OIC/CFM-52/2026/POL/RES/FINAL/

RESOLUTIONS

ON

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED BY THE

52ND SESSION OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

UNDER THE THEME:
(DIALOGUE AND SOLIDARITY, TWO FUNDAMENTAL PILLARS FOR PROMOTING PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)

BAGHDAD, REPUBLIC Of IRAQ
17th – 18th OCTOBER, 2026
(6th – 7th JUMADA AL-AWWAL 1448H)

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/52-POL ON THE SITUATION IN SYRIA

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation which emphasizes the promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms, good governance, rule of law and accountability in Member States, in accordance with their constitutional and legal systems,

1. **Affirms** its principled position calling for respecting the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and the social cohesion of the sisterly Syrian Arab Republic and rejects foreign interference in its internal affairs;
2. **Asserts** its support for all efforts and endeavours aimed at reaching a comprehensive and inclusive transition process that achieves the aspirations of the brotherly Syrian people for stability, development and a decent lite;
3. **Congratulates** President Ahmed Al-Sharaa on his assumption of the Presidency of the Syrian Arab Republic in the transitional period, and welcomes the steps taken by the Syrian leadership to consolidate state institutions and restore constitutional governance, and expresses wishes of further progress and prosperity for the Syrian Arab Republic and its brotherly people;
4. **Emphasizes** the importance of supporting the Syrian people and encouraging the Syrian transitional government in its efforts to ensure a Syrian-led and Syrian owned political process;
5. **Takes note** of the efforts of the Syrian transitional government to have full control over the Country's territory and its natural resources and make use of them for the benefit of the Syrian People;
6. **Welcomes** the steps undertaken by the Syrian Government toward an inclusive, nonsectarian and credible transitional process, including the convening of the National Dialogue Conference (24-25 February 2025), the issuance of the Constitutional Declaration (13 March 2025) as an interim legal framework, and the holding of parliamentary elections (5 October 2025), and encourages continued efforts to broaden participation, and strengthen institutional governance;
7. **Welcomes** the issuance of the findings of the National Investigation Committee into, the events in the Syrian coastal region, and takes note of the initiation of judicial proceedings against those responsible for violations;
8. **Takes note** of the events that occurred in the governorate of Suwayda in July 2025, and welcomes the measures taken by the Syrian Government of contain the situation and to investigate reported violations through national mechanisms, and further welcomes the Roadmap for Ending the Crisis in Suwayda and Stabilizing Southern Syria;
9. **Takes note** of the efforts of the Syrian government to ensure accountability and transitional justice through national mechanisms and calls on the international community to support these efforts;
10. **Rejects** any attempts to bring about demographic changes in Syria, as well as rejecting all attempts to create new realities on the ground under the pretext of combating terrorism or ensuring border security and expresses its determination to stand against separatist agendas aimed at undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria;

11. **Reaffirms** its determination to encourage the Syrian government to fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestation, and to prevent the presence of terrorist organizations on Syrian soil and their movement to and from Syria, due to the serious threat they represent to Syria, its neighbors and the region;
12. **Notes with appreciation** the efforts to form a regional mechanism to fight against DAESH, and the need to extend these efforts to combat all terrorist organizations in Syria. And welcomes the joining of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Global Coalition to Defeat DAESH, as s positive step toward strengthening coordinated international action against terrorism in ful respect of Syria's sovereignty and territorial integrity;
13. **Welcomes** the statement issued by the Riyadh meetings on Syria, on 12 January 2025, which stressed the provision of support to the brotherly Syrian people in this critical juncture and helping them establish a united, independent and safe Arab Syrian state, and supported a Syrian owned transitional process, in which all Syrian political and social forces will be represented, with the participation of the various components of the Syrian people, to preserve the rights of Syrians;
14. **Welcomes** the visit by the Security Council delegation to Syria on 4 December 2025, on the initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and underscores the extreme importance of the diplomatic move for promoting stability and peace in Syria and finding comprehensive and sustainable solutions that contribute to consolidating regional security, given that Syria's stability is a cornerstone for stability of the region;
15. **Agrees** for the Islamic Development Bank to provide support to the reconstruction projects in Syria and look for ways of cooperation to this end with the Syrian government;
16. **Welcomes** the recent steps taken by the United States of America and the European Union to ease and lift the sanctions imposed on the Syrian Arab Republic, and calls for the continuation of this trend by reviewing the unilaterally and internationally imposed sanctions. It also calls on the international community to start providing economic and humanitarian support, in addition to assisting the Syrian state institutions' capacity-building efforts, in order to contribute to creating the appropriate environment for the safe return of refugees and displaced persons;
17. **Welcomes** the call by the UN Secretary-General to adhere to the principles of the UN Charter, including state sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and good neighborliness in order to maintain regional and international peace and security;
18. **Commends** the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the Republic of Türkiye in supporting the new Syrian government, the brotherly Syrian people, and its constructive engagement with brotherly and friendly countries that led to lifting the sanctions imposed on Syria;
19. **Strongly condemns** the continued Israeli aggression against the sovereignty and territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, including repeated ground incursions and military operations, carried out on 28 November 2025 in the area of Beit Jann and surrounding localities, which have resulted in the killing of civilians and posed serious threats to the safety of the civilian population, as well as the deliberate destruction and bulldozing of agricultural lands and forests in areas of the Governorate of Quneitra affected by such incursions; further condemns the continued Israeli air strikes against Syrian territory, all of which constitute flagrant violations of the Disengagement Agreement signed between Syria and Israel in 1974 and of international law; expresses its support for the legitimate right of the Syrian Government to self-defense in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and stresses the need for the international community to assume its responsibilities, to stand firmly against these

ongoing Israeli violations on Syrian territory, and to ensure the implementation of international accountability mechanisms;

20. **Positively notes** the Ceasefire and Full Integration Agreement announced on 18 January 2026 and calls for its early and full implementation;

21. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/52-POL ON THE SITUATION IN THE SAHEL REGION AND NEIGHBORING STATES

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 4th Session of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 14-15 August 2012 (26-27 Ramadan 1433H) concerning the situation in the Sahel region,

1- **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's principled positions in support of African and Islamic causes to contribute to the establishment of peace, security, stability and development in the countries concerned;

2- **Reiterates** its principled position and firm support for the preservation of the territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and Republican, and democratic character of the Sahel states and neighboring States;

3- **Reaffirms** full solidarity with the Governments of the Sahel States and invites all the Member States to extend to them every necessary assistance to help them achieve their objectives;

4- **Commends** the pioneering role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt for their efforts in providing support to the five Sahelian countries in the fight against terrorism in the form of military, logistical and developmental assistance;

5- **Appreciates** the initiative of His Majesty King Mohamed VI, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, aimed at enabling the Sahel countries to access the Atlantic Ocean, and stresses the strategic importance of this initiative, which falls within the framework of the active solidarity of the Kingdom of Morocco with brotherly African countries in general and the Sahel region in particular;

6- **Calls upon** the OIC Member States to continue supporting the governments of the Sahel region and neighboring States in their fight against terrorism conducive to recovering stability and thus holding free and democratic elections in the future in the countries concerned;

7- **Condemns** the attack staged by the Rapid Support Militias against the Chadian defense forces on 16 January, which resulted in several casualties;

8- **Commends** the efforts undertaken by Burkina Faso, the Republic of Mali, and the Republic of Niger, within the framework of the Confederation of Sahel States (AES), to more effectively address the common challenges they face, in particular the expansion of terrorism,

which is now targeting economic and strategic assets; welcomes the establishment and operationalization of the unified force of the AES Confederation;

9- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the attack perpetrated by a remotely-controlled terrorist group on the night of 28–29 January against Air Base No. 101, located at Diori Hamani International Airport in Niamey; commends the State of Niger for its prompt response against the attackers; and reiterates its support for Niger and the AES Confederation in their fight against terrorism in the Sahel;

10- **Stresses** the need of coordinated efforts by Member States to combat trafficking and other illicit economic activities in the Sahel region, whose proceeds fund terrorism, and underscores the need to protect the ownership of natural resources by the Sahel States to support the development process;

11- **Strongly condemns** the terrorist attacks against the defense and security forces of the countries of the Sahel and neighboring States, and against civil populations; and **calls** for rooting out terrorism and every form of organized criminality in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Benin and in the Sahel region and neighboring States;

12- **Underlines** the importance of taking measures to enhance socio-economic development and youth employment in the Sahel region which might consequently undermine the chances of recruiting young unemployed people by the terrorist organizations; Stresses the urgency of taking measures to ratify the Statute of the OIC Fund for Supporting Youth in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin and calls upon the General Secretariat and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (host country) to expedite the establishment and operationalization of Fund, which has entered into provisional effect upon obtaining the required number of signatures;

13- **Invites** Member States to extend urgent financial support and developmental_aid, including through the establishment of a special fund on a voluntary basis in order to consolidate peace, security, stability and socio-economic development of the region;

14- **Calls on** the IDB to continue and accelerate its funding of projects in Sahel States to support socio-economic development in these States and contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to peace and stability;

15- **Commends** the special efforts made by the United Arab Emirates in the African Sahel region, proceeding from its awareness of the humanitarian and developmental challenges faced by its peoples, through adopting a comprehensive approach that links the provision of urgent humanitarian aid with sustainable development projects aimed at improving infrastructure, enhancing self-sufficiency, building the resilience of local communities, and promoting their stability;

16- **Urges** the OIC Member States to build a strong cooperation with the Sahel countries and neighboring States in order to maintain security, assist refugees and achieve food security;"

17- **Condemns strongly** the destruction by terrorist groups of sites classified by the UNESCO as world cultural heritage, particularly in Timbuktu; welcomes ISESCO's significant contribution to the rehabilitation and preservation of this heritage, in line with the Second Protocol relating to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict;

18- **Expresses deep concern** over the humanitarian situation in the Sahel region in general and requests the Secretary General to take every appropriate measure to mobilize the necessary resources to help stem the difficulties faced by thousands of IDPs or refugees in the region;

19- **Urges** international humanitarian organizations along with the Member States and development partners to provide humanitarian assistance with the double objective of

alleviating the suffering of thousands of refugees and displaced persons in the Sahel region and supporting development projects to help reduce the flow of irregular migrants, refugees and IDPs;

20- **Urges** donor parties and institutions to urgently provide special assistance to the Sahel countries to help them cope with the repercussions of the global energy and food crisis;

21- **Stresses** that the lack of support for development efforts in the Sahel countries has only increased the suffering endured by the citizens of these countries and, in particular, the refugees who represent a burden for the countries of the region;

22- **Welcomes** the outcomes and resolutions of the second Summit of the Alliance of Sahel States, which would contribute to strengthening stability and development in the Sahel region, notably the announcement concerning the establishment of the Alliance's joint force;

23- **Affirms** that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is concerned with all funding and funds allocated for the development and assistance of Sahel countries, established pursuant to previous decisions;

24- **Commends** the role of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in supporting the stability and development of Sahel countries and in providing exemplary shelter for refugees;

25- **Commends** the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt to advance peace and security in the Sahel region and to promote convergence of views among the region's States to strengthen regional integration and counterterrorism cooperation. Notes the Egyptian initiative to host the Sahel dialogue session at the Aswan Forum in October 2025, with participation of officials from Sahel States and forces active in the region, providing an opportunity to exchange views on the future of the region and ensuring that national States take ownership of future initiatives;

26- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/52-POL ON THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Stressing that lasting peace in South Asia cannot be achieved without a just settlement of the core Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UNSC resolutions,

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

Reaffirming the sentiments reflected in the unanimously adopted Communiqués of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu & Kashmir which expressed solidarity with the Kashmiri people as well as a grave concern over the worsening human rights and humanitarian situation in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (IIOJ&K); and **deploring** the siege of the Kashmiri population,

Underscoring that Jammu & Kashmir is unresolved question of granting the right to self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir that has been on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council for over seven decades now,

Denouncing India's illegal and unilateral actions of 5 August 2019 and subsequent steps which are in direct violation of UNSC resolutions and are aimed at changing the demographic structure of IIOJ&K, suppressing the realization of the inalienable right to self-determination of the Kashmiris as well as violating their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and to perpetuate India's illegal occupation of the occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

Rejecting the "Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Order 2020", "Jammu & Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate Rules 2020", "Jammu & Kashmir Language Bill 2020" and amendments in landownership laws {"J-K Reorganization (Adaptation of Central Laws) Third Order, 2020"}, issuance of domicile certificates to millions of non-Kashmiris foreigners, which are in complete contravention of UNSC resolutions and international law, including the 4th Geneva Convention, and India's own Solemn Commitments to implement UNSC resolutions,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force as well as obligations of all States not to recognize any situation as lawful, arising from the breaches of peremptory norms of international law,

Alarmed at the potential risk that India's sustained repression and militarization of the occupied territory may result in forced displacement of Kashmiri people from their homeland,

Recalling that Security Council resolution 47 (1948) provides that "all citizens of the State who have left it on account of disturbances are invited, and are free to return to their homes and to

exercise their rights as such citizens",

Reaffirming the fundamental human right enshrined in the UNSC resolutions that the final disposition of the State of Jammu & Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people, expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Acknowledging that by its Resolutions 91 (1951), 122 (1957) and 123 (1957), the Security Council reaffirmed that any unilateral attempt by the parties concerned to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir, or any part thereof, would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the principle of a free and impartial plebiscite under UN auspices,

Eulogizing the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiris and their huge sacrifices for their right to self-determination, and condemning the widespread violations of human rights and international humanitarian law including crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Indian illegal occupation forces in illegally Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir since 1989, resulting in the killing of more than 96,000 Kashmiris, widowing of around 23,000 women, and further deploring that around 108,000 children have been orphaned, around 110,000 structures including schools and houses have been destroyed, and more than 8652 unidentified mass graves have been discovered,

Welcoming the UN Security Council deliberations of 16 August 2019, 15 January 2020 and 5 August 2020, on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir,

Welcoming the Ministerial Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, held every now and then, on the grave situation in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

Also welcoming the Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir on the sidelines of the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly, in New York on 23 September 2021, noting in particular, that the Joint Communique adopted on the occasion unequivocally rejected the unilateral Indian actions of 5 August 2019 as inconsistent with international law and the relevant UN Security Council resolutions,

Recalling the two Kashmir reports issued by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in June 2018 and July 2019, comprehensively documenting the gross and systematic violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir,

Further recalling the public statement, issued by the UN Special Procedures on 18 February 2021, warning the international community about the devastating human rights implications of India's demographic engineering of the UN recognized disputed territory,

Emphasizing that the Jammu & Kashmir dispute has been left festering for decades, periodically serving as a flashpoint for conflict between India and Pakistan,

Acknowledging that the non-resolution of this internationally recognized dispute has previously led to war and near- war situations between India and Pakistan,

Expressing deep concern at the continued inhuman military siege in IIOJK which is causing immense suffering to the Kashmiri people – especially women, children and the elderly,

Deploring the state sponsored terrorism and crimes against humanity by Indian occupation forces against people of IIOJK,

Expressing deep concern on the additional draconian measures by the Indian government post 2019, further increasing the impunity of Indian occupation forces, resulting in egregious violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Kashmiri people in IIOJK,

Expressing serious concerns on several credible reports from human rights organizations and media outlets documenting gross human rights violations committed by India; as well as reports of

arbitrary detentions, forced disappearances, and torture of political leaders and activists,

Condemning the harassment of Kashmiri women by Indian occupation forces and reports of Indian occupation forces forcing their way inside people's homes and threatening young women with molestation,

Further condemning extra-judicial killing during the fake 'encounters' and 'search-and- cordon' operations and demolition of homes and private properties as a form of collective punishment,

Further denouncing restrictions on fundamental rights of people of IIOJK especially to freedom of expression and opinion, peaceful assembly, association and movement,

Deploring the restrictions on fundamental freedom of people of IIOJK to religion or belief and occasionally stopping them from offering Eid or Friday prayers at Srinagar' s historic Jamia Masjid,

Strongly deploring the change in the status of Urdu language associated with Kashmiri Muslims and their identity as an exclusive official language in IIOJK,

Welcoming the Open Discussion of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission under its "Standing Mechanism to Monitor Human Rights Situation in Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir" during its 16th Regular Session held in Jeddah from 24-28 November 2019, which expressed its dismay and strong condemnation over the continued human rights violations in the Indian Illegally Occupied old Jammu and Kashmir; assailed the Government of India for not allowing a fact-finding visit to the Indian Illegally Occupied Jamu and Kashmir despite repeated requests by the IPHRC,OIC and UN-OHCHR at different times,

Regretting that despite the solemn commitments made by the Government of India in numerous official communications to the United Nations Security Council, to Pakistan, to other states and to the people of Jammu & Kashmir, to abide by and implement UNSC resolutions relevant to Jammu & Kashmir, India has consistently reneged on these commitments over the years,

Welcoming the statement of the UN Secretary General of 8 August 2019 that the UN's position on this region (Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu & Kashmir) was governed by the UN Charter and the relevant UNSC resolutions,

Taking note of the concerns expressed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding the worsening human rights and humanitarian situation in the IIOJ&K especially post August 5, 2019,

Recognizing that the UN Special Procedure Mandate Holders have repeatedly expressed serious concern on violation of human rights in IOJ&K in their multiple pronouncements and deploring the Indian response to reject role of the Special Procedure Mandate Holders on the issue,

Recalling further that the Joint Press Release issued on 4 August 2020 by 18 UN Independent Human Right Experts, which termed the post-5 August 2019 human rights situation in IOJK in "free fall",

Recalling the visits of the Secretary General's Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir in March 2020, November 2021, December 2022, October 2023 and April 2025, and welcoming his comprehensive reports presented to the various sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers as well as the 15th Islamic Summit, held in Banjul, the Gambia on 4-5 May 2024,

Denouncing India's continued refusal to allow the Special Envoy, the UN Special Mandate Holders and international civil society organizations to visit the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

Welcoming the role played by world leaders, parliamentarians, human rights organizations and international media, in raising their voice against illegal Indian occupation and atrocities in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

Welcoming the visit of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission to Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir from 5-9 August 2021,

Paying homage to the revered Kashmiri leader, Syed Ali Geelani, for his unflinching commitment to the Kashmir cause in the face of persistent persecution and tremendous personal hardship,

Noting that Kashmir's natural accession to Pakistan was an element of faith for Syed Ali Geelani, who was a true voice and hero of the Kashmiris' struggle for self-determination, and never lost his ideological mooring for a single moment,

Deploring the unconscionable act of snatching mortal remains of Syed Ali Geelani from his family by the Indian occupation forces and denying them the right to organize a funeral as well as to bury him as per his will,

Denouncing the gross human rights violations committed against Kashmiri leadership and human rights defenders in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, who are consistently being traumatized, tortured, and subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment,

Condemning the attachment of the Office of All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) in Srinagar,

Also condemning the occupation authorities' drive to seal and attach the properties of pro-freedom activists,

Condemning the use of live fire-arms by the Indian security forces, the so-called 'cordon-and-search operations', imprisonment of Kashmiri political leaders, staged 'fake encounters', and a deliberate killing spree of Kashmiri youth as a punitive tool to punish entire communities,

Taking note of the dossier presented by Pakistan on 12 September 2021, containing comprehensive evidence of the Indian human rights violations in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

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

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

Welcoming the visit paid by the Secretary- General to Azad Jammu and Kashmir on 11 December 2022 accompanied by his Special Envoy for Jammu and Kashmir and the Permanent Representatives of the Member States of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling the responsibility of States to comply with their relevant international obligations and in this regard, welcoming the repeated consideration of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute by the UN Security Council and the OIC,

1 **Welcomes** the meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir on the Sidelines of the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 23 September 2025, in which a Joint Communiqué was formally adopted which condemned India' s attempts to entrench its illegal occupation through draconian laws, repression, and demographic changes, noting intensified human rights abuses and arbitrary detentions since August 2019;

2 **Also welcomes** the Istanbul Declaration adopted by the 51st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul, Türkiye in June 2025 which renews solidarity with the people of Jammu and Kashmir and express full support for their inalienable right to self- determination in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council and OIC resolutions, and the wishes of the Kashmiri people; and condemns the massive human rights violations in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

3 **Expresses grave concern** in light of the report issued by the United Nations Special Procedures experts on 24 November 2025 regarding India' s illegal measures in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK), which once again underscores the severe and systematic human rights violations endured by the Kashmiri people under Indian occupation;

4 **Further notes** with alarm the experts' observations that India's actions have resulted in the extensive arbitrary arrest and detention of nearly 2,800 individuals, including journalists, students, and human rights advocates. The persistent application of draconian legislation, such as the Public Safety Act (PSA) and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), has facilitated indefinite and unjustifiable detentions;

5 **Reaffirms** support for the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiri people for realization of their inalienable right to self-determination and freedom from Indian occupation;

6 **Declares** that the final settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions and a UN supervised plebiscite, is indispensable for durable peace and stability in South Asia;

7 **Rejects** the illegal and unilateral actions taken by India on August 5, 2019 and subsequent steps to change the internationally recognized disputed status of the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and to alter the demographic structure of the occupied territory;

8 **Further** rejects the Indian Supreme Court's judgment of 11 December 2023 on the status of IIOJK, emphasizing that domestic legislation and judicial verdicts cannot be invoked to undermine the internationally- recognized disputed status of Jammu and Kashmir;

9 **Condemns** the banning of a number of Kashmiri political parties and the ongoing campaign to confiscate the properties of the Kashmiri activists, to suppress dissent and intimidate the local population;

10 **Denounces** the Indian authorities' plea seeking death penalty for one of the most prominent Kashmiri leaders, Mr. Yaseen Malik, who was awarded a life sentence in 2022, and demanded his immediate acquittal and release;

11 **Rejects also** the spurious practice of re-drawing constituency boundaries and adding hundreds of thousands of non-Kashmiri voters to the voter list, with the aim of weakening the power of Kashmiri Muslims and installing an obedient regime in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir**;**

12 **Underscores** that conduct of the Legislative Assembly elections or any other election cannot serve as a substitute to grant of the right to self-determination;

13 **Demands** India to cancel the issuance of domicile certificates to non-Kashmiris and revoke all unilateral and illegal actions in IIOJK since 5 August 2019, including Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Order 2020", "Jammu & Kashmir Grant of Domicile Certificate Rules 2020","Jammu and Kashmir Language Bill 2020"and amendments in land ownership laws {"J-K Reorganization (Adaptation of Central Laws) Third Order, 2020"}, while refraining from taking any step to alter the existing demographic structure of the disputed territory, which shall be in contravention of the existing UNSC resolutions and in violation of the international humanitarian law including the 4th Geneva Convention;

14 **Acknowledges** that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the principal party to the dispute and should be included in any peace process for resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute;

15 **Welcomes** the visits of the delegation of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) to Pakistan and AJK in March 2017, and August 2021 in the context of its Standing Mechanism for monitoring the human rights violations in the Indian illegally

occupied Jammu & Kashmir and acknowledging its reports;

16 **Urges** India to adhere to its international human rights obligations;

17 **Urges** the Government of India to also allow the OIC Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir and the OIC Fact-finding Mission to visit Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu *and* Kashmir for a neutral and impartial judgment of human rights situation there;

18 **Calls for** an immediate and complete lifting of military siege, removal of the restrictions on movement, peaceful assembly, and release of political prisoners in IIOJK;

19 **Expresses** concern over deployment of additional occupation forces by India and further calls for immediate scaling down of the number of the Indian armed forces and paramilitary forces both inside IIOJK and along the LoC, in order to help de-escalation of tension;

20 **Strongly urges** India to implement the recommendations of the two OHCHR Kashmir Reports of 2018 and 2019;

21 **Reiterates** the urgent need to ensure that all those responsible for crimes relating to human rights violations and abuses in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir must be held to account through credible and independent international investigation by international Commission of Inquiry;

22 **Calls upon** Indian authorities to ensure that those responsible for violations of international law in IIOJK, including human rights violations and abuses, are held accountable;

23 **Calls on** India to provide an effective remedy to any person whose rights have been violated in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, with a view to end impunity;

24 **Demands** India to reverse all illegal and unilateral measures taken on or after 5 August 2019, stop the gross, systematic and widespread human rights abuses in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, halt and reverse the illegal demographic changes in the occupied territory including the construction of settler colonies, land confiscation, home demolitions and disruption of the livelihoods of the people of the IIOJK, allow unrestricted access to UN Special procedures, international media and independent observers to visit occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and take concrete and meaningful steps for the full implementation of UNSC resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir;

25 **Calls on** UN Human Right Machinery including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to conduct an independent investigation against well-documented cases of human rights violations including extra-judicial killings, and sexual violence by the Indian occupation forces in the Indian Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

26 **Demands** India to immediately release detained Kashmiri political leaders and youth in arbitrary detention in jails across India;

27 **Emphasizes** the need of a UN Fact Finding Mission to visit IIOJ&K and urges India to allow unrestricted and unhindered access to such a mission;

28 **Denounces** India for denying access to IPHRC and other international bodies access to IIOJ&K for making an objective assessment of on ground situation of human rights violations and mandates the IPHRC to continue seeking access to Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

29 **Condemns** Indian attempts to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and expressing support to the wide-spread indigenous movement in IIOJK for realization of their right to self-determination; Paying rich tribute to the valiant people of IIOJK who, despite worst Indian repression, continue to wage heroic struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination;

30 **Further condemns** in the strongest possible terms human rights violations perpetrated by

Indian occupation forces in IIOJK and other such instances of Indian terrorism that have been the source of unspeakable suffering for the innocent Kashmiri people;

31 **Emphasizes** that the question of Kashmir is of utmost importance for Muslim Ummah and requires a unified position from Member States at international fora; and requests the General Secretariat and OIC affiliated and specialized institutions and subsidiary organs, to take necessary measures to ensure support for the resolutions backed by the OIC on the Kashmir question;

32 **Reminds** the international community of its obligations to ensure the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Kashmir and fulfill the promises made by it with the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

33 **Affirms** that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by people of Jammu and Kashmir as provided in the relevant Security Council Resolutions and reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the UN General Assembly and through pronouncements of the ICJ, in particular, the Advisory Opinion on Namibia (1971);

34 **Reaffirms** the continued political, moral and diplomatic support to the Kashmiri people until the realization of their legitimate right of self-determination as per the relevant Security Council resolutions;

35 **Declares** the humanitarian situation in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, in particular, as a matter of grave concern, and decides to issue an immediate call for humanitarian assistance to the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

36 **Requests** the OIC Secretary General, to devise a comprehensive plan to help address the humanitarian needs of the people of occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

37 **Recommends** that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international fora and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to meeting regularly;

38 **Authorize** the OIC Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva and New York to**:**

a) Continue to highlight the Kashmir issue at the UN Human Rights Council, including through the Group's statements under relevant agenda items;

b) Regularly brief and/or write joint letters to the UN Secretary General, Presidents of the UN General Assembly and UN Security Council, President of the Human Rights Council and UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Special Procedures, and civil society organizations about the evolving developments in the occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

39 **Strongly urges** the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue monitoring the human rights situation in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir and to produce an updated third report;

40 **Encourages** the UN Special Procedure Mandate- Holders to continue to monitor and report, within their respective mandates, on the situation in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, and to raise public concerns in this regard;

41 **Requests** the OIC Secretary General and OIC member states to highlight the worsening situation in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir at various international forums including the United Nations and call for immediate steps for amelioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation and peaceful resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute; **Directs** the OIC Observer Missions in Geneva and New York to circulate Press Release, statements, Joint Communiques, reports and other documents related to Jammu & Kashmir, issued by the OIC and its relevant bodies, to New York and Geneva-

based UN and other mechanisms, Permanent Missions and civil society organizations;

42 **Further** requests the Secretary General to expedite the implementation of the Action Plan issued by the Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir in its meeting on 22 March 2022;

43 **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to urge India to allow a visit by an OIC fact finding mission to the IIOJK to conduct an independent verification of the situation on the ground, and to take steps to ameliorate the situation;

44 **Requests** that for a meaningful and effective role in the dispute, the Secretary General should highlight the worsening situation in IIOJK at various international fora including the United Nations, and take all measures possible to take up the matter with the Indian Government, including dispatching a formal request to President of India, to facilitate the visit of an OIC Mission to Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

45 **Welcomes** the UN Secretary General's offer of his good offices for the resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, and requests him to appoint a Special Envoy to steer the UN role on the issue;

46 **Underscores** that the dossier issued by Pakistan on 12 September 2021, presents compelling evidence of systematic and widespread violations of human rights in the IIOJK;

47 **Calls upon** the international community to hold India accountable for the heinous crimes being committed by the occupation forces in the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and further **urges** the international community to review their engagements with India, the occupying power, as it is violating and disregarding the international law, the international humanitarian law and international resolutions;

48 **Requests** the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General on Genocide Prevention to monitor the worsening human rights situation in IIOJK including early signs of genocide and atrocity crimes in the IIOJK;

49 **Calls upon** the international community, including the Security Council, to take effective measures to implement the relevant resolutions of the Council on Jammu and Kashmir and to enable the Kashmiri people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through a UN-supervised plebiscite,

50 **Requests** the United Nations Security Council to actively monitor the crimes against humanity being committed by India, the Occupying Power in the IIOJK, and take concrete and practical steps for the protection of Kashmiri civilians, including through the deployment of a United Nations Protection Force in the Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

51 **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter,

52 **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/52-POL ON THE PEACE PROCESS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Recognizing the centrality of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution according to the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and wishes of the Kashmiris,

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

Acknowledging that the dialogue process has been stalled due to India's intransigent behaviour, including its illegal actions of 5 August 2019 in the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

Condemning the Indian leadership' s delusional and dangerously revisionist remarks regarding Pakistan, coupled with war jingoism, which pose a threat to regional peace and stability,

Expressing concern about the inflammatory rhetoric emanating from India that reveals an expansionist Hindutva mindset seeking to challenge established realities and stands in clear violation of international law, the inviolability of recognized borders, and the sovereignty of states,

Also denouncing the belligerent rhetoric and unwarranted claims by the Indian leaders about Azad Jammu and Kashmir,

Expressing concern on inflammatory rhetoric and war jingoism by Indian leadership and government officials which pose a threat to regional peace and stability,

Denounces the belligerent rhetoric and unwarranted claims by the Indian leaders about Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and holds them a threat to the regional peace and stability,

Commending gestures for peace and restraint shown by Pakistan despite the belligerent and aggressive posturing by India,

Recognizing that India's illegal and unilateral actions of 5 August 2019 in the India Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir have jeopardized the prospect of normalization and peace process between Pakistan and India,

Regretting that despite the reaffirmation of the 2003 ceasefire understanding along the Line of Control between Director General Military Operations of India and Pakistan in February 2021, the BJP government has intensified repression in IIOJK and continues to vitiate the environment by these barbaric acts,

Welcoming Pakistan's desire to constructively engage with India with a view to halting the oppression in occupied Kashmir, avoiding another conflict and realizing a just and peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions and deploring India's continued refusal to join a peace process,

Recognizing the critical role of the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in monitoring and reporting ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) between Pakistan and India,

Reaffirming the principles of UN Charter and international law, and the responsibility of States to respect their international obligations:

1. **Deeply deplores** the unilateral holding in abeyance of Indus WT and urges India to fulfill all its obligations under the Indus Water Treaty;
2. **Takes note** of the recent decision of the Court of Arbitration, which has offered clarification on certain aspects of the Court' s 'Award on Issues of General Interpretation of the Indus Waters Treaty' published on 8 August 2025;
3. **Deplores** India' s continued efforts to target Pakistan for different acts of terrorism, without any verifiable evidence or credible investigation;
4. **Strongly Supports** the efforts of the Government of Pakistan for a peaceful resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute and urges India to immediately halt the continuing gross human rights violations of innocent Kashmiris by Indian Occupation Forces, and resume a meaningful, unconditional and sustained dialogue process with Pakistan to resolve all outstanding issues including the core dispute of Jammu and Kashmir;
5. **Rejects** the illegal Indian actions of 5 August 2019 seeking to unilaterally change the disputed status as well as demography of IIOJK in violation of numerous relevant UN Security Council Resolutions;
6. **Supports** Pakistan's demand for the need for India to create a conducive environment for meaningful and result-oriented engagement with Pakistan which requires a) reversing its unilateral and illegal measures instituted since 5th August 2019; b) stopping its oppression and human rights violations against the people of Kashmir; and halting and reversing the demographic changes in the occupied territory;
7. **Strongly urges** India, the occupying power, to reverse the illegal Indian steps of 5 August 2019, release all Kashmiri prisoners, including the Hurriyat leadership, halt repression and violation of the fundamental human rights of people of IOJ&K, end impunity of its occupation forces, hold accountable the perpetrators of gross human rights violations and provide effective remedies for the persons affected by such abuses, and take meaningful and concrete steps for a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant UN Security council resolutions;
8. **Denounces** the belligerent rhetoric and unwarranted claims by the Indian leaders about Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and holds them a threat to the regional peace and stability;
9. **Condemns** the aggressive Indian posturing in the wake of its illegal actions of 5 August 2019 seeking to unilaterally change the disputed nature of IIOJK and alter its demographic structure;
10. **Recognizes** that the presence of the UNMOGIP along the Line of Control (LoC) and the Working Boundary between Pakistan and India, is not only an affirmation of the continued UN role for a just settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, but is also critical to provide the Security Council with a regular and complete appraisal of the situation on the ground along the LoC;
11. **Extends** full support to the UNMOGIP in fulfilling its critical mandate of supervising and monitoring the situation along the LoC and to report to the Security Council;
12. **Stresses** that further strengthening of the UNMOGIP including its size and financial resources, and more effective reporting channels, would allow it to better fulfill its mandate

as provided under UN Security Council resolutions, in particular, resolution 307 (1971);

13. **Deplores** India's attempts to create obstacles in the work of the UNMOGIP including denial of free access to military observers to undertake visits along the LoC in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

14. **Calls on** India to provide unhindered access to UNMOGIP along the LoC in the IIOJK and the Working Boundary;

15. **Condemns** Indian pattern of involvement in extra- territorial killings, including those of Pakistani citizens on Pakistani soil;

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

17. **Welcomes** the efforts made by some OIC member states towards de-escalation between India and Pakistan;

18. **Calls on** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir and counsel early resumption of the dialogue process between Pakistan and India;

19. **Calls on** the UN Secretary General to depute a special envoy for regularly reporting to the UNSG about the gross human rights violations of innocent Kashmiris in IOJ&K, especially after 5 August 2019, and expedited resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute.

