



**RESOLUTIONS OF THE**

**10<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING SPECIALIZED**

**COMMITTEE**

**ON**

**POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS**

**ADOPTED BY**

**THE 18<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE PUIC CONFERENCE**

**ABIDJAN- REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE**

**22 SHA'ABAN 1445H**  
**3 MARCH 2024**

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RESOLUTION No.1-PFR/18-CONF

ON

PALESTINIAN CAUSE

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, in its 18<sup>th</sup> Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Statute of the PUIC Parliamentary Union and the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

**Reaffirming** its commitment to all Islamic resolutions issued by Islamic conferences, and the resolutions of the PUIC conferences in its previous sessions on the cause of Palestine, the city of Al Quds and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general,

**Recalling** the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council on the Palestinian cause especially resolutions in numbers: 242 (1967), 252 (1968), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 476 (1980), 478 (1980), 681 (1990), 1073 (1996), 1397 (2002), 1435 (2002), 1515 (2003), 2334 (2016) and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution of December 11, 1948 No. 194 regarding the return of Palestinian refugees, and Resolution No. 10/10 of the tenth emergency session of the General Assembly in 2002,

**Reaffirming** the resolutions issued by the United Nations Human Rights Council related to human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian Arab territories, including the resolution of the twenty-first special session on July 23, 2014,

**Expressing** concern about the attempts of some countries to cancel item 7 of the agenda of the United Nations Human Rights Council, which is related to addressing the "human rights situation in the occupied Palestinian territories," including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, while emphasizing that this item is consistent with the nature of the work of the Council and with the unique nature of the prolonged Israeli occupation of the State of Palestine, and the ongoing Israeli violations of human rights and international humanitarian law,

**Emphasizing** that the continuation of the Israeli occupation and its illegal practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territories and its serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law are the basis for the current dire situation facing the Palestinians and threatening international peace and security,

**Condemning** the ongoing Israeli violations in the occupied Palestinian territories, its measures aimed at the Judaization of Al Quds a, the blockade of the Gaza Strip, the establishment of settlements and the application of collective punishments, which constitute war crimes and serious violations of international legitimacy,

**Rejecting** the intensive and ongoing colonial activities in all its manifestations on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the city of Al Quds, which constitutes a violation and a crime under international law, and constitutes a threat to the chances of establishing peace, and expressing its deep concern at the continuation of the settlement activities of Israel, the occupying Power, and all Other practices that endanger international peace and security,

**Recalling** Resolution No. 19/67 of the United Nations General Assembly on November 29, 2012, according to which Palestine was granted the status of an observer state with the United Nations in accordance with the internationally agreed solution based on the principle of two states and the pre-1967 borders,

**Praising** the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their just and heroic struggle to recover their inalienable and firmly national rights, and affirming the continuity of joint efforts to put an end to the inhumane blockade that has caused the deprivation of more than two million Palestinian people in Gaza of their freedom and means of a decent life, and isolating them from Palestine and the rest of the world for more than a decade ago:

**Warmly** Welcoming the UN's General Assembly Resolution No. A/77/400 on Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem adopted on 30 December 2022, which requests an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) relating to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory.

**Expressing** grave concerns about a recent report published by the German Conference of Interior Ministers (IMK) that focuses on prevention and intervention against Israel-related antisemitism, for which that kind of action targeting the criminalization of Palestine activism in the outside of Palestine land.

**Feeling strong pain** on the trends that marked 2023-2024 as one of the bloodiest years in recent history in terms of Palestine-Israel conflict, where most of the victims are the Palestinian civilians.

