment of a Fund to assist the people of Afghanistan, and on the hosting by the State of Qatar of the donors' Conference for this Fund in November 2002, where a Board of Trustees was elected and the commencement of the Fund's operation announced; calls on Member States who have donated to remit their donations and appeals to all Member States to donate in favour of this Fund so that it would achieve its noble objective of assisting the Afghan people.

6. Welcomes the convening of an international conference on "Afghanistan and Regional Economic Cooperation: Central Asia, Iran and Pakistan", held in Bishkek in May 2004 to discuss the relations between regional states and Afghanistan.

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Islamic Development Bank for having prepared and submitted to the OIC General Secretariat a progress report on the contribution of the IDB for the reconstruction of Afghanistan and rehabilitation of its infrastructure.

8. Calls upon OIC Member States to extend their support and assistance to the forthcoming elections to be held in September 2004.

9. Appeals to the international community to step up its assistance so as to alleviate the pressing needs of Afghanistan and fulfill expeditiously its financial commitments announced at the International Donor Conferences for the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in January 2002 and in Berlin in March 2004.

10. Appeals also to international community and relevant UN Agencies to extend assistance to Afghan refugees and displaced persons in Afghanistan and to ensure their voluntary return to their homes and reintegrate them in their society in full security and dignity.

11. Calls upon the international community to increase its assistance to enhance the efforts of the Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan to curb the plantation of opium poppies, production and trafficking of narcotics and to strengthen crop substitution programme in Afghanistan.

12. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 7/31-P

#### ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling all the relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 20/9-P (IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit and Resolution No. 19/29-P adopted by the Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on supporting Sudan's efforts to achieve national unity, peace, development and to safeguard its identity, and cultural heritage;

Taking note that Sudan continues to face external threats targeting its unity, stability and territorial integrity and to be subjected to mobilization of public opinion and negative campaigns by some hostile circles,

Commending the continuing efforts and serious endeavours made by the Government of the Republic of the Sudan to achieve lasting peace and the positive development accomplished in the ongoing negotiations between the government and the rebel movement aimed at signing a comprehensive a just agreement that will achieve peace and stability in the country;

Expressing its deep appreciation for the efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, IGAD, and the Arab League to achieve national harmony and peace in the Sudan;

Recalling resolutions 22/51 and 17/51 of the United Nations General Assembly on the unilateral economic sanctions imposed by Member States on other countries, recalling also resolutions 15/8-P (IS) and 44/26-P adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the decision of the United States of America to impose unilateral economic sanctions on Sudan;

Welcoming Security Council resolution 1372 of 28 September 2001 on the lifting of international sanction of Sudan, about which the Secretary General received a

letter of appreciation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan for the support of the Member States to the Republic of Sudan in recording this achievement;

Expressing its commendation and appreciation for the efforts of the Republic of Sudan in raising the ideals of human rights, which have crowned its efforts to drop the resolution on the situation of the human rights in Sudan at the 53rd Session of the Human Rights Commission in Geneva on 16.4.2003. Taking into account the letter dispatched by the Foreign Minister of the Republic of the Sudan to the Secretary General containing Sudan's appreciation for the support of the Member States to the Republic of Sudan in recording this achievement;

Taking note with appreciation the positive testimony of the American Administration in the Congress on 21.4.2003 and 21-4-2004 on the future of peace in the Republic of the Sudan and stressing the seriousness of the Government and the movement in the efforts to enthrone peace in the country;

Appreciating the hosting by the Republic of the Sudan of a large number of refugees of neighbouring countries and the slowness of their voluntary return to their countries due to the persistence of the conditions that led to their seeking refuge, and its efforts to shelter and care for them and to facilitate the voluntary return to their countries;

Further appreciating the damage inflicted on the infrastructure, including roads, bridges, electricity, water and the projects of vital services such as schools and hospitals during the years of war in Southern Sudan, and the consequent cessation of the projects of development and reconstruction and displacement of thousands of citizens from the war areas to other areas in the Republic of the Sudan.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the Solidarity with the Sudan (Doc. No.ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.6);

1. Stresses its complete solidarity with Sudan in confronting hostile plans against it and defending its unity, territorial integrity.
2. Commends the continuous endeavours of the Government of the Sudan to achieve national harmony, to reach the Framework Agreement and stop hostilities between the Government and the rebel movement, to reach the agreements on security and military arrangements and on wealth sharing, and commends the positive developments in the ongoing peace talks in Nevasha, Kenya.
3. Supports the earnest and continuous efforts of the Republic of Sudan to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace agreement and welcomes the signing by the Sudanese Government of the Six Protocols with settled all remaining contentious issues and paved the way for the signing of a final peace agreement in July 2004 and put an end to the long-lasting war in southern Sudan..
4. Invites the United States of America to lift the unilateral sanctions imposed against the Republic of the Sudan, which will carry forward peace and strengthen the Government's efforts to create development and achieve stability in the country.

5. Requests the General Secretariat for the speedy implementation of the resolution of the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in October 2003, calling for the establishment of a reconstruction fund and the development of the parts of the Republic of Sudan affected by war, also calls on Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and financial institutions to contribute to the reconstruction fund adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit.
6. Urges the Islamic Development Bank and financial institutions in Islamic countries to support to development projects in areas affected by war in the Sudan and invites investors from Islamic countries to organize a conference to promote investment in Sudan.
7. Appeals to Member States and international donors to extend assistance that is appropriate to the numbers of refugees in Sudan neighbouring countries, to contribute actively to the programme of the voluntary to their countries, and entrenchment of stability of displaced Sudanese as a result of the war.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 8/31-P

#### ON THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

Recalling also the resolve of Member States expressed in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference to unite their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all peoples throughout the world;

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

Stressing the right of Member States, individually and collectively to maintain their national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

Recalling also resolution 44/51 of the UN General Assembly entitled "Protection and Security of Small States" adopted by the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly in 1989;



Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of peace and security in the Islamic world and the consolidation of the climate of mutual confidence, cooperation and solidarity between the Islamic countries;

Reaffirming also the right of member States to preserve their national security, political independence and territorial integrity and unity as well as their inherent right of self-defense in accordance with Article (51) of the UN Charter;

Taking into account the rapid and profound changes taking place in the system of international relations and their impact on different regions and states throughout the world and particularly across the Islamic world;

Expressing its deep concern at the continued occupation of Palestine, Al-Quds Al-Sharif and of the other Arab territories and the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people which constitutes a serious threat to the security of Islamic States and the world peace;

Also expressing its deep concern at the threats to the security of Member States and the increased number of crises and conflicts affecting Islamic countries and peoples as well as at the threats and challenges to the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah in all spheres of life and reaffirming the necessity to safeguard the Islamic values and identity;

Recalling the provisions of the Dakar and Tehran Declarations adopted by the Sixth and Eighth Sessions of the Islamic Summit Conference which affirms the resolve of Member States to contribute actively towards the establishment of a New International Order based on peace, justice and equality and respect for international legality and capable of guaranteeing progress for all;

Determined to vigorously oppose foreign domination, threat, aggression and alien occupation, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Emphasizing the absolute right of each Member State to preserve its natural resources and to use them for the benefit, welfare and progress of its people;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.7);

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries.
2. Reaffirms further the determination of Member States to encourage the initiatives aimed at building confidence and security at the bilateral and multilateral or sub-regional and regional levels in conformity with the provisions and principles contained in the Dakar Declaration wherever and whenever appropriate;
3. Recognizes that small states are particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs.
4. Expresses its firm determination to strengthen security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the

objectives and principles of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations and as stipulated in the Dakar Declaration.

5. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

6. Expresses the firm determination of the Member States to preserve and promote Islamic values in all spheres of life especially those of solidarity and mutual respect;

7. Rejects categorically the so-called right for humanitarian intervention whatever its origin and form, as it is against the provisions of the UN Charter as well as international law.

8. Reaffirms the need for respect of the principles of international law concerning the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of States, non-use of force or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States as essential prerequisites for the security of Islamic States.

9. Appreciates the intensive work done by the Inter-governmental Expert Group on security and solidarity among Islamic States and calls on Group to continue to follow up developments in this regard and also calls on the Member States to effectively participate in the work of the Group.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 9/31-P

#### ON THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular resolution No.36/8-P(IS) adopted by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the problem of Refugees;

Commending the existing cooperation between United Nations High Commission (UNHCR) and the OIC;

Deeply concerned over the plight of refugees in many parts of the world, most of whom are members of the Islamic community;

Reaffirming the solidarity of Member States with the countries hosting the refugees, and thus assuming immense political, economic and social burdens, in a spirit of Islamic brotherhood and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Convinced that such a solidarity is dictated by the principles of brotherhood and burden-sharing, as well as the defense of human rights and human dignity, which are deep-rooted in the Islamic heritage and tradition;

Recalling the mandate of the UNHCR and the pivotal role of the UN 1951 Convention on Refugees in providing protection and adequate care to refugees;

Recalling also the responsibility of all states to extend their timely and adequate assistance to Member States hosting refugees to reduce the heavy burden they are shouldering in a spirit of international solidarity and burden sharing;

Noting with deep concern the declining levels of international assistance extended to the countries hosting refugees to help them to continue providing assistance to refugees;

Emphasizing that the OIC can mobilize more funds to assist the refugees in the Muslim countries States through the hosting countries;

Fully convinced that the lasting most preferred solution of for the refugee problem consists in providing favourable conditions for their return to their homelands in safety and dignity;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.8);

1. Expresses its appreciation to Member States, donor countries, the UNHCR, the U.N. specialized agencies, and other humanitarian institutions of the valuable assistance they extend to refugees in Islamic countries.
2. Expresses also its deep appreciation to countries hosting refugees of their generous assistance to refugees irrespective of their critical economic situation as well as presence of large numbers of displaced persons.
3. Reaffirms its deep concern over the far-reaching effects of the existence of millions of refugees in Islamic States and particularly over those effects related to the concerned countries' security, stability and infrastructures, which adversely affects their economic and social development.
4. Calls on Member States, to coordinate their action at international level with a view to determining the main causes behind the exodus of refugees to Islamic and other countries and strive, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to enable those refugees to return to their homes as soon as circumstances permit.
5. Calls on Member States who have not acceded to the 1951 Convention to consider accession to the Convention given its continued relevance as the main universal instrument of refugees protection.
6. Takes note of the report of the First Meeting of the Governmental Experts Group on the issue of refugees in the Islamic world, and calls on the Group to continue its work and consider inter alia the expeditious convening in coordination with the UNHCR of a Ministerial Conference in 2005 to address the problem of the refugees in the Muslim world.

7. Urges Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Islamic countries hosting refugees given the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of such refugees living in their territories.
8. Urges the international community to actively support and facilitate the ongoing process of voluntary repatriation and successful reintegration of returnees in order to ensure the durability of their return.
9. Calls on Member States to cooperate with the UNHCR to end the downward trend of assistance to refugees and to secure additional resources to alleviate the sufferings of those refugees in Islamic countries.
10. Urges non-Member States to create better conditions for their Muslim communities and minorities, so that they are not forced to escape or driven out as refugees as a result of religious, ethnic or racial oppressions.
11. Condemns all acts of repression against the refugees, including armed attacks on their camps and pressures on the countries hosting them.
12. Requests the Secretary General to continue to closely liaise with the hosting countries and cooperate and coordinate with the UNHCR with a view to intensifying the efforts of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the alleviation of the plight of the refugees in the Muslim World.
13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 10/31P

#### ON THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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 more than 20% of Azerbaijani territory;

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

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the resolution No.21/9-P(IS), adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

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

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict;

Reaffirming all Member States respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process in the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.9).