20. **Condemns** the persistent lack of access by the Government of India to Special Envoy of the OIC Secretary General, the IPHRC fact finding mission, the UN Special Procedures and other independent human rights organizations to visit Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) to ascertain human rights violations and to objectively report on the situation,

21. **Requests** the Secretary General, IPHRC and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to follow up this request with the Government of India and remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the 53rd Session of CFM.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5/52-POL ON THE ELIMINATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE AGGRESSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Gravely concerned over the continued consequences of the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, the occupation of a significant part of the territory of Azerbaijan for almost 30 years and the actions taken with a view to changing unilaterally the physical , demographic , economic , social and cultural character , as well as the institutional structure and status of those territories,

Condemning also the destruction , plunder and appropriation of the public and private property by Armenia in the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation , as well as the illegal exploitation of natural resources in those territories , illicit trade in such resources and products made out of these commodities,

Condemning further the loss , destruction , damage , removal , theft , pillage , illicit movement or misappropriation of cultural property and the acts of vandalism and desecration directed against such property in the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation,

Deeply distressed that the aggression of Armenia caused forcible displacement of more than one million Azerbaijanis , including from the territory of present- day Armenia , which amounts to ethnic cleansing, aggravated by humanitarian consequences of high magnitude and severity,

Expressing deep concern that massive contamination of the territories of Azerbaijan with landmines and other explosive devices represents a major impediment to post- conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts and to the safe return of the internally displaced persons to their homes in those territories and deploring that hundreds of Azerbaijanis, mostly civilians, were killed or seriously injured by landmines indiscriminately planted by Armenia,

Deploring that the fate of thousands of missing Azerbaijanis, including civilians, children, women and elderly remain unknown, which constitutes a grave violation of international humanitarian law and impedes post-conflict reconciliation and justice efforts;

Recalling all previous relevant resolutions of the OIC on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan,

Also Recalling the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,

Strongly condemning the deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks by Armenia during 44-Day Patriotic War against the civilian infrastructure of Azerbaijan and the reckless and brutal bombardment of the densely populated civilian settlements such as the cities of Ganja, Barda and Tartar cities located outside the theatre of combat actions, with the use of ballistic missiles, unguided artillery rockets, large-calibre artillery projectiles and cluster bombs, killing and wounding hundreds of civilians and destroying or damaging numerous civilian objects,

Further condemning the recruitment by Armenia of mercenaries and foreign terrorist fighters to use against the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan and commit terrorist attacks against the civilian population and the civilian infrastructure of Azerbaijan during the armed conflict,

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

Noting with satisfaction that Azerbaijan , as a result of a counter- offensive operation in 2020 launched to repel the aggression of Armenia, and subsequent local counter- terror measures in September 2023, liberated its sovereign territories from occupation, and restored its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Welcoming the visit of the representatives of the OIC Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan on 5-10 April 2021 and the fact- finding visit of the delegation of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) on 23 -25 September 2021 to Azerbaijan, including its territories affected by the armed aggression of Armenia,

Taking note with appreciation, in this regard, the reports on both visits submitted to all OIC Member States, which contain, inter alia, the findings and conclusions of the visiting delegations about the scale of devastation caused by the aggression and occupation, which they had witnessed during the visit and the widespread human rights abuses and violations of socio- cultural and religious rights of Azerbaijanis by Armenia,

Appreciating the principled position of the Secretary General expressed in his statements of 28 September, 11 November, 13 November and 16 November 2020 , 10 August 2022 , 15 September 2022,11 January 2023, 09 September 2023, and 20 September 2023, as well as in his relevant reports,

Expressing grave concern that Armenia has not yet abandoned its aggressive rhetoric and actions and continues to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan , disseminate, promote and/ or sponsor anti- Azerbaijani propaganda and hate speech and glorify individuals who have committed war crimes and other serious violations of international law ;

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan , the consequences of which have not yet been fully eliminated and continue to affect the people of Azerbaijan ;
2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated by Armenian forces against the civilian Azerbaijani population and other protected persons in the course of the aggression as war crimes and crimes against humanity and underscores , in this regard , that the perpetrators of such crimes must be held accountable ;
3. **Strongly condemns** the large- scale and widespread acts of vandalism , desecration , looting and destruction of the archeological , cultural heritage and religious sites, including the vast majority of mosques and Islamic religious shrines , in the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation ;
4. **Strongly urges** Armenia to recognize and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan , abandon aggressive rhetoric , cease and desist from infringing upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan , disseminating , promoting and/ or sponsoring anti- Azerbaijani propaganda and hate speech and glorifying individuals who have committed war crimes and other serious violations of international law , ensure the investigation and punishment of such crimes and take all necessary steps to eliminate the continued consequences of its armed aggression against Azerbaijan ;
5. **Urges** all States to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipment to Armenia and not to allow the use of their territories , including their airspace for transit of such supplies , prevent their nationals from being recruited by Armenia as mercenaries and foreign fighters , and suppress any fund -raising in their territories misused for the purposes

of financing terrorism or any other activities against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan;

6. **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 compel Armenia to unconditionally recognize and fully respect the sovereignty , territorial integrity and inviolability of the international borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan , inter alia , through refraining from economic activities in and investments to Armenia , as well as through limiting overall cooperation with Armenia;
7. **Demands** that Armenia take urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of all its actions taken with a view to changing unilaterally the physical , demographic, economic , social and cultural character of the territories of Azerbaijan during the occupation , which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law;
8. **Reaffirms** the inalienable right of all Azerbaijanis displaced from their homes in the result of aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan to return to their places of origin , including in the territory of the present- day Armenia, in safety and dignity;
9. **Requests** Member States to take decisive measures to prevent any reference to administrative territorial units of the Republic of Azerbaijan by any name other than those reflected in the report submitted by the Republic of Azerbaijan at the 3rd Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in 2023 ;
10. **Calls for** the normalization of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of mutual recognition of and respect for each other' s sovereignty, territorial integrity and internationally recognized borders which will enable OIC Member States consequently consider the establishment of diplomatic relations and opening cooperation with Armenia;
11. **Welcomes** the signing of the Joint Declaration signed as the outcome of the Washington Peace Summit of August 8, 2025, and initialing of the draft Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and Interstate Relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Armenia, and calls for timely implementation of all commitments with the view to finalization of the normalization process;
12. **Expresses** its full support to the efforts of Azerbaijan towards post- conflict rehabilitation and reconstruction of its territories affected by the aggression and occupation;
13. **Condemns** the continued refusal by Armenia to provide comprehensive and accurate maps of all mined areas and other information on the location of minefields , in violation of international law;
14. **Commends** the meetings of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, renamed as the " OIC Contact Group on the elimination of the consequences of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan" as per the Final Communique of the 15th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference held in Banjul , the Republic of Gambia on May 04 - 05 , 2024, and stresses the need for continuation of its activities aiming at elimination of the consequences of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia,
15. **Requests** the Secretary General to elaborate and submit to the next OIC Council of Foreign Ministers the set of recommendations and proposals for additional joint and individual efforts of the OIC Member States aimed at urging Armenia to legally recognize and respect the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan;
16. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the principled and firm position of the OIC vis-a-vis the continued consequences of the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan to the Secretary- General of the United Nations , the Chairman- in-Office of the Organization for

Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Secretary-General of the OSCE , the Secretary- General of the Council of Europe and the President of the Council of the European Union;

17. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country and overcome harsh consequences of the decades- old Armenian aggression and occupation;

18. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of the OIC Member States to the United Nations in New York, the United Nations Office and other international organizations at Geneva and the United Nations Educational , Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris to give full support to the issue of elimination of consequences of aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan , including in particular during debates and voting in the respective United Nations organs and bodies, as appropriate;

19. **Expresses** its satisfaction that the liberation of the territories of Azerbaijan from occupation has allowed to embark on elimination of major humanitarian problems caused by the existence of more than one million internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan , through enabling them to return to their homes in safety , honor and dignity , and acknowledges with high appreciation the efforts of the Member States , the Islamic Development Bankand other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to Azerbaijan over past years;

20. **Calls on** all Member States , the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions , as well as all other States of the international community to extend their assistance to the Government and the people of Azerbaijan in their efforts to rehabilitate and reconstruct the liberated territories severely suffered from the consequences of Armenian aggression with a view to enabling the earliest return of the internally displaced persons to their homes in safety , honor and dignity;

21. **Acknowledges** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate reparation for the harm it suffered as a result of the aggression , occupation and other actions of Armenia in violation of international law and supports Azerbaijan' s efforts to invoke the responsibility of Armenia for the breached obligations;

22. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the 53rd CFM.

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/52-POL ON SOLIDARITY WITH YEMEN AND SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LEGITIMACY

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

1. **Reaffirms** its strong commitment to support Yemen's unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, its rejection of any intervention in its internal affairs, and its solidarity with the Yemeni people in their aspiration to freedom, democracy, social justice and comprehensive development;

2. **Affirms** its support to the Presidential Leadership Council chaired by H.E. Dr. Rashad Mohammed Al-Alimi, and supports the efforts of the Council and the legitimate Government to restore the State, achieve stability, and reach a political settlement in accordance with the approved terms of reference, namely the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its executive mechanism, the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, and the relevant Security Council Resolutions, especially Resolution 2216 (2015);

3. **Affirms** its abidance by the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution no.2201(2015) which supports the constitutional legitimacy in Yemen and condemns and sanctions any party that seeks to obstruct the political process or to cause its failure, and which imposes sanctions against them, and reaffirms the importance of implementing the Security Council Resolution no.2216 (2015) which called on the Houthis, under chapter VII of the UN Charter, to withdraw their forces from all the areas they have invested, in addition to the resolution on arms-import prohibition and other relevant resolutions as adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States and the Gulf Cooperation Council;

4. **The Conference stressed** the importance of maintaining the security and safety of maritime navigation following the military operations in the Red Sea region, reaffirmed its solidarity with the legitimate authorities in Yemen, and emphasized the implementation of relevant international resolutions;

5. **Condemns** the attacks by the terrorist Houthi Militia on economic establishments and oil export terminals in Yemen; and **stresses** the need for extending the humanitarian truce as a key step towards achieving a comprehensive political settlement that ensures Yemen's unity, sovereignty, stability and territorial integrity, and non-interference in its internal affairs;

6. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the repeated violations committed by the Houthi terrorist militia, such as the attack by two booby-trapped drones on the Al-Dabba oil port in Hadr Mut on October 21, 2022, while a crude oil ship was docked at the port, as well as the attack by drones to target Qena commercial port in Shabwa while an oil tanker was unloading its cargo of diesel on November 9, 2022, which is a blatant violation of UN Security Council resolutions such as Resolution 2216 and a flagrant violation of international laws and customs, and considers that these attacks are an escalation by the terrorist militia after the end of the UN truce in Yemen;

7. **Expresses** deep concerns on the report of planting sea mines in the Red Sea Coast which might pose serious threat to the marine navigation through that area.

8. **Condemns** continued arrival of ballistic missiles, drones and sea mines to the Houthi putchists, from any external entity; and **calls on** the international community to condemn it and take the necessary measures in that regard;

9. **Reiterates** its support for the results of the ministerial extraordinary meeting that was held in Jeddah under the chairmanship of H.E. the First Deputy Head of the Ministerial Council and Foreign Minister of the State of Kuwait, on 16 June 2015 (29 Shaaban 1437H) at a request from the Republic of Yemen;

10. **Expresses** its thanks and appreciation to the State of Kuwait for hosting the Yemeni Peace Consultations on 22 April 2016 under the patronage of the United Nations, which were later resumed on 16 July 2016; and supports the resumption of the political process to arrive at a political solution based on the three terms of reference, namely the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanisms, the outcomes of the national dialogue and relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015);

11. **Welcomes** the outcome of the UN-led Stockholm talks (6-13 December 2018) aimed at driving lasting and inclusive peace in Yemen; calls for full and sustained implementation of the Stockholm agreements on the city of Hodeidah, exchange of prisoners and detainees, and lifting Taiz siege, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 2451 (2018); supports deployment of the UN Mission to Support Hodeidah Agreement (UNHA), established by virtue of UN resolution 2452 (2019); and affirms that implementing Stockholm agreements is a prerequisite for building trust and generating momentum towards a new round of consultations for a comprehensive political solution based on the agreed three terms of reference;

12. **Calls on** all parties in Yemen to consider the need for sustainable peace through dialogue and direct discussion, to reach a comprehensive political solution in Yemen;

13. **Stressing** that there can be no military solution to the crisis in Yemen and that the only viable path forward is through negotiation and Yemeni-Yemeni dialogue, without excluding any party;

14. **Underlining** the importance of achieving de-escalation and appeasement in Yemen, and of reinvigorating a comprehensive and sustained political settlement process to preserve the unity of Yemen, as well as ensuring safe and free navigation in the Red Sea;

15. **Emphasizing** that any efforts addressing the crisis must safeguard the unity of the Yemeni state and affirms the dangers of condoning approaches based on separation or division as solutions to regional crises;

16. **Commends** the establishment, on the proposal of Türkiye, of the OIC Contact Group on Yemen, while praising its meetings aimed at coordinating the efforts of the Member States towards achieving a political solution, in line with relevant international legitimacy resolutions, particularly resolution 2216 (2015), the Gulf Initiative and its Executive Mechanism and the Outputs of national dialogue, supporting legitimate state and its authorities, and providing humanitarian and development assistance;

17. **Reaffirms** the need for the full and timely implementation of the political transition following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and Implementation Mechanism, and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015) 2216 (2015), and 2266 (2016), taking into account the expectations of the Yemeni people;

18. **Reaffirms** the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of the UNSC resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of the UNSC resolution 2216 (2015), considering that the individuals or entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of the resolution 2140 are individuals or entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten peace, security or stability.

19. **Reaffirms** that the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 15 of the UNSC resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 14 of the UNSC resolution 2216 (2015) shall apply to individuals or entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen, as mentioned by the Committee or highlighted in the list annexed to the resolution 2116 (2015);

20. **Welcomes** the OIC's efforts in favour of convening an international conference to extend humanitarian and developmental aid to Yemen as soon as possible, with a view to mobilizing the urgently required resources to address the critical situation and ensure the requisites of the following stage of reconstruction in coordination with the Government of Yemen and the regional and international parties including the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques' Centre for Relief and Humanitarian action, as well as the UN and its humanitarian and development agencies;

21. **Expresses appreciation** to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the assistance provided in support of Yemen through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre and the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen, totaling more than USD 28.6 billion; and **commends** the Kingdom's announcement on 20/9/2025 concerning support worth SAR 1,380,250,000 through the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Programme for Yemen, covering government budget, support for oil derivatives and operational budget for the Prince Mohammed Bin Salman Hospital in Aden Governorate;

22. **Calls on** Iran to respect the rules of international law ,the Charter of the United Nations and the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations ,and not to deal with the representative of the Houthi militia in Tehran;

23. **Calls on** all countries to not deal with the representative of the Houthi militia in Tehran, not to deal with any correspondence or transactions from his side, as they are void and have no legal effect, not to facilitate his travel through their lands or his residence on their territory, and in case of his presence on their territories, to hand him over to the Government of the Republic of Yemen;

24. **Commends** the humanitarian assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates in 2018 totaling US$466.5 million in humanitarian response, along with direct humanitarian aid;

25. **Commends** the contribution of the State of Qatar through the Development Fund in the form of a cooperation agreement with UNICEF worth USD 3 million to eliminate cholera and support the fight against this disease in Yemen (during the 73rd session of the General Assembly in September 2018), and **Commends** the contribution of Qatar through the Development Fund in the form of a cooperation agreement with UNICEF worth USD 10 million to strengthen sanitation and water systems, the full amount of which was disbursed in 2018, and **Welcomes** the grant provided by the State of Qatar through the Development Fund (Nibrad Training, Calik Energh) for the electricity sector in the amount of 57,470,166 dollars from 2016-2018. Commends the agreement signed by the State of Qatar through Qatar Charity Foundation, Qatar Fund for Development and UNHCR in the form of an agreement to provide shelter for displaced persons in Yemen in the amount of 3 million dollars on the sidelines of the Doha Forum 2018, and **Notes** the State of Qatar's contribution of $27 million to support the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan in Yemen for 2019, and commends the State of Qatar's announcement in July 2021 to allocate $100 million in support of the United Nations World Food Program in Yemen;

26. **Commends** the humanitarian aid provided by the Republic of Türkiye to Yemen, particularly in the form of food and medicine, and the ongoing aid activities of the Turkish Red Crescent;

27. **Welcomes** the contributions and efforts made by the State of Qatar for Yemen, particularly those provided after June 2017 in support of the developmental, humanitarian, health and infrastructure sectors, under agreements signed with UNCICEF and the UNHCR;

28. **Expresses its appreciation** to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the humanitarian aid it has provided through the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest donor to Yemen with a total amount of $4,683,692,127:00, in addition to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, and other Member States and donors that provided humanitarian assistance to the Yemeni people;

29. **Reaffirms** the strengthening of the OIC's role in humanitarian action in Yemen and in the reconstruction efforts, both through reopening the humanitarian office, and by involving funds and financial institutions, in addition to roles carried out by the OIC Member States on the humanitarian level;

30. **Stresses** the Kingdom's initiative, announced on 22 March 2022,to end the Yemeni crisis, which includes a nation-wide ceasefire ,the opening of Sana'a airport ,and the entry of all ships to the port of Hodeidah with the deposit of taxes and customs in the joint account, based on the Stockholm Agreement on Hodeidah ,and commencement of consultations between the Yemeni parties to accept this initiative ,end the Yemeni crisis, and end the suffering of the Yemeni people;

31. **Praises** the assistance provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to many countries of the world, including Islamic countries, which placed it in third place globally in humanitarian aid, first in providing aid to the Republic of Yemen globally, and first among Islamic countries for the year 2021 in absolute terms with the total humanitarian aid amounting to 1,475 billion US dollars, equivalent to 4.9% of total international humanitarian aid;

32. **Stresses** support for the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General to Yemen in his efforts to and to find a political solution to end the crisis in Yemen;

33. **Emphasizes** the importance of international donors providing financial support to the UN Humanitarian Response Plan for the Republic of Yemen, in order to spare the Republic of Yemen and its brotherly people the scourge of the crisis, and to emphasize that alleviating the suffering of the brotherly Yemeni people requires greater efforts from international donors;

34. **Commends** the Kingdom of Morocco's provision of $1 million for the benefit of the Yemeni people, on the instructions of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, during "the high-level Pledging Event for the Annual Response Plan for Yemen on March 1, 2021";

35. **Requests** the IPHRC to place a new item on its work agenda pertaining to the violations by the Houthi militias, in the areas that are under their control, against children, men, women and the elderly;

36. **Welcomes** the solidarity of the States and regional and international organizations with the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that expressed their condemnation of the attacks committed by the Houthi militias against civil areas and facilities, and considers them as cowardly and sinful terrorist attacks;

37. **Welcomes** the UN Security Council's unanimous common position in its statement of 21 January 2022, in which the Council members condemned in the strongest terms the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by the Houthi militias;

38. **Affirms** that these terrorist attacks by the Houthi militias constitute a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law, and pose a real threat to vital civil facilities, energy supplies and the stability of the global economy. Not only do these threats pose a threat to regional peace and security, but they also undermine Arab national security, harm international peace and security and threaten international commercial shipping lines;

39. Affirms absolute solidarity with the Saudi Arabia and UAE stand by it and support it in all measures taken to defend its security, the security of its people, residents on its territory, its national interests and its capabilities;

40. **Affirms** the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to self-defense, while conforming with the international law, if the Houthi terrorist militia re-attacked Saudi Arabia, and that Saudi Arabia and the Joint Forces Command of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen have the right to take all necessary measures to deter offensive actions by the Houthi militia against Saudi Arabia, its civilians, civilian targets and economic institutions, in response to threats and in line with the principle of military necessity to protect civilians and civilian targets, as part of the tasks of the Joint Forces Command to safeguard regional and international security in Yemen and the region, with a view to achieving collective security of the international community's interests;

41. **Welcomes** UN Security Council resolution No. 2624 (2022) and urges the SC to impose on the Houthis those measures contained in paragraphs 11 and 15 of UNSC resolution No. 2140 (2014);

42. **Endorses** and supports the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates to defend itself and to respond to aggression under international law; and **commends** its commitment to comply with and respect international law and to abide by the relevant UN resolutions;

43. **Invites** all States to classify the Houthi group as a terrorist organization following their missile and drone attacks on the United Arab Emirates;

44. **Calls on** the UN and the Security Council to shoulder their responsibilities and take a firm and unified stand against the Houthi attacks on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, and to deter and counter the continuing atrocities committed by the Houthi militias against civilians, and the deliberate obstruction by the Houthi militias of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and supplies and their confiscation of food items in the Republic of Yemen;

45. **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's invitation to a delegation from Sana'a to visit it on 2-3/3/1445 AH (14-18/09/2023) in Riyadh, with the participation of the Sultanate of Oman, during which many ideas and options were reached to develop a road map agreed upon by all Yemeni parties. It also **praises** the outcomes of the meeting of HRH, the Minister of Defense of Saudi Arabia, with the Sana'a delegation, which visited the Kingdom during the period from 29/02-3/3/1445 AH (14-18/09/2023) in Riyadh, during which it was emphasized that the Kingdom continues to stand with Yemen and its brotherly people, and its constant keenness to encourage the Yemeni parties to sit at the dialogue table to reach a comprehensive and lasting political solution under the supervision of the United Nations and to move Yemen to a comprehensive renaissance and sustainable development for the Yemeni people in light of political stability and lasting security, completes the development renaissance of the entire Gulf region";

46. **Commends** the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in convincing the Yemeni parties with the road map to support the peace process in Yemen, and also praises the announcement by, Hans Grundberg, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, on Saturday 23/12/2023, that the Yemeni parties agreed to adhere to a set of measures ..etc.;

47. **Commends** the efforts made within the framework of the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen in the implementation of several development projects and initiatives therein , amounting to (265) development projects and initiatives in eight vital sectors, namely; education, health, transport , energy, agriculture and fisheries , water and development programs, and building the capacity of Yemeni government institutions;

48. **Welcomes** the response of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the request of His Excellency the President of Yemen's Presidential Leadership Council to host the South-South Conference in Riyadh;

49. **Welcomes** the support announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide economic assistance and a package of development projects and programs for the Yemeni people through the Saudi Program for the Development and Reconstruction of Yemen in several Yemeni governorates, valued at 1.9 billion Saudi riyals;

50. **Welcomes** the support announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the new injection of 90 million US dollars to the Yemeni government budget for the payment of state employee salaries across all sectors;

51. **Commends** the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for ranking first among donor countries in humanitarian aid to the Republic of Yemen, having provided USD 656.8 million, representing 49.3% of the total aid delivered to Yemen;

52. **Welcomes** the announcement by the UN Special Envoy for Yemen، Mr. Hans Grundberg, on Tuesday 23/7/2024, that the Yemeni parties (the Yemeni government, and the Houthis) have reached an agreement to reduce escalation between them at the level of the banking and airlines sectors;

53. **Calls for** maintaining the security and safety of maritime corridors and world trade lines.

54. **Condemns** in the strongest terms the Israeli aggressions on Yemeni territory, the latest of which is the aerial bombardment of the port of Hodeidah, which makes it more difficult for humanitarian assistance to reach the brotherly Yemeni people and obstructs international efforts to alleviate the suffering of civilians and provide them with basic needs in order to end the humanitarian crisis in Yemen;

55. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/52-POL ON THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Reiterating all the resolutions and the Final Communiqués adopted by the OIC on the situation in Cyprus, including the latest Final Communiqué of the 15th Islamic Summit in Banjul, the Republic of the Gambia on 4 – 5 May 2024, and Resolution No. 19/50-POL adopted by the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, on 29th – 30th August 2024,

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

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the UN Secretary General under his Mission of Good Office towards a comprehensive settlement that is mutually acceptable and viable,

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

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

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;
2. **Reiterates** its support to the efforts of the Turkish Cypriot Leader and the Greek Cypriot Leader to reach a negotiated, mutually acceptable and viable settlement;
3. **Calls upon** the international community to encourage the both sides, Turkish Cypriot side and Greek Cypriot side to work constructively for *a* comprehensive solution to the Cyprus issue with full respect to the inherent rights of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
4. **Repeats** its call to the international community to take, without further delay, concrete steps to end the isolation of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots in line with the call made by the UN Secretary-General in his Report of 28 May 2004 and the assessments made by the UN Secretary-General's following reports as well as the previous OIC resolutions;
5. **Calls upon** the Member States to strengthen effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, closely associating with them, and with a view to helping them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation which has been imposed upon them, to increase and expand their relations in all fields;
6. **Invites** the Member States in this framework:
   - **to exchange** business delegations with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots with a view to exploring the opportunities of economic cooperation, investment in areas such as direct transport, tourism, information;
   - **to develop** cultural relations and sports contacts with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
   - **to encourage** cooperation with the Turkish Cypriot universities, including the exchange of students and academicians;

7. **Welcomes** in this context the Regional Training Workshop on Export Strategies for Primo-Exporters of the OIC Member States jointly organized in Girne on 5-7 December, 2017; encourages the organization of further such events;
8. **Strongly** encourages Member States to exchange high-level visits with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
9. **Reaffirms** its previous decisions to support, until the Cyprus problem is solved, the rightful claim of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, for the right to be heard in all international fora where the Cyprus problem comes up for discussion, on the basis of equality of the two parties in Cyprus;
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to secure the continuation of the necessary contacts with the Islamic Development Bank with a view to seek ways and means of the latter's assistance for the development projects of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
11. **Welcomes** the visit by the Executive Director of the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the Muslim Turkish Cypriots;
12. **Acknowledges** the desire of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots to travel freely to OIC Member Countries;
13. **Urges** the Member States to inform the General Secretariat of the actions taken regarding the implementation of all previous resolutions;
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/52-POL ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY OF NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

Recognizing the salience and urgency of concluding an internationally legally binding instrument on Negative Security Assurances (NSAs).

Also recognizing the importance of undiminished and equal security for all states to ensure the protection of independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear weapons States against the use of or the threat of use of nuclear weapons.