1. **Affirms** the centrality of the Palestinian cause and Jerusalem to the Islamic Ummah, and **Stresses** the importance of the city of Al Quds as the capital of the Palestinian state and the incubator of the third of the Two Holy Mosques. Therefore, it constitutes a red line that cannot be crossed, until the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, represented in the return of all refugees and liberation from occupation, are realized, embodied the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Al Quds as its capital.
2. **Condemns** the systematic and wide – ranging crimes practiced by Israel, and the systematic forced displacement of the Palestinian people villages and residential groupings aimed at continuation of the policy of annexation, and expansion replacement. **Declares** its absolute rejection and strong condemnation of the colonialist policies followed by the occupation authorities to annex any part of the occupied Palestinian territories in favor of the illegitimate settlement colonialist expansion, including Eastern Al- Quds, the Jordan Valley,

north of Dead Sea and the existing settlement on them, which is considered a new naked violation of the historical, and legal rights of the Palestinian people, and a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and relevant resolutions and principles of international law, and **demands** the international community, and all institutions to criminalize and take all political and legal measures, including imposition of sanctions to confront this colonialist policy.

3. **Strongly condemns** the continuation by the colonialist occupation authorities of the policy of arresting and continue coercive detention for thousands of Palestinians, and the violation of internationally – recognized rights, and **Rejects** the colonialist system and its repressive tools such as the illegal colonialist courts, specifically the policy of illegal administrative detention against the Parliamentarians. It **Emphasizes** its backing of the demands of detainees who are on hunger strike against their illegal detention. It **Denounces the policy** of total medical neglect for the Palestinian detainees, and **Emphasizes** their internationally provided right in receiving treatment, and providing full health care. It holds the occupation accountable for their lives. It **Demands** the world to put an end to their detention and save their lives. It rejects, in this respect the policy of collective punishment and the incitement by some circles against the families of detainees and martyrs. It emphasizes their right in an honorable life, and their enjoyment of all their humanitarian rights.
4. **Emphasizes** the necessity of distinguishing between terrorism and the right to resist which is provided to all colonized people who are struggling for the sake of their independence, and **rejects** in any form mixing between terrorism and resistance. It holds the government of the Israeli occupation totally accountable for the crimes committed against the Palestinian People, and for the policy of random collective punishment which it practices, in a blatant violation of the international law and the international humanitarian law, and to force it to be committed to its legal obligations in this respect, according to the Geneva Conventions, considering it the occupation power.
5. **Condemns in the strongest terms**, the storming of the blessed Al Aqsa Mosque, the Noble Holy Sanctuary by an extremist minister in the government of the Israeli colonialist occupation, members of the Knesset and groups of extremist settlers under the protection of the occupation forces, warns against the consequences of the continuation of long periods of occupation and vilification, as well as, the serious daily harassment by the occupation authorities, its military forces, and the terrorist colonizers who attack the religious places in the city of Al Quds, in a blatant violation of international law, as well as, an unprecedented absurd play with the existing historical and legal status, specially attempts by extremist Jewish colonizers to fan the embers of religious conflict through imposition of temporal and special division of the Holy Sanctuary and the concomitant threat to international peace and security.
6. **Welcomes** the report of the international Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, issued on 30 April, 2021, which confirms the acceptability and legality of the complaint submitted by the State of Palestine against Israel, and Calls on

the governments of the member Parliaments to support the State of Palestine in this respect. Also Welcomes the report of the independent international committee of investigation which was formed by a resolution from the Human Rights Council to investigate inside the occupied Palestinian territories.

7. **Requests** action aimed at the adoption of a Resolution by the UN General Assembly to freeze the membership of Israel because it did not implement the UN Resolutions No's 181 and 194 which were a condition for accepting the membership of the Zionist entity in the United Nations.
8. **Appreciates** the General Assembly's resolution on referring the nature of the occupation and its ongoing violations to the International Court of Justice, and while saluting all those who supported the resolution, requests Islamic communication with the countries that objected and refrained from supporting the resolution. Requests all States to submit their opinion and testimony to the International Court of Justice in triumph for the right and to lift the injustice and oppression perpetrated by the occupation.
9. **Stresses** that any peace plan that is not consistent with the international terms of reference for the peace process in the Middle East, including the relevant international resolutions, is rejected and will not succeed.
10. **Requests** the United Nations to provide international protection for the Palestinian people, and to include its resolution under Chapter VII, to stop the crimes of murder and executions, and the infringement on the property and capabilities of the Palestinian people.
11. **Condemns** the serious violations of the Zionist entity in the Palestinian territories, including its repeated attacks on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity, and calls on the international community to hold the perpetrators of these crimes, legally and politically responsibility, and strongly condemns the carrying out by the forces of Israeli occupation of field executions and arrests of Palestinian children, girls and youth, and calls on the International Criminal Court and other international justice agencies to investigate these crimes and punish the perpetrators.
12. **Strongly condemns** the expansionist settlement policy pursued by the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian territories, including Al Quds a, and affirms that all Israeli settlement activities are null and void under international law and resolutions of international legitimacy. It calls on all countries to take possible measures to compel the Zionist entity to stop building settlements. In this regard, it welcomes the strong opposition of the European Union to the illegal Israeli settlement project, represented by labeling and boycotting settlement products because they are planted in occupied Palestinian land.
13. **Demands** the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 2334 of December 23, 2016, which stipulates the illegality of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian

territories, and the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all settlement activities carried out by the Zionist entity in the occupied territories, including the city of Jerusalem.

14. **Calls** on the International Criminal Court to proceed with the criminal investigation into the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by it, and by the Zionist entity, against the Palestinian people, including the settlement and annexation crimes, the aggression against Gaza, the killing of civilians, journalists and paramedics, and the forced displacement of Palestinians from their homes.
15. **Rejects** all forms of normalization with the Israeli entity, and stresses that normalization is not consistent with the occupation of the land of the State of Palestine and the continuation of the colonial project there.
16. **Highly welcomes** the “Algiers Declaration” emanating from the reconciliation Conference for realizing Palestinian national reconciliation, put an end to schism, and achieve reconciliation, a positive step along the road of national unity, and expresses its utmost appreciation to the sisterly People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria for its role in hosting the talks, and also to appreciate the persistent efforts exerted by H.E. President of the Republic Mr. Abdelmajid Tiboune in order to bring success to this historic endeavor.
17. **Welcomes** the adoption by the UN General Assembly, on 30 December 2022, of Resolution No.A/77/400, which requests the International Court of Justice to issue a legal opinion on the Israeli occupation of the Palestine territories.
18. **Salutes the steadfastness** of the Palestinian people in the face of the Israeli aggression and affirms its full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people in order to recover their inalienable national rights, including the embodiment of sovereignty for a Palestinian state with the city of Al Quds as its capital, and the return of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194 of 1948 AD.
19. **Urges** the Member Parliaments to expedite the provision of technical, humanitarian and economic assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian government during this sensitive period in order to help alleviate the grave humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, including Gaza and Al Quds, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of institutions and efforts to build a Palestinian state as a prelude to independence.
20. **Strongly condemns** the Zionist entity’s refusal to allow the UNESCO technical mission to investigate the attacks on the holy places in the Old City of Al Quds, and denounces the Israeli attempts to seize and Judaize the Palestinian heritage, and to falsify the history of Palestine, including the decision to annex the Ibrahimi Mosque in the city of Alkhalil and the Bilal bin Rabah Mosque in Bethlehem and the villages

of Battir and Lifta to its heritage list, and in this regard calls on UNESCO to implement the decisions of its Executive Council issued in its 186th session regarding Palestinian historical and heritage sites, in order to prevent the Zionist entity from continuing to destroy the Palestinian cultural heritage.