1. Strongly condemns the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.
2. Considers the actions perpetrated against civilian Azerbaijani population in occupied Azerbaijani territory as crimes against humanity.
3. Strongly condemns looting and destruction of the archeological cultural and religious monuments on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.
4. Strongly demands the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories including Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
5. Expresses its concern that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the UN Security Council resolutions.
6. Calls on the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.
7. Urges all States to refrain from providing any supplies of military arms and equipment to Armenia, in order to deprive the aggressor of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territory of Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.
8. Calls upon Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and to occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.
9. Calls for a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers.

10. Decides to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give absolute support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
11. Urges Armenia and all Member States of the Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summit of 5-6 December 1994, OSCE Summits of 23 December 1996 and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.
12. Expresses its full support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for this region and its whole population.
13. Stresses that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan, nor any action, including arranging voting process, undertaken there to consolidate the status quo, may be recognized as legally valid.
14. Considers the proposal made by the OSCE Minsk Conference Co-chairmen aimed at the staged settlement of the Armenia-Azerbaijan armed conflict as the basis for the negotiations within the framework of the OSCE Minsk Group and expresses its understanding that this approach is to ensure immediate elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.
15. Requests the Secretary General to communicate the OIC's principled and firm position vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the current Chairman of the European Organization for Security and Cooperation.
16. Reaffirms its total solidarity and support for the efforts being made by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.
17. Calls for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.
18. Expresses its appreciation to all Member States which have made humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contributions to these people.
19. Expresses its concern over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and the other Islamic Institutions to render urgent financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

20. Considers, that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered, and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

21. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO 11/31-P

#### ON THE REJECTION OF THE UNILATERAL US SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

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

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

Expressing surprise and concern over the adoption by the American Congress of the Bill on the Accountability of Syria, and the executive order signed by the US president on 11/ 5/2004 imposing unilateral sanctions, outside international legitimacy;

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

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

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

- 1 Rejecting the so-called Accountability of Syria Bill and considering it in contradiction with the principles of international law, the resolutions of international legitimacy and the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a forcing of the US laws on international law;
- 2 Full solidarity with the Arab Republic of Syria and appreciation of her position in favor of dialogue and diplomacy as a method of understanding among nations and settlement of conflicts, and calling on the US Administration to enter upon a well-intentioned dialogue with Syria to find the most effective means of settling the issues which hamper the improvement of Syrian-American relations;
- 3 Requesting the United States of America to reconsider this law which is considered entirely partial to Israel so as to avoid the further deterioration of the situation and wasting opportunities to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region, which constitutes a serious infringement upon Arab interests;
- 4 Full solidarity with Lebanon against the attempts to harm its historical brotherly relations with Syria , and refusal to interfere in its internal affairs through the so-called accountability of Syria or any other related projects;
- 5 To request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the coming session.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/31-P

ON THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the principles enshrined in the OIC Charter calling for solidarity among Member States;

Attached to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter calling to refrain from the use, or threat of use of force in international relations and for the conflict resolution through peaceful means;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences as well as the Resolutions and Final Declarations adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, the African Union, and the Non-Aligned Movement;

Referring to the verdict passed by the International Court of Justice on 27.2.1998 confirming its competence and acceptance to consider the case;

Expressing its appreciation for the wise decision of Colonel Muamar Al Gadhafi and for the position of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its positive initiative aimed at reaching a peaceful settlement of the crisis and for honoring all requirements provided for in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions No. 748 (1992) and 883 (1993);



Expressing also its deep concern over the material and human losses inflicted on the Arab Libyan people and the neighboring States as a result of the unjust sanctions imposed;

Expressing its appreciation for the Great Jamahiriya's encouragement of its two suspect citizens to appear before the Scottish court in Holland;

Expressing regret over the ruling passed by the Scottish Court of Appeal which confirmed the condemnation of the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi and in which legal experts find many legal flaws;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.10).

1. Welcomes UN Security Council Resolution 1506 (2003) lifting definitively the sanctions that were imposed against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and calls for lifting of all remaining unilateral sanctions imposed on Libya, considering them as a means of political coercion in contradiction with UN Resolution, in particular the General Assembly resolution 57/5/2002.
2. Supports the right of the Great Jamahiriya to receive just reparations for the human and material damages inflicted on it as a result of the sanctions imposed against it.
3. Regrets the condemnation of one of the two Libyan citizens and expresses its conviction that the innocence of one means the innocence of the other since the assumptions underlying their accusation are the same and demands the release of the Libyan citizen, considered as a political hostage, Abdul Baset Al Megrahi.
4. Calls on international public opinion to condemn the political motives underlying the verdict against the Libyan citizen Abdul Baset Al-Megrahi, which has been found by legal experts to suffer from many flaws.
5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO.13/31-P

#### ON THE REVIEW AND RATIONALIZATION OF OIC AGENDA ITEMS AND ITS RESOLUTIONS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling Resolution 46/10-P (IS) issued by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Res. No. 2/30-ORG on Review and Rationalization of OIC Agenda Items and its Resolutions adopted in the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 28 to 30 May 2003;

Noting the new and emerging challenges facing the OIC Member States, and reiterating the urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the Organization in meeting the growing challenges;

Recognizing the importance of, and need to support, the process of reform of the Organization to reach higher levels of efficiency and competence and enhance its effectiveness, energize and implement its decisions, and to constantly adapt the Organization to evolving international circumstances;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/ SG-REP.11) and having considered the report of the Governmental Expert Group on this matter (Doc. No. OIC/2-IGGE/2004/AG/RES);

1. Approves all the recommendations included in the above-mentioned report and invites the Member States to start implementing them.
2. Requests the Governmental Expert Group to convene once every two years to review the resolutions and make appropriate recommendations for their rationalization.
3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 14/31-P

##### ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Having noted with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Lome Peace Accord of 7th July, 1999 brokered by ECOWAS under the auspices of the President of the Republic of Togo, the then Chairman of ECOWAS;

Noting the efforts of ECOWAS, the United Nations, the AU and other international organizations to bring peace to Sierra Leone and the sub-region especially the cease-fire agreement signed in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria on 30 April 2001, between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) culminating in the cessation of hostilities and ushering in the current peaceful atmosphere in Sierra Leone;

Aware also that a large number of Sierra Leone nationals including professionals, were forced to flee to neighbouring countries or elsewhere as refugees have started to return to Sierra Leone as a result of the peaceful atmosphere and the programme of rehabilitation, reconstruction and re-settlement which is being gradually implemented;

Taking note of the Secretary General's report on the situation in Sierra Leone (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.12).

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the AU and other International Organizations, etc. and to the Government of the Republic of Togo for the conclusion of the peace agreement and recalls the positive action undertaken by the countries which have contributed forces to the ECOMOG Peacekeeping force namely, Nigeria, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Gambia. Also expresses its deep appreciation for the decisions by the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan to contribute a large contingent of troops to UNAMSIL in Sierra Leone.
2. Accepts the results of the recently held Presidential and Parliamentary elections which the incumbent President Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and his Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) won so brilliantly.
3. Appeals to all Member States and other humanitarian/financial organizations to extend urgent material assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone and to enable it to undertake the economic and social rehabilitation of the country and to facilitate the return to their home of refugees living in neighbouring countries.
4. Welcomes the establishment of the Trust Fund for Sierra Leone and endorses in this regard the recommendations of the Contact Group on Sierra Leone.
5. Commends the generous financial contributions made by the Member States of Qatar, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Sudan.
6. Urges the OIC Member States to pledge their generous assistance to Sierra Leone for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country following the mayhem and destruction caused by the civil war bilaterally or through the OIC Fund for reconstruction rehabilitation and humanitarian assistance for Sierra Leone.
7. Further urges Member States to extend appropriate assistance to neighbouring States to mitigate the impact of the influx of the hundreds of thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees pending their return home.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO.15/31-P

#### ON THE SITUATION IN THE BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

Welcoming the principles, objectives and goals of the Charter of Stability in the Balkans;

Reaffirms the commitment of the OIC Member States to preserve unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, as well as its multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious structure;

Declares their full support for the full and consistent implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, as well as to the key intentions of the Stability Pact for South East Europe and expresses their political readiness to continue participating in the meetings of the Peace Implementation Council and the Steering Board of the Peace Agreement, including the Reconstruction Program for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Deeply concerned with the inconsistencies in the implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement, particularly relating to the building-up of the State institutions, State regulatory framework, return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes of origin and capturing of indicted war criminals and to bring them to trial;

Having taken note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.13).

1. Urges international community to speed up and profound the open processes of reconstruction, democratization and reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
2. Expresses their readiness to continue participating in the whole peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its development on the basis of the open process of liberalization and regularization of the economic system of the State;
3. Reiterates their spirit of solidarity and expresses readiness to continue assisting people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in rebuilding their multiethnic, multi-religious and multicultural society, including the cultural and religious heritage of the Bosnian Muslims.
4. Emphasizes the crucial role of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina in promoting peace, justice and reconciliation and urges the speed and effective capturing of the indicted war criminal, as well as full implementation of the UNGA Resolution relating to Srebrenica Massacre and call upon the UN Secretariat and other international organizations to determine responsibility for the occurrence of the massacre and taking the necessary measures in this regard;
5. Expresses its support to the High Representative in monitoring and implementing particularly the three key areas, namely economic reform, acceleration of the return of refugees and displaced persons and the consolidation of institutions especially at the state level.
6. Stresses that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, should be further supported politically and materially, having in mind its crucial role for achieving lasting peace for all;

7. Emphasizes also the importance of the economic recovery and the key role of economic revitalization in consolidating peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina and invites the economic operators and banks of the OIC countries to investigate the possibilities to take active role in these processes;
8. Highly appreciates the honouring, by some donor states to the Trust Fund for the urgent Return of Refugees to the Bosnia-Herzegovina, of their financial obligations, transferring their donations to the Fund's account at the IDB. It urges the Member States to extend further donations in favour of the Fund.
9. 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.
10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 16/31-P

#### ON THE SITUATION IN KOSOVO

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of OIC, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention of the Rights of the child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees and the Additional Protocols of 1977, as well as, other instruments of international humanitarian law;

Upholding the role of U.N. in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security;

Mindful of all relevant U.N. Security Council Resolutions in this issue and in particular Resolution No.1244 (1999);

Referring to the Resolution on the situation in Kosovo adopted at Twenty-eighth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on 25-27 June 2001, in Bamako, Republic of Mali;

Recalling the Resolution of the 55th Session of U.N. Human Rights Commission on the situation of Human Rights in Kosovo;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.13);

1. Calls for full implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1244/99 as well as relevant U.N. Resolutions in fulfillment of the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.
2. Calls upon the United Nations to uphold the right of the Kosovars to self-determination and to ensure the preservation of their cultural heritage and Islamic identity.
3. Reaffirms that the safe, immediate and unconditional return of all Kosovar refugees to their homes is prerequisite to the settlement.
4. Calls upon the international community to bring to international justice the perpetrators of ethnic cleansing and all other crimes against humanity in Kosovo.
5. Welcomes the efforts made by the United Nations for these provisional administration and the peace keeping forces and requests all parties in Kosovo as well as the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the United Nations Mission and Kosovar forces to discharge the task entrusted to them.
6. Expresses its appreciation for the continuing work of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to enable the preparation of a clear road map concerning the future of Kosovo which would help to attract foreign investment and foreign economic participation in Kosovo.
7. Urges the international presence in Kosovo to continue taking all necessary security and confidence building measures, including the promotion of inter ethnic tolerance and cooperation, to reinforce the protection and security of the entire Kosovar people.
8. Regrets the outbreak of violence in some provinces and the current situation of division between different ethnic communities.
9. Calls upon the international community to make efforts to provide the necessary ground for all the national minorities in Kosovo to maintain their acquired rights and participate in the administrative structures on an equal basis and welcome the result of recent election.
10. Appreciates the humanitarian assistance already extended by OIC member states to Kosovo.
11. Urges the international community as well as the OIC Member States to continue contributing financially to the reconstruction of Kosovo.
12. Inviting Secretary General to hold a Scientific Seminar for deep study on the future of Balkan Region and the relationship with Muslim world in this region and the role of Muslim in stabilizing and development of this region.
13. Expresses its solidarity with the Kosovars and Bosniac national minority in Sanjak region.
14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the OIC Contact Group and the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/31-P