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

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

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

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

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

Deeply concerned over Israeli regime's arsenal of nuclear weapons and its threats as well as hostile policies and practices aimed at destroying the peaceful and defense capabilities of OIC Member States,

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

Deeply convinced that the most effective assurance for Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is the total elimination of all nuclear weapons, in accordance with recommendations of SSOD-1,

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

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

Recalling all relevant resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences including Resolution 39/10-P (IS) adopted by the Tenth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution 22/50 POL of the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

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

Recalling the resolutions of the UN General Assembly related to the subject, in particular Resolution 78/18,

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,

Welcoming the convening of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Free Zone of nuclear weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in the State of Qatar on the sidelines of the Third Arab Conference on Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control,

1- **Calls upon** all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the Nuclear States, to work urgently towards a multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument to assure unconditionally Non-Nuclear States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances to Non-Nuclear States in the global or regional context. Pending the conclusion of such legally binding instrument, the Nuclear States should fully observe their existing obligations, and in this context calls upon the NWS to denounce unequivocally the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states pending total elimination of such weapons;

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

3- **Urges** the Conference on Disarmament to give utmost priority among all issues on its agenda, to the early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament, and start negotiations on the conclusion of a legally-binding instrument on Negative Security Assurances (NSAs);

4- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/52-POL ON THE REGIONAL ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

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

Recalling Resolutions 79/26 and 79/24 adopted by 79th Session of the UN General Assembly,

Recalling Resolution 79/27 adopted by 79th Session of the UN General Assembly,

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

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

Recalling all the relevant OIC resolutions, especially resolution No.30/10-P (IS) of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 28/50-POL of the Fiftieth Council of Foreign Ministers on the subject,

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

Welcoming the 20th anniversary of the signing on 8 September 2006 in Semipalatinsk of the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia – the only nuclear-weapon-free zone in the northern hemisphere,

Welcoming the entry into force, on 21 of March 2009, of the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, which was initiated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 28 September 1993 at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly and which became the first such zone made up entirely of OIC Member States, as well as the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to elaborate further the issue of an international legal status of the nuclear-weapons-free zones, including security assurances and appropriate preferential status of States Parties to such zones; hoping that the Protocol to the Treaty on negative security assurances, signed by five members of the UN Security Council on 6 May 2014, will come into force in the very near future,

Also welcoming the entry into force, since 2009, of the Treaty of Pelindaba on Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in Africa,

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

1- **Stresses** that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the auspices of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, in particular nuclear disarmament, as the highest priority;

2- **Affirms** that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3- **Encourages** the conclusion of multilaterally negotiated equitable and nondiscriminatory agreements for global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and confidence-building at the global, regional and sub-regional levels;

4- **Welcomes** the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some Member States at the regional and sub-regional levels;

5- **Supports** and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and sub-regional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and non-proliferation measures at regional and sub-regional levels, taking into account the relevant characteristics of each region;

6- **Considers** that regional agreements on limitations for arms production and purchases and military expenditure can contribute to fostering confidence and making resources available for development, taking into consideration the circumstances of each region;

7- **Calls on** the countries that have not yet ratified the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (Semipalatinsk Treaty), and the Treaty establishing an African Nuclear-Weapon- Free Zone (Pelindaba Treaty), to finalize the ratification process at the earliest time;

8- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/52-POL ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Referring to the UNGA resolutions, the latest of which being Resolution 79/16 of December 2, 2023, and the international resolutions issued by Islamic Conferences and other relevant international forums, especially the resolution adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to review and extend the Treaty in 1995, and the Final Documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences,

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

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions, the most recent of which is resolution 76/20 of 6 December 2021 and resolutions adopted by Islamic Conferences and other International fora in this regard, in particular the resolution adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, as well as the final documents of the 2000 and 2010NPT review conferences,

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

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

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

Welcoming the convening of four sessions of the UN Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, chaired respectively by Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, and Libya in accordance with UNGA Resolution A/73/546; and **welcoming** the constructive outcomes of these sessions,

Welcoming the meeting of views on the conference to establish a nuclear weapons-free zone and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East in the State of Qatar on the sidelines of the Third Arab Forum for Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation,

Appreciating the constructive and positive reactions from the OIC Member States towards the Conference, including their participation in the 2023 Conference,

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

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

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

3- **Expresses** deep concern over the Israeli nuclear capabilities and threats; appeals to the Islamic Group in Vienna to work towards the re-inclusion in the agenda of the 69th General Conference of the IAEA an agenda item entitled: "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats";

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

5- **Strongly condemns** terrorist attacks and threats of the Zionist regime against the scientists and peaceful nuclear facilities and capabilities of the OIC Member States;

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

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

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

9- **Decides** to mobilize efforts of OIC Member States with the aim of establishing Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East and supports the efforts of the States of the region towards this aim;

10- **Urges** the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Russian Federation, as co-sponsors of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle-East, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to expedite the implementation of the responsibilities stipulated in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/73/546, in order to avoid any negative consequences for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

11- **Decides** to include in the agenda of the Ministerial conferences an item entitled "Israeli Nuclear Capabilities and Threats";

12- **Welcoming** the successful presidency of the Kingdom of Morocco of the Sixth Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, held in New York between 17 and 21 November 2025, while emphasizing Morocco' s commitment to supporting the building of mutual trust and respect for international law in the region, and strengthening efforts to disarm nuclear weapons and reduce nuclear risks, which reflects the Kingdom's active international influence in supporting global peace and security;

13- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/52-POL ON TOTAL ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security posed by escalation of wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons into a nuclear war in region with high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons (based on resolution 45/58 C of 1990), and convinced that every effort must be made to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons and that the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons (from SSOD-I final document),

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

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

Recognizing the importance of ending regional conflicts for developing constructive and cooperative relations among States (based on resolution 45/58 of 1990),

Stressing the vital importance of disarmament efforts for strengthening global and regional security, based on UNGA Resolutions 774/66 and 77/87,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the unequivocal undertaking, by nuclear weapon states parties to the Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in the Final Document of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament,

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

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

Noting the adoption, with a vote of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (7 July 2017),

Noting UN General Assembly resolution 64/35 "International Day against Nuclear Tests", and UN General Assembly resolution 79/60 "Addressing the Legacy of Nuclear Weapons: Providing Victim Assistance and Environmental Remediation to Member States Affected by the Use or Testing of Nuclear Weapons";

1- **Acknowledges** the importance of General Assembly Resolution 74/54 on follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament and welcomes the declaration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons devoted to this objective and supports the call by the Assembly for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons in the Conference on Disarmament and its decision to convene, in New York, on a date to be decided later, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard;

2- **Recognizes** that all nuclear states should take effective disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of these weapons at the earliest possible time;

3- **Expresses** deep concern about nuclear warhead modernization programmes being pursued by major possessors of nuclear weapons and plans for deployment of new type of destabilizing weapon systems by them in various regions of the world including Anti-Ballistic Missile System (ABMs);

4- **Expresses concern** over certain nuclear weapon states continuing to adopt nuclear deterrence in military alliances, as well as over the use of nuclear weapons as a basic pillar of defense doctrines, and over certain states developing new generations of nuclear weapons as part of their nuclear policy review;

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

6- **Recalls** the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the adoption of the Universal Declaration of a Nuclear- Weapons- free World;

7- **Calls upon** the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as soon as possible and as the highest priority an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament, and to commence substantive negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons;

8- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/52-POL ON
THE REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND
EXPANSION OF UN SECURITY COUNCIL'S MEMBERSHIP

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs No. 146 to 152 of final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the OIC Member States at the UN Headquarters in New York on 25 September 2009 as well as paragraph 32 of the Islamabad Declaration issued by the 48th CFM held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on March 23, 2022,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Affirming the principle of the equal sovereignty of States and underscoring the importance of equal and equitable representation in all United Nations organs, including the Security Council,

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

Stressing that the OIC's demand for adequate representation in the Security Council is in keeping with the significant demographic and political weight of the OIC Member States, which bears

particular importance, not only from the perspective of increased efficiency, but also to ensure the representation of the main forms of civilization in the Security Council,

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

1- **Affirms** the importance of the ongoing process of UN reform and stresses that the OIC Member States have a direct and vital interest in determining the outcome of UN reform, therefore calls on all OIC Member States to actively and effectively take part in the UN Security Council reform process, in accordance with the relevant declarations, statements and resolutions issued by the OIC;

2- **Notes** the progress in the UN reform process including in particular the establishment of the Peace-building Commission, the Human Rights Council and UN Woman encourages the OIC Member States of these bodies to protect and promote the interests of the Islamic world in the work of these bodies;

3- **Reaffirms** the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and the necessity of ensuring the equal participation of all Member States in its activities, in a transparent and multilateral manner, guided by the UN Charter and founded on universally recognized principles;

4- **Underlines** the need, in UN reform, for evolving common perceptions and agreed approaches to address both the new and existing threats to international peace and security in the context of multilateralism;

5- **Stresses** that the UN Security Council reform must be comprehensive in all its aspects, must avoid piecemeal approaches and have to take into account the views of the United Nations membership, including that of the OIC Member States;

6- **Emphasizes** the importance of enhancing the transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, inclusiveness, accountability, representativeness and democratization of the Security Council through the improvement of its working methods and its decision-making process;

7- **Supports** the expansion of the Security Council's membership, in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolutions, sovereign equality of all States and adequate representation of major civilizations;

8- **Reiterates** the need for the full observance of the Charter of the United Nations and the unrestricted application of all the principles and the achievement of the purposes that it enshrines, and underscores the need to preserve and promote the centrality, inviolability and sanctity of the Charter’s principles and purposes, in particular the principles of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, in any drive for the UN reform;

9- **Expresses** its deep concern that certain recommendations and concepts, such as the responsibility to protect, as well as discriminatory restrictions on peaceful use of nuclear technology are inconsistent with UN Charter, in contradiction with the provisions of international law and against the internationally recognized principles;

10- **Rejects** any recommendation or initiative, in the process of UN reform, which may, in one way or another, violate the principles and purposes of the UN Charter or contradict the Member States sovereignty, political independence and the principle of non-interference;

11- **Emphasizes** that the process of United Nations reform should evolve on the basis of all relevant inputs, particularly that of the OIC Member States’ view points and concerns;

12- **Notes** the gradual widening of the areas of convergence on the reform and expansion of the Security Council and in this regard urges UN Member States to exercise flexibility and consider a compromise solution that corresponds to the interests of all UN Member States;

13- **Stresses** that the UNSC members should act in full transparency and accountability and should be accountable for their unjust decisions as well as its repeated failure with regard to issues related to the Muslim Ummah;

14- **Expresses** its deep concern that the issues pertaining to the threats of clash, militarism and the propensity to use force have to be assessed and properly addressed and emphasizes that in addressing a new consensus on collective security the concept of dialogue, particularly the need to the paradigm of "dialogue among civilizations", already approved by the UN General Assembly, noble goal of the UN Alliance of Civilizations as the most efficient means to tackle the growing threat of clash, should be given high priority;

15- **Emphasizes** the necessity of representation of major civilizations in the UN Security Council and, taking into account the fact that the OIC is the largest organization after the UN, which brings together one-fifth of the world population;

16- **Reaffirms** its decision that any reform proposal which neglects the adequate representation of the Islamic Ummah of membership in an extended Security Council will not be acceptable to the Islamic World;

17- **Underlines** the significant importance of achieving comprehensive reform of UN Security Council with the widest possible Political acceptance, through constructive negotiation between all UN Member States, based on convergence on principles and criteria for reform, as well as the need to enlarge the Council, to increase the representation of the underrepresented and unrepresented regions and groups, including cross- regional groups, particularly OIC and Arab Group, as well as the of developing countries, and to improve the working methods and transparency of the Council's work, and stresses in that regard the importance of further constructive consultations between all UN Member States to agree on a common basis, the principles and framework for further progress;

18- **Stresses** the utmost importance of comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council, to be achieved through the greatest possible degree of political consensus via constructive negotiations among all Member States, based on the convergence of the principles and norms of reform, including the need for expanded Security Council membership, enhanced representation of developing countries, and improved working methods and transparency of the Council; and emphasizes the importance of conducting further constructive deliberations among all Member States to agree on shared rules, principles, and a framework to advance progress;

19- **Affirms** in this regard the continuation of intergovernmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters in the informal plenary of the General Assembly in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Decisions of the General Assembly;

20- **Stresses** that the intergovernmental negotiations remain the sole legitimate and inclusive forum to advance discussions on Security Council reform;

21- **Notes** that the position of the OIC on the reform of the Security Council has been reiterated and conveyed by the OIC Chair to the chair of the negotiations process through his letter of 23 April 2009 and 8 February 2010, and requests the Permanent Representatives of OIC to convey the contents of this resolution to IGN Chair;

22- **Reiterates** that the UN Security Council should stick to its Charter-based mandate and refrain to address issues which do not fall within its function and powers, and *opposes* attempts by the Security Council against any State with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community;

23- **Underlines** that premature launching of a consolidated model before full convergence is achieved on the five clusters would risk deepening divisions, undoing progress made, and ultimately destabilizing the intergovernmental negotiation process;

24- **Reaffirms** that reform of the Security Council, on the five clusters the categories of membership on the question of the veto, regional representation; the size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council and the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council should be considered as integral and strongly interlinked elements of a common and comprehensive package, considering the principle of the equal sovereignty of States and equitable geographical distribution, and recognizing that the reform components constitute an integral part of a general and inclusive package;

25- **Reiterates** that Security Council reform, including the five pillars and membership categories, the veto, regional representation, the scale of the expanded Council, its working methods, and the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council, must be considered an integral part of a comprehensive and inclusive package, in accordance with the principles of the equal sovereignty of States and equitable geographical distribution;

26- **Welcomes** the initiative of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on codifying engagement and access to the Security Council working papers, adopted by the Security Council to amend Note no. 507 of 2017, which recognizes the right of all Member States in the Security Council to full access, without discrimination, the relevant Security Council documents on the issues under consideration;

27- **Further reaffirms** that efforts at the restructuring of the Security Council shall not be subjected to any artificial deadlines, and that all efforts should be made to allow for broadest possible political consensus on this issue;

28- **Stresses** that all efforts to seek a negotiated solution on the reform of the United Nations Security Council that can garner the widest possible political acceptance of all Member States;

29- **Reaffirms** the resolve of the Member States to continue contributing actively and constructively to the consideration of the UN reform;

30- **Reaffirms** the central role of the General Assembly concerning the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council and in this regard, encourages OIC Member States to work closely together to instill new life in the discussions on the reform of the Security Council, in line with the commitment adopted by the Heads of State and Government on the declaration on the commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;

31- **Requests** the leadership of the OIC Member States to jointly highlight the need for adequate representation of the OIC Member States in an enlarged Security Council through national statements at the UNGA 2026 High Level Week to draw global attention;

32- **Requests** the OIC open-ended Contact Group on UN Reform and Expansion of the Security Council at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to continue to closely coordinate the positions of the OIC Member States promoting the comprehensive reform of the Security Council on the above basi;

33- **Reaffirms** that the OIC countries should be equitably represented in an enlarged Security Council in proportion to their Membership of the United Nations;

34- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/52-POL ON COMBATING ISLAMOPHOBIA AND ELIMINATING HATRED AND PREJUDICE AGAINST ISLAM

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 15th Islamic Summit held in Banjul, The Gambia, on May 04 and 05, 2024, which expressed deep concern over the rising trend of Islamophobia, as a form of racism and religious discrimination that has spread across the World, as evidenced by the increase in religious intolerance, negative stereotyping, hatred and violence against Muslims,

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

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

Recalling the OIC objectives, in particular to endeavor to eliminate discrimination in all its forms and to preserve the dignity of all Muslims, and that all States have the obligation to prohibit by law, any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

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

Recalling the decision of the Forty-Seventh Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers to designate 15 March as an " International Day to Combat Islamophobia",

Welcoming the adoption of UNGA Resolution 78/264 titled " Measures to Combat Islamophobia" on 15 March 2024, which inter alia calls upon the UN Member States to take legislative and policy measures to combat religious intolerance, negative stereotyping, hatred, incitement to violence and violence against Muslims, as well as requests the UN Secretary General to appoint a UN Special Envoy to combat Islamophobia,

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

Noting with deep concern the recognizable pattern of hate crimes and demonization of Muslims, which has soared in some countries, marking their dangerous slide into majoritarianism,

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

Expressing concern over the increased level of Islamophobia in the world,

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

Noting with concern that defamation of Islam could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights and alarmed at the inaction attitude of countries of some parts of the world to combat this continuing trend of discriminatory practices against Muslims, Noting that Islamophobia is also a multidimensional human right violation, which goes against the values of modern society,

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

Recalling resolution No. 21-PFR/8 on the fight against intolerance, Islamophobia and Xenophobia adopted on 22 January 2013, by the Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) in its 8th Session held in Khartoum, Republic of Sudan on 21-22 January 2013,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief titled "Countering Islamophobia/ Anti-Muslim Hatred to Eliminate Discrimination and Intolerance Based on Religion or Belief",

Taking note of the Strategic Plan on Combating Islamophobia prepared by the OIC Secretary General' s Special Envoy on Combating Islamophobia,

Bearing in mind that, successful fight against all forms and manifestations of discrimination and intolerance requires concerted efforts of the international community as a whole, and taking note of the report of the Secretary General on the subject,

1. **Affirms** the firm determination of Member States to continue their effective cooperation and close consultations to combat Islamophobia, defamation of all religions, and incitement to hatred, hostility and discrimination against Muslims;
2. **Expresses** its deep concern at the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence against Islam and Muslims in many parts of the world, in addition to negative projection and stereotyping of Islam and Muslims in the international media through associating them with violence, terrorism and human rights violations;
3. **Denounces** the rise in intolerance and discrimination against Muslim Community and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States, in particular in the West, India and other parts of the world including by enacting and oppressive application of restrictive laws and policies, religious profiling and other measures, carried out under a variety of pretexts relating to security and irregular migration;
4. **Welcomes** the holding of a special event regarding the 15 March International Day to Combat Islamophobia by the Republic of Türkiye and Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in coordination with the General Secretariat and the OIC Permanent Observer Mission in New York, in March 2026;
5. **Expresses** its deep concern over all Islamophobic acts and legislations, including the ban on the construction of minarets in some non-Member States, the prohibition of Muslim perceived attire and attacks on religious places, which contradict the International Human Rights norms as well as the principle of Freedom of Religions, and urges the governments concerned, in line with their obligations under international law, to take all necessary measure to repeal such laws so as to ensure the rights of the Muslim Communities living within their area of jurisdiction;

6. **Strongly** condemns any incitation to hatred that undermines the peace, stability and development of the legitimate governments of the OIC Member States, whether by exploiting the written, audio-visual and electronic media, or any other means, for that purpose, and requests the OIC Member States to strengthen efforts to stand against the diffusion of false and fake news, media disinformation, and misinformation using ICT, without restricting the other citizens' fundamental right to receive knowledge and to freedom of access to information and freedom of expression, and with Social media holding responsibilities for their behavior within their specific environment;
7. **Condemns** strongly all incidents and attempts to denigrate the sanctity of the Holy Prophet of Islam and Islamic Symbols under the garb of freedom of speech, which is inconsistent with the spirit of articles 19 & 20 of ICCPR;
8. **Condemns**, in the strongest terms, the heinous crime of burning a copy of the Holy Quran in Sweden and Denmark, with the consent of the Swedish government, under the pretext of freedom of expression, and Urges the Swedish those governments to ensure respect for other religions and to prevent the recurrence of such shameful and provocative acts targeting the sacred religious values and the morals of the Islamic Ummah and the Muslim community in their countries;
9. **Recalls** Human Rights Council resolution 34/36 of 24 March 2017, in which the Council requested the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ensure the commencement of the negotiations on the draft additional protocol to the Convention criminalizing acts of a racist and xenophobic nature such as Islamophobia, and in this regard requests the OIC-IPHRC to conduct a comprehensive study on the existing gaps in the CERD and formulate new normative standards aimed at combating incitement to racial and religious hatred including Islamophobia;
10. **Deplores** the global rise and number of incidents of racial or religious intolerance and violence, including Islamophobia and urges all the UN Member States to implement paragraph 150 of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action;
11. **Reiterates** the need to refrain from targeting Islamic figures and reputable religious institutions with a long-standing history in disseminating the noble spirit and high morals of Islam throughout the world, which contradicts the principles of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, established to safeguard Islamic symbols and common heritage;
12. **Expresses** concern over the increasing level of Islamophobia, religious prejudice and ethnic hatred in India where the ruling dispensation is pursuing a relentless exclusionist and totalitarian agenda to convert India into a Hindu Rashtra;
13. **Strongly condemns** the rising wave of Hindutva ideology and a series of anti-Muslim actions taken in India, including Citizenship Amendment Act, NRC, the Waqf (Amendment) Bill 2025; mob-lynching on suspicion of eating beef and repugnant schemes such as " Love Jihad" and " Ghar Wapsi";
14. **Further affirms** that the recognizable pattern of Islamophobia and demonization of Muslims embedded in the policies of the Hindutva inspired BJP-RSS Government in India, marks its dangerous slide into majoritarianism;
15. **Expresses** alarm at the persistent shrinking and sacrilege of religious places of Muslims and continued disruption of Friday prayers across India;

16. **Reiterates** OIC' s numerous resolutions, condemning the despicable act of demolishing the historic Babri Mosque, and denounces the construction and consecration of the Ram Temple on the site of the demolished mosque, calls on the Indian Government to implement its commitment to reconstruct the Babri Mosque on its original site and to punish those responsible for its demolition;
17. **Strongly condemns** the hoisting of Saffron flag over the desecrated site of Babari Mosque by the Prime Minister of India on 25 November 2025;
18. **Calls on** the Indian government to ensure the safety, wellbeing and religious freedom, and the sanctity of the religious sites of Muslims in India;
19. **Alarmed** at the proliferation of fear-mongering, dehumanizing and communally divisive content targeted against Muslims by Indian media associated with or enjoying the patronage of the RSS;
20. **Strongly condemns** the despicable and highly repugnant acts of harassing, humiliating, and outraging the dignity of Muslim women in India through offensive and depraving online auction campaigns, inviting bidding on them particularly the abominable act of forcibly removing the Hijab of a Muslim woman in Patna committed by Chief Minister of the Indian state of Bihar;
21. **Laments** the failure of the Indian state to protect Muslims and other minorities from Hindu zealots and further deplores the political patronage and cover for bigotry provided by the BJP government;
22. **Calls on** the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Special Procedures to fully investigate incidents of systematic, widespread and targeted acts of hate speech and violence against minorities, particularly Muslims and their houses of worship, with full and active connivance of the Indian State, and to propose concrete remedial measures for the Indian Government to stop such incidents from recurring in future;
23. **Stresses** the need to prevent the abuse of freedom of expression and press for insulting Islam and other divine religions and the necessity to ensure that the right to freedom of expression should be exercised by all, in particular the media, with responsibility and in accordance with the law;
24. **Calls upon** all Member States to support the relevant initiatives to amplify the voices of moderation over extremism, including Islamophobia towards eliminating hatred and prejudice in Islam;
25. **Reaffirms** that all Islamophobic acts are contemporary form of racism and discrimination, constitute an affront to human dignity and violate the internationally recognized human rights norms and standards;
26. **Calls upon** all States to prevent any advocacy of religious discrimination, hostility or violence and defamation of Islam by incorporating legal and administrative measures which render defamation illegal and punishable by law, and also urges all Member States to adopt specific and relevant educational measures at all levels;
27. **Calls on** the States to assume their responsibility to prevent and credibly investigate attacks and hate crimes against Muslims and their places of worships;
28. Calls upon the concerned non-OIC States to take strict actions against their public representatives and state functionaries who indulge in inflammatory speeches against Muslims while promoting supremacist ideology, which encourage further violence;

29. **Calls on** all Member States to reactivate the Istanbul Process in order create a global policy framework and further the international consensus, with a view to implementing the Resolution 16/18;

30. **Welcomes** the offer by the Republic of Türkiye to host the 9th meeting of the Istanbul Process, with the aim of implementing Resolution 16/18;

31. **Expresses** satisfaction for the work and regular reporting by the OIC Islamophobia Observatory in the General Secretariat in monitoring Islamophobic incidents and requests the Secretary General to further activate the Islamophobia Observatory and to submit an annual report on hatred, discrimination, hostility, violence and intolerance against Muslims and defamatory acts against Islam or its sacred personalities, in a timely manner and ensure wide circulation of the report including to the High Commissioner for Human Rights and all relevant Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council;

32. **Notes** the designation of India as a major hotspot of Islamophobia by the OIC Islamophobia Observatory' s 14th report covering the period of December 2020- January 2022;

33. **Expresses** alarm that OIC's 17th annual report on Islamophobia (January- December 2024) highlights India as representing the most significant concentration of Islamophobic incidents globally, accounting for three-fifths of all documented manifestations, and as the predominant global hotspot for Islamophobic incidents;

34. **Urges** the OIC's Islamophobia Observatory to prepare and submit a separate report on rising incidents of Islamophobia in India, including destruction of mosques and other Islamic religious sites, incidents of violence, intimidation, and harassment targeting Muslims, including mob attacks, vigilantism, and hate crimes, and assess their frequency and severity;

35. **Welcomes** the appointment of H.E. Mr. Miguel Angel Moratinos, High Representative for the United Nations Alliance of Civilisation as the UN Special Envoy for Combating Islamophobia, to inter alia, develop an Action Plan to combat Islamophobia and implement other relevant measures contained in the Resolution 264/78;

36. **Requests** OIC Secretary General to bring to the attention of the High Representative for the United Nations Alliance of Civilisation and Special Envoy for Combating Islamophobia the rising incidents of Islamophobia as recorded by the OIC Observatory on Islamophobia;

37. **Calls on** Member States to expedite finalisation of the UN Plan of Action for Combating Islamophobia;

38. **Stresses** the need for global social media platforms to harmonize their content policy applications, including offensive and anti-Islamic content. To this end, requests the OIC General Secretariat to prepare a set of policy measures for the OIC Member States to be submitted to the 51st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers;

39. **Calls upon** the UN Secretary General to convene a special session of the UNGA to declare Islamophobia as a form of racism and to assign a special rapporteur for monitoring and combating Islamophobia;

40. **Requests** the Secretary General to keep on engaging constructively with all stakeholders, and influential public opinion makers, particularly in the West, with a view to combating Islamophobia, religious hatred, violence, intolerance, and discrimination in the interest of creating an international environment conducive to interfaith and inter-civilizational harmony and dialogue;

41. **Request** the Secretary General further to engage the managements of social media platforms including Facebook, X, Instagram in order for them to take institutional and technical measures to filter and ban any online content that incites violence and hatred against Muslims;
42. **Shows** concerns that incidents of religious intolerance and negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief continue to increase around the world;
43. **Emphasizes** that interreligious, inter-cultural and inter-civilizations dialogue are very important for promotion of tolerance and peaceful coexistence;
44. **Urges** all OIC Member States to take effective measures to address and combat Islamophobia and any other forms of racism and discrimination;
45. **Welcomes** the " OIC Strategic Plan on Combating Islamophobia" and commends the work conducted by Ambassador Mehmet Paçaci, OIC Secretary General' s Special Envoy on Combatting Islamophobia;
46. **Encourages** States to raise awareness especially among youth about the risk of intolerance, xenophobia and Islamophobia;
47. **Reaffirms** parliamentarians' responsibility to publicly denounce xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination;
48. **Invites** OIC Groups in non-OIC Members States in all the countries in the World to coordinate on carving out demonstration in their countries in order to show the tolerant nature of Islam, its noble values, and its contribution to the construction of human civilization;
49. **Underlines** the need for reviewing and updating educational curricula as per need of the Ummah as well as for sensitizing and enlightening those involved in academic institutions and activities in the member states in preventing spread of radicalism through civil path as one way of containing Islamophobia;
50. **Recommends** formation of a pool and network of legal experts knowledgeable and in a position to provide legal guidance and assistance in dealing with incidents of Islamophobia locally in support of the Muslims or their local associations affected by Islamophobia;
51. **Calls on** western states to stop media hate speech against Muslims and to legislate more effectively applicable laws to address Islamophobia;
52. **Condemns** the actions of the Governments which, under the guise of security concerns, violate the fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims in Western Europe, by increasing pressure and control over the Islamic community, mosques, schools and non-governmental organizations";
53. **Condemns** the justification of Islamophobic acts and legislation as human rights issues and expresses concern that these racist and discriminatory acts against Muslims are hidden behind freedoms;
54. **Approves** the OIC Strategic Plan to Combat Islamophobia, annexed to this resolution, which provides a comprehensive framework for the OIC to address and combat Islamophobia systematically through advocacy, legal mechanisms, interfaith dialogue, media engagement, and international cooperation, in fulfillment of the mandate of the 14th Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 31 May 2019. The General Secretariat shall review and develop it annually in accordance with new developments;
55. **Reiterates** its approval of the launch of OIC social media platforms and urges the new channel to promote investment in the media to fight Islamophobia, defamation of religions

and related intolerance in this regard;

56. **Requests** the Secretary General to take all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution, make further recommendations as appropriate and report on its implementation to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/52-POL ON COMBATING DEFAMATION OF RELIGIONS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the final communiqué issued by the Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the OIC Member States on the crime of desecration of copies of the Holy Quran, held virtually at the invitation of the Republic of Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 20/7/2023, which condemned this heinous crime and called for collective efforts to confront it,

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

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

Noting with deep concern the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion in many parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia in addition to the negative projection of certain religions in the media and the introduction and enforcement of laws and administrative measures that specifically discriminate against and target persons with certain ethnic and religious backgrounds, particularly Muslim minorities, and threaten to impede their full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing that vilification of religions, including Islam, is a serious affront to human dignity leading to the illicit restriction of the freedom of religion of their adherents and incitement to religious hatred and violence,

Stressing also the need to effectively combat vilification of religions, and incitement to religious hatred in general,

Reaffirming that discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes a violation of human rights and a disavowal of the principles of the United Nations Charter,

Noting with concern that vilification of religions, and incitement to religious hatred in general, could lead to social disharmony and violations of human rights, and alarmed at the inaction of some States to combat this burgeoning trend and the resulting discriminatory practices against adherents of certain religions,

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

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

Also recalling the UN Commission on Human Rights Res. No.1999/82 on "Defamation of Religions" and its subsequent endorsement by the Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolutions on the same subject,

Welcoming the adoption of General Assembly Resolution 75/258 on "Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites" and **reaffirming** the commitment of all States to the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to safeguard Religious Sites that provide concrete recommendations to support UN Member States in their efforts to ensure that religious

sites are safe, that worshippers can observe their rituals in peace, and that the values of compassion and tolerance are fostered globally",

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

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

Welcoming the "Call for Mutual Respect" by the High Representative of Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) which underscores that insulting religions and sacred religious symbols provokes hatred and extremism leading to polarization and fragmentation of the society and promotes mutual respect of all religions and beliefs and for fostering a culture of fraternity and peace,

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

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

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

1- **Expresses deep concern** at the intensification of the overall campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities in the aftermath of the tragic events of September 11, 2001;

2- **Strongly condemns** the public burning of the copies of the Holy Quran in an event organized by a xenophobic and anti-Muslim group on 21st February 2017 at the Stromovka Park in Prague in presence of law enforcement agencies; the desecration of copies of the Holy Quran, on several occasions, by a Norwegian far-right organization in Kristiansand in November 2019, in front of the Norwegian Parliament in August 2020, and in front of the Oslo Municipality in December 2021 respectively; along with similar acts committed in Sweden by a Danish far-right organization which desecrated copies of the Holy Quran in September 2021 in Stockholm, in addition to the public burning of copies of the Holy Quran in Malmo in August and September 2020 in Stockholm, The Hague and Copenhagen in January 2023 respectively, and the holding of a demonstration with the purpose of drawing an image of Prophet Muhammad in Malmo in May 2021;

3- **Expresses deep concern** in this respect that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism, and in this regard, regrets the laws or administrative measures specifically designed to control and monitor Muslim minorities, thereby stigmatizing them and legitimizing the discrimination, they experience;

4- **Expresses deep concern** at the negative and deliberate stereotyping and defamation of Islam and Muslims which has led to intolerance against Muslims as well as use of print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance and discrimination against Islam and Islamic religious symbols, and venerated personalities;

5- **Expressing** deep concern at the use of internet, information, communications technology, entertainment media such as movies, videos and digital games for disseminating ideas to

ridicule, insult, or defame Islamic Religious symbols and venerated personalities, promote religious intolerance, advocate Islamophobia and incitement to violence and hatred through negative and incorrect depiction of Muslims and Islamic States and in this context, urges all member states to forcefully take up this matter with relevant partners and fora;

6- **Strongly condemns** the provocative attempt made by the Dutch parliament member Geertz Wilders to hold a cartoon competition of the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be upon Him), which was clearly aimed at defaming Islam as a religion, by depicting its venerated personality;

7- **Strongly condemns** the statements made and actions taken by Hindutva extremists in India to defame Islam, Muslims and their places of worship;

8- **Recognizes** that, in the context of the fight against terrorism, defamation of Islam and Muslims has become an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims and leads to their economic and social exclusion;

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

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

11- **Welcomes** the UN General Assembly's adoption, unanimously by all Member States, of Resolution 72/130, initiated by Algeria, to declare May 16th as International Day of Living Together in Peace, with the aim of mobilizing the international community's efforts to promote peace, tolerance, solidarity, synergy and mutual understanding;