21. **Demands** the Security Council and the Human Rights Council to compel the Zionist entity to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention on the occupied territories and to treat Palestinian prisoners and detainees in its prisons as prisoners of war in accordance with relevant international laws.
22. **Supports** Palestine's drive to become a full member of the United Nations and calls upon all Islamic States to mobilize their diplomatic capabilities, international relations and capabilities to support the Occupied State of Palestine in this endeavor.
23. **Urges** the European countries that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to follow the example of Sweden and the Vatican, and to assume their historical responsibility towards the Palestinian people in their search for the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state. It also urges Western parliaments that have not yet recognized the State of Palestine to follow the example of their counterparts which performed this action.
24. **Asserts** the accession of the State of Palestine to international organizations, international treaties and covenants, as an inherent right of the State of Palestine.
25. **Affirms** its full support for the Palestinian people in order to consolidate its national unity and strengthen its internal front, and calls for accelerating the steps to implement the Palestinian reconciliation agreement in order to strengthen national unity and mobilize all energies to confront the dangers facing the Palestinian cause, and in this regard commends Algeria's recent initiative to unite the Palestinian ranks, represented by the Signing the "Algeria Declaration emanating from the Reunification Conference for the Achievement of Palestinian National Unity."
26. **Strongly** condemns the double standards openly expressed by Western countries when addressing the Palestine-Israel prolonged conflict.
27. **Recommends** the States of the PUIC Member Parliaments to come together with united and concerted actions to support Palestine cause in other parliamentary forum such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union.
28. **Calls** upon all international community that fully support the Palestine cause to unite their efforts to force Israel to comply with every international parameter.
29. **Calls also** on the international community to firmly stand for Palestinian activists and organizations around all the world including in European land, and to protect them from any criminalization on pretext of antisemitism.



30. **Reiterates** that any normalization with Israel made will in fact undermine the Palestinian efforts for the establishment of the Palestinian State with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital; also will impede the sustainable and just solution to the halted Palestine-Israel peace talks.

RESOLUTION No.2-PFR/18-CONF

ON

THE SITUATION IN THE GAZA STRIP AND ITS SURROUNDING

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, in its 18<sup>th</sup> Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives of the PUIC Statute and the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

**Reconfirming** its commitment to all Islamic resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences as well as the resolutions of PUIC in former session concerning the Palestinian Cause, City of Al Quds, and the Arab- Israeli Conflict in general.

**Recalling** the final Declaration of the Virtual meeting of the Troika and the Palestine Committee in April 2023, and the virtual emergency meeting of the Speakers of the member Parliaments of the PUIC on October 16, 2023, to study the dangerous conditions to which the Palestinian cause is exposed and to advocate for it,

**Recalling** the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Joint Arab and Islamic Summit, in Riyadh on November 11, 2023, which stipulates the establishment of a media monitoring unit that documents all the crimes of the occupation and digital media platforms that publish them and reveal the illegal and inhumane practices against the Palestinian people,

**Recalling** also the decisions issued by the final Declaration issued by the 5<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Meeting of the Palestine Committee to discuss "the sinful Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people" held in Tehran on January 10, 2024,

**Taking note** of the outcomes of the Constantine Declaration issued by the 50<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the PUIC Executive Committee held in the presence of the members of the Standing Specialized Committee of Economic Affairs and Environment, in Constantine, People's Republic of Algeria on February 15-16, 2024,

**Following with deep** concern the unprecedented escalation taking place in the Palestinian territories as a result of the brutal Israeli attacks on defenseless civilians, which resulted in thousands of casualties and injuries, most of them children and women, and the number is still increasing,

**Feeling sorrow over** the real tragedy experienced by the residents of the cities of Gaza, Rafah, and Khan Yunis under indiscriminate Israeli bombardment, under siege and starvation that contradict international humanitarian law, cutting off water, electricity, and fuel, scarcity of food, collapse of the health system, denial of medical supplies, imposition of forced

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displacement, and genocide of displaced persons from War, and living in extremely bad climatic conditions that lack the most basic requirements of humanity,

**Commending** the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and their legitimate and heroic struggle to regain their freedom and their inalienable national rights:

1. **Announces** its firm denunciation of the ongoing Israeli military aggression, including air and artillery bombardment and ground invasion on the cities of Gaza, Rafah, and Khan Yunis since October 7, 2023, and the cities of the West Bank, especially in the cities of Nablus, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Jericho, which led to the deaths of thousands of civilian martyrs and wounded. The majority of them are children and women, which amounted to genocide and ethnic cleansing, the destruction of residential buildings, infrastructure facilities, the health system, schools, United Nations facilities, and places of worship, the demolition of property, incursions, the closure of crossings, and the establishment of checkpoints on the roads leading to Palestinian villages, towns, and cities, in addition to the confiscation of property. Palestinian lands, shooting, and the establishment of settlement outposts... It also condemns in the strongest terms the crimes committed by the Israeli colonial occupation authorities against the children of Palestine, especially in the Gaza Strip and its environs, including deliberate killing and maiming, detention and arrest, and calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to include Israel. On the list of shame for those who commit grave violations against children during armed conflicts, with a call to launch a campaign to shed light on the rights of the Palestinian child under the Israeli colonial occupation and the killing, arrest, and deprivation of the most basic childhood rights, and calls for all efforts to be made to immediately stop The aggressive war against the Palestinian people, while emphasizing the need to address the essence of the conflict, which is finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue.
2. **Holds** the Israeli occupation fully responsible for the dangerous escalation taking place throughout the Palestinian territories, which came as a result of the continued Israeli violations and unilateral measures in them, which amounted to desecration of the Palestinian people and their sanctities, in addition to the escalation in the pace of violence, incitement, and military incursions into the cities of the West Bank, the demolition of homes, and the displacement of the people. The Palestinian Authority, settlement expansion, and high rates of settler violence, in light of the neglect and decline of international interest.
3. **Affirms** its absolute rejection of the forced displacement and internal displacement of Palestinians carried out by the occupying army, which constitute a serious and flagrant violation of international law and international treaties and covenants related to human rights. We demand an end to these operations, and stresses the necessity of resolving the issue of Palestinian refugees in a just and comprehensive manner and

guaranteeing their right of return. In accordance with international legitimacy resolutions, especially United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 194 of 1948 AD, which affirms the responsibility of the United Nations towards the issue of Palestinian refugees, which fulfills their right to return and compensation and the mandate granted to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in accordance with the UN mandate and its importance as an agent. Stability in the region is indispensable. Refusing to harm it or its responsibilities and not changing or transferring its responsibilities to any other party.

4. **Condemns** the American participation in the aggression by supplying the army of the Israeli entity with the latest products of the American war machine. It also condemns the brutal American aggression on the Syrian, Iraqi and Yemeni territories, and denounces the protection of the Israeli entity and the covering up of its crimes in international forums. It uses its veto power and condemns the international positions that support the brutal aggression against the Palestinian people. It also condemns the complete bias of some governments and legislators towards the colonial and racist policies and practices of Israel and covering up the crimes it commits, including the crime of ethnic cleansing and encouraging it to deny the signed agreements and challenge international legitimacy and grant the occupation impunity and impunity, taking advantage of the double standards that provide cover for the occupier and fueling the conflict, which will only lead to increased violence and destruction and seeks to punish the Palestinian people, including cutting off aid, and calls for confronting this blind bias.
5. **Demands** that the perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes of genocide committed by the Israeli occupation throughout the Palestinian territories be brought to international justice, and highly appreciates the lawsuit filed by the Republic of South Africa before the International Court of Justice against Israel, the occupying power, for committing the crime of genocide against the Palestinian people, and commends The hearings included facts accusing it of not fulfilling its obligations under the 1948 Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide against the Palestinian People. It welcomes the interim measures ordered by the Court to prevent further acts of genocide in the Gaza Strip, calls on all parties to ensure Israel's full and immediate compliance with the Court's order, and stresses the need for the international community to assume its responsibilities towards achieving justice for the Palestinian people, providing them with international protection and putting an end to acts of The genocide to which it is subjected, and calls on the governments of the member councils of the Union to provide the necessary technical and financial support to the State of Palestine in this field.
6. **Welcomes and praises** the positions of the governments of the member council states in support of the Palestinian cause and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination - especially in the Gaza Strip and its surroundings - and highly values all efforts aimed at supporting the Palestinian people - in all possible ways - at

this critical time in its history, and considers that Supporting and supporting the Palestinian people in this painful ordeal is a religious, moral and humanitarian duty. It mobilizes and calls on all peoples to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in Gaza, materially, morally, medially, diplomatically and politically, and urges the international community and all humanitarian bodies to put an end to the unjust siege by opening corridors and crossings in order to deliver aid to the besieged and displaced residents of Gaza, Rafah and Khan Yunis, especially medicine. Food, water, and fuel. It also calls for the necessary financial assistance to rebuild what was destroyed by the Zionist regime's war machine in the Gaza Strip. It also supports projects and investments for the process of economic, social, and cultural progress for the Palestinians, in addition to making all efforts to stop Zionist settlement operations and plans. The annexation of the West Bank and the dismantling of existing settlements on Palestinian lands, as they are illegal settlements.