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNION OF COMOROS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Having taken cognizance of the evolution of the political and economic situation of the Union of Comoros, constituting one of the essential causes of the secessionist crisis in the Island of Anjuan;

Having considered the political and economic situation in the Union of Comoros, the current positive developments, particularly the peace process and national reconciliation, the adoption of a new constitution for the country and the organization of Presidential elections, pursuant to the determination of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and the sovereignty of all Member States over their territories;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.14);

1. Reiterates its full commitment to national unity, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Union of Comoros.
2. Expresses satisfaction on achieving national reconciliation, the establishment of State institutions and the results of the Presidential and legislative elections; commends the efforts exerted by the Comorian Government, in collaboration with the OIC, AU, League of Arab States and the International Organization of Francophonie, aimed at realizing a peaceful settlement of the political crisis in the Comoros.
3. Calls on Member States, Ministerial Councils, and Islamic and specialized organizations, and concerned bodies to expeditiously extend humanitarian and economic assistance to the Union of the Comoros to help it overcome its acute economic crisis and erase the effects of secession and enable it to rehabilitate the institutions of the States, reopen schools and hospitals, and achieve a balanced development among its different islands.
4. Calls on funds and financial institutions in the Member States to consider the possibility of canceling or rescheduling the debts of the Union of Comoros as a contribution in the reconstruction of Comorian economy.
5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter in coordination with the government of the Union of Comoros and speedily dispatch a delegation from the General Secretariat to take stock of the situation in the Union of Comoros to enable the Secretary General to take appropriate steps.
6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.18/31-P

ON THE SITUATION IN CHECHNYA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of OIC;

Recalling the Communique' issued by the Office of the Chairman of the OIC and the findings reached by the OIC Ministerial Delegation to Moscow and Chechnya on 6 December 1999;

Recalling further the declaration of the Secretary General of the OIC concerning the visit of the Senior Officials to Moscow 16-19 January 2000;

Taking note of the Declaration issued by the delegation of Arab and Muslim countries during their meeting in Moscow in the spring of 2000 to attend the multilateral discussion on disarmament in the Middle-East;

Expressing its grave concern over the tragic crisis in Chechnya and the loss of lives and properties;

Reaffirming its respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Russian Federation and non-interference in its internal affairs;

Noting the heavy loss of lives particularly among the civilian population and the heavy damage and destruction of property as a result of the Russian offensive;

Expressing its concern over the acute plight of Chechen refugees now living in camps in Ingushetia and other places in the northern Caucasus, most of whom have little or no medical care or other assistance;

Recognizing that only a negotiated political solution can bring an enduring peace in the Chechnya;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the situation in Chechnya (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.15);

1. Calls on the government of the Russian Federation to pursue negotiations with representatives of the Chechen people as soon as possible with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement of the situation in Chechnya taking into account appropriate international instruments on Human Rights and the agreement signed in 1996. The political solution should cover a general cease fire, and appropriate measures to prevent the resumption of hostilities as well as the return of refugees and displaced persons.

2. Expresses its readiness to pursue contacts with the Government of the Russian Federation with a view to facilitating a peaceful solution.

3. Urges Member States, other members of the international community and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to take all



necessary measures to address the humanitarian needs of the Chechen people in particular the refugees and the displaced persons.

4. Urges Member States to provide economic and technical assistance for the reconstruction of Chechnya once a peaceful settlement has been reached.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 19/31-P

#### ON THE IMPOSITION OF UNILATERAL ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly those 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, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State, as well as the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, regarding the development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting respect for human rights;

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 and that of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, as well as provisions of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2131(XX) of 21 December 1974, all of which declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights;

Recalling the relevant OIC resolutions, the most recent of which were resolutions No. 26/29-P, 27/29-P and 34/29-P, adopted by 29th ICFM, as well as relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly, particularly, resolutions 57/5 (16 October 2002), and 57/222 (18 December 2002), all of which, rejected unilateral coercive measures with all their extraterritorial effects as tools for political or economic

pressure against any country, as they are contrary to the recognized principles of international law and by expressing deep concern at the negative impacts of unilaterally imposed extraterritorial coercive economic measures on trade and financial and economic cooperation, the freedom of trade, the free flow of capital at the regional and international levels, the full enjoyment of human rights, called upon those States that have initiated such measures, to revoke them immediately;

Recalling Final Document of the XIII Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Kuala Lumpur, 24-25 February 2003, in which, the Heads of State or Government of NAM members, condemned the continued unilateral application, by certain powers, of coercive economic measures, including the enactment of extra-territorial laws, against a number of developing countries and called on all States to refrain from adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral measures of coercion, noting that measures such as Helms-Burton Law and D'Amato-Kennedy Acts, constitute flagrant violations of international law, the established principles of the multilateral trading system and the Charter of the United Nations and stated that the international community have to take effective action in order to arrest this trend;

Recalling also declarations and other documents issued by the Group of 77, particularly Declaration of the South Summit (Havana, 10-14 April 2000) and Declarations of the Ministers of that Group on the Third and Forth Ministerial Conferences of World Trade Organization (WTO), in which they Firmly rejected the imposition of laws and regulations with extraterritorial impact and all forms of coercive economic measures, including unilateral sanctions against developing countries and reiterated the urgent need to eliminate them immediately;

Gravely concerned over the application of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures against some OIC members, including the imposition of such sanctions by the USA in mid-1996, against the Islamic republic of Iran and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, under the ILSA Act, known as D'Amato-Kennedy Act, which was extend for 5 more years on 22 June 2002, with all their negative implications for the social-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;

Gravely disturbed over the application of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures against Republic of the Sudan, pursuant to the executive order signed by US President in early November 1997, with all its negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of Sudan;

Affirming that imposition of extra-territorial laws and unilateral economic sanctions against OIC member States are unjust, oppressive and constitute a blatant violation of the provisions of International Law and run counter to those of the Charters of the U.N. and the OIC and also contradict the basic principles enshrined in the agreement of the WTO;

Having considered the recommendations of the First and Second Meetings of the Experts Group on studying the phenomenon of unilateral economic sanctions (Documents ISAS/1/99/REP.1 and UES/2-2002/REP.1FINAL);

Taking into consideration the report submitted by the Secretary General in this regard (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG.REP.16)

1 Affirms that unilateral measures and attempts to impose extra-territorial laws against OIC member States contradict the principles of international law and the UN Charter which warn against intervention in the internal affairs of States and stipulate the settlement of disputes by dialogue and peaceful means, and also contradict the basic principles enshrined in WTO agreement;

2 Expresses its deep concerns over the imposition of unilateral economic sanctions and enacting domestic laws and legislations aimed at applying them extra-territorially under the so-called humanitarian intervention and other pretexts and excuses, and at the negative impacts of unilaterally imposed extraterritorial coercive economic measures on trade and financial and economic cooperation, because of posing serious obstacles to the freedom of trade and the free flow of capital at the regional and international levels;

3. Strongly rejects all types of unilateral measures and consider them as null and void and emphasizes on its strong solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Republic of the Sudan against such acts;

4. Urges the States which are imposing unilateral economic and extraterritorial sanctions, to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international law and to, immediately repeal all existing measures and refrain from such practices which are inconsistent with the provisions of international law and objectives and principles of the UN Charter and WTO agreements;

5. Calls upon all Member States neither to recognize these measures nor apply them, as well as to consider adopting administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial application or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

6. Entrusts the OIC General Secretariat with gathering information and statistics on the harmful consequences of unilateral economic sanctions from available sources in this respect and to coordinate with the Member States to convene a symposium on the unilateral economic sanctions and its impact on the Member States;

7. invites the Experts Group on following up unilateral economic sanctions, to meet regularly and convene its Third Meeting in mid 2003 in order to elaborate the means to countering them and, aiming at facilitating the implementation of Operative Paragraph 5 above, formulating a Model Law for its submission to the next ICFM and calls upon the Member States to effectively and at the highest possible level of experts, participate in the meetings of this group;

8. Entrusts the OIC New York Office to bring the present resolution and that of the UN General Assembly to the attention of all Member States through their

Permanent Representatives in New York and to seek their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations, as well as their measures in implementing those resolutions, and to submit a report thereon to the Secretaries General of the UN and the OIC and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for inclusion in their relevant reports;

9. Invites the OIC Groups in New York and Geneva, in accordance with resolution No. 55/29 of the 29th ICFM, to periodically, follow up and review the issue of unilateral economic sanctions and report thereon to the OIC General Secretariat;

10. Decides to include this item in the agenda of all its next sessions until the full annulment of those sanctions imposed against Islamic States.

11. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION.20/31-P

#### ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences, as well as the existing cooperation agreements between the OIC and international and regional organizations;

Emphasizing the need for and the importance of establishing, maintaining and strengthening close relations and fruitful cooperation between the OIC and its Subsidiary Organs, its Affiliated and Specialized Institutions and the International Organizations, particularly those whose majority members belong to the Organization of Islamic Conference in a joint effort towards finding solution to international problems of common interest;

Taking into consideration the friendly relations and cooperation existing between the OIC system and international and regional organizations;

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and commending his efforts and approach in promoting further cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations; (Document No.ICFM/31-2004/POL/ SG.REP.17)

1. Requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts within the implementation of relevant resolutions of the OIC Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences and to further intensify his contacts with the United Nations, the African Union and International Francophone Organizations and other Regional Organizations in

order to establish, maintain and strengthen friendly cooperation with these Organizations.

2. Urges the specialized, affiliated and subsidiary organs of the OIC System, to continue to broaden the scope of their cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations;

3. Invites the General Secretariat, taking into account relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers and in consultation with member states, to prepare a study for exploiting appropriate fields of common interest and to design a prioritized and policy-oriented cooperation plan for ensuring continuous, effective and strengthened cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations, and submit it to the forthcoming ICFM for appropriate decision thereon;

4. Encourages the Secretary General to further strengthen the cooperation between the OIC and the International Organization for Migration, in accordance with the cooperation agreement concluded by the two organizations in Jeddah in January 2004.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a comprehensive progress report on the cooperation between the OIC and international and regional organizations to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 21/31-P

#### ON UN REFORM INCLUDING THE EXPANSION AND REFORM OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling OIC resolution No. 46/26-P which call to maintain security and integrity of Islamic States;

Affirming the importance of the ongoing processes of UN reform including the reform of the Security Council;

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

Reiterating the need for the reform and democratisation of the Security Council, in order to reflect the current political realities in the international relations, and to address the need for the enhanced representation of the developing countries, as well as the need to significantly improve the working methods and procedures of the Security Council for the enhanced transparency in its decision making process;

Also Reiterating that any reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council should be in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution;

Recalling Resolution No. 40/8-P(IS) adopted at the OIC Eighth Summit in Tehran in December 1997 and resolution No.26/9-P (IS) adopted at the OIC 9th Summit in Doha in November 2000 on the UN Reforms, including the expansion and reform of the Security Council and the earlier Declarations adopted by the OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Foreign Ministers in New York on 2 October 1997;

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

Taking note the Report of Secretary General No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.18);

1. Calls for a comprehensive reform of the Security Council in all its aspects in order to make it more democratic, representative, transparent and accountable.
2. Affirms that the Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council.
3. Welcomes UN General Assembly Resolution No. 53/30 of 23 November 1998 by which it decided that any resolution or decision on the question of equitable representation and on the increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters, would require the affirmative vote power of at least two thirds of the Members of the General Assembly.
4. Reaffirms that both reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council, including the question of the veto, should be considered as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of States and equitable geographical distribution.
5. Further reaffirms that efforts at restructuring the Security Council shall not be subject to any imposed time frame, and that all efforts should be made to reach general agreement on this issue.
6. Stresses that the Open-ended Working Group of the UN General Assembly continues to be the appropriate forum in which to pursue the efforts aimed at reforming the Security Council on the basis of the General Assembly resolution 48/26;
7. Reaffirms the resolve of the member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the reform and expansion of the membership of the Security Council on the basis of the aforementioned declarations and communiqués.
8. 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 regularly exchange views and coordinate efforts with a view to safeguarding the interests of

Member States and enabling them to make their indispensable contribution to the process of UN reform and expansion of the Security Council membership.