12- **Welcomes** the establishment of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICID) in Vienna aimed at enhancing and supporting efforts at both regional and international levels, towards reducing confrontation, promoting tolerance and interfaith dialogue and harmony and urges OIC Member States to participate effectively in the activities and programmes of the Center;

13- **Commends** the Republic of Kazakhstan for hosting the VIII Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, (September 17-18, 2025, Astana), that adopted the "Astana Peace Declaration 2025" aimed to promote, inter alia, interreligious and intercultural dialogue as the groundwork for human unity, encouraging tolerance, respect for human rights, inclusivity, and peaceful coexistence, and rejecting hate speech and violence;

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

15- **Commends** the role of the Mohammed VI Center for Dialogue of Civilizations in Coquimbo, Chile, to serve as a bridge of multicultural communicating between the Islamic world and Latin America;

16- **Welcomes** President Putin's statement of 24 December 2021 which reaffirms OIC's

longstanding position that insulting Holy Prophet PBUH is not " freedom of expression" and urge other western leaders to also condemn defamation of religion unequivocally in their public statements;

17- **Takes note** of the adoption by consensus of Resolution 16/18 on "Combating Intolerance Negative Stereotyping and Stigmatization of, and Discrimination, Incitement of Violence, and Violence Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief adopted by consensus at the 16th Session of the Human Rights Council and adoption of Corresponding Resolution 67/178 in the 67th Session of UN General Assembly;

18- **Appreciates** the high-level event on countering hate speech and Islamophobia, convened on the special initiative of former Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan and H.E. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, on the sidelines of the 74th session of the UNGA in New York;

19- **Approves and appreciates** the efforts and the relevant activities of the Secretary General and the work of the OIC Groups in the United Nations particularly the OIC Group on Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva for their valuable contribution to protect and promote the common interests of the OIC Member States and requests them to continue their activities in line with this resolution;

20- **Welcomes** the Secretary General's proposals contained in the Human Rights Council resolution 16/18, to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect - with particular reference to adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief - and the steps taken for implementation of these proposals;

21- **Welcomes** the convening of an emergency debate during the 53rd session of the Human Rights Council to examine the alarming increase in deliberate and public acts of religious hatred, as evidenced by the repeated desecration of the Holy Quran, and the adoption of the Human Rights Council resolution considering the burning of holy books as a form of religious hatred, as stated in the communiqué of the Extraordinary Open-ended Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC);

22- **Calls for** reinvigorating the Istanbul Process which aims to ensure the implementation of the UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 and which has, so far, proved to be successful in developing common understanding on the elimination of intolerance based on religion;

23- **Decides** to remain seized of the matter as a priority item on the agenda of all OIC Summits and Council of Foreign Ministers;

24- **Welcomes** the convening of the latest meeting of the Istanbul Process in Pakistan which focused on developing common responses to growing religious intolerance, Islamophobia and discrimination based on religion or belief;

25- **Believes** that it is a grave mistake to associate any religion with terrorism and deadly attacks;

26- **Emphasizes** the notion of co-existence to be re-defined with the term "mutual respect", instead of "tolerance";

27- **Considers** that associating any religion with terrorism is a grave mistake and a blatant aggression;

28- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/52-POL ON THE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC COOPERATION AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPINGS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

1- **Invites** all Member States to support continued efforts to deepen dialogue between the OIC and other international organizations;

2- **Encourages** the OIC General Secretariat to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations and groupings taking into account views of the OIC Member States, while adhering to the OIC charter and the resolutions adopted by its executive institutions and upholding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Member States;

3- **Welcomes** the Kingdom of Morocco's accession to the African Union and appreciate the efforts of Morocco in defining the Politics of South-South Cooperation;

4- **Commends** the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for its successful chairmanship of the African Union (2024-2025), particularly its significant achievements in: (a) advancing continental peace and security; (b) resolving longstanding institutional mandates; and (c) supporting African development and economic integration through Agenda 2063. Further recognizes Mauritania's effective role in fostering constructive dialogue and partnerships between the African Union and international organizations;

5- **Requests** the Secretary-General to make sure all adequate conditions are met to proceed with the signing of the OIC-AU Cooperation Agreement, approved by the 38th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in Astana, Kazakhstan, in 2011;

6- **Welcomes** the transfer of the Chairmanship of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) for the period 2024- 2026 to the Republic of Azerbaijan and expresses the hope that relations and cooperation between the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and CICA will be enhanced;

7- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 53rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/52-POL ON
PROMOTION OF PEACE AMONG THE MEMBER STATES

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Upholding the Islamic divine principles, values and messages of peace, solidarity and development held by the OIC Charter,

Reaffirming the OIC Charter's objective of promoting interstate relations based on the values of justice, mutual respect and good neighborliness for global peace, security and harmony,

Also reaffirming the OIC Charter's objective of bringing the member states to settle their disputes through peaceful means and refrain from use or threat of use of force in their relations,

Reaffirming the UN Charter's purpose and principle of maintaining international peace and security, particularly Article (2) calling on the member states to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered, and Chapter VI on Pacific Settlement of Disputes,

Emphasizing on full activation of the OIC Peace and security architecture for finding durable solutions to the problems faced by the Muslim World and appreciating the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for initiating discussion in two brainstorming sessions at the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 24th August and 15th September 2022 and at the Annual Coordination Meeting (ACM) of the OIC at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on the 22 September 2022, to deliberate and develop mechanisms for conflict prevention, meditation, reconciliation, and peacebuilding,

Referring to the OIC 2025 Programme of Action, particularly its objective of "enhancing the OIC's role in peaceful settlement of disputes and conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation",

Also referring to resolution no. 56/46-POL on "Strengthening the OIC's Mediation Capacity",

Expressing its profound concern regarding the outstanding conflicts and disputes between the OIC member states,

Reaffirming the necessity to find peaceful and just solutions to conflicts and disputes, through dialogue, mediation and various diplomatic means,

Welcoming the OIC's initiatives on the prevention and peaceful settlement of conflicts, including the initiatives for Islamic rapprochement endorsed at the 13th Islamic Conference (Istanbul, 14-15 April 2016) and the establishment of the OIC contact group of friends of mediation,

Affirming its commitment to the member states' national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity,

1. **Encourages** the member states to engage in dialogue, to de-escalate and peacefully settle their tensions and disputes;
2. **Underscores** the importance of regular discussions for full activation of the OIC Peace and security architecture and to develop OIC mechanisms as well as tools for conflict prevention, mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding to address contemporary challenges and conflicts confronting the Muslim Ummah;
3. **Calls on** the member states not to use or threaten to use force;

4. **Commends** the initiatives and efforts of the OIC Member States and OIC-affiliated institutions aimed at development and the promotion of peace in accordance with the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter and international law;
5. **Urges** the Member States to promote a culture of peace in line with their commitment under UN Charter, OIC Charter and International Law;
6. **Calls on** the Troika (President of the Islamic Summit, the President of the CFM and the Secretary General) to establish, in consultation with the Executive Committee, a process for dialogue between the states concerned and volunteering to facilitate peaceful settlement of all possible disputes;
7. **Enjoins** the Secretary General to make an effective use of the mechanism of the Wise Persons' Council in order to contribute to the promotion of peace among the Member States;
8. **Welcoming** the outcomes of the work of the "Islamic- African Dialogue on Democracy, Peace and Security" organized from 9 to 11 December 2025 in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco, within the activities of the "Marrakech Capital of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Youth Program for 2025";
9. **Appreciating** the establishment of the multidisciplinary Center of Excellence for Peacekeeping, under the lofty directives of King Mohammed VI, may God grant him victory, which will begin its work during the current year, and praising the pioneering role that the Kingdom of Morocco has played, since its independence, in the field of peacekeeping, which has made it a vital hub of expertise in several related fields and disciplines;
10. **Affirms** the importance of mediation and good offices as effective tools for the peaceful settlement of disputes, and in this regard commends the constructive role played by the State of Qatar through its support for and mobilization of preventive diplomacy and mediation tools, as well as its facilitation of dialogue among the various parties, thereby contributing to enhanced regional and international stability and to the consolidation of a culture of peace among Member States;
11. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Republic of Senegal for its offer to host the 10th Edition of the International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa on 20-21 April 2026, under the theme: "*Africa in the Face Stability, Integration and Sovereignty Challenges: What Sustainable Solutions*";
12. **Invites** Member States to actively participate in the Forum and requests them to provide all necessary support to the Government of the Republic of Senegal to ensure the successful organization of the event;
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/52-POL ON
COUNTERING TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM LEADING TO TERRORISM

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Calling for vulnerable targets, including religious and archaeological sites, to be protected from the threat of terrorism,

Looking with concern at the situation in the very important al-Hawl camp which is under the control of PKK/YPG/SDF terrorist organization in Syria, and calling for the need to expedite the repatriation of the families of terrorists detained in Iraq and Syria to their home countries after determining their nationalities and resolving issues relating to dual nationalities;

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

Looking with concern at the recent security developments in Syria, calling upon the Syrian interim government to ensure the security of the detention facilities holding Daesh fighters and camps hosting their family members in the country, and urging States to consider the repatriation of the families of the terrorists detained in Iraq and Syria to their home countries after determining their nationalities and resolving issues relating to dual nationalities;

Looking with concern at the situation in the very important al-Hawl camp which is under the control of PKK/YPG/SDF terrorist organization in Syria, and calling for the need to expedite the repatriation of the families of terrorists detained in Iraq and Syria to their home countries after determining their nationalities and resolving issues relating to dual nationalities and completion/ adherence to legal formalities,

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the objectives and principles of the United Nations on preventing and combating terrorism including relevant UNGA and UNSC resolutions under the UN Counter-Terrorism Framework, including the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the obligations under the International Law,

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

Recalling the previous CFM resolution on the Fethullah Terrorist Organization (FETO);

Recognizing with deep concern the increasing frequency, lethality and transnational nature of terrorist attacks by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups including white supremacist, far right, extreme-right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti-Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world,

Expressing deep concern at the intensification of violence and terrorism against Muslims as a result of campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities, unjustified association of Islam with terrorism, enactment of discriminatory laws or administrative measures targeting Muslim under the global and UN counter-terrorism architecture, and significant rise in online spread of hate speech, conspiracy theories, and other harmful content against Muslims in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic,

Recalling in *this regard the relevant OIC resolutions on Combating Defamation of Religions as well as Safeguarding the Rights of the Muslim Communities and Minorities in Non-OIC Member States,*

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

Reaffirming the need for addressing the problem of extremism leading to terrorism and recalling in this regard, the General Assembly Resolution 53/243 containing a Declaration and Plan of action to promote a Culture of peace, and A/RES/72/241, adopted by consensus; as well as the UNGA document A/72/864 containing the Dushanbe Declaration, adopted in the High-Level International Conference on "Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism" on 3- 4 May 2018 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan,

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

2- **Underscores** the need for the OIC to play an effective role in international efforts to combat all aspects of terrorism, in the framework of constructive cooperation with the UN member States and international and regional organizations accredited by OIC member States, such as to serve the interests of OIC Member States and their peoples in eradicating terrorism and countering its risks;

3- **Urges** the need for developing the regulations and standards of the United Nations counter-terrorism framework in an inclusive and transparent manner, to strengthen and democratize the UN's counter-terrorism architecture under the UN General Assembly, involving all UN Member States, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, through a UN Member State led process, as well as to enhance the transparency of the UN Security Council sanctions regime;

4- **Condemns** the heinous terrorist crimes perpetrated against some Member States, particularly those which have occurred in Afghanistan, Libya, Tunisia, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Mali, Somalia, Lebanon, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Cameron, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Yemen and **Pays tribute** to the military commanders and soldiers, and other who sacrificed their lives in the fight against terrorism; reaffirms full solidarity with the families of the victims and the wounded; and commends the efforts exerted by Member States to combat terrorism consistent with the OIC Charter and relevant Convention and other relevant international agreements and mechanisms, particularly the UN Charter;

5- **Condemns** the heinous terrorist acts in all parts of the world and reaffirms the OIC's principle and firm position which denounces terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and that terrorism has no religion, nationality, or race; and that the perpetrators and those behind such acts are an affront to humanity and all moral and human values;

6- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in countering terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism through its initiatives, with the establishment in 2017 of the Ideological Protection Centre in the Ministry of Defence, which is regarded as one of the most prominent international ideological experiences specializing in attacking extremist ideology, and the announcement in May 2017 of the establishment of the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology (ETIDAL);

7- **Commends** the pioneering role played by the University of Zaytuna in preserving the Islamic spiritual components and values of tolerance, as well as in consolidating awareness of the Arab-Islamic identity;

8- **Commends** the efforts made by the State of Qatar in combating terrorism and extremism, including the adoption by the 13th UN Conference on Crime Prevention of the Doha Declaration – a framework where the international community emphasized education to prevent extremism and crime. Commends also other efforts by the State of Qatar including the announcement of a youth education initiative for the displaced youth in conflict-torn areas in the Middle East, and signing a financing agreement of US$ 4 million to implement projects designed to counter violent extremism, through prisoners' rehabilitation, social integration programs, and Youth-for-Justice education. **Also appreciates** Qatar's cooperation with the UN Office of Counterterrorism and signing an agreement to launch an office for the International Hub on Behavioral Insights to Counter Terrorism, and the UNOCT Program Office on Parliamentary Engagement in Preventing and Countering Terrorism, in addition to contributing US$ 15 million annually from 2019 to 2026 in support of the UN Counterterrorism global strategy;

9- **Commends** Pakistan' s Paigham-e-Pakistan initiative, which promotes a comprehensive counter narrative against extremism, reinforces social cohesion and underscores values of tolerance, moderation and pluralism in accordance with Islamic teachings and has been translated into many languages.

10- **Decides** to carry out joint efforts to address the terrorist threat posed by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups resorting to terrorist tactics, including white supremacist, far right, extreme-right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti-Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world, by *inter alia* taking the following actions:

a. As part of OIC joint statements, as well those by the OIC Member States, call on the international community, including the United Nations, to take urgent steps to address this threat;

b. Through the respective Permanent Missions of the OIC Member States to the United Nations, closely coordinate efforts aimed towards the implementation of the relevant provisions of the 8th Review of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) (A/RES/77/298 of 2023) in context of addressing this threat;

c. In line with the OP 14 of the Final Communique of Open Ended Emergency Meeting of the OIC Executive Committee held at the level of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye on 22 March 2019, reiterates its request to the OIC Secretary General to reach-out, in cooperation with Member States, to relevant UN mechanisms to broaden the scope of the UN Security Council regime as well as UN counter-terrorism framework by including in its

scope such groups and individuals, and report to the upcoming session of the OIC CFM on the result of such efforts;

d. Through their respective Permanent Missions in New York, formulate a joint plan of action for the adaption and expansion of the scope of the current UN counter terrorism framework as well as UN Security Council sanctions regime, to include such groups and individuals, in particular in close coordination with the OIC Member States who are members of the UN Security Council;

e. Call on the international community to address dis- information/misinformation campaigns aimed at spreading hate- speech, conspiracy theories and other harmful content propagated by such terrorist groups and individuals and at times states, including by taking appropriate legislative and administrative measures to regulate social media platforms, and reiterates its request to the OIC Secretary General to engage the managements of social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram in order for them to take institutional and technical measures to filter and ban any content that incites violence and hatred against Muslims;

f. Call on the international community to address dis-information campaigns aimed at spreading hate-speech, conspiracy theories, and other harmful content propagated by such terrorist groups and individuals, including by taking appropriate legislative and administrative measures to regulate social media platforms, and reiterates its requests to the OIC Secretary General to engage the managements of social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram in order for them to take institutional and technical measures to filter and ban any content that incites violence and hatred against Muslims;

g. Review the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism adopted by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in 1994, and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted by the 26th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace and Partnership for Development) held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, from 28 June to 1 July 1999 as well as other relevant OIC documents to adapt them in light of threat posed by such groups and individuals;

h. Calls on Member States and the Secretary General to strengthen the Islamophobia Observatory already existing in the General Secretariat, by promoting it into a department and by allocating the human and financial resources necessary for the effective functioning of the observatory as well as its greater focus on the threat posed by such groups and individuals, and to enhance collaboration with the UN Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT), United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCTC) and other UN entities;

11- **Commends** the efforts undertaken by Burkina Faso, the Republic of Mali, and the Republic of Niger, within the framework of the Confederation of Sahel States (AES), to more effectively address the common challenges they face, in particular the expansion of terrorism, which is now targeting economic and strategic assets;

12- **Urges** the Member States to involve the youth in the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at preventing and countering extremism leading to terrorism, taking on board the UN resolution 2419 (2019), which recognizes the role youth could play in preventing conflicts and promoting peace;

13- **Condemns** increasing threats to life, cultural heritage and religious traditions of Muslim minorities, and in this regard expresses deep concern at the crimes perpetuated by extremist vigilante groups and policies aimed at targeting centuries-old Islamic symbols; **Highlight** the need to address the terrorism threats posed by extremist and racist groups and ideologies which incite for violence against communities; **Underline** the necessity to accord the issue adequate interest and provide for practical plans to deal with the various dimensions and profound causes underlying the phenomenon of terrorism through countering extremist

ideology" including in particular the promotion of development at the basis and youth mentoring; and Reaffirms the need to take the following concrete measures in order to address the forms and manifestations of terrorism;

14- **Reaffirms** that concrete plans of action must address the following aspects and dimensions of the phenomenon of terrorism:

a. The political and socio-economic contexts that bring forth conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism, such as continued economic deprivation, exclusion, alienation, separation and marginalization of people, and the forced dismantling of political, legal, security and socio-cultural institutions;

b. The deep impact and legacy of historical injustices done to colonized peoples or those still under occupation, their sufferings and the forced destruction of their national institutions, culture and identity, and the denial of their rights to self- determination;

c. The need to counter all types of radical extremist discourse in order to delegitimize the violent and manipulative acts committed in the name of religion, ideology or claims of cultural superiority including through full implementation of UNSC resolution 2354 (2017), which endorsed the (Comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives);

d. The need to clearly identify the sponsors of terrorist acts (terrorist organizations and sponsoring States) and to dry up the sources of terrorism financing including through preventing terrorist organizations and states sponsors of terrorism from using NGOs as well as Da'wa (predication), charity and relief institutions as a cover to collect donations to fund terrorism, such as to disseminate hate speech and instigative, extremist ideology;

e. The need to revisit the OIC relevant documents in regard to terrorism, including the Code of Conduct on Combating Terrorism, the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism and the numerous resolutions issued by the different organs of the OIC in order to effectively address the new trends of terrorism and extremism, inter alia outlined in this resolution;

f. Take action at the international level with a view to holding an international conference on combating terrorism which would come up with a consensual international definition of terrorism including by taking into account new and emerging trends in context of terrorism in the form of terrorist threat posed by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups resorting to terrorist tactics, including white supremacist, far right, extreme-right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti-Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world;

g. The underlying causes of sectarian violence, the attempts to politicize the sectarian differences, the emphasis on sects as the essence of identity, and the waging of campaigns to convert Muslims from one sect to the other;

h. The potential of external actors penetrating terrorist and extremist groups for the purpose of serving their own political agenda, and the threat of foreign fighters;

i. The role of the media and the advent of cyber terrorism through the utilization of new information and communication technologies by terrorist groups for the purpose of recruitment and incitement to terrorism and the demolition of national state institutions;

j. **Underscores** that prolonged foreign occupation, repression and denial of fundamental rights including the right to self-determination contribute to injustice, instability and the spread of terrorism and violent extremism and therefore calls for an end to such occupations and systematic violations in order to address root causes of terrorism;

15- **Notes** that today when the world is rapidly changing and new menaces and dangers are

emerging that threaten the stability and development of nations, it is ever important to pay a serious attention to the spirituality and education, moral upbringing, obtaining knowledge by youth and their harmonious growth. It is the education and enlightenment that are considered to be major factors of humanity's well-being, call on people for kindness and to be a generous and patient. Our sacred religion of Islam teaches us these very virtues;

16- **Invites** the Secretary General to develop, in cooperation with Member States, a new approach to address the root causes of the global phenomenon of terrorism, violence and extremism, and the means to address them at the political, economic, social and intellectual levels, and heeds the complexity of the phenomenon, particularly the close interrelations between terrorist organizations in terms of the exchange of arms, fighters, financing and field expertise, as well as the intellectual and ideological framework they share;

17- **Welcomes** the establishment of the 'General Secretariat of Iftaa Institutions in the World', as an international specialized body based in Dar Al-Iftaa Al-Masriya, with a view to ensuring coordination among Iftaa institutions and bodies in the world, to address differences of opinion on *Iftaa* on combating terrorism and to encouraging moderation;

18- **Underscores** the need to activate the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism adopted in 1999 and welcomes the holding of the 1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Legal Experts to revisit the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism held on 9-10 May 2016 in Jeddah, and 2nd meeting held on 31 February 2017 in Jeddah which considered the pre- "Additional Protocol" to the OIC Convention on combating International Terrorism, addressing new trends and other areas for strengthening cooperation among the Member States. Secretary General to organize additional meetings of Legal Experts to finalize review of the pre-Additional Protocol;

19- **Takes note** with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, which refers, inter alia, to the use of remotely piloted aircraft, and notes the recommendations, including on the urgent and imperative need to seek agreement among Member States on legal questions pertaining to remotely piloted aircraft operations. And urges Member States to ensure that any measures taken or means employed to counter-terrorism, including the use of remotely piloted aircraft, comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law and international humanitarian law rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution;

20- **Requests** the Secretary General to contribute to the ongoing debate on countering terrorism, cross-border crime, and modalities to address extremist and sectarian discourse by convening conferences, symposia and workshops in cooperation with OIC Member States and its various institutions and partners, with the participation of political, religious and traditional leaders, psychologists and sociologists, etc. and to hold conferences to review educational curricula in this regard;

21- **Requests** the Secretary General to establish counter-terrorism partnerships with international and regional organizations accredited by OIC member States and relevant government centers; calls for the activation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCTC) to coordinate global counter-terrorism efforts; and commends Saudi Arabia for its $100 million contribution to support the activities of the Center which was established at the initiative of the late King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz;

22- **Calls on** the Secretary General to work with Member States in order to take necessary and appropriate measures to prohibit incitement to all forms of terrorism, violence and extremism leading to terrorism, especially through the media and cyberspace, including the consideration of setting up a mechanism to report the cases and incidents of incitement against Member

States in order to address them firmly, and to dry up the sources of terrorism, eliminate its roots, refrain from providing direct or indirect support to entities and persons involved in terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism, and abstain from incubating, providing safe haven to, financing, paying ransom to them or providing them with any form of assistance whatsoever;

23- **Lauds** the efforts of the United Arab Emirates in countering terrorism, and extremism, and promoting universal values and the culture of tolerance, coexistence and respect for cultural and religious diversity, through the establishment of specialized centers such as SAWAB Center, based in the UAE, which aims at mobilizing social media to counter the radical ideology of terrorist organisations; the UAE also hosts Hedayah Center which contributes to the elimination of discrimination and extremism leading to terrorism, training, dialogue, cooperation and research in this field. This would open new prospects for constructive cooperation with the OIC, in particular with its Messaging and Dialogue Center, and for interaction with OIC initiatives on counter- terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism to counter such rhetoric and terrorist practices in physical reality and in cyberspace;

24- **Welcomes** the selection of the Kingdom of Morocco by the United Nations as a partner to host the Office of the Counterterrorism and Training Programme in Africa, and commends the experience of the Kingdom of Morocco in the field of combating terrorism through the chairmanship of the Africa Focus Group of the Global Coalition to Defeat the ISIS Terrorist Organization;

25- **Commends** the pioneering role of His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco in migration issues at the African level and the Kingdom of Morocco's continued role as a champion country in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration;

26- **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco in combating terrorism and extremism through the initiatives it has undertaken regionally and internationally, which culminated in the inauguration of the United Nations Office for Counter-Terrorism and Training in Africa, on June 24, 2021 in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, as well as the co-chairmanship with Canada of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum;

27- **Commends** also the Republic of Tajikistan for hosting two High-level International Conferences on "Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism" (Dushanbe, 3-4 May 2018) and "International and regional cooperation on countering terrorism and its financing through illicit drug trafficking and organized crime" (Dushanbe, 16-17 May 2019), which served as an important platform for constructive and fruitful discussions on the priorities of interaction in the field of regional and international security, as well as contributed to the United Nations High-Level Conference of Heads of Counter- Terrorism Agencies of Member States;

28- **Commends** the State of Kuwait for hosting the Fourth High-Level Conference on "Strengthening International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Building Agile Border Security Mechanisms" – Kuwait Phase of the Dushanbe Process, held on November 4–5, 2024; Also Commends Kuwait for leading, jointly with Türkiye and the Netherlands, the Foreign Terrorist Fighter Working Group arising from the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh/ISIS, and for cooperating with the United States to secure and facilitate the repatriation of family members of foreign terrorist fighters located in camps in Syria and Iraq, and their smooth handover to their home countries;

29- **Equally** commends in this regard the efforts exerted by the Arab Republic of Egypt in combating terrorism and extremism, and hails President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi's initiative to renew religious discourse and religious institutions, chief among which are Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, the Al-Azhar Observatory for Combating Extremism and Dar al-Iftaa Observatory of Takfiri Fatwas, and the results achieved in this regard; and welcomes the co-signing of the

"Human Fraternity" document, on 4 February 2019 in Abu Dhabi, by His Eminence the Grand Imam of Al-Azhar and His Holiness Pope Francis of the Vatican;

30- **Welcome**s the decision of the Coordination Committee of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum, on September 19, 2022, officially nominating Egypt as co-chair of the GCTF for two years, in recognition of its efforts in combating terrorism and extremism;

31- **Commends** the milestone initiative of the UAE to hold the "Human Fraternity" meeting in Abu Dhabi, with the participation of His Eminence Dr Ahmad El-Tayeb, Grand Imam of Al Azhar Al Sharif, and His Holiness Pope Francis, the Head of the Catholic Church, as a result of which a historic document (Human Fraternity) was signed on 4 February 2019 as both a joint declaration of "good and honest intentions" and a call for all those who nurture in their hearts a strong belief in Allah and human fraternity to come together and work together for this document to be a guideline for future generations, orienting them into the culture of mutual respect and engaging them into realizing the divine blessing of people being created brothers and sisters;

32- **Calls** for taking deterrent measures in order to combat extremism, hate speech and incitement, condemning these acts wherever they may be because of their negative impact on social peace and the sustainability of international peace and security, encouraging the spread, escalation and recurrence of conflicts around the world, and destabilizing security and stability, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 2686 (2023), issued on June 14, 2023. We also call on all countries to advance the agenda of tolerance, peaceful coexistence, human fraternity and the rejection of hatred, sectarianism, intolerance, discrimination and extremism in all its forms;

33- **Affirms** that the struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, illicit drug production and trafficking, illegal smuggling of arms, ammunition and explosives, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means to delivery will remain among priorities of cooperation within the framework of the OIC Member States stand for further close cooperation in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, spread of extremist ideology, primarily among youth, as well as for the prevention of ethnic , racial, religious intolerance and xenophobia;

34- **Denounces** all attempts to maliciously equate the legitimate indigenous freedom struggle of the people of Indian Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) to the right of self-determination with terrorism and acknowledges that their struggle, is completely in accordance with the international law, the UN Charter and its resolutions;

35- **Condemns** the state terrorism perpetrated by India and Israel against the innocent people of Indian Illegally occupied Jammu & Kashmir and Palestine, respectively;

36- **Reaffirms** the need for Member States to take necessary measures to prevent terrorist organizations from using NGOs as well as local community charities and relief agencies as ways to conceal their fundraising for their activities;

37- **Calls on** the General Secretariat to leverage the experience of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in countering extremism, eliminating its sources and drying up its various sources;

38- **Calls on** the OIC General Secretariat upon consultation with Member States, to build bridges with Muslim communities outside OIC Member States, , in order to underline a religious discourse that enjoins Islam's values of moderation, justice, and equality;

39- **Welcomes** the initiatives of Uzbekistan to develop and promote the UN Convention on the Rights of Youth, aimed at protecting young people from actions leading to the erosion of moral values, ideas of terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism and the cult of violence and rigidity;

40- **Commends** the efforts of Libya – through the International Islamic Council for Da'wah and Relief and its leading role in promoting moderate Islam, rehabilitating students and Imams, and providing scholarships in the fields of Shari'a sciences;

41- **Reaffirms** its total rejection of all separatist schemes aimed at harming the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the OIC Member States;

42- **Affirms** that the threats posed by separatist entities to political and security stability in many regions, including in the African continent, are no less serious than the threats posed by terrorist and extremist groups to their objective alliance and their access to financial, tactical and practical means, which calls for the OIC Member States to adopt a comprehensive approach to strengthen efforts to combat the underlying factors that fuel the spread of extremism, terrorism and separatism;

43- **Welcomes** Saudi Arabia's hosting of the ministerial meeting of the International Coalition to Defeat ISIS, held in Riyadh on June 07, 2023, and praises its outcomes;

44- **Commends** the leading role played by H.E. the President of the Republic of Türkiye, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, with regards to the Terror-free Türkiye initiative as a result of Türkiye 's resolute counter-terrorism efforts with the aim of eliminating the threat of terrorism stemming mainly from the PKK and its branches in Türkiye and in the wider region; further commends Türkiye 's far-reaching goal of Terror-free region, that intends to eradicate the threat of terrorism from the neighbouring geography;

45- **Calls on** Member States to take every necessary measure against the entities and groups, manned or directed by Turkish nationals, affiliated with the Fethullah Terrorist Organization and cooperate with Türkiye;

46- **Congratulates** the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and welcomes the adoption by the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee of the non-binding guiding principles for Member States on preventing, detecting, and disrupting the use of new and emerging financial technologies for terrorist purposes known as (Algeria Guiding Principles)";

47- **Commending** the Kingdom of Morocco for hosting the first conference on African victims of terrorism on December 2nd and 3rd, 2025;

48- **Commending** the organization of the fourth session of the High- Level Meeting of Heads of Counter-Terrorism and Security Agencies in Africa, the "Marrakech Platform," under the joint chairmanship of the Kingdom of Morocco and the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, held in Agadir on June 17, 2025;

49- **Praise** for the successful organization by the Kingdom of Morocco of the (93) session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization "Interpol", in the city of Marrakech from 24to 27 November 2025, with the participation of 179 member states, some 800 delegates, 82 police chiefs, and 25 ministers, the Kingdom of Morocco reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening international cooperation in the field of security and safety;

50- **Welcomes** the US administration's decision to designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a terrorist organization;

51- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 18/52-POL ON CRIMES OF DAESH

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

Recalling the objectives and principles of the United Nations on combating ISIS, including Security Council resolutions Nos. 2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session on 13 August 2014, 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 24 September 2014, and 2199 adopted at 7379th Session on 12 February 2015 under Chapter VII, the latest being UNSC resolution No. 2379 adopted in the 8052th Session held on 21/09/2018, 2462 (2019), 2396 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017) and 2253 (2015),

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

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

Noting with concern the deteriorating situation at the Syrian Hawl Camp, calling on Member States to expedite the repatriation of the families of terrorists in Iraq and Syria,