7. **Expresses** its deep condemnation and regret at the decision of many countries to temporarily suspend new funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) as collective punishment that would exacerbate the humanitarian crisis for millions of Palestinian refugees, and calls on these countries to review their decision so that the agency can continue providing its services to the refugees. Palestinians and provide their basic needs of food, shelter and primary medical care, especially in the Gaza Strip, which is witnessing difficult conditions due to brutal Israeli attacks.
8. **Expresses** its dissatisfaction with the failure of the United Nations Security Council in its inability to carry out its responsibilities by taking a decisive decision to stop the war crimes carried out by the occupation against the Palestinian people, which reflects negatively on the Council's role in maintaining international peace and security and protecting defenseless civilians.

RESOLUTION No.3-PFR/18-CONF

ON

THE ROLE OF MUSLIM PARLIAMENTS IN CONFRONTING ISRAELI PLANS  
CONCERNING JEWISHNESS OF ZIONIST ENTITY AND JUDAIZATION OF AL-QUDS

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**Proceeding** from the principles and objectives of the PUIC and the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

**Relying** on the Islamic resolutions that affirm that the cause of Al Quds constitutes the core of the cause of Palestine, which is the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that a comprehensive and just peace will not be achieved unless the city of Al Quds returns to Palestinian sovereignty, as it is the capital of the State of Palestine,

**Affirming** its commitment to all resolutions adopted by the PUIC previous conferences regarding Al Quds,

**Affirming** also its adherence to the Islamic plan of action aimed at supporting the cause of Palestine and protecting Al Quds against the systematic Judaization policies pursued by the Israeli occupation authorities to change its Arab and Islamic nature and demographic composition and isolate it from its Palestinian surroundings,

**Emphasizing** the importance of the OIC Ministerial Contact Group Action Plan on the Cause of Palestine and Al-Quds which was adopted at the meeting of the group held in Rabat on 12 November 2014,

**Commending** the International Al-Azhar Conference in Support of Al-Quds, which was held in Cairo on January 17-18, January 2018, and working to implement its recommendations regarding preserving the legal and historical status of the city and its holy places and supporting the steadfastness of its people in all forms,

**Affirming** Security Council Resolution No. 681 (1990) on the applicability of all provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949 to the occupied Arab territories and the illegality of any measures and actions taken by the Israeli side on the Palestinian territories, and also affirming General Assembly Resolution No. 58/292 of 6 May 2004 regarding the status of the occupied Palestinian territories, including the city of Al Quds,

**Recalling** the legal advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on July 9, 2004, and the conferences of the contracting parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the territory of the State of Palestine and Al Quds and the protection of civilians in times of war,

**Commending** United Nations General Assembly Resolution, A/ES-10/L.22, adopted on December 21, 2017 - by an overwhelming majority - which highlighted the will of the international community to confront the injustice and aggression represented by the US President's decision to Judaize the city of Al Quds and transfer the US embassy to it,

**Referring to** Resolution No. 129/4 of the General Conference of UNESCO in its nineteenth session in November 1967, which affirmed that all legislative measures and actions taken by the "Zionist entity" - which result in changing the status of Al Quds, including the confiscation of land and real estate - are null and void,

**Taking into consideration** the statement issued by the European Union at the conclusion of its session held on 8/12/2009 at the level of foreign ministers, which stipulates that the settlements and the separation wall that is built on occupied land and the demolition and eviction of homes are illegal steps in accordance with international law, and constitute an obstacle to peace. and warns of the impossibility of a two-state solution,

**Recalling** UN Security Council Resolution No. 478 (of 1980), which stipulates that all attempts by the Zionist entity aimed at changing the legal and historical status of the city of Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian sanctities, identity and demographic composition are null and void,

**Praising** the continued courageous Palestinian resistance to the Israeli occupation and its desecration of the Holy Sanctuary,

**Expressing** grave concerns over the Israeli National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir made a provocative visit to Al-Aqsa Mosque and Al-Haram Al-Sharif Compound on Tuesday (03/01/2023).