9. Requests the Secretary General to implement this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 22/31-P

#### ON US ATTACK ON AL-SHIFA PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT IN KHARTOUM

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Emphasizing the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for solidarity among Islamic States;

Recalling the principles of the UN Charter which stipulate the commitment on the part of Member States to desist from the use, or threat of use of force, and to settle their disputes through peaceful means;

Also recalling its previous resolutions to assist the Republic of Sudan to counter dangers that threaten its security and national unity;

Welcoming resolutions adopted by the League of Arab States, the Eighth Summit of Non-Aligned States as well as the continuous efforts of the Arab and Islamic Group at the United Nations, which roundly condemned the missile attack launched by the USA against Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant in Khartoum on 20 August 1998, and supported Sudan's request to set up an international committee of enquiry;

Reiterating its total rejection of the use of force and all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism;

1. Expresses its full support and assistance to the request of the Republic of Sudan to constitute an international committee of inquiry, under the supervision of the UN Security Council in order to investigate into the allegations of the USA that Al-Shifa Pharmaceutical Plant produced toxic chemical gasses.

2. Requests again the USA Government to positively respond to the request of the Sudan to set up a committee of inquiry.

3. Reiterates its total solidarity with the Sudan to counter hostile designs which target its security and national unity.

4. Requests the Secretary General to conduct necessary contacts with the Security Council and the USA Government, or any other organization, in order to implement this resolution, and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/31-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE DEBT BURDEN IN AFRICA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the OIC on the subject, in particular resolution 15/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the important provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasizing that the African development problem is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic countries, to the economic problems faced by the continent of Africa;

Deeply concerned that despite the reform and restructuring being undertaken by the African countries, their economic development continues to be impeded, inter-alia, by an unfavourable economic environment, inadequate flow of resources and a heavy debt burden;

Noting that both the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990) adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986 as well as the United Nations New Agenda for the 90's did not yield the required results;

Taking into consideration the important results of the Uruguay Round which has led to the creation of the WTO and its possible consequences on the critical economic situation in Africa;

Having examined the report presented by the UN Secretary General on the worrying economic situation in Africa and the positive reactions by international economic bodies;

Having taken note with appreciation of the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) by the Conference of the Heads of State of the Africa as a pattern for fighting poverty and embarking their countries on the path of sustainable economic and social development;

1. Comments the efforts made by the African countries towards their economic recovery and development in conformity with the 1991 Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community aimed at progressive economic integration of Africa.
2. Expresses appreciation to the Member States which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.
3. Commends the adoption of the New Partnership of Africa's Development (NEPAD) as representing the collective determination and commitment of African



Governments and peoples to take control over their future development and assume their pressing duty to fight poverty by placing their countries on path of sustainable economic and social development. It shares the approach to development as embedded in the NEPAD and which is based on a thorough evaluation of past experience, particularly the realization that Africa's economic growth and sustainable development cannot be achieved through an approach solely or predominantly based on the aid-and-credit pattern which has failed. Therefore, it supports the new comprehensive development approach which calls for a comprehensive new partnership with the international and African private sector, as well as with bilateral and multilateral financial and technical partners, together with the African civil society and people as a whole.

4. In this regard, it welcomes the endorsement of this initiative by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations Secretary General, and the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Durban (South Africa) from 27 to 29 April 2002, as well as the support for the initiative by the Group of Eight Industrialized Countries and the European Union as important steps in achieving one of the most important goals of the NEPAD, namely the establishment of a new relationship based on a new partnership and mutual responsibility and accountability between Africa and the international community. In this regard, it expresses the OIC sincere endorsement of the NEPAD and its readiness to support its implementation, including financial support through, inter-alia, the Islamic Development Bank.

5. Expresses appreciation also to the joint initiatives of the G-7 and the Briton Woods institutions taken in favour of the heavily-indebted countries as well as the resolution adopted by some members of the international community, in particular some Islamic States, during the European-African Summit, held recently in Cairo, providing for the alleviation or cancelling debts of African States.

6. Commends the decision taken by the Kingdom of Morocco to cancel its debts on a number of African States and invites OIC Member States to take similar initiatives.

7. Urges the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies including the WTO, IDB to continue making a substantial contribution to the objectives of African Economic Recovery and Development through an increase in concessional financial flows to the public and private sector in Africa.

8. Further invites all parties in the development of Africa including the WTO to take measures aimed at raising Africa's export earnings and the reduction in the negative impact of fluctuation in the earnings of African economies.

9. Notes with concern the obligations that debt and debt servicing continue to impose on developing countries especially those in Africa and urges the international community in general and the Islamic Ummah in particular to adopt appropriate measures to achieve global and durable solution on the debt problem through total debt cancellation.

10. Calls on Member States to increase their assistance to African countries to implement their structural economic programme as well as poverty alleviation.
11. Welcomes the contribution of Member States to the World Food Summit in Rome held from 11 to 17 November 1996 and calls for the implementation of its resolutions and the Programme of Action.
12. Invites the international community to strengthen its support for African States' efforts to diversify their economies and broaden their production base especially in the area of export products.
13. Invites the international community and the Islamic world to support the efforts of African countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.
14. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 24/31-P

#### ON ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Noting with deep concern that drought and famine have been prevailing for the past few years in the Sahel thereby hampering the development efforts exerted by the brave peoples in the Sahel;

Noting with satisfaction that the problems of drought and famine have continued to receive the close attention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Also noting with satisfaction that the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, in December 1991, urged Member States and OIC institutions to strengthen their cooperation with CILSS and welcomed the progress made by CILSS in preparing a coherent plan aimed at protecting the Sahelian peoples and their economic potentialities against the effects of drought and desertification which are hampering the development process;

Having taken cognizance of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences, in particular resolution No. 29/8-P (IS) adopted by the 8th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel;

Having also taken cognizance of the report of the Committee of Experts in charge of examining the OIC/IDB/CILSS cooperation programme for the Sahel;

Being aware that the lives of millions of persons and of cattle as well as the environment are daily jeopardized;

Reiterating the need for the urgent implementation of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel as soon as possible;

Taking note of the Report of the related Committee, held on 6 and 7 April, 2002 at the Islamic Development Bank Headquarters in Jeddah;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on Islamic solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.20);

1. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the OIC General Secretariat, CILSS and the IDB for the completion of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahel.

2. Takes note with appreciation of the Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on June 30, 1999 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Abdul Aziz Dahul, Minister of the State of Kuwait, representing Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, Chairman of the Committee.

3. Expresses satisfaction with the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People of Sahel for its propitious initiatives in favour of African countries suffering from drought and desertification.

4. Reaffirms the necessity to devote greater attention to the implementation of the Special OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme for the Sahelian populations.

5. Commends the achievements of the programme of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for providing the countries of the African Sahel with water during its first and second stages for a total amount of 130 million US dollars, which has benefited more than ten (10) countries and commends also the fact that the Kingdom has recently started implementing the programme's third stage amounting to 50 million US Dollars. This third stage will be realized in a similar way as the previous ones.

6. Expresses its gratitude to the State of Kuwait which has already announced a contribution of 30 Millions Dollars for the Special Programme for the Sahel. Express also its gratitude to the government and people of Indonesia for their readiness to generously contribute towards the implementation of this special programme for the people of the Sahel. Expresses its appreciation to the IDB for having announced a contribution of twenty (20) million US dollars in favour of the Special OIC/IDB/CILSS Programme.

7. Appeals urgently to Member States who can afford to, to contribute generously and substantially to the funding of the OIC/CILSS/IDB Programme in favour of the Sahel Populations an integral part of the Islamic Ummah, so as to crystallize the OIC Member States' solidarity with these populations, in order to alleviate their sufferings and ensure sustained development in the Sahel region.

8. Approves the setting up of a high level follow-up committee responsible for speeding up the implementation of the programme.

9. Requests Member States and institutions concerned to ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the high-level follow-up committee which met at the IDB Headquarters in Jeddah on March 15, 1999.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 25/31-P

#### ON SUPPORTING THE WORLD SOLIDARITY AND POVERTY COMBATING FUND

The Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June, 2004),

Recalling Resolution 33/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution 21/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Putrajaya, Malaysia from 16 to 17 October 2003);

Referring to Resolution 265/57, adopted by the 57th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Establishment of a World Solidarity and Poverty Combating Fund:

1. Calls again upon OIC Member States to lend support to the World Solidarity and Poverty Combating Fund, by contributing in the provision of the necessary financial resources in order to enable the Fund to commence its action and attain its noble goals.
2. Invites OIC Member States again to urge the civil society, the private sector and individuals to contribute actively in financing the Fund as a mechanism for combating poverty and destitution in the neediest countries.
3. Calls on the governments of OIC Member States to promote in the different international and regional fora the lofty goals for which the world solidarity fund to combat poverty and encourage all governmental and non-governmental parties to contribute thereto.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 26/31-P

#### ON SUPPORT FOR NIGER'S EFFORTS TO CONSOLIDATE ITS NATIONAL UNITY AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN PASTORAL AREA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the goals and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) aiming, in particular, at fostering Islamic solidarity among Member States and strengthening cooperation between them in the economic, social, cultural and scientific areas as well as in all vital fields;

Taking into consideration all the peace agreements signed by the Government of Niger and the Organization of Armed Resistance in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in 1994; in Niamey (1996) and in Algiers (1997);

Conscious that the socio-economic integration of refugees and disbanded servicemen on a lasting basis is a prerequisite for the for peace and stability to prevail in the northern pasbral area and the sub-Saharan region;

Convinced of the necessity of providing Niger with the necessary assistance for its economic and social development, the sole guarantee of stability in the Northern Pastoral Area,

1. Welcomes the efforts of Algeria, Burkina Faso and France for their mediation and important contribution to achieving the peace accord.
2. Commends the Government of Niger for organizing the ceremony of the "Torch of Peace" and for its efforts to rehabilitate areas affected by the former rebellion movement.
3. Requests Member States, the General Secretariat, and Islamic institutions to provide Niger with the necessary assistance to consolidate its national unity and achieve its development objectives in the context of implementing the above-mentioned agreements.
4. Requests the Secretary General, in collaboration with the IDB to devise a special programme in favour of Niger with a view to help the country cope with the aftermath of the rebellion in the North area of the country.
5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 27/31-P

#### ON THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF MALI

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Proceeding from resolution No. 19/6 -P (IS) entitled "Islamic solidarity with Mali for the restoration of peace and the development of its Northern Regions" adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar, Republic of Senegal, on 9-11 December, 1991;

Recalling, all relevant Islamic resolutions, in particular No. 35/9-P (IS) adopted by the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit, requesting Member States and financial institutions of the Organization to contribute more in the financing the Program of Projects aimed at strengthening peace in the Northern regions of Mali;

Convinced as well that the consolidation of peace, the return of the people driven out of their homes, their reinsertion and their socio-economic development cannot be achieved without the support and assistance of friendly countries and institutions;

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

1. Requests Member States and Islamic institutions to provide necessary financial assistance for the emergency program and projects for ensuring the return of the refugees, their reinsertion and the social, economic and cultural development of the Northern Regions of Mali.
2. Recommends to Member States and Islamic financial institutions to most actively support the implementation of the medium and long-term development strategy and of the emergency program in the areas of Kidal, Gao and Timbuctoo.
3. Requests the Secretary General, in collaboration with the IDB to devise a special programme in favour of Mali with a view to help the country cope with the aftermath of the rebellion in the North area of the country.
4. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 28/31-P