Noting with concern the recent security developments in Syria, calling upon the Syrian interim government to ensure the security of the detention facilities holding Daesh fighters and camps hosting their family members in the country;

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

Taking into consideration the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy and of the states in the Global Coalition against Daesh (to eradicate this terrorist group in Syria and Iraq):

1- **Condemns** the complete and systematic destruction of Iraq's antiquities, particularly what took place in Mosul, and the destruction by the Daesh terrorist organization of historical landmarks, which is a property of the entire humanity and the first beginning of civilization; categorizes such acts as crimes against humanity and calls on the international community to apprehend and return Iraqi artifacts smuggled to other countries;

2- **Commend** the efforts of the states members of the Global Coalition against Daesh in contributing to the fight against DAESH to eliminate the threat posed by this terrorist organization in Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan;

3- **Calls on** all the Member States, in particular, and the international community, in general, to continue to implement by Security Council resolutions 2170 adopted at the 7242nd Session

on 15 August 2014 and 2178 adopted at the 7272nd Session on 21st September 2014 preventing the ISIS terrorist organization from recruiting foreign terrorist fighters whose presence stokes the conflict; appreciates Member States taking necessary measures to prevent infiltration of terrorists, calls for the imposition of stringent legal measures against social media sites through which foreign fighters are recruited and dispatched and for the development of a mechanism for controlling those sites used by the terrorists for incitement and terror. Calls for combating the terrorist ideology which is not approved by divine laws and international instruments;

4- **Supports** the Iraqi government and its armed forces in confronting terrorism and its pursuit of the remnants of Daesh terrorist organization, and welcomes its efforts in reconstructing its liberated cities and calls on Member States to support these efforts**;**

5- **Strongly** condemns the recent terrorist attacks in Afghanistan claimed by the so-called Islamic State in Khorasan Province (ISKP), an entity affiliated with Daesh, resulting in the loss of numerous precious lives and injuries to many others (based on pp 31 of the resolution on "Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan" adopted by the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers held on 19 December 2021, Islamabad);

6- **Strongly condemns** the heinous terrorist attacks launched by the ISIS terrorist group on the territories of OIC Member and observer States, including its recent terrorist operations in the cities of Shiraz and Kerman in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Homs in the Syrian Arab Republic;

7- **Reaffirms** the importance of combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations Afghanistan and call upon the de facto authorities of Afghanistan to effectively, ensure that the territory of Afghanistan is not used as logistical, operational and recruiting platforms or safe haven by any terrorist group under whatsoever names and affiliations inside Afghanistan or organization against neighboring countries, calls for continued engagement of the international community with Afghanistan to address the threat posed by Daesh and underscores the need for concerted efforts to rebuild the necessary capacity of the relevant state institutions of Afghanistan to address challenges posed by terrorism;

8- **Expresses** deep concern on sanctuaries, support, finance and training that the terrorist organization Daesh and other terrorist groups receive from within and outside the region, which threatens the security of Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and the region as a whole;

9- **Strongly condemns** the heinous and cowardly terrorist attack on Pakistan' s security forces post in Daraban, Dera Ismail Khan, on 12 December 2023 which was claimed by an affiliate of TTP and resulted in the death of 23 security personnel, and the heinous and cowardly terrorist attack on Jaffar Express passenger train in Balochistan province of Pakistan by the BLA on 11th March 2025 which resulted in the death of 25 Pakistani nationals;

10- **Strongly** condemns the heinous terrorist attack committed by the DAESH terrorist organization on Santa Maria Church in İstanbul on 28 January 2024 that resulted in the death of one Turkish citizen;

11- **Condemns** the heinous crimes committed by the terrorist organization DAESH in the Libya territories, targeting sovereign Libyan institutions, including the bombing of the High Election Commission on 2/5/2018 and the National Oil Company on 10/9/2018, and the recent attack on the premises of the Foreign Ministry of the Government of National Accord in Tripoli on 25/12/2019;

12- **Stresses** that the root causes which created 'Daesh' terror groups should be addressed and eliminated, particularly combating radical and extremist thought under the guise of religion dealing with states sponsors and supporters of terrorism;

13- **Emphasizes** the importance of complying with the law and shunning any and all sectarian and vindictive acts within the context of combating Daesh and the need to bring justice to the perpetrators for such acts;

14- **Stresses** that fight against 'Daesh' must be carried out with legitimate actors through regional and global cooperation and should not constitute a pretext for sponsoring other terrorist organizations;

15- **Urges** for the support to the return of civilians to the regions that used to be controlled by the terrorist group of Daesh, providing all forms of support to civilians to help them return to their normal lives;

16- **Emphasizes** that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality or ethnic group, and expresses deep concern at the intensification of violence and terrorism against Muslims as a result of campaign of defamation of Islam, including the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities, unjustified association of Islam with terrorism, enactment of discriminatory laws or administrative measures targeting Muslim under the global and UN counter-terrorism architecture, and significant rise in online spread of hate speech, conspiracy theories; and **calls** for necessary steps to address these issues in order to ensure success against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including threat posed by Daesh;

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

18- **Calls for** the need to combat the terrorist narrative based on the takfirist and inflammatory ideology leading to terrorist acts;

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

20- **Commends** the efforts of the neighbouring countries aimed at supplying aid and cooperating and coordinating with it in the fight against the Daesh organizations inside the Libya territories and for the reestablishment of security in the country, within the framework of cooperation in the battle against terrorism;

21- **Praises** the efforts of Libya to end Daesh's existence in their own stronghold – the city of Sirte – in northern Africa, and prevent them from establishing connections and committing joint terrorism activities with Boko Haram terrorist group;

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

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

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

to justice and urges the international community to work closely with the relevant Jordanian authorities in this regard; Seizes this opportunity to commend the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the fight against terrorism and extremism;

25- **Commends** Algeria's efforts for promoting and disseminating peace and national reconciliation values, which led the UN General Assembly to unanimously adopt, on 08 December 2017, the "Living together in Peace" initiative and to declare 16 May the International Day of Living together in Peace";

26- **Calls** on the OIC member states, along with the General Secretariat and the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC), to observe this great day as an opportunity to entrench the culture of living together in peace, united in differences and diversity, in order to build a world of peace, security, solidarity and harmony;

27- **Condemns** the terrorist bombing of 10 January 2017 targeting the UAE martyrs of humanity; such a bombing which took place in the vicinity of the Qandahar police headquarters, killing 41 people, including the United Arab Emirates Ambassador to Afghanistan and some diplomats who were on a humanitarian mission to provide assistance to the Afghan brotherly people;

28- **Applauds** the efforts of the OIC General Secretariat through the Sawt al Hikma platform and those of the United Arab Emirates through its establishment of Sawab and Hedayah centres, both of which are aimed at fighting the crimes of DAESH through various means and social media platforms; and appreciates the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in fighting the crimes of DAESH through the establishment of the Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology (ETIDAL); and commends the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Al-Azhar through its enlightenment courses to combat terrorism and the DAESH terrorist crimes;

29- **Commends** the efforts of the Republic of Türkiye for the measures it has taken to prevent the travels of FTFs to or from conflict zones as well as its collaboration with the countries of origin regarding FTF repatriations;

30- **Commends** the sustained and coordinated counter- terrorism efforts of Islamic Republic of Pakistan in collaboration with international partners against ISKP which resulted in foiling of many terrorist attacks, including the targeting of Paris Olympics, thereby making a significant contribution to regional and international peace and security. (recommended by CT Division)

31- **Welcomes** the selection of the Kingdom of Morocco by the United Nations as a partner to host the Office of Counterterrorism and Training in Africa and commends Morocco's experience in counterterrorism through its chairmanship of the Africa Focus Group of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS";

32- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 19/52-POL ON

SOLIDARITY WITH THE VICTIMS OF THE KHOJALY MASSACRE OF 1992

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction that Azerbaijan, as a result of a counter- offensive operation in2020 launched to repel the aggression of Armenia, and subsequent local counter- terror measures in September 2023, liberated its sovereign territories from occupation, and restored its sovereignty and territorial integrity,

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

Underscoring the necessity of increased pressure on Armenia by political, diplomatic, legal and economic means in order to compel Armenia to unconditionally recognize and fully respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the international borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Welcoming in this regard the OIC Contact Group on the elimination of consequences of Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

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

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

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

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

Condemning desecrations, destruction, removal theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of the Muslim holy places during occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan,

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

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

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

Deploring, in particular, the profound human suffering and loss of life caused by the Khojaly massacre of 1992, one of the most tragic events as a result of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan;

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

Welcoming the resolutions and decisions adopted by a number of States and international organizations, which condemned the unlawful military occupation of the territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human

rights law amounting to crimes under international law committed by armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide,

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

1- **Strongly** condemns the mass atrocities against the Azerbaijani civilians and militaries committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly, Republic of Azerbaijan, in February 1992, and other formerly occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict, including the indiscriminate attack, the mass killing of civilians, the mistreatment of prisoners of war and hostages, as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide;

2- **Calls upon** Member States to exert due efforts for recognition of the crimes perpetrated in the town of Khojaly and other formerly occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the conflict as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide at the national and international levels;

3- **Commends** the "Justice for Khojaly" international civil awareness campaign initiated in the framework of the "OIC Memorial Day Program" and aimed at disseminating of historical truth on the massacre of the Azerbaijanis committed by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the town of Khojaly in February 1992;

4- **Invites** the Member States to continue supporting the campaign and actively participate in its activities;

5- **Stresses** the need for a thorough and impartial investigation of the Khojaly massacre to identify and hold accountable those responsible for these heinous crimes;

6- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 20/52-POL ON
STRENGTHENING THE MEDIATION CAPACITY OF THE OIC

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Acknowledging the relevant articles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations identifying mediation as one of the methods of peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as the relevant OIC Council of Foreign Ministers and UN General Assembly Resolutions,

Taking note of the United Nations Guidance for Effective Mediation and the Pact for the Future,

Recalling the Islamic values and traditions of peace and non-violence,

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

Highlighting the experience and several success stories of the OIC and its member states in the field of mediation, while recognizing the need to further strengthen the OIC's institutional framework mediation activities,

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

Reaffirming the Resolution No. 53/45-POL, No. 56/46-POL, No.55/47-POL, No.54/48-POL and No.51/49-POL on "Strengthening the Mediation Capacity of the OIC" and the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, which lists "enhancing the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation" among its goals,

Emphasizing on full activation of the OIC Peace and security architecture for finding durable solutions to the problems faced by the Muslim World and appreciating the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for initiating discussion in two brainstorming sessions at the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 24th August and 15th September 2022 and at the Annual Coordination Meeting (ACM) of the OIC at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on the 22 September 2022, to deliberate and develop mechanisms for conflict prevention, meditation, reconciliation, and peacebuilding,

Welcoming the conferences of OIC member states on mediation organized by the Republic of Türkiye in Istanbul (2017,2018,2019) and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Jeddah in 2022, in cooperation with the OIC General Secretariat;

1- **Reaffirms** its commitment to strengthening awareness and building capacity in the OIC geography on the benefits of mediation;

2- **Emphasizes** the need to mainstream mediation in OIC's scope of work and activities and build further capacity for mediation support activities, including through reinforcing the Peace, Security, and Conflict Resolution Unit (PSCU) within the OIC General Secretariat;

3- **Encourages** PSCU to continue to enhance its knowledge management capacity by accumulation and dissemination of information among member states on the best practices and lessons learnt from the mediation efforts involving the OIC;

4- **Underscores** the importance of regular discussions for full activation of the OIC Peace and security architecture and to develop OIC mechanisms as well as tools for conflict prevention,

mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding to address contemporary challenges and conflicts confronting the Muslim Ummah;

5- **Affirms** the importance of strengthening partnerships between the OIC, the UN and other international and regional organizations in the field of mediation;

6- **Stresses** the need to further project OIC's comparative strengths in mediation with a view to acquiring greater political recognition for these strengths within and outside the organization;

7- **Welcomes** the Sixth Mediation for Peace Certificate Program, organized by the Government of Türkiye in collaboration with the OIC General Secretariat for young diplomats from OIC Member States; on 22 – 26 September 2025 in Ankara;

8- **Encourages** cooperation and exchange of expertise among OIC Member States;

9- **Urges** the OIC General Secretariat and OIC member states to provide additional conflict resolution and mediation training opportunities;

10- **Urges** the Secretary General to finalize his efforts to form a network of OIC mediators, special envoys and experts to be nominated by the Member States;

11- **Appreciates** the UAE's efforts to enhance diplomatic efforts to establish peace around the world, and to this end, the UAE's mediation efforts have succeeded in reaching the signing of agreements in which mediation efforts were fruitful to end disputes and differences peacefully and exchange prisoners, through serious and calm diplomatic dialogue, which gives great hope at the political level to resolve many crises in the world;

12- **Requests** the General Secretariat to hold the next iteration of the OIC Member States Conference on Mediation, in close collaboration with the Co-Chairs of the OIC Contact Group of Friends of Mediation;

13- **Commends** the mediation efforts undertaken by Egypt, Qatar and Türkiye as well as the diplomatic efforts undertaken by the Arab-Islamic group led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to reach a ceasefire in the Gaza Strip; reaffirms the importance of implementing UN Security Council Resolution 2803 on the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip; and stresses that the momentum generated by the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip must be translated into the realization of the two-state solution and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

14- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/52-POL ON
THE WORK OF THE OIC AD HOC MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST THE ROHINGYAS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Guided by the principle and objectives of the charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC,

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

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

Expressing grave concern about gross, deliberate, widespread, and indiscriminate human rights violations and abuses, including violence and property destruction, perpetrated by the security and armed forces of Myanmar against Rohingya Muslims and mass evictions of the Rohingya Minorities from the Rakhine state of Myanmar;

Expressing concern also at the role of the Arakan Army in perpetuating cycles of violence in Rakhine State, including through targeted attacks on Rohingya communities, obstruction of humanitarian access and actions that fuel ethnic strife,

Expressing deep concern that Myanmar has yet to address the root causes of the crisis, including the restoration of the Rohingyas' right to citizenship, and underscoring the need for concrete steps to ensure their voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return to their homeland in the Rakhine State,

Commending the People's Republic of Bangladesh and other OIC Member States for sheltering the Rohingyas and for continuing efforts to ensure justice for them,

Expressing appreciation for Kuwait's announcement of a contribution of USD 100,000, in addition to a previously provided USD 150,000, to the "OIC Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights Violations against the Rohingya", and in support of Gambia's efforts in the case filed against the Republic of Myanmar at the International Court of Justice,

Alarmed by the repeated influx of Rohingyas to Bangladesh over the last four decades of 1.2 million Rohingyas including 740,000 that arrived since 25 August 2017 in aftermath of atrocities and genocidal crimes committed by the Myanmar authorities',

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

Gravely alarmed by the tragic deaths of at least 427 Rohingya Muslims, including women and children, in early May 2025, in separate maritime incidents while fleeing by sea from the violence and persecution in Rakhine State, according to reports by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, recalling that nearly 1 in 5 Rohingya Muslims who have attempted sea crossings in 2025 have died or gone missing, and emphasizing that these maritime tragedies highlight both the desperation of the Rohingya people and the failure of the international community to provide adequate protection and address the root causes of displacement,

Expressing concern at the continued political, economic, and trade relations of Myanmar with the international community despite its ongoing ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya people,

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

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

Commending the Ad Hoc Ministerial Committee, Chaired by The Gambia to pursue the case of genocide and human rights violations against the Rohingya at the International Court of Justice,

Highly commending the upright stance of HE Minister of Justice of The Gambia at the proceedings at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, in defense of the Rohingya people,

Welcoming the historic and unanimous decision of the International Court of Justice on The Gambia's Request for Provisional Measures to prevent further acts of genocide against the Rohingya in Myanmar, its impact under international law and implications for the Rohingya communities in both Myanmar and Bangladesh,

Also welcoming the decision of International Court of Justice (ICJ) given on July 22,2022, establishing the Court's jurisdiction under the Genocide Convention to hear the application filed by The Gambia against Myanmar in November 2019,

Appreciating the constructive role played by several member states including Türkiye and Malaysia, including their substantial financial contributions and political support, in advancing the case instituted by the Gambia against Myanmar before the ICJ, as well as its continued humanitarian assistance for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh,

Appreciating Bangladesh for organizing The Stakeholders' Dialogue (Cox's Bazar, 24-26 August 2025) for creating a platform for the Rohingya voice for the resolution of the Rohingya crisis,

Acknowledging the Rohingya aspiration for their early return to their homeland in Myanmar expressed on the 8th Rohingya Genocide Remembrance Day (25 August 2025) and at the High Level Conference held in New York during the 80th UNGA (30 September 2025),

Taking note of the report of the Ad hoc Ministerial Committee meeting held in Istanbul on 22 June 2025,

1. **Decides** to continue to support the 10-member Ad hoc Ministerial Committee on Accountability for Human Rights violations against the Rohingya (MCCAR) including the OIC Secretariat, and IPHRC to be chaired by the Gambia;
2. **Decides** to continue to support the Ad Hoc Committee's plan of action to engage in international legal measures including at the ICJ to fulfil the Ad Hoc Committee's mandate;
3. **Calls upon** member states to contribute voluntarily to the budget of the plan of action and to assist the general secretariat to allocate other resources needed to implement the plan of action;
4. **Commends** the Member States and organization who have already contributed to the voluntary account established under the General Secretariat, and Urges all Member States to consider contributing to the fund to execute the litigation-expenses at the ICJ;
5. **Commends** the Secretary General for the arrangement of pledging sessions during the 50th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Yaoundé, Cameroon (August 29-30, 2024) and also during the Annual Coordination Meeting on the margins of the UN General Assembly meeting held in September 2024 in New York;

6. **Urges** all Member States to contribute in this Resource Mobilization effort to ensure accountability for the safe, orderly, dignified and sustainable return and re-settlement of the Rohingyas to their legitimate homeland in Rakhine state of Myanmar;
7. The Ad Hoc committee will continue to:
   a) **Engage** with relevant bodies to ensure accountability and justice for gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian laws and principles;
   b) **Assist** in information gathering and evidence collection for accountability purposes;
   c) **Mobilize** and coordinate international political support for accountability for the Human Rights Violations against the Rohingyas in Myanmar;
   d) **Collaborate** with international bodies, such as, office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Security Council, UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council, UN Secretary General's Special Envoy on Myanmar and other international and regional mechanisms;
   e) **Follow up** the case at the ICJ in support of The Gambia till a final verdict is issued; and extend financial support to The Gambia for running the case;
   f) **Follow up** ICJ's notification of its order of provisional Measures to the UN Security Council Pursuant to Article 41 (2) of the Statute of the ICJ;
   g) **Meet** at intervals, as deemed appropriate, or ask their Permanent Representatives to the OIC or UN to discuss the situation and progress made, and make suggestions to the CFM for consideration;
8. Decides to remain seized of this matter till an acceptable solution is reached.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/52-POL ON ENHANCING MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Charter of United Nations,

Stressing on its purpose to consider questions of international interest and expressing its view on issues with the aim of bringing about action by the OIC and Member States under occupation and also to contribute to the defense and promotion of human rights, which are universal in scope and respect for which is an essential factor of democracy and development,

Underscoring the goals and purposes of the OIC and the UN, as enunciated in their respective Charters, along with the underlying principles of international law, which are instrumental for preserving peace and security, as well as the rule of the law, economic development, social progress and human rights for all, in which context the OIC Member States should recommit to the UN Charter and international law, defending and upholding their core principles if they are to make any progress in ensuring full respect for international law,

Reaffirming the need to find peaceful and fair solutions, through dialogue and diplomatic means, to all issues at national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing the serious danger and threats posed by the action and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments,

Recalling paragraph 4 of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization" contained in document A/72/1 wherein it states that "now more than ever, multilateral action is needed to find effective solutions to this mix of challenges,"[1]

Continuing to maintain, strengthen and manifest the unity and solidarity among the membership of the OIC, particularly with those members whose nations are suffering from the negative consequences of unilateral coercive measures at the unilateral sanctions at variance with international law and the UN Charter at political, cultural and economic levels;

Reaffirming that each State has full sovereignty over the totality of its wealth, natural resources and economic activity, and development, exercising it freely,

We, for the sake of maintaining peace and stability in the geography of the OIC and promoting friendly and mutually beneficial ties and trade relations among ourselves, agree to undertake the following measures, among others:

1. **Asserts** on behalf of the OIC, the need to work in line with expectation that the world will become more committed to promote cooperation against confrontation in all aspects of world affairs, while adhering to the underlying principles of international law, the UN Charter and other international instruments relating to human rights, particularly the right of individual and peoples to development;

[1] These challenges are described in page 5, paragraph 4, of the report as follows: "[…] Yet after years of decline, the number of conflicts is on the rise and they are lasting longer, fueled by the spread of terrorism and violent extremism, transnational criminal networks and deep regional divisions. The threat of famine in several countries, resulting from violence compounded by drought, lurks just round the corner. These contradictory trends are exacerbated by international power dynamics that are in flux. As we move towards a multipolar world order composed of multiple and shifting centers of power, there is a feeling of unpredictability."

2. **Invites** all Member States to redouble their efforts at all possible levels to adopt measures aimed at preventing and curbing the negative effects of illegal measures which are at variance with international law and the UN Charter and undermine free, open and transparent relations among them;
3. **Welcomes** the initiatives of Member States to organize events on the necessity of promoting and strengthening cooperation in various fields including economy, finance and trade within the geography of the OIC at bilateral and multilateral levels;
4. **Commends** the "African-Atlantic Countries" initiative launched by His Majesty King Mohamed VI of the Kingdom of Morocco, as a path of African partnership aimed at strengthening the ties of cooperation and integration among the African countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean, with a view to consolidating peace, stability and common prosperity in the region;
5. **Reaffirms** the willingness of the Member States to closely cooperate and collaborate in all areas of covered by the developmental agenda of the Organization, including in formulating appropriate plans of action for their effective and result-based implementation;
6. **Reaffirms** the Member States' sovereign right to acquire, manufacture, export, import and amend all the means of implementation for their national development and economic plans to ensure an acceptable standard of living and sustainable development for them, and emphasize that restrictive and coercive measures should not applied against any Member State;
7. **Emphasizes** that under no circumstances should people be deprived of means to exercise their rights to life, food and development;
8. **Reaffirms** the high importance of cooperation and solidarity among Member States for putting in place policies and measures to prevent any coercive, illegal and unilateral measures, contrary to international law, the UN Charter and international humanitarian law, that interpret or negatively affect the supply chain or trade of good, commodities, and services required for the enjoyment of human rights of the general populations, especially regarding the right to freedom from hunger, the right to health and medical care, to education, to work, to housing and the right to life;
9. **Stresses** the need to continue countering all attempts to undermine, in part or in full, the national unity and territorial integrity of any Member States, while reaffirming commitment to the principle of respect for the sovereignty and sovereign equality of all nations and non-interference in the internal affairs of Member States;
10. **invites** the Member States to inform the Secretary General on the progress made on the implementation of this resolution in their respective countries in order to share them with other Members;
11. **Invites** the OIC Member States to circulate all their candidatures to international organizations and posts and to inform the OIC General Secretariat thereof, with a view to concerting the efforts of the OIC Member States and supporting each other towards obtaining such memberships and posts;
12. **Commends** the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria's organization of the international conference on the crimes of colonization in Africa under the theme "Towards Rectifying Historical Injustices through the Criminalization of Colonialism" on 30 November and 1 December 2025, and welcomes the adoption of the Algiers Declaration on the occasion.
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers containing initiatives, including those introduced by the Member States, to promote the role of the OIC in furthering multilateralism and cooperation in all spheres of the developmental agenda of the Organization.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/52-POL ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling Resolutions No. 60/48-POL, 57/49-POL, 55/50-POL and 53/51-POL on Peace and Security in South Asia adopted by the 48th and 49th and 50th and 51st Sessions of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers held respectively in Islamabad on 22 - 23 March 2022, in Nouakchott on 16-17 March 2023, in Yaoundé on 29-30 August 2024 and in Istanbul on 21 – 22 June 2025,

Guided by the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations and the principles of international law relating to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the need for strict observation by all states of those principles and their international obligations in the conduct of their international relations, including Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter,

Having taken serious note of the incident of 9 March 2022 involving a supersonic missile launch into the territory of Pakistan from the territory of India, constituting multiple violations of international law, United Nation Charter, Articles on the Responsibility of States, civil aviation rules and safety protocols, and endangered human life and property besides posing a grave threat to regional and international peace, security and stability; while expressing disappointment hat Pakistan's call for a joint probe of this incident was not responded to by India,

Noting with grave concern the threat posed by the incident to international and domestic commercial flights as well as human life and property on ground in Pakistan,

Condemning the violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan by India between 06 and 10 May 2025 and endangering of peace and security in South Asia,

Expressing grave concern that the incident occurred between two nuclear armed States, significantly heightening the risks of miscalculation, accidental escalation and unintended conflict in South Asia,

Taking note that the incident occurred against the backdrop of earlier acts of provocation by India including the tracking and interception by Pakistan Navy in its territorial waters of an Indian submarine and the statement of 28 December 2021 of the Indian Army Chief threatening Pakistan of surgical and pre-emptive strikes,

Deeply concerned at the threat to regional and international peace, security and stability posed by the incident,

Appreciating Pakistan's responsible handling of the incident despite the failure of the Indian side to take immediate remedial actions and timely notifying the missile launch to Pakistan to thwart the risk of escalation between the two nuclear armed states,

Noting with concern India's failure to positively respond to Pakistan's call for a joint probe to accurately establish the facts surrounding the incident or formally share with Pakistan the findings of its internal investigation,

Recalling Articles 12 and 31 of the Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, 2001 and the Duty of States to Prevent Harm to their Neighbours,

Recalling further Article 39 of the United Nations Charter regarding the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council concerning threats to or breach of peace,

Fully recognizing Pakistan's right of self-defense and to take necessary measures in the exercise of this right in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

1- **Reiterates** the respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan in line with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

2- **Calls upon** India to fully abide by its international obligations, principles of the UN Charter and Articles against the use of force, non- interference, respect for sovereignty and Responsibility of States;

3- **Stresses** that the duty to protect dangerous arsenals and materials and systems related to WMDs, as well as to ensure nuclear security, is a strict liability obligation under international law;

4- **Calls on** the UN Secretary General and relevant international bodies, including United Nations Security Council and ICAO, to pursue, in line with their mandated duties, the matter with India to accurately establish the facts and to ensure that no such occurrence takes place in the future;

5- **Expresses** full support for Pakistan's consistent efforts and proposals for promoting peace and stability in South Asia;

6- **Exhorts** the international community to play its role in upholding strategic stability in the region;

7- **Urges** India to work constructively with Pakistan for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and positively responding to Pakistan's proposal for a Strategic Restraint Regime including measures for arms control, restraint and confidence building;

8- **Reaffirms** the collective commitment of OIC Member States to peace, stability and promotion of strategic restraint in South Asia and their support for dialogue, peaceful settlement of disputes, adherence to international law and multilateral engagement as a viable means to address security challenges in the region;

9- **Requests** the Secretary General of the OIC to communicate this resolution to the Secretary General of the United Nations and to remain seized of the matter.

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RESOLUTION NO. 24/52-POL ON
STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AGAINST EXTREMISM

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Referring to the OIC 2025 Action Programme along with its implementation plan providing for a number of measures regarding the priority area of countering terrorism, violent extremism, radicalization, sectarianism and Islamophobia,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the OIC Executive Committee's open-ended extraordinary meeting on "countering terrorism and violent extremism" (Jeddah, 15 February 2015), wherein the call was for elaborating a concrete action plan to address the "aspects and dimensions of terrorism [including] the political and socioeconomic contexts conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism",

Recalling resolution 44/46-POL on "Countering Terrorism and Extremism" of the Council of Foreign Ministers' 46th session (Abu Dhabi, 1-2 March 2019),

Underlining the need both for concerted and coordinated efforts and for consolidated cooperation between the member states to address the challenges of violent extremism,

Recalling the 2015 UN General Assembly resolution no. A/RES/70/109 adopted in 2015 under the title "A world against violence and violent extremism", and the UN plan of action to prevent violent extremism,

Being conscious of political and socioeconomic contexts creating conditions for the expansion of terrorism and violent extremism,

Recognizing the importance of disseminating, promoting and preserving the Islamic teachings and values of moderation and tolerance to combat violent extremism,

Underlining the necessity to deliver a better formulation of the terms "extremism, violent extremism and terrorism", it being that expressions in the Islamic tradition are, either deliberately or unconsciously, vaguely or ill-defined,

Also being conscious of the prevalence of violent extremist content and the propagation of terrorism on social media and other virtual platforms that may cause a wave of online radicalisation especially among the youth and vulnerable communities;

1. **Calls on** the member states to organize such events as seminars, conferences and symposia to sensitize the public opinion and reinforce their knowledge and capacity to identify and combat violent extremism;
2. **Invites** the member states to introduce into their school curricula the values and principles helping to combat violent extremism and keep children and the youth away from the networks of violent extremism organizations;
3. **Welcomes** the Algiers Declaration adopted at the 17th session of the Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, held on January 29-30, 2023, and Algeria's willingness to host a research center to strengthen the intellectual immunity of Islamic societies, based on its moderate approach inherited from ancestors;
4. **Welcomes** the offer by the Republic of Niger as Chair of the Council of Foreign Ministers to organize a conference of intellectuals of Muslim countries on countering violent extremism;

5. **Calls on** the member states to provide organizational, financial and material assistance to address the current challenges in those member states beset by violent extremism and terrorism;
6. **Calls for** strengthened cooperation among Member States through information sharing, capacity building and coordinated counter-narrative efforts, while addressing root causes of terrorism and extremism. recommended by CT Division);
7. **Welcomes** the adoption by the United Arab Emirates of a comprehensive preventive approach to countering extremism, based on the understanding that extremism constitutes an 'ideology' while terrorism constitutes a 'behaviour,' and that counter-extremism efforts proactively address its intellectual and ideological roots; and invites Member States to benefit from the good practices developed by the Hedayah Center;
8. **Commends** the efforts of the Kingdom of Morocco in combating extremist ideology and terrorism and appreciates the role of the Mohammed VI Foundation of African Oulema and the Mohammed VI Institute for the Training of Imams, Morchidines and Morchidates in Morocco in promoting the values of tolerance and moderate, centrist Islam;
9. **Commends** the Mauritanian approach to preventing and combating violent extremism, which has proven effective in ensuring the country's security and neutralizing the terrorist threat, and has been praised by relevant international bodies. It also welcomes Mauritania's readiness to cooperate and share expertise and best practices in addressing this scourge;
10. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.25/52-POL ON THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Reaffirming the exceptional commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to Afghanistan and to the Afghan people,

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

Expressing its deep appreciation to neighbouring countries, in particular Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Islamic Republic of Iran, for hosting a large number of Afghan refugees and acknowledges the huge burden they have been shouldering in this regard;

Appreciating the effort of Member States, the OIC and the OIC Trust Fund, calls for an effective partnership with Afghanistan in achieving peace, rehabilitation and development in the country,

Commending the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for hosting the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, in Islamabad, on 19 December 2021 and taking note of the resolution entitled “Humanitarian Situation in Afghanistan”,

Welcoming Kazakhstan' s efforts to institutionalize the initiative to establish in Almaty the UN Regional Centre for SDGs for Central Asia and Afghanistan to accelerate achievement of SDGs in the region and address development goals in Afghanistan.