- 1- **Affirms** that the city of Al Quds is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories, as stated in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 AD and 338 of 1973 AD, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 AD applies to it, as stated in many UN Security Council resolutions, and it affirms that Al Quds is closely linked to the security and stability of the entire region.
- 2- **Strongly condemns** and categorically rejects all racist laws adopted by Israel to consolidate apartheid policies, including the so-called "Basic Law: Israel is the nation-state of the Jewish people," which aims to erase and abolish the historical and political rights of the Palestinian people.
- 3- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the continued incursions into the courtyards of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque by the occupation forces, police, extremist colonists and official officials, and the assault on worshipers and those stationed inside it, violating the sanctity of the Holy Mosque and its rituals of worship, which is considered a blatant provocation to the feelings of Muslims and a continuation of the aggression against the Palestinian people and against Jerusalem and its sanctities, and the calls of Jewish extremists. - without accountability - to demolish Al-Aqsa Mosque, and stresses that there is no legal, religious or historical legitimacy for these steps and they must be reviewed and stopped.
- 4- **Condemns** the Israeli attempts aimed at seizing the Palestinian heritage and falsifying the history of religious and archaeological sites in Palestine, and in this regard calls on the governments of the member councils to defend heritage sites, specifically through UNESCO, and work to implement the decisions issued by its Executive Council regarding Palestinian historical and heritage sites in order to prevent Without destroying the Palestinian Islamic cultural heritage.
- 5- **Condemns** the transfer of the embassies of the USA, Guatemala, Honduras and Kosovo, and the illegal recognition of the city of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, **also condemns** the

announcement by the President of Argentina of his intention to move his country's embassy to the occupied city of Al-Quds, and considers these measures a threat to international peace and security and a blatant assault on the historical and legal rights of the Palestinian people, because it violates UN Security Council Resolutions No. 252 (1968). 267 (1969), 465, 476, 478 (1980) and 2334 (2016), and challenges international will and consensus.

- 6- **Strongly** rejects the draft declaration of the Zionist entity, the occupied city of Al Quds, as the capital of Israel and the Jewish people, considering this project a direct aggression against the Palestinian people and their firmly established and inalienable rights.
- 7- **Condemns** the opening of commercial and diplomatic offices in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif by Hungary, Australia, Brazil, the Czech Republic, and Colombia in clear violation of international law and United Nations resolutions, including Resolution 478 (1980), and calls on the governments of the member councils of the Union to take all measures that would urge them to close them. Commitment to international law and international legitimacy resolutions. **Also Confirms** its categorical rejection of all attempts to transfer embassies accredited to the Zionist entity to the city of Jerusalem, considering these attempts as illegal, invalid and inconsistent with the legal status of the city of Jerusalem as an integral part of the occupied Arab territories.
- 8- **Reiterates** welcome for the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution A/ES-10/L.22 on December 21, 2017, rejecting the US administration's decision on the status of the city of Al Quds.
- 9- **Holds** the American administration fully responsible for all the repercussions resulting from not reversing this illegal decision and considers it a reward to Israel - the occupying power - for its denial of the rules of international law and its defiance of international legitimacy, and considers it an encouragement to it to continue the policy of colonialism, settlement, extermination and ethnic cleansing that it practices in occupied Palestinian territories.
- 10- **Reaffirms** that all legislative and administrative procedures and measures taken by the Zionist entity - the occupying power - to impose its laws and administrative measures on the city of Al Quds are illegal and are therefore null and void and not characterized by any legitimacy, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, and calls on all countries and institutions also Organizations and companies not to deal with these procedures.
- 11- **Reaffirms** the falsity and invalidity of the Israeli claims of its rights to the Holy Sanctuary and what is based on it, and that these claims are not based on, as they are inconsistent with the relevant international legitimacy decisions and the provisions of international law, and that the imposition of temporal and spatial sharing on it constitutes a red line that cannot be crossed. Our States must resist and stop it by all available means and mechanisms.
- 12- **Calls** on the Vatican and all Christian Churches to participate in resisting the Judaization of the city of Al Quds, out of keenness to respect the spiritual dimension of all divine laws and to guarantee peaceful coexistence among its people, and condemns all land sales to the Israelis.
- 13- **Condemns** the Israeli measures to prevent the Palestinian population in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from entering Jerusalem and its continuous attempts to include Al Quds in its archaeological preliminary list to register it as an Israeli site on the World Heritage List in