#### ON SOLIDARITY WITH REPUBLIC OF GUINEA TO FACE THE CONSEQUENCES OF INSTABILITY IN WEST AFRICA

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003),

Considering the role played by the Republic of Guinea within the framework ECOWAS for the achievement of peace and the restoration of stability in the States of the sub-region torn by civil war, particularly Liberia;

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees, which has been going on for over a decade, into the territories of the Republic of Guinea, the continuation of the crisis in Liberia, the recent conflicts in Cote d'Ivoire, and the slow pace of the return of refugees to their countries of origin;

Appraising the adverse effects of this regrettable situation on the efforts exerted by the Republic of Guinea in the fields of development, environment and struggle against poverty;

Inspired by the Declaration, adopted by the OAU Heads of State and Government of 30 June 1993 on establishing a mechanism to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in Africa;

Recalling the resolutions and recommendation of the OAU (African Union) Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa, held in December 1998 (in Khartoum);

1. Pays tribute to the Republic of Guinea for the efforts exerted in the context of the reception, assistance and voluntary return of these refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin.
2. Exhorts Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Republic of Guinea to help it overcome the problems entailed by the prolonged stay of refugees on its territory.
3. Highly appreciates the latest joint OIC/IDB mission for the untiring efforts exerted towards supporting the Republic of Guinea in these times of struggle against the drift of refugees and displaced persons.
4. Reiterates its call on the said institutions to translate into fact this humanitarian undertaking.
5. Invites the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to allocate additional resource with a view to alleviating the suffering of these refugees.
6. Requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts within the framework of contacts with other international organizations, in favour of the Republic of Guinea, with a view to sensitizing the international community to the situation entailed by the presence of these refugees and to the threat that such a situation may pose for peace and stability in the sub-region.
7. Requests the Secretary General, with the assistance of Member States, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the other concerned institutions to organize a symposium on ways and means to achieve security and stability in the countries of the Mono River; and REQUESTS all the countries of the region and the concerned organizations to participate at the highest level in the proceedings of this symposium.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution, and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 29/31-P

**ON THE RIGHT OF THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLES LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO RECEIVE REPARATIONS FOR LOSSES RESULTING FROM U.S. AGGRESSION IN 1986**

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Proceeding from its belief in the common destiny and solidarity of Islamic States as well as the principles and objectives of the OIC;

Taking into consideration the obligation of all states to refrain from the threat or use of force;

Recalling all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences which condemned the said aggression and confirmed the right of Libya to receive just reparations for the material and human losses resulting from that aggression;

Recalling also UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 condemning the aggression and affirming the right of the Jamahiriya to demand appropriate redress for the material and human losses incurred;

Recalling as well the General Assembly Document No. A/42/412DD1 dated 27 July, 1987, submitted by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the said damage;

Recalling the partial lifting of sanctions imposed by the United States of America.

Referring to the relevant declarations, communiqués and resolutions adopted by Arab, African and Non-Aligned Movement Summit Conferences;

1. Reaffirms the previous resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the OIC and all international organizations, condemning the military aggression perpetrated by the United States of America against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986.

2. Expresses solidarity with the Jamahiriya and supports its right to appropriate compensation and damage for the losses incurred as a result of the said aggression (in accordance with the provisions of UN General Assembly Resolution No.38/41 of November 20, 1986).

3. Calls upon the United States of America to positively respond to UN General Assembly Resolution No. 38/41 concerning the right of Libya to reparations, to desist from provocations and threats, and to resort to peaceful means to resolve its differences with the Jamahiriya.

4. Condemns the United States of America's economic boycott measures against Libya and calls for the immediate lifting of the remaining sanctions as they violate international laws and norms.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 30/31-P

#### ON THE QUESTION OF REPARATIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR COLONIZATION AND THE AFTER-EFFECTS OF WAR

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),



Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit Conferences and those adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers (ICFMSs) on the issue of redress for the damages resulting from the effects of colonialism and wars, particularly land mines and the after-effects of war;

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and other relevant UN organs on the sequels of war, including mines;

Further recalling the historical precedents on reparations for the damages caused by occupation and war and their sequels, particularly those of the two world wars;

Convinced that the responsibility for removing the after-effects of wars should fall upon the countries that had caused them;

1. Condemns anew colonialism in all its forms as an act of aggression violating all international covenants and the principles of International Law.

2. Reaffirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to take all necessary measures to obtain quick and fair compensation for the human, moral and material losses they sustained as a result of colonialism or foreign invasion.

3. Affirms the right of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to reparations for all the human and material losses it incurred as a result of the period of invasion, colonization of and settlement in the Libyan territories.

4. Requests the Member States to cooperate and coordinate their efforts with a view to urging the States involved in the Second World War to expeditiously extend technical and financial assistance as well as the necessary information and requisite maps for the immediate removal of mines left behind by their forces in some areas of Member States, which are still causing extensive damage and impeding the developmental efforts in those areas.

5. Affirms the right of all Member States, without exception, which suffered under the yoke of colonialism, to recover their cultural property which was looted during the period of colonialism, including antiquities, masterpieces, manuscripts and historical documents, and invites Member States to coordinate among themselves in the international fora so as to achieve this aim and in collaboration with the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO).

6. Commends the approval of the Great Libyan People's Arab Socialist Jamahiriya to host a symposium on the sequels of colonialism and requests the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in completing the practical arrangements, preparing the documents, extending invitations to the participants and fixing the date of the said Symposium. It also demands of all participating Member States to ensure high-level representation in the seminar's activities to guarantee its success and help achieve the expected results.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/31-P

ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND STEPS TAKEN FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SECURITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

Noting that the current international situation requires that the principles of disarmament as contained in the United Nations Charter become a fundamental element in any collective effort designed to bring about a truly secure world and protect mankind from the threat of weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear weapons;

Noting with concern the lack of progress in the general and complete disarmament;

Affirming that in efforts towards the objective of general and complete disarmament, global and regional approaches complement each other;

Concerned about the continuous erosion of multilateralism in disarmament;

Taking note of the Final Document of the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Kuala Lumpur on 24-25 February 2003;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.22);

1. Calls for the early and total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free from such weapons and for the intensification of efforts towards that end aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues as a whole, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. Urges the Conference on Disarmament which is the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating body to commence negotiations as early as possible according to the plan of action of the Final Document of the Tenth UN General Assembly Special Session on the full range of disarmament issues especially nuclear disarmament.

3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts toward reaching consensus on its work program, particularly the establishment of subsidiary bodies for negotiations on Nuclear Disarmament, Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, Banning Production of Fissile Material for Nuclear Weapons, taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation aspects and effective international arrangements to ensure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

4. Requests the Member States to intensify their efforts at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva for the formation of an Ad-Hoc Committee on nuclear disarmament to inter alia draw up a systematic and irreversible time-table for the phasing out of nuclear weapons with the objective of their total elimination.
5. Affirms the inalienable right of States to develop peaceful nuclear programs for their economic and social development and to have access to the necessary material, equipment, technology and information for those programs in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
6. Considering that in the Middle East all States except Israel are parties to the NPT, considers it imperative that Israel should accede to the NPT and the CTBT without delay and calls upon the Nuclear Weapon States to implement their obligations, including "an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States parties are committed under Article VI", during the 2000 Review Conference, to which they have committed themselves in the decision, declaration and resolution adopted by the Conference on the Review and Extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York in 1995, as well as the resolution adopted by that Conference on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East as well as paragraphs 1-9 of the Final Document adopted by 2000 NPT Review Conference on 19 May 2000, in New York.
7. Affirms the importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and hence strict observance of its objectives and provisions pending its entry into force.
8. Calls upon the UN Security Council, in the framework of the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East, to implement Security Council Resolution No. 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 (1991) and the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions on the establishment of this Zone through the elimination of the Israeli nuclear weapons, potential which endanger the peace and security in the Middle East.
9. Expresses concern over the ongoing nuclear cooperation between the United States and Israel which assists the latter to pursue its clandestine nuclear programmes and weapon activities threatening the international peace and security particularly in the Middle East.
10. Welcomes the initiatives of OIC Member States for the establishment of a Zone free from all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons in the Middle East, within the framework of the United Nations, the latest of which is the initiative introduced by Syria at the UN Security Council in April and December 2003, and calls for an early establishment of such a Zone. In this context, it notes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by these States concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.
11. Welcomes the Treaty of Pelindaba on the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996 and Treaty of

Bangkok on the establishment of a South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (SEANWFZ) that was signed on 15 December 1995.

12. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its efforts to come to an early agreement on concluding an international legally binding instruments providing Non-Nuclear-Weapon States with credible assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and calls upon the Member States to coordinate their efforts at the Conference on this issue.

13. Notes that the issue of fissile materials can be addressed effectively and in a non-discriminatory manner only through multilateral negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament, as envisaged under the relevant United Nations General Assembly Resolutions.

14. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to commence substantive work as soon as possible on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.

15. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 32/31-P

#### ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the total elimination of nuclear weapons and achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and reaffirming the calls upon all States, particularly Nuclear Weapon States to demand Israel to cease its clandestine nuclear activities and to shut down its nuclear reactors, especially the Dimona Nuclear Reactor given the highly disturbing news on the increase of nuclear radiation leakage which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East, in addition to nuclear threats it represents;

Expressing deep concern over the fact reflected in the report of the UN Secretariat to the 2000 NPT Review Conference on implementing the resolution of the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference on the Middle East which states that all States of the region, with the exception of Israel, are parties to the NPT.

Underlining that the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference reaffirmed the importance of Israel's accession to the NPT and the placement of its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East.

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 28/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Summit of the OIC Conference and Resolution 29/30-P adopted by the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East, South East Asia and Central Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the African Union in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Warning at the serious consequences arising from the fact that all states of the Middle East have become parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty except Israel that has not acceded to the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguard agreements and has not declared its intention to do so, and has continued its clandestine nuclear programmes and weapon activities;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions, 58/34, 58/30, 58/53 and Decision 58/598 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, Africa and South East Asia and Central Asia respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996 and the South East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free-Zone Treaty (the Treaty of Bangkok) which was signed on 15 December 1995 and entered into force on 27 March 1997;

Welcoming the proposals made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan aimed at achieving nuclear and missile restraint in South Asia;

Taking into consideration the initiative introduced by the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Arab Group, at the Security Council calling for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass-destruction in the Middle East Region;

Convinced that the non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons cannot be achieved in the absence of progress towards universal nuclear disarmament;

Recalling the paragraphs specific to disarmament in the Final Document of the Thirteenth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the NAM held in

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2003, as well as the final document of the Thirteenth Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cartagena, Colombia, April 2000, and the communique of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the NAM, held in Durban, South Africa in April 2002;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.22).

1. Urges all States, especially Nuclear Weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli nuclear facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference as well as paragraphs 1-9 of the Final Document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference.

2. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear weapon proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis and urges all States, particularly Nuclear Weapon States to pressure Israel to cease its clandestine nuclear activities and to shut down its nuclear reactor especially the Dimona Nuclear Reactor given the highly disturbing news on the increasing possibility of nuclear radiation leakage out of it, which may lead to an environmental disaster in the Middle East.

3. Condemns Israel for not implementing the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Extension and Review Conference and reaffirmed by the 2000 NPT Review Conference and calls on the United Nations, the Permanent Members of the Security Council and the international community to take the necessary measures to avert the Israeli nuclear threat endangering the peoples of the region, which constitutes a serious violation of the UN objectives, particularly Article 51 of the Charter.