Urging OIC Member States and the international community to continue their assistance and support to Afghanistan and its people in their efforts to fight terrorism, counter drug trafficking, address humanitarian challenges, achieve security and stability as well as comprehensive and sustainable development,

Recognizing the necessity of coherent messaging, concerted activities of members states and more frequent follow-up of the situation in Afghanistan at the level of member states,

Stressing the need to protect the fundamental rights of women, including the right to life, security, dignity and education, in accordance with Islamic values,

Appreciating the work of the office of Special Envoy of the OIC Secretary General on Afghanistan for coordinating the efforts of the OIC for Afghanistan,

Recognizing primarily the importance of ensuring peace, security and sustainable development in Afghanistan as a key element of stability in Central and South Asia as well as in the Middle East,

Realizing the profound challenges facing Afghanistan, including the consequences of the long conflict, economic crisis, social instability, humanitarian problems and security threats, which impede the achievement of sustainable development in the country,

Reaffirming the determination of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to support the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan, as well as to promote its sustainable socio-economic development, including ensuring human rights, of all Afghan people,

Emphasizing the importance of cooperation and solidarity among OIC Member States to actively contribute to addressing Afghanistan's humanitarian and economic challenges, which require an integrated and coordinated approach,

Noting that achieving sustainable development in Afghanistan requires efforts aimed at rebuilding the economy, strengthening state institutions, creating jobs, improving access to education and health care, developing infrastructure, and strengthening social cohesion,

Recognizing the important role of Uzbekistan in supporting the Afghan people, including its active participation in promoting regional integration and economic cooperation,

Considering the significance of the implementation of OIC initiatives and programs in Afghanistan aimed at providing humanitarian assistance, rebuilding infrastructure, creating sustainable economic and social structures,

Welcoming efforts of de facto authorities to promote security within Afghanistan and peaceful economic cooperation in the region,

Commending all efforts to increase regional connectivity and economic cooperation between Afghanistan and the region,

Notes the high importance of developing cross-border trade and further using the transport and logistics infrastructure of the neighbouring countries for stabilizing socio-economic situation in Afghanistan,

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

1. **Expresses** its solidarity with and full support to Afghanistan in its efforts to bring peace, security and inclusive economic development for the Afghan people and stresses that achievement of national and regional consensus as well as mutual understanding is an important condition in this regard;
2. **Requests** Member States of the OIC and its institutions to inform the Secretary General of all their support and assistance to Afghanistan and its people, to be presented to the next CFM;
3. **Also requests** the Secretary General to mobilize the efforts of OIC Member States as well as IsDB, ISF and ISESCO in economic, humanitarian and educational fields, and report thereon to the next CFM;
4. **Calls upon** all OIC Member States and their religious scholars and institutions to add their voice in support of a peaceful and stable Afghanistan;
5. **Appreciates** member states that are extending and offering capacity building support to Afghanistan and encourages them to that end; also appreciates the civil societies of member states that are engaged in contributing to and improving the quality of life and development of Afghan communities at the grass-roots level;
6. **Encourages** OIC Member States to support programs strengthening civil society and legal institutions in Afghanistan to ensure transparent and effective governance that safeguards citizens' rights.
7. **Reiterates** that the OIC will play a leading and coordinating role in the delivery of humanitarian and development aid to the people of Afghanistan, and in this context, agrees to urgently take steps to reinforce the OIC Mission in Kabul with human, financial and logistical resources, enabling it to forge global partnership and streamline aid operations on the ground;
8. **Stresses** that the Humanitarian Trust Fund under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank would be pivotal in the socio-economic upliftment of the people of Afghanistan;

9. **Calls upon** OIC Member States and the Members of the International Community to announce pledges to the Humanitarian Trust Fund on Afghanistan;

10. **Appreciates** all events and meetings that are being held in support of stability and development of Afghanistan, including lastly the OIC Workshop on the Dissemination of the Jeddah Declaration held in Kabul on 17-18 February 2025;

11. **Calls upon** the de facto authorities in Afghanistan, the international community and relevant UN agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration, to provide generous assistance to Afghan refugees, their host countries and displaced persons in order to facilitate their safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into their community of origin so that they can contribute to the stabilization of Afghanistan, including through creating pull factors in Afghanistan by supporting the efforts aimed at socio-economic development in the country;

12. **Reiterates** the importance of de-linking humanitarian assistance from political considerations and pursuing continuous and practical engagement with the de facto authorities;

13. **States** that the worsening humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is of particular concern and the reduction in foreign aid poses significant risks of increased poverty and mounting food insecurity crisis in Afghanistan.

14. **Commends** the United Arab Emirates for continuing its tireless humanitarian efforts in Afghanistan, based on its firm commitment to supporting the friendly Afghan people. As part of these efforts, the UAE has launched this year 2025 vital development projects, including 10 state-of-the-art maternity and childcare centres in various Afghan provinces. This ambitious project aims to provide specialised healthcare for women and children as part of the UAE's integrated development programme in Afghanistan.

15. **Recognizes** the narcotics problem as a global challenge which requires global partnership based on the principle of joint and shared responsibilities; calls upon the international community and OIC Member States to increase their assistance to enhance efforts in combatting narcotics and alleviating the effects of drug addiction;

16. **Urges** the Member States and the international community to continue their support and assistance to Afghanistan and its struggle in countering terrorism;

17. **Strongly** condemns the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by such organizations and other extremist groups, and urges all Member States and the international community to extend support to Afghanistan in counterterrorism, and encourages all Muslim scholars to unanimously and strongly condemn terrorism, through fatwas, preaching and holding international events;

18. **Reaffirms** the importance of combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in Afghanistan and ensuring that the territory of Afghanistan is not used as a platform or safe haven by any terrorist group or organization under any name or affiliation, within Afghanistan or against neighboring countries and beyond;

19. **Strongly condemns** the recent terrorist attacks by various terrorist entities operating from Afghanistan against neighboring countries and beyond and calls upon de facto Afghan authorities to take concrete steps against all terrorist organizations under whatsoever name and their affiliations, such as Al-Qaeda, Jaish al-Adl, Daesh-Khurasan and its affiliates, ETIM, TTP, or any other group, whose terrorist activities against the neighboring countries increased manifold during last three years and are cause for serious concern;

20. **Condemning** in strongest terms the terrorist attacks against civilians, especially the terrorist attack outside the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and attacks against diplomatic premises in Kabul, including that of Pakistan.

21. **Underlines** that the eradication of terrorism emanating from Afghanistan, in all its forms and manifestations, is key to achieving lasting peace, stability, and development in the region. Moreover, Afghan soil should not be used for terrorism against any of its neighbors and beyond;
22. **Urges** the international community to remain cautious against the possibility of incitement and the role of spoilers, both inside and outside the country, to derail efforts aimed at peace and stability in Afghanistan;
23. **Expresses deep** disappointment and regret at the suspension of education for women and girls in Afghanistan, including medical studies, and at the decision requiring all national and international nongovernmental institutions to suspend the work of women until further notice that also tarnishes the essence and image of Islam;
24. **Calls** on the Afghan de facto authorities to re-open schools and universities for girls and enable them to access all levels of education and all specializations needed by the Afghan people;
25. **Urges** OIC Member States to promote social and educational programs that facilitate the inclusion of women and youth in reconstruction and development, including access to quality education, vocational training, and career opportunities.
26. **Requests** the Secretary General and the OIC Kabul Mission to initiate necessary contact and studies towards the establishment of the International Islamic University in Nangarhar, also requests the Secretary General and the OIC financial institutions to contribute resources in funding this important OIC Project;
27. **Affirms** the understanding of the OIC member states that targeted UN Security Council or any bilateral sanctions against specific individuals and entities in Afghanistan do not prevent humanitarian, economic, political or developmental engagement with Afghanistan;
28. **Condemns** decisions targeting Afghanistan, which have denied necessary sovereign access to their financial assets;
29. **Reiterates** that Afghanistan's access to its financial resources is pivotal in preventing a collapse and in reviving the economic activity and in this regard, recognizes the importance of taking related actions such as unlocking the channels of financial and in-kind flow of assistance and resources to the people of Afghanistan, and exploring realistic and time sensitive pathways towards the timely unfreezing of Afghanistan's financial assets and to ease access to legitimate banking services;
30. **Emphasizes** the importance of intensifying efforts to rebuild and develop infrastructure, including transportation, energy, water supply, and housing, to create conditions for economic growth and improve the quality of life of Afghans,
31. **Calls** for the development of a comprehensive long-term assistance and reconstruction strategy for Afghanistan, involving coordination among international organizations, the private sector, and regional actors to ensure effective project implementation,
32. **Supports** initiatives to strengthen Afghanistan's regional integration, including cooperation with neighbouring countries and international investors, to improve its political and economic situation,
33. **Encourages** the OIC Member States to support the Trans-Afghan Railway Corridor and Chabahar-Khaf–Herat railway line as key elements of regional integration and economic stability, facilitating trade, improving transportation infrastructure and creating jobs,
34. **Decides** to establish a Ministerial contact group on Afghanistan, composed of interested member states, the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Afghanistan and the Secretary

General as ex-officio chairman. The Contact group will facilitate and coordinate the implementation of this resolution through streamlining the diplomatic efforts, monitor progress and improve collaboration among Member States under supervision of the CFM,

35. **Welcomes** the holding of the first meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Afghanistan on the sidelines of the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly, on 23 September 2025, in New York;

36. **Also welcomes** the proposed working visit by the OIC Contact Group on Afghanistan to Kabul;

37. **Praises** the 11,739 tons of humanitarian aid provided by the republic of Türkiye to Afghanistan over the Past 6 Years through 24 "solidarity trains" as well as continuing Humanitarian operations of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Turkish Red Crescent, in particular during Ramadan and Eid al-Adha;

38. **Commend** the efforts of the State of Qatar in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan, including calling on the international community to expand humanitarian responses, encouraging international political dialogue with Afghan parties, hosting related diplomatic initiatives based on respect for fundamental human rights, supporting development and educational initiatives, and working to strengthen regional stability mechanisms in light of agreements facilitated by Qatar to end border escalations and achieve a ceasefire;

39. **Commends** the efforts to convene the Forum of Afghan Scholars together with scholars of the Islamic Ummah, under the auspices of the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the Muslim World League, generously hosted by the League, and calls for concerted efforts to ensure the forum's success in achieving its intended outcomes;

40. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 26/52-POL ON
"MAINTENANCE AND PROMOTION OF REGIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA"

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Reaffirming the principles and purposes of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the United Nations respectively, regarding maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Stressing that these principles serve as a bedrock for the promotion of friendly relations among states and for international peace,

Gravely concerned over attempts by some States to undermine and erode fundamental provisions of the UN Charter and international law by threatening use of force against other States,

Recalling the UN General Assembly's resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter and the Declaration on Fact- finding by the United Nations in the field of the Maintenance of International Peace and Security (46/59) of 1991,

Recalling further the UN General Assembly's resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression as, inter-alia, "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such an invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof," and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as justification for aggression",

Reaffirming Chapter VI of the UN Charter and the importance of pacific settlement of disputes, and in this regard, stressing the imperative need to implement Security Council Resolution 2788 for Strengthening Mechanisms for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the continued efforts by the UN, OIC and other international and regional organizations to support de-escalation of the situation in South Asia,

Noting with deep concern that despite all efforts by the international community, India refuses to comply with its obligations on Jammu & Kashmir in flagrant violation of the UN Security Council Resolutions,

Recognizing that resolution of Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions and wishes of the Kashmiri people is fundamental for sustainable peace and security in South Asia,

Expressing concern that India's unilateral and illegal actions of 5 August 2019 and consequent suppression of fundamental freedoms of people of IOJ&K have negative consequences for the regional peace and security,

Expressing deep concern over the continued deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir, including restrictions on fundamental freedoms, which exacerbates instability and undermines prospects for lasting peace,

Further condemning India's hostile actions and its belligerent rhetoric in the aftermath of the Pahalgam Attack of 22 April 2025,

Strongly condemning the increasing Indian aggression and its expansionist and hegemonistic agenda which poses a serious threat to all regional states,

Alarmed that India's continued military posturing, aggressive rhetoric, and destabilising actions heighten the risk of miscalculation and unintended escalation, seriously undermine peace and security in South Asia,

Commending the constructive efforts made by the Government of Pakistan,

Calling upon India to exercise restraint and demonstrate foresight to resolve outstanding issues through peaceful means,

Being mindful of its duties and obligations under the UN Charter for maintenance and preservation of international peace and security:

1. **Affirms** its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan and Pakistan's right to self-defence as permitted under the UN Charter and the international law.
2. **Urges** India to abide by its obligations under Article 2 of the UN Charter that calls upon States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means;
3. **Calls on** India to refrain from any action which may aggravate the situation in South Asia or endanger regional and international peace and security;
4. **Expresses serious** concern over India's decision to hold the Indus Waters Treaty in abeyance, and calls on India to revive its normal functioning as the Treaty remains critical for Pakistan's economy and water security;
5. **Deeply deplores** the unilateral holding in abeyance of Indus WT and urges India to fulfill all its obligations under the Indus Water Treaty;
6. **Strongly** condemns the war mongering and inflammatory rhetoric by a number of Indian political leaders and military officials against Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, which is further vitiating the atmosphere such as "threatening to review nuclear doctrine", as well as to "dismantle Pakistan" and "erase the history and geography of Pakistan";
7. **Remains** deeply concerned at arms race spurred on by India, deployment of missiles of different capabilities and calibers for use across the Line of Control and conduct of other missile tests since August 2019;
8. **Requests** the UN Security Council, consistent with its responsibilities under the UN Charter and relevant UNSC resolutions, to remain seized of the matter and play a proactive role in peaceful resolution of this long-standing dispute on the Council's agenda, including appointment by the UN Secretary General of a Special Envoy to regularly update on the Indian violations in IOJ&K and expedite resolution of the J&K Dispute;
9. **Welcomes** the appointment of Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir by the OIC Secretary General to lend his good offices for resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute in line with the UNSC Resolutions and wishes of the Kashmiris, and also to report to the OIC Secretary General on grave human rights violations in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir;
10. **Requests** the Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir to actively monitor the situation on the Line of Control and to circulate regular reports to the OIC Ministers;
11. **Requests** the OIC member States, especially its Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, to remain seized of the matter and to keep it under active consideration.

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RESOLUTION NO. 27/52-POL ON SOLIDARITY WITH LEBANON

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Reaffirming all previous resolutions on solidarity with Lebanon issued by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation at various levels—the Summit, the Council of Foreign Ministers, and the Senior Officials' Meeting,

Decides as follows:

1. **Stresses** the need to stand in solidarity with Lebanon and to support the Lebanese government in its demand to compel Israel to withdraw its forces from the five posts it continues to occupy in Lebanon, to fully withdraw behind the internationally recognized borders, to cease its violations and repeated breaches of Lebanese sovereignty, to release Lebanese detainees, and to cease its threats to the unity of Lebanese territory and its full political independence within its internationally recognized borders; **Calls upon** Israel to fully and comprehensively implement Security Council Resolution 1701 (adopted on 11 August 2006) and to abide by its obligations under the Announcement of the Cessation of Hostilities issued on 26 November 2024.
2. **Condemns** the continuing Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, including the targeting of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), and supports Lebanon’s demands regarding the need to complete the process of agreement on the thirteen border points, over which Lebanon has reservations, located along the international southern border demarcated in 1923; **Affirms** Lebanon's sovereign right to exploit its natural resources within its exclusive economic zone and territorial waters following the completion of the demarcation of its southern maritime borders; **Recalls**, in this context, Lebanon's adherence to the Lebanon-Israel General Armistice Agreement signed on 23 March 1949, and to the Arab Peace Initiative endorsed by the Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002.
3. **Affirms** its support for the Lebanese government's decision of 5 August 2025 restricting arms exclusively to the Lebanese Army and security forces; **Endorses** the steps taken by the government in this regard, especially its decision to restore the power to declare war and peace to the constitutional institutions and to extend the sovereignty of the Lebanese state over all its territory exclusively through its own forces, based on the Taif Agreement, Resolution 1701 (2006), and other relevant Security Council resolutions; **Expresses** its rejection of any external interference in Lebanon's sovereign decisions, including those related to arms control.
4. **Welcomes** the continued progress made by the Lebanese Army in implementing its plan to restrict arms to the state throughout Lebanese territory and to enhance its deployment and control in southern Lebanon and other areas up to Lebanon’s internationally recognized borders; **Also Welcomes** the notable progress achieved to date in the process of handing over the weapons of all Palestinian factions to the Lebanese authorities in all Palestinian refugee camps; **Affirms**, in this regard, the right of the Lebanese state to exercise its authority over all Palestinian refugee camps without exception and to restrict arms within them to the Lebanese legitimate forces.
5. **Calls** for mobilizing the necessary international support to provide assistance to the Lebanese Army and legitimate security institutions, with the aim of enhancing their defensive and security capabilities, enabling them to control land, maritime, and air borders and crossings, and preventing smuggling and combating terrorism; **Emphasizes** that strengthening state authority, restricting arms across the entire Lebanese territory, and consolidating stability,

security and civil peace are essential for the proper functioning of the state institutions and reinforcing their role as the sole guarantor for all Lebanese.

6. **Expresses** its support for Lebanon's position calling for the return of the displaced Syrians currently present on its territory to Syria, after conditions have become suitable for their return; **emphasizes** in this regard that the issue of displacement constitutes an international responsibility, not a local one linked merely to geographic proximity. In view of the humanitarian needs of the Syrian displaced persons; **calls for** redirecting the assistance currently provided to them in Lebanon toward Syrian territory, in a manner that facilitates and encourages their return to their homes, as this would pose an existential threat; **supports** in this context Lebanon's demand to develop a funding mechanism to secure the resources necessary to facilitate the return of these displaced persons and to provide assistance and the basic requirements for a dignified life for them inside Syria; **Also Supports** the comprehensive plan developed by Lebanon for safe and sustainable return, which has led to the return of approximately 500,000 Syrian displaced persons to their country by the end of 2025**;**

7. **Expresses** its support for Lebanon's rejection of the settlement of Palestinian refugees on its territory; **Affirms** Lebanon's adherence to their right of return to their homes, based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 and the relevant international resolutions; **Also Stresses** the need for donor states to fund the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), to enable it to carry out its role and exercise its mandates, and expresses its rejection of the persistent Israeli attempts to undermine the Agency's work in supporting refugees and safeguarding their right of return from Lebanon and other host countries, within the framework of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian cause based on international legitimacy;

8. **Expresses** its support for the financial, judicial, economic, and administrative reform steps taken by the Lebanese government aimed at reactivating government institutions and other sectors and restoring economic recovery; **Welcomes** in this regard the measures taken, particularly the appointment of regulatory bodies, amendment of the Banking Secrecy Law, adoption of the Law on the Reform and Re-Organization of Banks, the Judiciary Reform and Independence Law, in addition to the preparation of the draft Financial Regularization and Deposit Recovery Law; such measures are expected to contribute to helping Lebanon recover and regain the confidence of the international community, and to meet the aspirations of the Lebanese people for a more secure, prosperous, and stable future.

9. **Expresses** its support for the investigations conducted by the competent Lebanese authorities to uncover the circumstances surrounding the devastating explosion that occurred at the Port of Beirut on 4 August 2020 and **calls for** holding those responsible for this crime accountable; **Urges** the concerned States to cooperate with the judicial requests issued by the investigating judge in this case, in order to enable the investigation to reach its intended conclusions; A**lso Stresses** the importance of preventing impunity for the crime of the assassination of President Rafic Hariri and his companions, and the need to complete investigations into the related political assassinations so as to reveal the truth and achieve justice; **Further expresses support** for the Lebanese government's efforts to follow up on the case of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr and his two companions, with the aim of uncovering their fate and holding those responsible accountable.

10. **Affirms**, in a context of intensifying crises and deepening divisions, the need for preserving the unique Lebanese system, based on coexistence and the principle of parity between Muslims and Christians, which has established a framework guaranteeing balanced partnership in governance; and **Calls for** safeguarding Lebanon's civilizational legacy as the product of a long history of creative interaction among the various cultural components of

Lebanese society, which has embodied a unique model of pluralism, openness, dialogue, and respect for diversity.

11. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 28/52-POL ON

PEACE - SECURITY AND STABILITY IN THE SAHEL STATES

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), in particular with regard to the preservation of the national unity and territorial integrity of its Member States,

Reaffirming the shared destiny of the Islamic Ummah, which promotes peace, security and development within States,

Noting the disintegration of the G5 Sahel, created to curb the security crisis with multiple consequences in the Sahel,

Taking Cognizance of the creation of the AES Confederation on 6 July 2024,

Being concerned by the persistence of terrorist attacks and their security, humanitarian and economic impacts,

Recognizing that the fight against terrorism and its effects require pooling actions by International Organizations, States, etc;

1. **Welcomes** the constant efforts of the Sahel States engaged in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime;
2. **Commends** the efforts undertaken by Burkina Faso, the Republic of Mali, and the Republic of Niger, within the framework of the Confederation of Sahel States (AES), to more effectively address the common challenges they face, in particular the expansion of terrorism, which is now targeting economic and strategic assets; welcomes the establishment and operationalization of the unified force of the AES Confederation;
3. **Appreciates** the various forms of financial, technical and material support provided by the OIC member states to the Sahel countries;
4. **Encourages** the OIC member states to show greater solidarity and cooperation with regard to the security situation in the Sahel, in particular by strengthening the capacities of the defense and security forces;
5. **Commends** the efforts made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Türkiye and the Arab Republic of Egypt for their multifaceted support to the Sahel countries in support of their counter-terrorism efforts as well as by the Islamic Military Counter-Terrorism Coalition (IMCTC) in Riyadh, which provides all forms of technical and logistical support for the IMCTC member states, including for the Sahel states;
6. **Calls on** the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to provide substantial support for the implementation of structuring and integrating socio-economic projects aimed in particular at ensuring the resilience of young people and the empowerment of women in the Sahel Region;
7. **Calls Upon** the OIC Member States and subsidiary bodies to forge strong cooperation with the Member States of the AES Confederation through concrete and long-term actions in the fight against terrorism, transnational organized crime and clandestine migration in the Sahel;
8. **Welcomes** the visit by the OIC High-Level Delegation in August 2025 to Burkina Faso made up of the IsDB, ISF, and ICIC under the General Secretariat's coordination; Commends the results and recommendations emanating from that visit; and Calls On the General Secretariat,

in collaboration with the rest of the OIC concerned institutions, to take the necessary measures for their implementation;

9. **Urges** the General Secretariat, in coordination with the International Islamic Fiqh Academy, Ulamas and Muslim Scholars, to double down on their efforts to deconstruct the false narratives on Islam advocated and promoted by the terrorist groups and to promote the message of peace, tolerance and peaceful coexistence among religions and communities so cherished by the OIC; **commends** the leading efforts of Al Azhar Al Sharif and its envoy to the Sahel region*;*

10. **Emphasize** the importance of supporting stability in the Sahel region and commend the role of Qatar in supporting the peoples of Sahel countries through various humanitarian and development efforts, including the activities of the Qatar Red Crescent Society, which inaugurated a residential village and infrastructure projects in Niger, as well as interventions in the areas of water, health, education, agriculture, food security in Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania, noting that Qatari authorities have implemented over 6,000 humanitarian and development projects in these countries in recent years, contributing therefore to the alleviation of human suffering, the promotion of peace and sustainable development in the Sahel region;

11. **Commend** the role of the State of Qatar in supporting dialogue and mediation processes in Africa, including facilitating talks between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, which helped create a basis for dialogue and bring parties closer together, praise Qatar's contributions to preventive diplomacy and mediation aimed at reducing conflicts and enhancing understanding, and acknowledge Qatar's cooperation with regional and international partners to achieve peace, security, and development in the Sahel and all Africa;

12. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and to report to the 53rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 29/52 – POL ON

SUPPORTING THE POLITICAL PROCESS IN LIBYA

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Bagdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H);

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, particularly those relating to the promotion of peace and security and respect for sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity,

Reiterating its rejection of any infringement upon the unity of the State of Libya or any foreign interference in its internal affairs,

Recalling the fundamental frameworks for the political process, including the Libyan Political Agreement (Skhirat 2015), the outcomes of the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (Geneva 2021), and the Constitutional Declaration and its amendments,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Kingdom of Morocco in bringing together the Libyan parties and facilitating dialogue to advance the political solution,

Commending the efforts of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and the Republic of Tunisia in supporting the UN-sponsored political process, while emphasizing the participation of the State of Libya in these consultations,

Commending the efforts of the African Union and the United Nations in supporting the national reconciliation as a fundamental pillar of stability,

Emphasizing the principle of Libyan-led ownership of the political process and the necessity for solutions to stem from a comprehensive national consensus,

Calling for the withdrawal of mercenaries and foreign fighters from Libyan territory in accordance with relevant UN resolutions,

Decides the following:

1. **Urge** all Libyan parties to engage constructively in political negotiations to overcome differences through the good offices of the United Nations, to arrive at a comprehensive and consensual settlement,
2. **Call for** enabling Libyan institutions to complete the necessary legal and constitutional frameworks for holding presidential and parliamentary elections as soon as possible, in response to the will of the Libyan people,
3. **Affirm** continued support for the efforts of the Joint Military Commission (5+5), as a purely Libyan mechanism, to consolidate the ceasefire and create conditions for the political process,
4. **Support** efforts to build the institutions of a unified and sovereign state under an elected executive authority exercising its sovereignty over all Libyan territory,
5. **Emphasize** that comprehensive national reconciliation is the main pillar for achieving lasting political stability and protecting Libya's resources and funds
6. **Welcomes** the joint statement of the ministerial meeting of the Tripartite Mechanism hosted by Algeria on 6 November 2025 under the commitment of the three brotherly states (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Tunisia and the Arab Republic of Egypt) to coordinate their efforts and enhance their endevours to contribute to the revitalization of the political track aimed at ending the Libyan crisis, in line with the principle of Libyan–ownership and Libyan-leadership and the participation of all constituents of the Libyan people to ensure a successful process of peaceful political settlement of the crisis with the support of the United Nations;

7. **Commends** the role played by the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in the United Nations Security Council in highlighting the responsibility of the international community to stop the dissipation the Libyan people's resources and ensure good management of their frozen financial assets;
8. **Welcomes** the Republic of Tunisia's willingness to host high-level meetings for an inclusive Libyan-Libyan dialogue to help further efforts to establish a comprehensive political framework that aligns with the aspirations of the Libyan people for a consensual and sustainable political solution;
9. **Requests** further the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this Resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 53rd Session of the CFM.

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RESOLUTION NO. 30/52 – POL ON SUPPORTING IRAQ'S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE REGIONAL STABILITY AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Bagdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Commending the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Iraq in promoting security and stability, and appreciating the victories of the Iraqi Armed Forces and all its fighting formations in their war against terrorism,

Appreciating the great efforts of the Iraqi government in reconstructing the liberated areas, providing all means of relief and shelter for those displaced by the crimes of the Daesh terrorist organization, ensuring voluntary return and establishing peace and security for them,

1. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Iraq in hosting and organizing the fifty-second session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Baghdad.
2. **Commends** the plans and program of the Government of the Republic of Iraq in the reconstruction of infrastructure and its continuous efforts to rehabilitate service and educational institutions in the liberated cities destroyed by Daesh terrorist groups,
3. **Welcomes** the transition of the Republic of Iraq from the emergency response phase for internally displaced persons to the development phase, ensuring the achievement of voluntary, safe and sustainable return, and providing decent livelihoods for returnees.
4. **Welcomes** the efforts of the Iraqi government in eliminating the Daesh terrorist organization, closing (90%) of the displacement camps and the commitment of the Iraqi government to returning all displaced persons to their areas of residence after the appropriate conditions have been created,
5. **Appreciates** the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Iraq in organizing the High-Level International Conference on the Repatriation of Persons from Al-Hol Camp and Surrounding Camps, which was held in New York on 26 September 2025, and emphasizes the importance of this conference in exchanging experiences, discussing challenges, and strengthening the strategic partnership, in support of the principles of international law, and promoting the paths of sustainable development and common stability.
6. **Calls upon** the subsidiary organs and specialized institutions of the OIC, through the General Secretariat, to provide their expertise and support to the relevant programs of the Government of the Republic of Iraq.
7. **Commends** the role of Iraq and its impact on its regional neighborhood and its role in resolving problems and creating opportunities for dialogue between conflicting parties regionally and internationally and resolving these problems by peaceful means,
8. **Commends** the support provided by the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the OIC and the allocation of a new headquarters for the OIC Office in Baghdad and a residence for its Director, as agreed upon between Iraq and the OIC General Secretariat,
9. **Expresses** its appreciation for the efforts of the Iraqi Government to establish the "Development Road" project, which aims to link the Islamic countries surrounding Iraq with each other and Europe as the cornerstone of a sustainable economy and contribute to the economic integration of the region and the OIC Member States,

10. **Commends** the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Iraq in preserving the environment, by significantly reducing the flaring of associated gas during oil extraction processes, along with its endeavor to reduce associated gas emissions to (zero) by 2030;
11. **Expresses** its appreciation to the Republic of Iraq for the offer to host the 4th Ministerial Meeting of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Agencies in OIC Member States in 2028;
12. **Welcomes** the resolution adopted by the 13th Conference of Culture Ministers in the Islamic World, held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on February 12-13, 2025, designating the city of Baghdad as "Culture Capital in the Islamic World" for 2026;
13. **Welcomes** the offer made by the Republic of Iraq to host the 6th session of the Islamic Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers in 2026;
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 31/52 – POL ON SOLIDARITY WITH SUDAN

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Bagdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling all relevant resolutions previously issued by the Islamic Summit Conference and the Council of Foreign Ministers, which call for solidarity with Sudan,

Also recalling the principles and objectives outlined in the OIC Charter, particularly those pertaining to the preservation of national unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Member States,

Recognising the importance of security and stability for states and societies and the necessity of defusing tensions, peacefully resolving conflicts, and rejecting terrorism in all its forms, in accordance with the principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the OIC,

Affirming full solidarity with the people and government of Sudan and emphasising the importance of preserving Sudan's security, stability, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, while preventing foreign interference and maintaining the cohesion of state institutions,

Emphasising that the conflict in Sudan is a purely internal matter and warning against any foreign interference, regardless of its nature or source.