4. Calls for the total and complete prohibition of transfer of all nuclear related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields to Israel. In this regard, expresses serious concern over the continuing development where by Israeli scientists are provided access to the nuclear facilities of one nuclear weapon state and considers that this development will have potentially serious negative implications on the regional security as well as the reliability of the global non-proliferation regime.

5. Takes note of the initiative introduced by the Syrian Arab Republic at the UN Security Council in the months of Safar and Shawal 1424H (April and December 2003) calling for the establishment of a zone free from all weapons of mass-destruction, particularly nuclear ones in the Middle East Region.

6. Calls for a speedy implementation of Para 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 (1991) and Resolution No.487 (1981) and the relevant UN General Assembly

Resolutions concerning the establishment of zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

7. Requests the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear weapons, and a full report on its stockpile and ammunition for the consideration of the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapon and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East region, and are fundamental factor for a just and comprehensive peace in the region and calls upon Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

8. Considers that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitute one of the important elements for the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation.

9. Calls on Nuclear Weapon States to engage constructively through a transparent and credible process of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament with the view to establishing within its programme of work a subsidiary body on nuclear disarmament.

10. Requests all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their positions at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East, Africa, South East Asia and Central Asia.

11. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 33/31-P

#### ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

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

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996 on the legality of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in which it expresses that use or threat of use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the

Rules of international law applicable in armed conflict and in particular the principles and rules of Humanitarian Law;

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

Recognizing that effective measures 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;

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

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

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

Recalling the declaration and commitment therein made by Nuclear-Weapon-States to provide 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 of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 30/30-P of the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

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;

1. Reiterates that the provisions for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against Non-Nuclear Weapon States is in contravention of the negative security assurances that have been provided by Nuclear Weapon States. The development of new types of nuclear weapons is in contravention with the assurances provided by the Nuclear Weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which would prevent the improvement of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

2. 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.

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

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to give utmost priority among all issues on its agenda, to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 34/31-P

#### ON THE REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

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

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

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

Recalling Resolution 58/38 adopted by the 58th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 2003;

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, specially resolution No.30/10-P (IS) of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 31/30-P of the Thirtieth Islamic Conference 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;

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the auspices of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, in particular nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority.
2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.
3. Encourages the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated equitable and non-discriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at the global, regional and sub-regional levels.
4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and sub-regional levels.
5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region.
6. Considers that regional agreements on limitations for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and

making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region.

7. Requests the Secretary General to follow developments in this respect and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 35/31-P

##### ON THE REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

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

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

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

Recalling all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No. 31/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 32/30-P of the Thirtieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on this subject;

1. Recognizes the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at the lowest levels.

2. Calls upon the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

3. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the developments of this subject and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 36/31-P

##### ON THE PROBLEM OF DUMPING OF DANGEROUS NUCLEAR, RADIOACTIVE AND TOXIC WASTES IN THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Deeply concerned by the fact that the dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes endangers human life, marine flora and fauna and the ecosystem in general;

Bearing in mind the Code of Practice in the International Trans-boundary Movement of Radioactive Waste established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the importance of updating this Code to bring it in line with the related developments since its adoption;

Also bearing in mind the conclusion, by African States of the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and Control of their Trans-Boundary Movements within Africa;

Deploring the instances of dumping of toxic wastes in the territorial waters of Somalia and Turkey;

Expressing concern over the dumping by Israel of nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes as well as highly toxic pesticides and insecticides in the Mediterranean Sea, especially in the Lebanese territorial waters;

Taking note of the Report of the OIC Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.22);

1. Affirms that the dumping or elimination of nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes of foreign origin in the territories and waters of Member States, and the risks that it entails for human life are a heinous crime against the people of Member States and the entire humanity.
2. Condemns all governmental and non-governmental entities which engage in harmful and illegal practice of dumping nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes in the international and territorial waters of the Member States which seriously threatens life and environment.
3. Invites all the Member States to continue their intensive campaign to enlighten their respective populations about the devastating effects of nuclear, radioactive and toxic waste on human life, flora and fauna.
4. Calls upon all States which produce dangerous nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes to take all the measures necessary for treating and recycling these wastes in their own countries.
5. Urges Member States to ban all the trans-border movements of dangerous nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes, transported without necessary safety-precautions and the prior consent of the destination country.
6. Requests Member States to intensify their efforts within the framework of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to conclude a legally binding instrument on the absolute and comprehensive prohibition of any dumping of radioactive and toxic wastes and to this end calls on all State Parties and multi-national corporations and others to abide by the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 as well as other relevant international instruments.
7. Requests also the Member States to intensify their efforts in the IAEA in order to review the Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of

Radioactive Wastes which has been adopted by the IAEA and to update the text of this Code in conformity with the changes which have taken place since its adoption and requests the OIC Secretary General to make the necessary contacts in this respect with the Director General of the IAEA.

8. Calls on all States to abide by the maritime agreements prohibiting the dumping of nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes in the territorial waters of the Member States.

9. Takes note of the Report of the First Meeting of Littoral Member States to consider the problem of nuclear, radioactive and toxic wastes emanating from ships that pass through the territorial waters of these States and the bordering maritime zones, and calls on these States to implement the recommendations therein and to continue studying this problem.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the developments on this subject and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 37/31-P

#### ON PROBLEM OF MINES IN MUSLIM WORLD AND THE DEMINING OPERATIONS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the objectives and principles of the OIC and the UN Charters;

Taking note of resolution No. 58/53 of the 58th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 8th January 2004 on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production, transfer of mines including anti-personnel mines on their destruction;

Gravely concerned about the continued suffering and casualties caused to the civilian population as a result of the proliferation, as well as the indiscriminate and irresponsible use of anti-personnel mines;

Profoundly saddened by the high numbers of victims who have lost their lives or been injured or maimed by anti-personnel mines laid by the former colonial States in many of the developing countries including OIC Member States, without providing, thus far, any charts containing the number and location of such mines, and without contributing, whether technically or materially to their clearance;

Taking note also of the decisions taken at the 1996 Review Conference of the States' Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, particularly with respect to amending Protocol II of the Convention; and also the subsequent outcome of the annual meetings of amended Protocol II;

Reaffirming its conviction that a universal, balanced and multilaterally negotiated agreement to ban mines, including anti-personnel mines, would significantly reduce the sufferings of civilians;

Emphasizing the important role of the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating body on the disarmament issues;

Affirming the importance of concerted international efforts towards addressing the problems of mines in affected Islamic states;

Welcoming in this regard the cooperation of the relevant international humanitarian organization such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.22);

1. Expresses its deep concern over the consequences of the indiscriminate use of mines including anti-personnel mines on the security of civilian populations and their economic development.
2. Requests the international community in general and the Member States in particular to step up their cooperation and their coordinated action for the clearance of mines including the anti-personnel mines, taking into account the security risks of these States.
3. Urges States to comply with their respective obligations arising from their adherence to the relevant legal instruments which they have acceded to.
4. Also urges the international community, particularly the developed countries, to provide prompt substantial, technical and financial assistance for the clearance of mines including the anti-personnel mines and to ensure that all States, especially those affected by mines, are supplied with advanced material, equipment and technology and that all efforts are made to remove all existing obstacles for the achievement of this noble objective.
5. Calls upon the former colonial States that had laid such mines in the territories of developing countries and particularly those of the OIC Member States, to promptly extend their technical and financial assistance to the affected countries so as to help them get rid of these mines for good, and also to make compensation for the human and material losses incurred by these countries due to those mines.
6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the matter and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 38/31-P

#### ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the objectives and principles set forth in the Charters of the UN and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly the provisions relating to the consolidation of international peace and security;

Also recalling the Algiers Declaration adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of the African Unity at its Thirty-Fifth Ordinary Session held at Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999;

Recalling further the relevant resolutions on disarmament adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as well as by the OIC, in particular Resolution 34/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit and Resolution 35/30-P adopted by the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Taking note of the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations International Conference on the convening of a conference on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, held in July 2001 in New York and considering the biannual meeting of the States on the implementation of the Programme of Action held from 7-11 July 2003 in New York;

Reaffirming the need to preserve international peace and security in general and within the OIC Member States in particular;

Considering that the illegal manufacturing, illegal circulation and build-up of massive quantities of small arms and light weapons in the world constitute a threat to national, regional and international peace and security as well as an obstacle to the economic development of the countries and regions concerned;

Convinced of the need for a global approach with a view to encouraging at national, regional and world levels, the limitation, illegal production and trade in small arms and light weapons in a balanced, non-discriminatory and comprehensive manner;

Deeply concerned about the spread of insecurity, terrorism and organized crime linked to the illegal movement of small arms and light weapons;

Noting the close relationship between drug trafficking and illegal trade in small arms and light weapons;

Convinced also of the need to define small arms and light weapons keeping in view of the possibility of their use in future conflicts;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report NO. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.22;

1. Notes with appreciation the initiative taken by the Republic of Mali for the destruction of thousands of small arms and light weapons and the mobilization of the international community for a resolute and coordinated combat against the illicit trafficking of these types of armament.

2. Welcomes the Bamako Declaration adopted by the African Regional Conference on the illicit trade in, and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, held in 2002 in Bamako, Mali.

3. Notes with satisfaction the decision taken by some countries of Sahel to set up national commissions to combat the illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the Sahelo-Saharan region and of the UN Standing Consultative Committee on Security in Central Africa.
4. Calls on African States in particular and the OIC Member States in general to initiate and strengthen their cooperation at sub-regional, regional and global levels with a view to combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.
5. Notes the initiative taken by the European Union to set up a world wide mechanism to combat the illicit accumulation and circulation of small arms and light weapons and calls on the Secretary General of the OIC to examine ways and means to ensure an effective cooperation between the OIC, the UN, the EU, ECOWAS and relevant organizations concerned with the question.
6. Urges Member States to participate actively in the meetings on the follow-up to the Security Conference on combating illicit trading in drugs and small and light weapons held in New York in 2001 and requests the Secretary General to cooperate fully with Member States in order to prepare for these meetings.
7. Requests the Secretary General to further examine the question and to submit a report to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 39/31-P

#### ON 2005 NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Taking note of the necessity of the active participation of the Islamic countries party to the NPT in the 2005 Review Conference and its preparatory committees as well as in other relevant multilateral fora;

Reaffirming that all nuclear activities of Israel, including its clandestine and unsafeguarded nuclear facilities, continue to pose a grave threat endangering international peace and security particularly to the OIC Member States;

Calling for implementation of the reaffirmation by the NPT 2000 Review Conference of the necessity for Israel to accede to the Treaty and to accept putting its nuclear facilities and materials under the comprehensive safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Noting the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of the 8th of July 1996, in which it recalls the obligation of the Nuclear Weapon States to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Noting the Declaration of Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament;



Taking note of the active participation of the Member States in the 2000 NPT Review Conference and encouraging the continuation of such participation in the preparatory process for the 2005 NPT Review Conference;

Concerned about the lack of progress on the implementation of the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference;

Convinced of the necessity to reaffirm the universal character of the NPT which gives it force and credibility and allows the full implementation of the measures conducive to total elimination of nuclear weapons;

Underlining the need to hold the Nuclear Weapon States accountable for their obligation under Article VI of the NPT and the outcome of 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences including holding structural debates, with the NPT process to review and assess the implementation of their commitment of this obligation;

Taking note of the Secretary General's Report (No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.22);

1. Requests all Islamic countries party to the Treaty to actively participate in the 2005 NPT Review Conference and its preparatory process.
2. Requests all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, as stipulated in Article VI of the NPT, in particular the Conference on Disarmament.
3. Invites all States parties to the NPT in particular the permanent members of the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear activities and facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the resolution adopted by the NPT Review and Extension Conference held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Middle East region as well as the outcome of the 2000 NPT Review Conference in this regard.
4. Strongly urges states parties to the NPT, in particular the sponsors of the Resolution on the Middle East, adopted at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, to promptly implement this Resolution with the objective of establishing a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East.
5. Requests the Islamic countries party to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level to evaluate the result of the 2000 NPT Review Conference and coordinate positions for the preparatory committees and the 2005 NPT Review Conference.
6. Recalls the unequivocal undertakings of the Nuclear Weapon States as expressed in the final document of the 2000 NPT Review Conference to pursue nuclear disarmament and calls upon them to make a specific timetable for the elimination of their nuclear weapons.
7. Calls for fostering cooperation among the OIC Member States in the area of peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic development, taking into

consideration their needs in the fields of health, sciences, agriculture, energy, research and industry in accordance with the article IV of the NPT.

8. Considers that the recognition by the 2000 NPT Review Conference that Israel is the only one in the Middle East region which has not acceded to the NPT is a matter which needs to be followed up through specific mechanisms which seek to establish measures that are applied against Israel if it does not accede to the treaty within a specific period of time, and requests Member States to adopt a united position at the IAEA and other relevant international fora on this issue.

9. Requests the Experts Group on the Security of Islamic States to submit its report on this issue to the Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 40/31-P

#### ON PROMOTION OF MULTILATERALISM IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT, NON-PROLIFERATION AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Guided by the objectives and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Charter:

Welcoming the resolution 58/44 adopted at the 58th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 8 January 2004, concerning "promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation" and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the purpose of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situation which might lead to a breach of the peace, as enshrined in the charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in particular, the settlement of any conflict that may arise, by peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation; and abstention from threat or use of force against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of any member states,

Reaffirming the significant roles of the international Organizations in particular the United Nations and Organization of the Islamic Conference in promotion of peace ,security and stability at the regional and global levels,

Convinced that in the era of globalization and the information revolution, arms control, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, disarmament and international security issues are more than ever the concern of all countries in the world, which are affected, one way or another, by these problems and therefore should participate in the negotiations to find a comprehensive and durable solution,

Recognizing that existence of nuclear arsenals and plans to develop, produce and possible use of new generation of these inhuman weapons, in the post Cold War era, constitute the most serious and the gravest challenge to the very survival of the human-kind and endanger global efforts to strengthen regional and international peace and security,

Convinced also that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, would enhance the security of all states and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts;

Emphasizing the need to advance further in the field of arms control, non-proliferation, disarmament and international security through universal, multilateral, and non-discriminatory negotiations with a view to reaching general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Being concerned about the continuous erosion of multilateralism in the field of arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament, and recognizing that resorting to unilateral actions by member states of the United Nations in resolving their security concerns would jeopardize international peace and security and undermines confidence in the international security system as well as the foundations of the United Nations itself,

Stressing that international cooperation, peaceful settlement of disputes, dialogue and confidence-building measures would contribute essentially to the enhancement of multilateral and bilateral friendly relations among peoples and nations,

1. Reaffirms multilateralism as the core principle in negotiations in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and international security with a view to maintaining and strengthening universal norms and enlarging their scope,
2. Recognizes the need to promote international security by resorting to multilateralism rather than unilateral actions, use of force including preemptive military strikes against the members of the international community,
3. Underlines the importance of preserving the existing agreements on arms control and disarmament, which constitute an expression of the results of international cooperation and multilateral negotiations in response to the challenges facing the mankind,

4. Requests the states parties to relevant instruments on weapons of mass destruction to consult and cooperate among themselves in resolving their concerns with regard to cases of non-compliance as well as on their implementation in accordance with the procedures defined in those instruments and refrain from resorting or threatening to resort to unilateral actions or directing unverified non-compliance accusations against one another, to resolve their concerns,

5. Requests the Secretary General, in consultation with Member States to prepare a report with a view to converging the views of its Members on the issue of promotion of multilateralism in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and international security, and submit it to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 41/31-P

#### ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recognizing the great importance of achieving security and stability in the region without which the people cannot achieve their aspirations in development and progress towards a free and decent life;

Committed to preserving the fundamental interests of the Islamic Ummah and Islamic solidarity;

1. Affirms its keenness on the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Iraq as well as its regional security
2. Calls for putting an end to the acts of intervention in Iraq and for refraining in the future from any such acts in order to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and the inviolability of its borders.
3. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 42/31-P

#### ON ADOPTION BY ISLAMIC STATES OF A UNIFIED STAND AT INTERNATIONAL FORA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the objectives and principles of the Organization of the Islamic Conference stipulated in its charter especially those calling for cooperation among Member States in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and social fields;

Stressing the importance of adoption by OIC Member States of an effective flexible system for periodic consultations and coordination between them on all occasions and in all international fora in all current issues of mutual concern;

Commending the constructive thoughts in the "Doha Declaration" adopted by the 9th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in Doha on 16 and 17 Sha'ban 1421H (12-13 November 2000 );

Considering the utmost importance of the objective by Member States of a unified common stand in the various international fora to embody and assert the strength the OIC and OIC Member States in these fora;

1. Invites Missions of OIC Member States at headquarters of international organizations, particularly at UN Headquarters in New York and Geneva to continue to:

- a) Coordinate positions regularly prior to and during the regular, as well as, special sessions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, ECOSOC and its Functional Commissions on Human Rights as well as UN Specialized and Affiliated Agencies, the World Trade Organization, Conference on Disarmament or any other relevant international/multilateral meeting, with a view to promote interest in issues vital to Member States, in accordance with the relevant Summit and ICFM resolutions.
- b) Submit their recommendations to the respective preparatory meetings of the OIC Ministerial Conferences.

2. Calls upon OIC Member States to reach an effective formula or mechanism that guarantees coordination on issues of concern to the Islamic world, with a view to adopting common stands in all international fora.

3. Urges Member States to give extreme priority to harmonizing their stands on international issues consistent with the priority given by the whole of OIC Member States to these issues, taking into consideration the new developments.

4. Stresses that the Palestinian cause and the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif should be the primary issues on which Member States must adopt a unified stand in international fora, along with other causes of the Islamic Ummah.

5. Calls upon the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.43/31-P

ON THE COOPERATION BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN WITH THE IAEA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions, particularly those adopted in the Tenth OIC Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia and the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tehran.

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of Member States, without discrimination, to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

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

Noting with appreciation that the Islamic Republic of Iran has continued its cooperation with the IAEA and adopted the necessary measures to resolve the outstanding issues;

1. Recognizes that any attempt aimed at limiting the application of peaceful uses of nuclear energy would affect the sustainable development of developing countries.
2. Recognizes the inalienable right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as enshrined in the NPT and the Statute of the IAEA.
3. Expresses concern that certain circles are putting pressure against the Islamic Republic of Iran to renounce its inalienable right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and expresses its support and solidarity with that country.
4. Welcomes the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran has signed the Additional Protocol to the IAEA Safeguard Agreements and has granted unrestricted access to all locations the Agency deemed necessary.
5. Invites all States to assist the IAEA Director General to establish a Framework of Cooperation, in consultation with the Islamic Republic of Iran, to bring all outstanding issues to a closure.

RESOLUTION NO. 44/31-P

ON STRENGTHENING COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION AMONG ISLAMIC STATES

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

In application of the teachings and noble principles of the glorious Islamic religion which urge the consolidation of solidarity and fraternity among the members of the Islamic Ummah; the opposition to sedition; and the resort to coordination and consultations among members of the Ummah in all matters;

Faithful to the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter notably provisions of Article II relating to the strengthening of solidarity, respect for the independence and sovereignty of all Member States, as well as non-interference in their internal affairs;

Recalling the resolutions of the Third Session of the Islamic Summit Conference which stressed the need to strengthen solidarity among Member States based on good neighbourliness, mutual respect and support for the causes of freedom, justice and peace;

Recalling also Resolution 16/6-P(IS) and the provisions of the Dakar Declaration adopted by the Sixth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the subject;

Taking note of the relevant recommendations and proposals of the Reflection Committee, the Group of Eminent Personalities and the Intergovernmental Experts Group as well as the recommendations of the Expert Group on Correcting the Image of Islam in the Outside World, in this respect;

Recalling also all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect, in particular Resolution No. 28/8-P (IS) of the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No. 30/26-P of the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Calls upon Member States to observe the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to prevent the use of their territories or government bodies by individuals or groups bent on doing harm to other Member States.
2. Decides that no movement exploiting the noble Islamic religion should be allowed to carry out any hostile activity against any Member State, and reaffirms the necessity of coordination among Member States so as to control the phenomenon of terrorism in all its manifestations and forms including intellectual terrorism and extremism.
3. Stresses the need to continue to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Member States at all levels, and to further their consultation so as to remove all causes of dissension and promote understanding among them.
4. Welcomes the setting up of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States and expresses its conviction that this will help in reinforcing cooperation and consultation at all levels among Islamic nations.
5. Requests the OIC Secretariat to follow up consultation and coordination among representatives of member States at international organisations and fora.
6. Invites OIC heads of mission accredited to various countries to hold informal consultations in order to coordinate their positions with regard to important issues of concern.

7. Invites the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 45/31-P

ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of all the Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the Comorian Island of Mayotte as well as the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions affirming the unity and the territorial integrity of the Union of Comoros which is composed of four Islands: Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Moheli and Anjouan;

Bearing in mind the pledges made by France on the eve of the referendum for self-determination of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago on its accession to independence;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the quest of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago;

Also bearing in mind the wish expressed by the Government of France to seek a just solution to the problem;

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government and the representatives of the inhabitants of Mayotte with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Union of Comoros;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Union of Comoros, and is a serious impediment to the harmonious political and economic development of that country;

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations on this question;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General's respect (Document No. ICFM/31-2004/POL/SG-REP.14);

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of Union of Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.
2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian Government in its political and diplomatic efforts to effectively restore the Island to its natural entity.



3. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comoros;
4. Calls upon the Member States to collectively and individually use their good offices with France so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Union of Comoros on the basis of the national unity and territorial integrity of that country.
5. Rejects and condemn any institutional evolution of the Island of Mayotte which would tend to remove it from the integrity of the Comoro as a whole and complicate efforts exerted with a view to achieve a final settlement of the dispute.
6. Invites the Secretary General to continue his contacts with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem and to follow the developments in this regard in coordination with the Secretaries General of the UN and the AU.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 46/31-P

ON THE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Having taken note of the information provided by the Government of Guinea on the aggression against the Republic of Guinea's borders;

Deeply concerned over the consequences of the armed attacks that have started again since 1, September 2000 and have claimed so many human lives and caused important material damage and the forced displacement of numerous people in Guinea;

Bearing in mind the Moratory of the Economic Community of the West African countries (ECOWAS) on import/export and manufacturing of light arms in West Africa, adopted in Abuja – Nigeria;

Considering the declaration dated September 13, 2000 of the Security Council of the Organization of the United Nations, condemning these intolerable aggressions;

Lauding the resolution No. 1343/2001 dated March 2001 of the Security Council of the Organization of the United Nations;

Considering the resolution No. 53-9/P ((IS) of the Ninth Islamic Summit Conference condemning this aggression and expressing its solidarity to the people and the Government of Guinea;

1. Firmly condemns the armed aggression which afflicted the Republic of Guinea.

2. Requests all Member States and OIC Subsidiary Organs to take all necessary steps to the strict implementation of the resolution no. 1343/2001 adopted by the United Nations Security Council.
3. Welcomes the efforts and good offices of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of Morocco, who hosted on 27th February 2002, in Rabat, a meeting attended by three Head of States of MANO River Organization which was followed by the signature in Agadir (Morocco) by the Foreign Ministers of a document to follow-up the implementation of the measures adopted by the Heads of States, as well as the efforts undertaken by the ECOWAS States and the Mediation Committee composed of Mali, Nigeria and Togo. Considers that these measures reflect the determination of the leaders of the said countries to intensify their efforts to engage in a constructive discussion on all aspects, so as to achieve a final settlement to the crisis in the sub-region.
4. Expresses its support for, and solidarity with the people and Government of Guinea.
5. Invites the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take part in the quest for a solution and the causes of instability in West Africa.
6. Invites Member States, the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Islamic Development Bank to implement initiatives taken for the rehabilitation of the areas affected by this aggression.
7. Reaffirms its support to the Republic of Guinea in its efforts for the restoration of peace and security in the sub-region of the Mano River Union in West Africa.
8. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 47/31-P

#### ON TUNIS FORUM FOR PEACE

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the UN General Assembly resolution adopted on 3 November 1993 providing for the designation of 2001 as "Year of Dialogue of Civilizations".