Commending the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its efforts to achieve an immediate and permanent ceasefire and to restore a peaceful path for Sudan’s unity, as well as for hosting the Jeddah negotiations and providing generous assistance through the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center,

Appreciating Egypt's involvement in various initiatives aimed at resolving the Sudanese crisis, its assistance to Sudanese citizens displaced by the war, and the continuous efforts of H.E. President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi of Egypt to support dialogue among Sudanese parties and to resolve the crisis effectively,

After reviewing the Secretary-General’s report:

1. **Reaffirms** its full solidarity with the people and government of Sudan as they face an existential crisis due to the war waged by the Rapid Support Forces militia, which is in flagrant violation of international laws and norms. This conflict has caused an unprecedented humanitarian catastrophe, destabilising both regional and international stability. The war, which began in mid-April 2023, has spread across several areas in Sudan, resulting in loss of life, destruction of property, and the displacement of thousands of innocent civilians.
2. **Emphasises** the importance of preserving Sudan's security, stability, unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, warns against any external interference in Sudan, regardless of its nature or source, and underscores the need to maintain cohesion among Sudanese state institutions, particularly the Sudanese Armed Forces**,** and rejects any threat to the unity of Sudan, including through the creation of parallel entities;
3. **Welcomes** the peace initiative proposed by the Sudanese government, which reflects the vision of the Sudanese civilian transitional government for ending the armed conflict initiated by rebel forces and their supporters. This initiative seeks to protect civilians, preserve Sudan's unity and territorial integrity, and maintain international peace and security, in accordance with the political, security, and social measures outlined in the

initiative and based on the agreement signed between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces militia on May 11, 2023, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4. **Affirms** support for the choices of the Sudanese people and their decisions regarding their future and emphasises the importance of achieving lasting peace through dialogue among Sudanese parties during the transitional period. Political forces should agree on governance, followed by free and fair elections under international supervision to ensure a comprehensive democratic transition, thereby contributing to stability and supporting economic and social development in Sudan and emphasizes the importance of supporting Egypt's efforts aimed at advancing the political process through the Cairo Conference for Sudanese Civil Forces held in July 2024, as well as the anticipated second session of the Conference;
5. **Calls for** the organisation of comprehensive international and local conferences to re-establish social peace, foster reconciliation, and promote national recovery. This should be done in cooperation with the United Nations, as well as international and regional organisations, donors, and friendly countries, to address the effects of the war, mend the social fabric, and create a healthy social environment.
6. **Appeals** to the Member States, humanitarian organisations, and OIC institutions to continue providing urgent relief, humanitarian, and health assistance, expresses gratitude to countries that have already provided such assistance to those affected by the current situation in Sudan, including refugees in neighboring countries and individuals stranded in border areas and calls upon states and organisations to support Sudan's neighboring countries based on the principle of burden-sharing.
7. **Requests** that the OIC General Secretariat, Member States, and financial institutions convene a donors' conference to mobilise support for the reconstruction of infrastructure, education, health, and public facilities destroyed by the war. This includes establishing a dedicated fund to support the Government of Sudan's efforts in this regard.
8. **Commends** the humanitarian assistance including healthcare procided by the Republic of Türkiye for alleviating the suffering of Sudanese people, through aid shipments prepared with the contributions of Turkish civil society organizations under the coordination of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD);
9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to monitor and assess the developments in the Republic of Sudan, and take necessary measures to implement the contents of this statement in coordination with the Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO. 32/52– POL ON
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND THE REGIONAL INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AFGHANISTAN"

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling UN Security Council resolutions and the resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on Afghanistan supporting the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Afghanistan;

Recognizing that lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan can only be assured through a comprehensive approach that includes improved security, enhanced development**,** respect to fundamental rights and inclusive governance;

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

Stressing the importance of constructive regional cooperation in promoting peace, security, stability and socio- economic development in Afghanistan and in the region, and the crucial role of various mechanisms and initiatives in that regard;

Acknowledging the fact that terrorism poses a common threat to Afghanistan and the region and requires a willful approach from the de facto authorities to eradicate this menace;

Commending Pakistan for hosting the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, on the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, in Islamabad, on 19 December 2021, which affirmed OIC' s leading role in supporting the people of Afghanistan;

Expressing its deep appreciation to neighboring countries, in particular Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Islamic Republic of Iran, for hosting a large number of Afghan refugees and acknowledges the huge burden they have been shouldering in this regard;

Stressing the need to protect the fundamental rights of women, including the right to life, liberty, dignity and education, in accordance with Islamic values;

Appreciating the work of the office of Special Envoy of the OIC Secretary General on Afghanistan as well as the role of the OIC Contact Group on Afghanistan for coordinating efforts of the OIC for Afghanistan;

Considering the significance of the implementation of OIC initiatives and programs in Afghanistan,

1. **Notes** that the worsening humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan is of particular concern and the reduction in foreign aid poses significant risks of increased poverty and mounting food insecurity crisis in Afghanistan and reiterates the importance of de-linking humanitarian assistance from political considerations**;**
2. **Reaffirms** the importance of combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in Afghanistan and ensuring that the territory of Afghanistan is not used as a platform or safe haven by any terrorist group or organization under any name or affiliation, within Afghanistan or against neighboring countries and beyond;
3. **Strongly condemns** the recent terrorist attacks by various terrorist entities operating from Afghanistan against neighboring countries and beyond and **calls upon** de facto authorities to fulfill its commitments to the international community by taking concrete steps against all terrorist organizations under whatsoever name and their affiliations, such as TTP, BLA, ETIM, Al-Qaeda, Jaish al-Adl, Daesh- Khurasan and its affiliates, or any other group, whose

terrorist activities against the neighboring countries increased manifold during last four years and are a cause for serious concern**;**

4. **Condemns** continued terrorist attacks against Pakistan by TTP, BLA, and their affiliates based in Afghanistan and urges the de facto authorities to take urgent, concrete and verifiable actions to prevent the use of Afghan territory by these terrorist organizations for such attacks;
5. **Encourages** all Muslim scholars to unanimously and strongly condemn terrorism and violent extremism, through fatwas, preaching and holding international events;
6. **Supports** initiatives to strengthen Afghanistan' s regional integration, including cooperation with neighboring countries and international investors, to improve its political and economic situation,
7. **Recognizes** the importance of regional connectivity and welcomes the efforts of Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan to implement the Uzbekistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan Railway Project, the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan to implement the Chabahar–Khaf–Herat corridor, as well as the efforts of Turkmenistan to construct and develop the Serhetabat–Torghundi railway line. The implementation of these projects will play an extremely important role in regional connectivity, economic integration and prosperity;
8. **Recognizes** the importance of the implementation of the Central Asia-South Asia Power Project (CASA 1000) Which will Connect four OIC Member States, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Pakistan through a Shared Electricity transmission system;
9. **Appreciates** Pakistan' s and Iran' s hosting of millions of Afghan refugees and their commitment to the refugees' dignified return to their homeland;
10. **Calls upon** the international community and relevant UN agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration, to provide generous assistance to returning Afghans, to facilitate their safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration into the Afghan society;
11. **Expresses** deep disappointment and regret at the suspension of girls' education and job opportunities for Afghan women which also tarnishes the essence and image of Islam;
12. **Appreciates** the I.R. Iran for providing educational opportunities for a large number of Afghanistan women and girls albeit limited international support;
13. **Stresses** the importance of commitment to guaranteeing equality among citizens and the full and equal participation of all women and girls, without distinction, in public life within the Afghan society as per Islamic values and principles;
14. **Appreciates** the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and World Muslim League for co-hosting the Conference in Islamabad on ' Girls Education in Muslim Communities: Challenges and Opportunities' wherein Islamic scholars issued the Islamabad Declaration reaffirming with consensus that Islam does not prohibit women' s education in any way.
15. **Stressing** the importance of the Humanitarian Trust Fund under the aegis of the Islamic Development Bank in the socio- economic uplift of the people of Afghanistan, calls upon OIC Member States and the Members of the International Community to announce pledges to the Humanitarian Trust Fund on Afghanistan;
16. **Reiterates** that Afghanistan' s access to its financial resources is pivotal in preventing a collapse and in reviving the economic activity and in this regard, recognises the importance of taking related actions such as unlocking the channels of financial and in-kind flow of assistance and resources to the people of Afghanistan, and unfreezing of Afghanistan' s financial assets;

17. **Reaffirms** the importance of combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in Afghanistan and ensuring that the territory of Afghanistan in not used as a platform or safe have by any terrorist group or organization under any terrorist group or organization under any name or affiliation; within Afhanistan or against neighboring countries and beyond;
18. **Strongly condemns** the terrorist and criminal activities carried out by such organizations and other extremist groups and urges all Member States and the international community to extend support to Afghanistan in counterterrorism,
19. **Recognizes** the narcotics problem as a global challenge which requires international partnership based on the principle of joint and shared responsibilities; calls upon the OIC Member States to increase their assistance to Afghanistan to enhance efforts in combatting narcotics and alleviating the effects of drug addiction;
20. **Welcomes** the holding of the first meeting of the OIC Contact Group Afghanistan on the sidelines of the 80th Session of the UN General Assembly, on 23 September 2025, in New York:
21. **Also welcomes** the proposed working visit of the OIC Contact Group on Afghanistan to Kabul;
22. **Reiterates** that the OIC will play a leading and coordinating role in the delivery of humanitarian and development aid to the people of Afghanistan, and in this context, agrees to urgently take steps to reinforce the OIC Mission in Kabul with human, financial and logistical sources, enabling it to forge global partnerships and streamline aid operations on the ground;
23. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers**.**

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RESOLUTION NO.33/52-POL ON ADDRESSING ACTS OF TERRORISM BASED ON ISLAMOPHOBIA"

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Taking note of all relevant OIC decisions addressing the challenge posed by rising incidents of Islamophobia, as well as acts of violence and terrorism committed on such basis;

Recognizing with deep concern the increasing frequency, lethality and transnational nature of terrorist attacks by racially, ethnically or ideologically motivated individuals and groups, including white supremacist, far-right, extreme- right wing, violent nationalist, xenophobic, Islamophobic, anti- Muslim and Hindutva groups and ideologies in various parts of the world;

Recalling the Islamabad Declaration adopted by the 48th Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, which called for joint international efforts to address the threat posed by such groups;

Expressing grave concern at the intensification of violence and terrorism against Muslims as a result of defamation of Islam, ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities, unjustified association of Islam with terrorism, discriminatory laws and administrative measures, and the significant rise in online hate speech, disinformation, and conspiracy theories targeting Muslims;

Taking note of the Banjul Declaration adopted by the 15th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, which underscored international efforts to combat Islamophobia, welcomed the UN General Assembly resolutions designating 15th March as the International Day to Combat Islamophobia, and **welcomed** the appointment of a UN Special Envoy on Islamophobia;

Reiterating the call upon Member States to adopt legislative, policy and administrative measures to combat religious intolerance, hatred, incitement to violence, and discrimination based on religion or belief**;**

Reaffirming the OIC' s strong position against any attempt to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples for self-determination and liberation from foreign occupation with terrorism; Reiterating the need to develop UN counter- terrorism regulations and standards in an inclusive, transparent, and Member- State- driven manner, consistent with the UN Charter and international human rights law**;**

1. **Decides** to review and reinvigorate joint OIC efforts to address the terrorist threat posed by racially, ethnically, or ideologically motivated individuals and groups resorting to terrorist tactics, including Islamophobic and anti- Muslim extremist groups, inter alia, through the adoption of the following measures:
   a. Continue to call upon the international community, including the United Nations, to take urgent and effective steps to address terrorism based on Islamophobia;
   b. Enhance coordination among OIC Member States at all levels for the effective implementation of relevant provisions of the UN Global Counter- Terrorism Strategy, particularly in addressing this emerging threat;
   c. Request the OIC Secretary General, in cooperation with Member States, to engage with relevant UN mechanisms to broaden the scope of the UN counter- terrorism framework and Security Council sanctions regime to include such extremist groups and individuals, and to report to the next session of the OIC CFM;
   d. OIC Member States to formulate a Joint Plan of Action for adapting and expanding existing UN counter-terrorism mechanisms to address terrorism based on Islamophobia, at the earliest;

e. Call upon the international community to counter disinformation campaigns, hate speech, and harmful online content propagated by such groups, including through appropriate legislative and administrative measures, and urge engagement with social media platforms to prevent incitement to violence and hatred against Muslims;

f. Review relevant OIC instruments, including the Code of Conduct for Combating International Terrorism and the OIC Convention on Combating Terrorism, with a view to adapting them to address this evolving threat;

g. Strengthen the Islamophobia Observatory within the OIC General Secretariat by allocating adequate human and financial resources, enhancing international collaboration, and increasing its focus on terrorism based on Islamophobia;

h. Encourage OIC Member States to organize high- visibility awareness initiatives and engage with international actors, to highlight the dangers of religious profiling, discriminatory counter- terrorism measures, and the unjustified association of Islam with terrorism;

i. Request the OIC Special Envoy on Islamophobia, in coordination with the Islamophobia Observatory, to prepare a comprehensive report on the global threat posed by Islamophobic extremist ideologies, including recommendations to address it;

j. Request the OIC Group in Geneva to sensitize UN human rights mechanisms to the human rights dimensions of terrorism based on Islamophobia.

2. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

3. **Requests** the OIC Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 34/52 – POL ON ESTABLISHING THE "OIC COUNCIL OF CYBERSECURITY MINISTERS"

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Bagdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the objectives of the OIC as set forth in Article (1) of its Charter, which include safeguarding and protecting common interests, supporting the legitimate causes of the Member States, coordinating and unifying efforts to tackle the challenges confronting the Islamic world, in particular and the international community, in general, and ensuring effective participation of the Member States in the global political, economic and social decision-making processes to secure their common interests;

Affirming that cybersecurity is a fundamental objective and component for protecting the vital interests of the Member States, critical infrastructure, priority sectors, and government services and activities;

Recognizing the importance of aligning the diligent efforts of the Member States in this field with the international context and in accordance with previous Council of Ministers resolutions on this matter;

Noting the increasing cybersecurity threats to the international community on the international stage, particularly to critical national infrastructure and vital sectors, recognizing the potential for this growing threat to national stability and the facilitation of criminal activities through advanced cyber technologies;

Acknowledging that cybersecurity has become a cornerstone of international peace and security, as well as a driver of development, prosperity, and stability, the OIC emphasizes the importance of addressing cybersecurity-related issues through a unified platform to streamline efforts and enhance cooperation and coordination among the OIC Member States,

Convinced of the importance of intensifying joint efforts and moving forward with the necessary measures to enable the Member States to enhance their capacity to confront current challenges in cyberspace, thereby safeguarding their national and shared security and helping them achieve their ambitious development plans,

Commending the proposal of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish the OIC Council of Cybersecurity Ministers, which will contribute to building a secure cyberspace to protect the OIC Member States and safeguard their shared interests in the field of cybersecurity through joint coordination, unified efforts and positions, enabling the Member States to exchange knowledge, expertise, studies, and experiences related to cybersecurity, and establishing an effective mechanism for exchanging alerts and warnings regarding cyber risks and threats,

Having examined the Secretary-General's memorandum on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's proposal in this regard:

1. **Expresses** thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its initiative to host the headquarters of the "OIC Council of Cybersecurity Ministers", bear all the costs related to establishing and operating the Council's General Secretariat in Riyadh and provide necessary support for the Council's activities, including capital and operating expenditures**.**
2. **Decides** to establish the OIC Council of Cybersecurity Ministers in line with the document submitted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, attached hereto; for the Council to be a subsidiary organ of the OIC, serving as the central authority for cybersecurity issues pertinent to the Member States, including issues pertaining to security of information and communications

technologies and security of their use; for the Council to be comprised of a General Secretariat and an Executive Office, both based in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

3. **Requests** the General Secretariat to streamline the requisite procedures for the timely initiation and ongoing coordination of Council sessions; to develop the Council's Statute in accordance with the document submitted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and to convene meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts to discuss the Statute, based on that document.

4. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the next CFM Session.

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Document for the Establishment of the OIC Council of Cybersecurity Ministers

First: Introduction

Article (1) of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) outlines the objectives of the Organization to include the safeguard and protection of common interests, support for the legitimate causes of the Member States, coordination and unification of efforts to tackle the challenges confronting the Islamic world, in particular and the international community, in general, and ensuring effective participation of the Member States in the global political, economic and social decision-making processes to secure their common interests. Pursuant to those objectives and taking into account that cybersecurity has become as a critical component for maintaining international peace and security and a catalyst for development, prosperity, and stability, underscoring the need for relevant bodies in the OIC Member States to address cybersecurity challenges collectively and to enhance cooperation and coordination among Member States, it is important to establish a platform in the OIC that will be dedicated to issues of cybersecurity and bring together honourable ministers of cybersecurity or their equivalents to strengthen cybersecurity measures across Member States.

Second: Establishment of the Council

The Council will function as a subsidiary body of the OIC and be designated as the "OIC Council of Cybersecurity Ministers." It will be the authoritative body for all cybersecurity-related matters within the OIC framework, including subsidiary organs, affiliated and specialized institutions. All cybersecurity discussions and initiatives across the OIC will fall under the jurisdiction of this proposed Council, which will comprise the designated cybersecurity authorities from the OIC Member States.

Third: Objectives of the Council

1. To bolster cybersecurity in OIC Member States, to protect their vital interests, national security, and critical infrastructure thereby achieving a secure and resilient cyberspace that supports the economic growth and stability of Member States.
2. To protect the interests of OIC Member States in international cybersecurity organizations, through joint coordination, unification of efforts and positions at international organizations and entities.
3. To cultivate and enhance cooperation and coordinate efforts among Member States on all cybersecurity-related matters.
4. To exchange knowledge, expertise, studies, and experiences related to cybersecurity.

Fourth: Proposed Structure of the Cybersecurity Council

1. The OIC Council of Cybersecurity Ministers: Membership of this Council will comprise the ministers of cybersecurity or their equivalents such as heads of national cybersecurity authorities in OIC Member State. The Council will function as the apex administrative authority.
2. The Executive Bureau: The Bureau will be chaired by the host nation, will comprise twelve OIC Member States selected based on an alphabetical ordering and equitable geographical representation. This Bureau is tasked with preparing and coordinating Council Conference sessions, establishing a comprehensive meeting calendar for specialized committees, and overseeing the Council's various operational activities.
3. The General Secretariat will act as the technical and administrative arm of the Council, fulfilling the secretarial functions of the Council.

4. Specialized Committees will have a membership drawn from all OIC Member States, focusing on analyzing specific dimensions of cybersecurity.

Fifth: Headquarters and Administration of the Council

The Council's headquarters and General Secretariat will be based in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The Secretary-General position will be appointed from the host nation. The Kingdom is ready to cover all costs associated with the establishment and operation of the General Secretariat's headquarters, including both capital and operating expenditures, and will provide the necessary support to facilitate its activities.

Sixth: The Legal Status of the Council

The Council will possess both financial and administrative autonomy from the OIC to effectively perform its functions and fulfil its objectives.

Seventh: Functions and Responsibilities of the Council

1.Formulate overarching policies and develop strategic priorities to foster collaborative efforts among the Member States in cybersecurity, including the endorsement of joint implementation plans.

2.Adopt and oversee a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy for the OIC Member States.

3.Evaluate all pertinent cybersecurity matters on security, economic, developmental, and legislative fronts, offering proposals for unified cybersecurity policies, standards, controls, and guidelines for Member States to incorporate into their national frameworks, thereby bolstering collective cybersecurity resilience.

4.Exercise governance over all cybersecurity-related issues within the Organisation and its associated entities, including subsidiary and specialized organs.

5.Approve collaborative initiatives among the Member States in the cybersecurity domain aimed at executing the policies and strategies ratified by the Council.

6.Establish and finalize agreements and memoranda of understanding pertinent to cybersecurity and related activities.

7.Endorse studies, research initiatives, metrics, and standards that provide a foundation for the Member States addressing cyber threats and elevating their cybersecurity capabilities.

8.Facilitate coordination, discussions, and consultations among the Member States on various cybersecurity issues to ensure aligned responses and strategies.

9.Adopt executive plans and programs for the cybersecurity sector enhancement in the Member States, aligned with the collective cybersecurity strategy of OIC Member States.

10.Establish dedicated offices to drive the Council's objectives and form expert committees and working groups from the Member States or affiliated entities to deliver proposals and recommendations on relevant technical topics, with approval processes for these submissions.

11.Approve strategies for cooperation with international organizations related to the Council’s mandate and responsibilities.

12.Address and consider matters referred to the Council.

RESOLUTION NO. 35/52 – POL ON SOLIDARITY WITH FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Proceeding from Article 2 Paragraph (4) of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on promoting intra-OIC cooperation and which stipulates that "*All Member States undertake to respect national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of other Member States and shall refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of others*";

Recalling the final communiqué issued by the Extraordinary Open-Ended Meeting of the Executive Committee at level of Permanent Representatives, held on 1 January 2026 at the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Jeddah to discuss the situation in the Federal Republic of Somalia;

Recalling relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Foreign Ministers, particularly Resolution No. 1 of the 22nd Extraordinary Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held on 10 January 2026, to discuss the situation in the Federal Republic of Somalia following Israel's recognition, as the occupying power, of the so-called "Somaliland" as an independent state;

Affirming its full solidarity with the Federal Republic of Somalia and the importance of safeguarding its security and stability, respecting its unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, thereby protecting it from external interference and separatist schemes;

Commending the positions and support of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States, the Security Council, the African Union, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in upholding the sovereignty, national unity, and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia, the principle of non-interference in its internal affairs, and the principle of non-recognition of situations arising from illegal acts, in accordance with the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

Having reviewed all relevant previous resolutions, it decides as follows:

1- **Affirms** its full support for the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Somalia and its unwavering solidarity with the government and people of Somalia; reiterates its categorical rejection of any measures or actions that would undermine Somalia's unity, territorial integrity, or sovereignty over its entire territory, and rejects separatist schemes that negatively affect international peace and security; **calls on** Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to support the Federal Government of Somalia in preserving Somali sovereignty on land, sea, and air, and in affirming the unity of the Federal Republic of Somalia in its legitimate defense of its territory, in accordance with Article (51) of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant articles of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the League of Arab States, and the African Union, to support any measures it may decide to take, within the framework of international legitimacy, to counter attempts to violate its sovereignty.

2- **Commends** the progress achieved over the past four years since the election of His Excellency Dr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud and the accomplishments of the Somali Government, headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Hamza Abdi Barre, in the economic,

security, political, and social spheres; acknowledges the completion of the first four chapters of the constitution, the amendment of the electoral system, and the direct elections for municipal councils on 25 December 2025, which are planned to continue throughout the country despite the major internal and external challenges facing the Somali Government.

3- **Praises** the clear and firm official positions and statements issued by the General Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in support of the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Somalia and its territorial integrity, during the 22nd Extraordinary Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers dedicated to discussing the grave developments in Somalia following the recognition by Israel, the occupying power, of the northwestern territory of Somalia, the so-called "Somaliland," as an independent state.

4- **Calls on** all Member States and international and regional organizations to refrain from any recognition of, or dealings—whether explicit or implicit, political, diplomatic, economic, or legal—with the authorities of the northwestern region of Somalia, the so-called "Somaliland," outside the framework of the national sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

5- **Emphasizes** the obligation of Member States not to recognize, accept, or deal in any way with passports or travel documents issued by any entity not internationally recognized, including the so-called "Somaliland" terrotitory, which is an integral part of the Federal Republic of Somalia and does not enjoy any independent international legal status; stresses that any dealings with these documents constitute a violation of international rules and obligations governing international transport and civil aviation, undermine the exclusive sovereign authority of the Federal Republic of Somalia to issue travel documents, and affect its unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

6- **Calls on** Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to coordinate their positions and take joint action at the United Nations, international and regional organizations, and multilateral platforms in support of the unity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Somalia.

7- **Appreciates** the diplomatic efforts of the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Türkiye, the Republic of Sudan, and the Republic of Djibouti in support of the political process and to promote state-building, peace, and stability; considers their visit to Laascaanood a message of support for the Federal Republic of Somalia.

8- **Calls on** Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to support efforts aimed at enhancing strategic cooperation on Red Sea security, as well as deepening military cooperation, including in building the Somali Navy to achieve security and stability in the Horn of Africa.

9- **Strongly condemns** violent extremism and all terrorist acts committed by terrorist militias affiliated with Al-Qaeda in their failed, desperate, and continuous attempts to undermine the democratic process in Somalia and the region and obstruct current reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts; **commends** the achievements of the Somali Government over the past four years, during which Somali forces, with the support of local communities and international partners, have launched the largest military campaigns against terrorism in the country's history. The Government has adopted a "National Counterterrorism Strategy," and the results are evident: territories have been liberated, communities have regained hope, lives have been saved, and cities have become safer and returned to normal life, contributing positively to security and stability across various Somali states.

10- **Commends** Saudi Arabia's support for the African Union Mission in Somalia in the amount of US$10 million;

11- **Welcomes** the efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to condemn Israel's recognition of the so-called 'Somaliland' region and reaffirms, in this regard, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Somalia;

12- **Rejects** categorically any potential link between Israel's recognition of the so-called 'Somaliland' region and any attempt or plan aimed at the forcible displacement of the Palestinian people from their land."

13- **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Fifty-Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 36/52-POL ON THE ROLE OF A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY IN MAINTAINING AND STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE, SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE OIC AREA AND GLOBALLY

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Reaffirming the objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation which emphasize the common goals and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic Ummah,

Recalling the Jeddah Declaration adopted at the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Jeddah, June 2014 in strengthening of the OIC's role in quiet diplomacy as means of conflict prevention and resolution,

Acknowledging the relevant articles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations identifying methods of peaceful settlement of disputes and preventive diplomacy, such as mediation, good offices, fact-finding missions, negotiation, the use of special envoys, informal consultations, peacebuilding and targeted development activities,

Reaffirming the OIC-2025: Programme of Action, which lists "enhancing the role of the OIC in peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention through preventive diplomacy, promotion of dialogue and mediation" among its goals,

Noting the Resolution No.44/44-POL on the Establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Conflict Resolution,

Recalling Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly 50/80 A of 12 December 1995, 69/285 of 3 June 2015 on the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan, as well as 71/275 of 2 February 2017 on the International Day of Neutrality and 75/28 of 7 December 2020 entitled "The Role and Importance of a Policy of Neutrality in Maintaining and Strengthening International Peace, Security and Sustainable Development",

Noting the outcome document of the high-level international conference on the theme "Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development" (the Ashgabat outcome document) adopted on 12 December 2015, and 12 December 2020,

Recognizing the positive role that neutral countries play in the provision and delivery of humanitarian assistance in situation of complex emergencies and natural disasters, in accordance with the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency ass of the United Nations, including the principle of neutrality,

Emphasizing that the implementation of the policy of neutrality contributes to the strengthening of international and regional stability, plays an important role in the development of peaceful, trust-based, friendly and mutually beneficial relations among countries of the world,

Underlining that the countries of Central Asia, as the Members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, plays an important role in strengthening peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations among the OIC Member States, and in peacebuilding and sustaining peace regionally and globally,

Recalling the UN General Assembly resolutions 72/7 of 17 November 2017, 75/272 of 16 April 2021 and 77/273 of 24 February 2023, and recognizing that the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, established in Ashgabat in December 2007 at the initiative

of all Central Asian States and with the support of the international community, plays an important role in assisting the Central Asian States in addressing regional challenges by encouraging and facilitating closer cooperation among them, identifying and tackling potential sources of tension before possible escalation and responding to domestic and transnational challenges and threats to peace and security by supporting the sustainable development of the region;

Recognizing the positive role that neutral Turkmenistan plays in the provision and delivery of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters in the region, in accordance with the guiding principles for the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, including the principle of neutrality,

Recognizing that the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, established in Ashgabat in December 2007 at the initiative of all Central Asian States and with the support of the international community, plays an important role in assisting the Central Asian States in addressing regional challenges by encouraging and facilitating closer cooperation among them, identifying and tackling potential sources of tension before possible escalation and responding to domestic and transnational challenges and threats to peace and security by supporting the sustainable development of the region,

Underlying the contribution of neutral Turkmenistan in the United Nations led inter-Tajik talks, through the initiative to host a continuous round of inter-Tajik talks in Ashgabat in 1995 and 1996, and in addressing conflict in Afghanistan by hosting inter-Afghan talks and an international forum on Afghanistan in 1997 and continuing to offer the territory of Turkmenistan for further inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue on reconciliation,

Recognizing the growing interdependence between peace, security and sustainable development, and underlining that trust, mutual respect, mutual understanding, and neutrality are vital elements of international order,

Recalling that 2025 marked the 30th Anniversary of the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan, proclaimed by the General Assembly and consistently pursued by the country, which has become as an example of constructive and peaceful foreign policy, fostering trust and cooperation among nations,

Welcoming also the establishment and continued work of the Group of Friends of Neutrality for Peace, Security and Sustainable Development, an informal group established at the initiative of Turkmenistan in August 2020 and operating on the basis of the final declaration of the first ministerial meeting of the Group to maintain a wide multilateral dialogue on the practical implementation of the principles of neutrality in preventing conflicts, eliminating the root causes and consequences of conflicts, resolving humanitarian challenges and promoting neutrality in international relations,

Recalling its resolutions 62/48-POL of 22-23 March, 58/49-POL of 16-17 March 2023, 56/50-POL August 2024, 54/51-POL 21-22 June 2025 that support the permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan and underscore the role of a policy of neutrality in maintaining and strengthening international peace, security and sustainable development,

Noting the Final Declaration of the first Ministerial meeting of the Group of Friends of Neutrality for Peace, Security and Sustainable development adopted on 11 December 2022 in Ashgabat**,**

1. **Welcomes** the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly 79/274 of 21 March 2025 in which international community, including OIC Member States reiterate their strong support the status of Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan;
2. **Recommends** all OIC Member States to use, as appropriate, the peacekeeping potential of neutral States for preventive diplomacy and mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution;

3. **Emphasizes** the need to build capacity for effective use of the principles of neutrality in resolving international issues, including through reinforcing the Peace, Security, and Conflict Resolution Unit (PSCU) within the OIC General Secretariat;
4. **Decides** to strengthen awareness in the OIC area of the benefits of neutral policy, preventive diplomacy and mediation as a cost-effective tools for the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts;
5. **Welcomes** the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly 76/299 from 28 July 2022 declaring the region of Central Asia a zone of peace, trust and cooperation, and 79/5 of 24 October 2024, in this regard convinced that the establishment of a zone of peace, trust and cooperation in Central Asia would contribute significantly to the strengthening of international peace and security and to promoting the purposes and principles of the Charters of the OIC and the United Nations;
6. **Welcomes** the results of the International Forum entitled "Dialogue is a Guarantee of Peace" held in Ashgabat on 11 December 2023, dedicated to the International Day of Neutrality and the proposal of Turkmenistan to promote a global initiative entitled "Dialogue - a guarantee of peace" in order to combine the efforts of the international community in consolidating the traditions of peaceful and trust-based coexistence among the nations, restoring the values, attitudes and traditions of maintaining and promoting peace and the comprehensive establishment of a culture of peace and trust in international relations;
7. **Welcomes** the successful holding of the International Forum dedicated to the International Year of Peace and Trust (2025), the International Day of Neutrality, and the 30th anniversary of Turkmenistan's permanent neutrality on December 12, 2025, in Ashgabat, and the adoption of the Ashgabat Declaration, which emphasizes the importance of the policy of neutrality as an effective tool for strengthening peace, trust, and sustainable developments;
8. **Encourages** the effective use of the territories of neutral countries for hosting peace talks and conflict resolution and settlement processes, including through the establishment of dedicated mediation facilities, and note with appreciation the proposal of Turkmenistan to set up on its territory the Peace Mediation Chamber under the auspices of the United Nations, which would require evaluation by Member States and the United Nations system, as underlined in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/274 of 21 March 2025,991;
9. **Reiterates** its support for the initiative of the Government of Turkmenistan regarding the Group of Friends of Neutrality for Peace and Security established within the United Nations, as well as the preparation of a Code of Practice for the effective application of the principles of Neutrality resolving international issues and an international security strategy, and calls upon the OIC Member States to join the above-mentioned Group of Friends;
10. **Invites** all OIC Member States to mark annually the International Day of Neutrality on 12 December by means of education and the holding of events aimed at enhancing the knowledge of the public about the role and importance of a policy of neutrality in maintaining and strengthening international peace, security and sustainable development;
11. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 37/52-POL ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Underlining the contribution of OIC member states in preservation of stability and prosperity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including through coordinated action within multilateral frameworks, particularly the United Nations, through their participation in the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC), their support to the Office of the High Representative, as well as their assistance in the reconstruction and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and support to all its citizens,