Recalling the principles of the World Declaration on Dialogue among Civilizations adopted in Tehran in December 1997.

Recalling the ratification, by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Ouagadougou from 28 June to 1 July 1999, of the Tehran Declaration on Dialogue among Civilizations;

Recalling the Tunis Call adopted by the international Symposium held by ISESCO from 12 to 13 November 2001 in Tunis on "Dialogue of Civilizations: Conceptualization and Implementation," under the high patronage of H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and recalling the initiative of His Excellency for the establishment of a university Chair for Dialogue among Civilizations and Religions.

Recalling resolution 3/29 adopted by the 29th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tehran in June 2002 on the World Declaration on Dialogue among Civilizations.

Recalling the International Symposium on Islam and Peace organized by the Republic of Tunisia in cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Tunisia from 15 to 17 April, 2003;

1. Expresses its profound appreciation and gratitude to H.E. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, for gratefully hosting the International Symposium on Islam and Peace and for his patronage of the Symposium, the second of its kind held in Tunisia within one year, thus reflecting the emphasis of the Republic of Tunisia and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on projecting the values of dialogue, tolerance, moderation and peace among peoples.

2. Hails the lofty meanings contained in the Tunis Peace Communique adopted by the participants in the international symposium on Islam and peace adopts the invitation directed to the Government of Tunisia to establish "Tunisia Peace Forum" in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, so as to be an intellectual and civilizational space concerned with documenting efforts to consecrate the values of peace and of action to contribute to spreading its culture and trying its foundations in thought and conduct.

3. Invites Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to participate actively in the work of this forum.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 48/31-P

#### ON ESTABLISHING A MECHANISM FOR DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE OIC AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Reaffirming its determination to continue the consultation and exchange of views with the European Union on issues of common interest;

Recalling the Troika meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the European Union during the 57th Session of UNGA in New York on September 2002;

Recalling Resolution No. 45/30-P of the Thirtieth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran, from 28-31 May 2003 and Resolution No.44/10-P (IS) of the Tenth Session of Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, from 16-17 October 2003, which mandated the Secretary General to expeditiously prepare a study on the ways and means for conducting a dialogue with the European Union (EU), including the possibility of opening, within the existing resources, an OIC Office in Brussels;

Noting with appreciation the Secretary General's meetings with Mr. Romano Prodi, President of the European Commission, and Mr. Javier Solana, EU's High Representative for Foreign Policy and Security Issues in Brussels on 03 May 2004;

Taking note also of the working level meetings of the General Secretariat and the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva with the officials of the European Commission;

Appreciating the study prepared by the General Secretariat on establishing a mechanism for dialogue between the OIC and the EU;

1. Requests the Secretary General to continue to follow-up the understanding reached with the President of the European Commission and exchange working-level delegations between the Secretariats of the two organizations.

2. Requests the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva, pending the approval for the establishment of an OIC Office in Brussels, to continue to maintain a close liaison with the European Union.

3. Calls upon the General Secretariat to study the possibility of providing additional means to the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in Geneva, in compliance with existing rules and regulations of the OIC, for the purpose of maintaining this close liaison with the European Union.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 32nd Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### RESOLUTION NO.49/31-P

#### ON A HIGH LEVEL COMMITTEE FOR DIALOGUE AMONG CIVILIZATIONS

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling the objectives for which the OIC has been established and which have been enshrined in its Charter;

Being aware that dialogue is conducive to understanding, a better mutual knowledge and a basis for the building of tolerance and mutual respect among civilizations;

Recalling the resolutions of Islamic Summits and successive OIC Sessions which have sought to reaffirm and realize the objectives and principles of the OIC;

Appreciating the continuous efforts that the OIC has ceaselessly exerted to call for dialogue among civilizations and religions and provide international and regional intellectual and academic platforms for this purpose;

Commending the initiative of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran to put forward and promote the idea of dialogue among civilizations during the 53rd Session of the UN General Assembly;

Taking note with appreciation of the initiative of the Republic of Turkey to host the meeting of the OIC/EU Dialogue;

Taking note with appreciation of the initiative of the Kyrgyz Republic to promote OIC/OSCE dialogue by holding an international conference on "Eurasia in the 21st Century. Dialogue or conflict of civilizations" in Bishkek in June 2004, in collaboration with UNESCO.

Taking note of the report submitted by the Governmental Working Group on rationalization of the OIC Conferences' agenda items and resolutions, which convened in Jeddah on 1-2 Muharram 1425H (21-22 February 2004);

Having taken note of the report of the High-level Committee which convened at the OIC General Secretariat on 16-17 Safar 1425H (6-7 April, 2004);

Having considered the comprehensive plan for the implementation of the UN and OIC resolutions on Dialogue among Civilizations, which was adopted by the High-level Committee;

1. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to the High-level Committee, the OIC General Secretariat and ISESCO for their efforts in preparing the comprehensive plan for the implementation of the UN General Assembly and OIC resolutions on Dialogue among Civilizations.

2. Approves the comprehensive plan adopted by the High-level Committee as one of the reference executive documents with respect to the issue of dialogue among civilizations.

3. Decides to transfer this item from the political affairs to the cultural affairs.

4. Assigns the OIC General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the comprehensive plan, in coordination and cooperation with the OIC specialized cultural institutions.

5. Exhorts the Islamic Development Bank, the specialized financial organ of the OIC to extend every possible assistance for the success of the process of inter-civilizational dialogue.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up his subject and report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/31-P

ON ISLAM AND THE MUSLIM WORLD IN THE 21ST CENTURY – THE PATH OF ENLIGHTENED MODERATION

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Resolutely determined to preserve Islamic spiritual, ethical, social and economic values, which will remain one of the important factors for achieving progress of mankind;

Determined to consolidate the bonds of prevailing brotherly and spiritual friendship among their people, and to protect their freedom, and common legacy of their civilization and basing themselves on the principles of justice, tolerance and non-discrimination;

Resolutely determined to enhance human well being, freedom and progress everywhere by uniting their efforts in order to secure universal peace which ensures security, freedom and justice for their people and all people throughout the world;

Mindful of the transformation that has taken place in the global strategic, political and economic situation and the challenges that it poses to Islamic States and Muslims the world over as well as the opportunities that exist to pursue the common vision of a peaceful and progressive Islamic Ummah as envisioned by the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Mindful also of the need to reform, revitalize and restructure the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to enhancing its efficacy in addressing the political, economic, social and cultural challenges faced by the Islamic world and Muslim societies as a whole;

Determined to contribute to working together with the international community in promoting peace and prosperity for the peoples of the world and to forge harmony, tolerance and understanding among all peoples and to seek a just resolution of all conflicts and disputes;

Appreciating the successful conclusion of an international seminar on OIC Challenge and Response – Enlightened Moderation, held in Islamabad on 01-02 June 2004 and attended by 30 Islamic scholars from 28 OIC Member States.

Taking note of the recommendations of the seminar and the inaugural address of the President of Pakistan and the key note address by the OIC Secretary General, as intellectual inputs for the consideration of the Commission of Eminent Persons.

1. Reiterates the mandate of the Tenth OIC Summit, and in this context requests the Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference to constitute, without any further delay, a Commission of Eminent Persons from Member States to:

- a) prepare a strategy and plan of action enabling the Islamic Ummah to meet the challenges of the 21st Century;
  - b) prepare a comprehensive plan for promoting universally and in particular within Islamic societies policies and programmes for promoting Enlightened Moderation in true consonance with the injunctions of Islam and its principles of tolerance, emancipation and exaltation of humankind;
  - c) prepare recommendations, for reform and restructuring of the OIC system taking into account the efforts already initiated in this regard, as well as on the question of voluntary financing of OIC's activities and programmes.
2. Further requests the Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference to head the Commission and to take appropriate steps for finalization of its recommendations in consultation with all Member States within one year of the Commission's constitution.
  3. Decides to consider the report and the recommendations of the Commission at an Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference to be held by the end of 2004.
  4. Pays a special tribute to the President of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf for his timely and important initiative on "Enlightened Moderation".

#### RESOLUTION NO.51/31-P

#### ON COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Thirty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Progress and Global Harmony), held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from 26 to 28 Rabiul Thani, 1425H (14-16 June 2004),

Recalling Res. 43/7-P(IS) issued by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference endorsing the Code of Conduct on combating international terrorism, and Res. 54/8-P (IS) issued by the Eighth Islamic Summit Conference as well as Res. 54/25-P issued by the 25th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on follow-up of the Code of Conduct on combating international terrorism, and Res. 59/26-P issued by the 26th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism as well as the Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Doha, Qatar on 10 December 2001;

Further recalling the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on International Terrorism issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on terrorism, which was held from 1st to 3rd April 2002 and which decided to set up a Ministerial Committee emanating from the OIC and comprised of Thirteen members, for the implementation of the international texts and agreements that govern the issue of terrorism and to bring about a better understanding of Islam and its principles, to protect Muslims against all manifestations of xenophobia and

to protect individuals against any prejudice that they might face as a result of preemptive measures for combating terrorism;

Also recalling the various United Nations and Security Council resolutions on Combating International Terrorism;

Reiterating, on the one hand, its commitment to the values and principles of Islam which enjoins against aggression and glorifies peace, tolerance and respect for the others, and prohibits the taking of innocent life, and its determination, on the other hand, to combat all terrorist actions.

Asserting its commitment to abide by the provisions of the OIC Agreement on Combating International Terrorism and its desire to coordinate the Member States' efforts in combating all forms and manifestations of terrorism including state-terrorism;

Underlining the importance of ensuring an atmosphere of mutual confidence and solidarity among Member States, particularly in the framework of international and regional cooperation, through the coordination and exchange of data between specialized institutions for the sake of combating international terrorism effectively;

Being aware of the adverse effects of terrorism in all its forms on the image of Islam;

Highlighting the importance of addressing the reasons which underlie international terrorism, in other words, the environment that promotes it such as foreign occupation, injustice, ostracism, poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor;

1. Affirms that the phenomenon of terrorism is antithetical to all the teaching of Islam which advocates tolerance and non-violence and enjoins against all forms of aggression, and above all the killing of human life, regardless of colour, religion or race.

2. Calls again for the convening of an international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to set a definition for the concept of terrorism and distinguish it from the peoples' national liberation struggle.

3. Reiterates, in this connection, that the struggle of peoples plying under the yoke of foreign occupation and colonialism, to accede to national freedom and establish their right to self-determination, does not in any way constitute an act of terrorism.

4. Urges all Member States to sign, ratify and enforce the provisions of the "OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism".

5. Also urges all Member States to work along with the rest of the nations to bolster the international community's efforts under UN supervision to combat international terrorism in a transparent and integral way consistent with the Organization's charter principles and with the relevant international agreements and mechanisms. Particular reference needs to be made to the necessary implementation of the Security Council resolutions, above all Res. 1373 which calls upon states to prepare reports on the initiatives taken by their governments in their anti-terrorist efforts.



6. Invites the 13-Member Committee issued from the Kuala Lumpur 2002 meeting and assigned to study the issues linked to combating terrorism, to meet as soon as possible and work out appropriate recommendations on combating international terrorism and promoting a better understanding of the Islamic faith and its principles, and to coordinate between the OIC on the one hand and other regional and international organizations, on the other.
7. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution in cooperation with the Member States and to report thereon to the Thirty-second Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.