Underlining further its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement), as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC),

Recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina' s transition to a functional, reform oriented, modern and democratic European country, reaffirms support for the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the importance of full respect for and implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, constitutional and legal provisions, jointly established foreign policy, as well as all international and domestic judicial rulings,

Emphasizing the need for a comprehensive reform process aimed at strengthening functional state institutions, reminding that the reform process rests with the people and the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Underscoring the urgency to implement the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights, the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and standards of developed democracies, expresses support for inclusive reform efforts in line with constitutional principles and international human rights standards,

Reaffirming the long-standing support of the OIC Member States to preserve unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, as a fully functional and self-sustainable state capable of carrying out its power and fulfilling its international obligations, as well as multiethnic, multicultural and multi-religious state:

1. **Supports** unequivocally Bosnia and Herzegovina' s constitutional and institutional order, condemns pressure and interference in the judicial system, and calls on all international partners to ensure joint support to full compliance with the Dayton Peace Agreement and the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
2. **Affirms** that the closure of the Office of the High Representative can only be considered upon the full and verified fulfilment of the Peace Implementation Council' s agreed 5+2 Agenda;
3. **Calls upon** OIC Member States to enhance coordination and act in a concerted manner within the United Nations system, in particular in the United Nations Security Council and UN General Assembly, when matters concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina are discussed.
4. **Condemns** any spread of religious and national hatred, especially in places where serious war crimes and genocide were committed, as well as the glorification, decoration and celebration of convicted war criminals in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the countries of the region, and further condemns the spread of Islamophobia directed towards Bosnian Muslims -Bosniaks,

as an autochthonous European people, which is confirmed in the annual reports of The OIC on Islamophobia;

5. **Warns** that non-compliance with the High Representative' s Decision of 22 July 2021, which enacted the amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, effectively prohibiting denial of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and the glorification of convicted war criminals, is a direct violation of Annex IV and Annex X of the Dayton Peace Agreement and emphasizes that denying, undermining, and relativizing the Srebrenica genocide, and all other crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, violates international and domestic law, insults victims and retraumatizes the families of victims. Acceptance and implementation of the High Representative' s Decision will contribute to reconciliation and sustainable peace;
6. **Reiterates** it call to the Islamic world to continue supporting the survivors of the Srebrenica genocide and the Srebrenica Memorial Center through economic, educational and humanitarian projects, and to join the families of the victims in marking the anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide on 11 July as a Day of Mourning, in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the 39th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, on 30 June 2011;
7. **Calls on** OIC Member States to implement the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/78/L.67/Rev1) declaring 11 July as the International Day of Reflection and Commemoration of the 1995 Genocide in Srebrenica, including through improving education systems and introducing curricula aimed at preventing denial of the genocide and distortion of related historical facts;
8. **Calls on** the countries of region, particularly the signatories of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina signed in Dayton (USA), to respect the provisions of the agreement, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states;
9. **Emphasizes** permanent support for the single, sovereign and independent state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which all citizens, throughout its territory, enjoy equal rights;
10. **Welcomes** the decision of the European Council to open accession negotiations with Bosnia and Herzegovina and encourages the European Union to further strengthen its engagement so that Bosnia and Herzegovina fulfills its obligations within the framework of a credible and attainable future as a full member of the European Union;
11. **Stresses** the importance of economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina and calls on the Islamic Development Bank, in cooperation with relevant development agencies of the Member States, to develop investment projects and open business opportunities aimed at boosting economic and social prosperity and growth in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially for youth and in areas of return of displaced persons and refugees;
12. **Calls on** OIC members to establish stronger cooperation with the Islamic Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the oldest organized autochthonous Muslim community in modern European history, representing a unique institutional framework for Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Bosniak Muslims in the diaspora and other Muslims who accept it as their own;
13. **Requests** the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present Resolution and report thereon to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 38/52-POL ON EVOLVING A NEW GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON DISARMAMENT AND NON- PROLIFERATION

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling Resolution 22/51-POL adopted at the 50th 51stSession of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 46th Session of the Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in, Abu Dhabi in 2019,

Concerned over the continuing lack of progress on disarmament and non- proliferation and its negative impact on international and regional peace and security, Recognizing that arms control, disarmament and non- proliferation are essential for the maintenance of international and regional peace and security,

Concerned over the renewed arms race and introduction of new destabilizing weapon systems along with offensive military doctrines in various regions,

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

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

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

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

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

Taking note of the UN adoption in July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and its entry into force in January 2021,

1. **Underscores** the need to evolve a new and balanced consensus in the area of disarmament, arms control, non- proliferation and related security matters as a means to promote international and regional peace and security;
2. **Stresses** the need for non- discriminatory criteria for access to peaceful nuclear technologies to facilitate socio- economic development, particularly in developing countries;
3. **Calls upon** members of multilateral export Control regimes to adopt nondiscriminatory policies for access to nuclear and other dual- use technologies for peaceful uses and notes with deep concern the practice of grant of country- specific exemptions which is undermining the non-proliferation regime and peace and stability at the regional and global levels;
4. **Also calls upon** all Member States to reaffirm their commitment to achieving a comprehensive, balanced and non- discriminatory approach to disarmament and non-

proliferation, through multilateralism and dialogue within the framework of the United Nations, with a view to strengthening international and regional peace and security;

5. **Strongly** supports the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly as soon as possible with a view to evolving a new and balanced consensus, taking into account the existing and emerging challenges in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
6. **Requests** all OIC Member States to actively participate in the preparatory process for this Special Session;
7. **Expresses** support for evolving objective, transparent and non- discriminatory criteria for the membership of multilateral export control regimes;
8. **Takes note** of the fact that Heads of State or Government of Non- Aligned Movement NAM) supported the convening of the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament which would offer the opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with the current international situation, the most critical aspects of the disarmament process and to mobilize the international community and public opinion in favour of the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and of the control and reduction of conventional weapons based on the principle of undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower military level, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security;
9. **Reiterates** its conviction that the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly can set the future course of action in the fields of disarmament, arms control, non proliferation and related international security matters;
10. **Emphasizes** the importance of multilateralism in the process of disarmament, arms control, non- proliferation and related international security matters;
11. **Emphasizes** the importance of directing all international efforts to formulate a new consensus based on non- proliferation and benefit from nuclear technologies in their peaceful uses exclusively;
12. **Encourages** the efforts in order to reach an agreement on a balanced and comprehensive Programme of Work for the Conference on Disarmament and invites the Member States of the Conference on Disarmament to consider positively all the proposals made in the CD to this end, including to facilitate an early commencement of negotiations on nuclear disarmament;
13. **Welcomes** the Marrakesh Declaration on the Security Initiative to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, adopted in January 2024, which stressed the need to increase regional efforts to combat mongering of weapons of mass destruction, through enhanced sharing of expertise, experience, and best practices among the States involved in this initiative;
14. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 39/52-POL ON CONSIDERATION OF THE RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND PROPOSALS IN THE FIELD OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 79/37 on Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Sub- regional levels,

Recalling Resolution 23/51-POL adopted at the Fifty- First Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers,

1. **Stresses** that initiatives and proposals in the field of conventional arms, including arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of maintaining international peace and security, reducing regional and international tensions, preventing and resolving conflicts and disputes, building and enhancing confidence, and promoting disarmament as well as social and economic development;
2. **Calls Upon** all States to exercise responsibility and restraint in the formulation and implementation of policies relating to conventional arms, including arms transfers, in order to prevent the exacerbation of conflicts and to promote regional and international peace and security;
3. **Underscores** that any international initiative on conventional arms trade should not impinge upon the right of each state to security and the inalienable right to self determination and independence of people under colonial or foreign domination and obligations of States to respect that right, in accordance with the Charter of the United

Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States

4. **Calls on** Member States to actively participate in the UN Programme of Action (PoA) to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in order to advocate for the comprehensive and balanced implementation of the PoA;
5. **Notes with deep** concern policies of arms transfers of certain major arms producers and exporters that sidestep considerations for maintaining regional military balance and strategic stability in volatile regions for furthering their political agendas and commercial interests;
6. **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 40/ 52-POL ON REGIONAL MILITARY BALANCE

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

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

Recalling the Final Communiqué of the 11th Session of the Islamic Summit held in Dakar and all relevant OIC resolutions, in particular Resolution No.31/10- P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference as well as Resolution 27/50-POL of the 50th and 24/ 51-POL of the 51st Sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers on this subject,

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

2- **Reaffirms** the importance of addressing regional military imbalances in a manner that promotes strategic stability, confidence building and the maintenance of international regional peace and security;

3- **Calls upon** the international community and states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitate meaningful appropriate disarmament and arms control measures;

4- **Requests** the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of this resolution to the 53rd Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.41/52-POL ON
THE AGGRESSIONS BY THE ISRAELI REGIME AGAINST
THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Condemning in the strongest terms the ongoing acts of aggression by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which started on 13 June 2025, including repeated military attacks on civilian infrastructure, peaceful nuclear facilities under full IAEA safeguards and the assassination of scientists, senior military commanders and innocent civilians, including women and children, in grave violation of peremptory norms of international law and principles of the United Nations Charter, including prohibition of threat or use of force against sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States;

Stressing that such attacks constitute acts of aggression under the UN Charter, including its Article 2(4), and war crimes under international humanitarian law;

Reiterating the full solidarity of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and its Member States with the people and Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the face of the aggression by the Israeli regime;

Stresses the importance of halting Israeli military operations against Iran and calls upon all parties in the international community not to escalate the conflicts, given its significant threat to international and regional peace and security;

Recalling the provision of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 487, which strongly condemned the military attack by Israel on nuclear installations and called upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof in the future;

Emphasizing the provisions of resolution (444) adopted at the nineteenth regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, resolution (475) adopted at its thirty-first regular session, and resolution (533) adopted at its thirty-fourth regular session, all of which unequivocally condemn attacks against the nuclear facilities of Member States of the IAEA;

Reaffirming Iran's inalienable right to self-defense under Article (51) of the UN Charter;

Reaffirming the importance of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East;

1. **Strongly condemns** the Israeli regime's military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including aggressive military attacks on civilian infrastructure, peaceful nuclear facilities under full IAEA safeguards, and the assassination of scientists, senior military commanders and innocent civilians; including women and children.
2. **Further condemns** the Israeli regime and the United States of America's 'attacks on Iran's peaceful nuclear facilities, including Natanz**,** Fordo and Isfhan, which are under full IAEA safeguards, in violation of General Conference and Board of Governors of the IAEA resolutions, prohibiting attacks or threat of attacks against nuclear facilities; **calls upon** the IAEA to unequivocally condemn those attacks and to report those attacks to the Security Council,
3. **Calls upon** Israel to join without delay the treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and place all its nuclear facilities and activities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards;
4. **Declares** that such barbaric attacks violate international law, including the Geneva Conventions, and seriously threaten regional and international peace and security.

5. **Urges immediate** cease of all acts of aggression of the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and stresses that the Israeli regime must be held fully accountable for its crimes under international law.
6. **Further calls upon** the UN Security Council to urgently address this major threat to international peace and security, to take decisive measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to compel the Israeli regime to immediately end this aggression; **calls upon** the OIC members of the Security Council to urgently take all necessary measures to secure the adoption of a resolution to compel the Israeli regime to comply with its obligations under international law, including relevant United Nations resolutions.
7. **Appreciates** the statements of condemnation and support issued by the Member States, and expresses full solidarity with, and support for, the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during this difficult time in confronting this aggression;
8. **Decides** to establish an open ended Ministerial Contact group, which will be tasked with establishing regular contacts with the relevant regional and international parties, in order to support De-escalation efforts ،stop the aggression against Iran and to achieve a peaceful settlement;
9. **Condemns** the continuous threats of use of force against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran and reaffirms the Islamic Republic of Iran's inherent right to self-defense and to take all necessary measures to fully protect its sovereignty and citizens, and to prevent recurrence of such criminal acts against its territory in future.
10. **Condemns** the flagrant violation of the Iraqi airspace, which constitutes a clear breach of the principles of international law, and holds the Israeli regime legally and politically responsible for this act of aggression.
11. **Calls upon** the Ambassadorial Groups of the OIC in capitals and international organizations to take immediate action to convey the OIC's position to the capitals, media, and civil societies of the countries and organizations to which they are accredited, and to work collectively to expedite their endeavors towards condemning and stopping the Israeli regime's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.
12. **Requests** the Secretary-General to register this resolution as an official UN document.
13. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.

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RESOLUTION NO.42/52-POL ON SUPPORT FOR THE CONFEDERATION OF SAHEL STATES (AES)

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter, notably the preservation of the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of its Member States;

Referring to Resolution No. 1/41-PAD adopted by the 41st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Jeddah, 18-19 June 2014) on the progress of the Ten-Year Program of Action, which calls on Member States to strengthen their cooperation in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as organized crime, including drug and arms trafficking, corruption, money laundering and human trafficking;

Recalling also Resolution No. 69/51-POL on Peace, Security and Stability in the Sahel States;

Emphasizing the shared destiny of the Islamic Ummah in terms of peace, security, stability and sustainable development;

1. **Welcomes** the standing positions and initiatives of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in support of African and Islamic causes, and its active contribution to promoting peace, security, stability and development in the concerned countries, thus reaffirming its leading role within the Islamic Ummah.
2. **Welcomes** the efforts made by Burkina Faso, the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Niger, within the framework of the Confederation of Sahel States (AES), to address more effectively the common challenges they face, particularly the expansion of terrorism, attacking now economic and strategic targets.
3. **Congratulates** the Confederation authorities on the significant progress made in each of its three pillars, defense, diplomacy and development, as well as on the initiatives aimed at strengthening regional cooperation and strategic coordination between the three States.
4. **Welcomes** the Member States that continue to provide multifaceted support to the Sahel States, and CALLS ON all Member States to join in this dynamic of Islamic solidarity and to oppose any attempt to undermine the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of the Confederation by actively supporting regional security and stabilization mechanisms.
5. **Encourages** Member States to provide the AES Confederation with all necessary assistance, including within the framework of the Unified Force established to combat terrorism and strengthen collective security.
6. **Reiterates** its request to the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) to give increased priority to financing joint development projects between the three countries, particularly in the areas of infrastructure, energy, agriculture, education and economic transformation, in order to sustainably support the stability and prosperity of the region.
7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 53rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO 43/52-POL ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AGAINST THE AGGRESSION OF THE HOUTHI TERRORIST MILITIA

The Fifty-Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (Under the Theme: Dialogue and Solidarity, Two Fundamental Pillars for Promoting Peace and Sustainable Development) held in Baghdad, Republic of Iraq 17th – 18th October, 2026 (6th – 7th Jumada Al-Awwal 1448H),

Guided by the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the United Nations, which provide for respect for the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all Member States, and for the safeguarding and defense thereof;

Recalling Article 1 Paragraph 18 of the OIC Charter, which provides for cooperation among Member States in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and Article 2 Paragraph 5 of the Charter, which affirms the Member States' commitment to contributing to the preservation of international peace and security;

Recalling the OIC resolutions on combating terrorism and extremism leading to terrorism, most recently Resolution No. 40/51-POL, adopted by the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers in Istanbul in June 2025, as well as the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism;

Noting the terrorist and criminal attacks repeatedly carried out by the Houthi terrorist militia against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which have not spared *Makkah Al-Mukarramah*, the *Qibla* of Muslims, or Al-Madinah, the city of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH), and which have also targeted *Umrah* performers, visitors to the Sacred House of Allah, civilian properties and vital facilities, including airports and service infrastructure, resulting in the deaths and injuries of numerous innocent people and causing extensive material damage;

Noting the attacks carried out by the Houthi terrorist militia against commercial vessels in the Red Sea, and the threat these attacks pose to the safety of international navigation and the security of "*Bab al-Mandab*" Strait;

Noting the Presidential Statement issued by the members of the United Nations Security Council in October 2026 concerning the attacks against the Kingdom, which condemned the ongoing and escalating attacks carried out by the Houthi terrorist militia against the Kingdom's civilian property, airports and energy infrastructure, as well as the United Nations' strong condemnation of the continued cross-border attacks by the Houthis against the Kingdom;

Welcoming the solidarity expressed by Member States and non-member States, as well as regional and international organizations, with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and their strong condemnation and unequivocal rejection of the treacherous attacks carried out by the Houthi militia, which constitute not only an assault on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, but also an affront to all Muslims through the targeting of their *Qibla*;

1. **Condemns and denounces**, in the strongest terms, the repeated terrorist aggressions perpetrated by the Houthi terrorist militia against the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, as well as vital public facilities and infrastructure, such as airports, in addition to endangering the safety of *Umrah* performers, travelers and transit passengers using its airports;

2. **Extends** its condolences to the families of the victims, including *Umrah* performers, travelers, citizens and residents who lost their lives as a result of the Houthi militia's treacherous drone and missile attacks, and prays that Allah grants them patience and strength in their bereavement;

3. **Affirms** that targeting Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah constitutes a red line and a flagrant assault on the Two Holy Mosques, given their exalted status and sanctity for Muslims throughout the world. Such attacks endanger *Umrah* performers, visitors and worshippers traveling to these sacred sites, violate the sanctity of Islamic holy places, and provoke the sentiments of the entire Islamic Ummah, both peoples and governments;

4. **Condemns** the attacks carried out by the Houthi terrorist militia against commercial vessels in the Red Sea and *Bab al-Mandab* Strait; **Affirms** that targeting commercial vessels or endangering their crews constitutes an unacceptable escalation that exposes global trade and supply chains to risks and disruptions, with adverse consequences for the global economy; and the importance of putting an immediate halt to these attacks and ensure freedom of navigation and the unconditional safe passage of vessels, in accordance with international law;

5. **Emphasizes** that these terrorist attacks constitute a flagrant violation of international law and international humanitarian law, and threaten regional and international peace and security;

6. **Reiterates** its demand for an immediate cessation of these attacks, and **urges** the international community, particularly the United Nations Security Council, to fulfil its responsibilities and take the necessary measures to designate the Houthi militia as a terrorist group and neutralize the threat it poses, similar to other terrorist organizations such as *Daesh* and *Al-Qaeda*;

7. **Emphasizes** that Saudi Arabia's security, stability and territorial integrity constitute a safeguard for the security of the Islamic world and a key pillar of the global economy, prosperity and development; and **unequivocally rejects** any aggression targeting the Kingdom or undermining Islamic sanctities;

8. **Affirms** its solidarity with, and full support for, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all the measures it takes to defend its security, safeguard its territorial integrity, and protect Islamic holy sites;

9. **Calls upon** the OIC Member States, and requests the Secretary-General, to lead regional and international efforts to contain this terrorist militia, cut off support to it, and designate it as a terrorist group;

10. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of this Resolution and submit a report thereon to the 53rd session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Draft A Strategic Plan of the OIC to Combat Islamophobia

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1. Introduction

Islamophobia is best understood as a contemporary form of racism and xenophobia, rooted in unfounded fear, mistrust, and hostility toward Islam and Muslims. It is not a matter of legitimate critique or intellectual disagreement, but rather an expression of prejudice, discrimination, hate and intolerance that violates the fundamental rights and dignity of Muslims. This phenomenon manifests through verbal and physical abuse, hate speech and hate crimes, profiling and stigmatization, as well as restrictions on the practice of religion and the desecration of mosques and other sacred sites and holy books. Although distinct from classical forms of racism in that it primarily targets a religion and its followers, Islamophobia is deeply entangled with racial, ethnic, cultural, and social biases, often portraying Muslims as a homogeneous group defined by foreignness, backwardness, threat, and incompatibility with democratic and human rights values. Such stereotypes have become embedded in political discourse, institutional practices, and media narratives, producing structural forms of exclusion in education, employment, housing and public life. Islamophobia is thus intersectional in nature, overlapping with xenophobia, anti-immigrant sentiment, gender bias, and socio-economic prejudice. In many contexts, Muslims—including refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers from Muslim-majority countries—are unjustly perceived as a "suspect community," subject to suspicion, securitization, and discriminatory treatment merely because of their faith. This reductive construction of Muslim identity, which misrepresents the diversity of Muslim communities worldwide, fuels systemic discrimination and undermines social cohesion, peace, and mutual understanding. For these reasons, Islamophobia must be recognized and addressed as both a form of religious intolerance and a multidimensional, context-specific manifestation of racism, requiring comprehensive and coordinated strategies at national, regional, and international levels.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) expresses its profound concern over the alarming rise of Islamophobia and anti-Muslim discrimination worldwide along all terms of discrimination, which constitute serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and undermine the principles of equality, dignity, and respect enshrined in international law. This growing intolerance, observed both in the West and in other parts of the world, is exacerbated by widespread negative portrayals of Islam and Muslims in political rhetoric, print and broadcast outlets, and especially digital and social media. Such distortions have resulted in the stigmatisation of Muslims, the misrepresentation of Islam—whose core values are peace, tolerance, moderation, and coexistence—and the proliferation of discriminatory practices that threaten communal harmony and global peace. Islamophobia, rooted in unfounded fear and ignorance, manifests itself in acts of hate speech, stereotyping, socio-economic exclusion, desecration of religious sites, restrictions on the practice of faith, and violence, including physical assaults and even killings. Of particular concern is the process of "othering," whereby Muslims are increasingly portrayed as outsiders, cultural threats, or security risks, leading to the dangerous normalisation of prejudice in mainstream political and media discourse. This trend is most acutely felt by women wearing visible religious symbols, who are disproportionately subjected to discrimination and harassment, as well as by Muslim civil society actors who face restrictions on their rights and freedoms. The OIC rejects all such manifestations of Islamophobia as grave threats to social cohesion, mutual understanding and

international security, and calls for urgent and coordinated global action to counter this phenomenon in all its forms.

This plan outlines a strategic and multifaceted approach to combating Islamophobia, incorporating monitoring, advocacy, education and legal reform. It leverages the extensive resources of the OIC, including its offices in New York, Brussels, and Geneva, as well as its various units, organs, and institutions such as the Islamophobia Observatory of the OIC General Secretariat, IPHRC, SESRIC, IRCICA, the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), the OIC Media Forum, ICYF, Union of OIC News Agencies, OIC States Broadcasting Union, Women Development Organization and ICESCO. It also envisions working collaboratively with organizations such as KAICIID and civil society groups. The overarching goal is to establish a holistic framework that addresses Islamophobia through accurate data collection, awareness-raising, diplomatic initiatives, collaboration with the media, and the fostering of cultural understanding. The reality is that both the defamation of religions and discrimination against Muslims are interlinked and cannot be dealt with in isolation, hence the need to tackle both with different strategies.

In recognition of the urgent need to address the global rise in discriminatory acts and intolerant rhetoric, this draft strategy plan advocates for the formal adoption of a comprehensive strategy to combat Islamophobia and eliminate hatred of Islam and offences against religions. Its effective implementation is contingent upon sustained and genuine coordination with all Member States. It is to be particularly emhasized the importance of close collaboration with those nations possessing a profound and abiding interest in this critical file, whose historical, cultural, and diplomatic contributions are indispensable. The adoption of this integrated strategy within the resolution will thus represent a decisive and unified step by the international community towards fostering mutual respect and protecting the dignity of all faiths and beliefs.

2. Strategic Objectives of The Plan

For the OIC and its OIC Subsidiary, Specialized, Affiliated Institutions:

i. **Document and Analyze Islamophobia:** Establish systematic mechanisms to record, analyze, and monitor Islamophobic incidents and trends worldwide, especially in regions where Islamophobia is on the rise, ensuring reliable, uniform, and first-hand data collection to address underreporting.

ii. **Enhance International and Multilateral Cooperation:** Facilitate stronger collaboration between OIC Member States, the UN, UNHRC, EU, EC, OSCE/ODIHR, and civil society actors to coordinate responses against Islamophobia.

For All States and non-Governmental actors:

i. **Safeguard Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB):** Promote and protect FoRB in line with international human rights standards, with special attention to Islamic symbols and sanctities, while addressing structural discrimination against Muslims in education, employment, housing, public services, and freedom of movement.

ii. **Promote Education and Interfaith Understanding:** Foster public awareness, education, and interfaith dialogue to dismantle stereotypes about Islam and Muslims, building stronger relationships among faith communities to advance peaceful coexistence.

iii. **Support Victims' Access to Justice:** Ensure victims of anti-Muslim discrimination are aware of and able to exercise their rights to redress through national equality bodies, civil, administrative, and criminal proceedings, free from fear, obstacles, or lack of resources.

iv. **Strengthen International Legal and Policy Frameworks:** Advance the effective implementation of international instruments such as UNHRC Resolutions 16/18 and 53/1, and UNGA Resolutions 76/254 and 76/227, while advocating for new initiatives under ICCPR Article 20 to counter religious hatred and disinformation.

v. **Prevent Desecration and Discriminatory Practices:** Utilize diplomatic, legal, and social measures to prevent acts of Islamophobia and desecration of religious sites and holy books. Ensure full enforcement of anti-racism and anti-discrimination laws, review counter-terrorism and extremism frameworks to eliminate discriminatory provisions, and protect Muslim communities from incitement to hatred and violence.

3. ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION STRATEGY TO COMBAT ISLAMOPHOBIA

NO.	STRATEGIC ACTIONS	GOALS	PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE
a.	**Document and Analyze Islamophobia**	Strengthening the Role of the OIC Islamophobia Observatory and Data Collection	**i)** Reinforce the Islamophobia Observatory with necessary staff and resources. **ii)** Establish partnerships with IPHRC to conduct studies on the impact of Islamophobic currents and campaigns on the rights and welfare of the Muslim communities and minorities in non OIC member States and conducting fact-finding in cooperation with the governments of the States concerned experiencing an increase in incidents of Islamophobia. **iii)** Create Global Incident Reporting Portal for online reporting of individual complaints on Islamophobia events, collecting information on individual victim demographics and legal outcomes. **iv)** Partnering with local civil society organizations and community centers to ensure reliable grassroots data collection. **v)** Initiate a study regarding mapping of Islamic religious and heritage sites, identify those that are at risk, and implement measures to safeguard them	1 - 2 years (continuous thereafter)

			from vandalism, desecration, or destruction in cooperation with the Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO).	
b.	**Promote Education and Academic Research**	Launching Education Capacity Building Activities and Academic Collaborations	**i)** Develop training programs for educators, law enforcement, and government officials on recognizing and responding to Islamophobia. **ii)** Integrate modules on religious tolerance and combating stereotypes into national education systems. **iii)** Launch joint research projects with leading universities and OIC institutions to study socio-economic and psychological impacts of Islamophobia. **iv)** Organize annual international conferences, including on the UN-designated International Day to Combat Islamophobia (15 March)	1 - 2 years (continuous thereafter)
c.	**Enhance International and Multilateral Cooperation**	Collaboration with Global Organizations, Governments and NGOs	**i)** Build structured partnerships with the UN, OSCE, EU and other sub and regional organizations such as UNAOC, UNGA, Union for Mediterranean, to advance joint initiatives. **ii)** Host high-level side events on Islamophobia at HRC sessions in cooperation with global partners. **iii)** Organize events, especially on March 15, which has been declared the International Day to Combat Islamophobia by the UN.	Ongoing

			iv) Arrange an OIC - EU – USA - UK joint event to reinvigorate the Istanbul Process to implement the UN Resolution 16/18 as well as Resolution 53/1 in cooperation with the European Commission on Combating Anti-Muslim Hatred. **v)** Hold the 9th Meeting of the 16/18 Istanbul Process. **vi)** Work with non OIC member states to develop country-specific action plans for implementing Plan of Action Programs and Activities, taking into account local contexts and challenges. **viii)** Encourage governments and non-governmental actors to expand development programs to help Muslim minorities in non-OIC countries, addressing discrimination in employment, opportunities, and social integration.	
d.	**Building Effective Public Diplomacy**	Engagement with Public through Digital Platforms and Collaboration with Media	**i)** Organize training workshops for journalists on ethical reporting standards regarding religion and Islam. **ii)** Produce short, impactful videos and digital campaigns promoting accurate information about Islam and countering stereotypes. In this context, the activation of the Wisdom Voice Center as an existing mechanism will be a significant contribution. **iii)** Develop a dedicated interactive website serving as a global resource hub on	1 - 2 years (continuous thereafter)

			Islamophobia data, research, and best practices. **iv)** Develop media literacy programs and resources to educate the public about the diverse experiences and contributions of Muslims and combat harmful narratives perpetuated by the media. **v)** Collaborate with social media companies to counter Islamophobic hate speech that incites hatred or violence against Muslims. **vi)** Create a cohesive media strategy for combating Islamophobia.	
e.	**Combating Islamophobia in the Field of Law**	Supporting Policy Advocacy, Victims and Promote Legislative Frameworks Against Islamophobia	**i)** Advocate for the recognition of Islamophobia as a specific form of hate crime in international and national legal frameworks. **ii)** Establish a compendium of state policies and laws, that do not sufficiently address, or constitute violations of the right of Muslims, especially Muslim minorities, migrant and refugee Muslims in host countries, to their freedom of religion. **iii)** Develop a model law through the Istanbul Process under UNHRC Resolution 16/18 which explicitly defines and prohibits the desecration of Islamic religious symbols and other forms of incitement to religious hatred.	2 - 3 years

4. Conclusion

The strategic plan outlined above reflects a multi-dimensional approach to combating Islamophobia and addressing its manifestations at local, regional, and global levels. By combining robust data collection, education, capacity building, engagement with media and digital platforms, academic collaboration, legal reform, and broad-based international partnerships, the plan seeks to create a framework that is both preventive and responsive.

This strategic plan underscores the importance of building resilience within Muslim communities while also fostering a culture of mutual respect and understanding across societies. Its success depends not only on the institutional commitment of the OIC and its Member States but also on effective collaboration with civil society, academia, media, and global partners.

Ultimately, the plan aspires to contribute to the establishment of an environment where the dignity, rights, and sanctities of all communities are safeguarded, and where Islamophobia is addressed not as an isolated concern of Muslims but as a broader challenge to human rights, pluralism, and international peace. With sustained engagement, coordinated implementation, and continuous evaluation, this strategy has the potential to deliver meaningful progress in reducing Islamophobia and promoting a culture of tolerance and coexistence worldwide.

Annex:

- 67th paragraph of the Final Communique of the 14th Islamic Summit Conference Held in Makkah, in 2019 : https://new.oic-oci.org/Lists/ConferenceDocuments/Attachments/52/14-is-fc-en.pdf
- Relevant international human rights standards and norms: https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights
- Rabat Plan of Action: https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/outcome-documents/rabat-plan-action
- The “Faith for Rights” framework: https://www.ohchr.org/en/faith-for-rights
- The United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech: https://www.un.org/en/hate-speech/un-strategy-and-plan-of-action-on-hate-speech
- Strategic Action Plan: Report of the Secretary-General’s Task Force on Addressing Racism and Promoting Dignity for All in the United Nations Secretariat: https://hr.un.org/sites/hr.un.org/files/sap_final_report_0.pdf