flagrant defiance of international law and international legitimacy decisions and in violation of international covenants and agreements, including World Heritage Convention.

- 14- **Appreciates** the efforts made by all the funds which were created for Al-Quds including Bayt Al-mal of Al-Quds Committee, in support of the steadfastness of the people of Al Quds and their consolidation in their city. It also appeals to the Arab and Islamic nations, peoples and governments, for more solidarity to confront the Israeli arrogance and the disregard shown by the occupying government for the historical, cultural and religious rights of the Palestinian people. It calls for the implementation of projects that enhance the steadfastness of the Holy City, its people and its institutions.
- 15- **Calls for activating** the decision of the Thirteenth Islamic Summit, related to supporting and developing the economic empowerment program for the Palestinian people in the land of the State of Palestine and the city of Jerusalem - in particular - which was launched by the Al-Aqsa Fund and managed by the Islamic Development Bank.
- 16- **Calls** for activating the decisions banning dealing with the Zionist entity, not violating boycott laws, and rejecting normalization with this entity in any form.
- 17- **Urges** the UN Security Council to take real action to prevent the recurring of any provocative visit by any Israeli senior political leaders in the future, therefore Israel must be sanctioned in the strongest possible terms, if needed, Israel must be isolated from international interactions.
- 18- **Reiterates** the consequences of any provocative visit to Al-Aqsa by the hard-line Israeli politician, inter-alia would incite violence at the Al-Aqsa Compound particularly and in the Palestinian territories generally and represents a very serious threat to the status quo of Al Aqsa Mosque.
- 19- **Takes** note with grave concerns over the increasingly ineffective Jordan's custodianship over the site of Al-Aqsa. Therefore, it is the urgent need to strengthen Jordan's custodial role over Al-Aqsa, which is currently only symbolic and a paradoxical situation. Accordingly, the international community must change this situation.
- 20- **Urges** Member States of PUIC to consider the inclusion of Al Quds Al Sharif into their respective school curriculums stressing Al Quds Al Sharif as the eternal capital of the State of Palestine.

**RESOLUTION No. 4-PFR/18-CONF**  
**ON**  
**OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES IN SYRIA AND LEBANON**

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, in its 18<sup>th</sup> Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Recalling** the Zionist entity's violation of Article (25) of the Charter of the United Nations, by adopting the resolution dated December 14, 1981 regarding the imposition of its laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, and its failure to comply with the resolutions of the UN Security Council, especially Resolution No. 497 of December 17, 1981, which considers The Zionist entity's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan null and void and has no legal effect, defying the will of the international community.

**Supporting** the position of the State of Lebanon calling on the international community to implement Resolution No. 1701, in a way that achieves the Lebanon's interest and puts a final end to the Zionist entity's violations of Lebanese sovereignty and its permanent threats and acts of espionage against Lebanon and its attempt to plunder its oil wealth,

**Affirming** the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

**Affirming also** its commitment to all decisions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions regarding the occupied Arab lands in Syria and Lebanon,

**Aware** of the suffering of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan in terms of repressive measures and continuous Israeli attempts to force them to accept the Israeli identity, and condemning the continued Israeli occupation of the Lebanese Shebaa Farms and Kfar Shuba hills,

**Emphasizing** the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilian Population in Time of War to the occupied Syrian Golan, and that the establishment of settlements and bringing settlers into the occupied Syrian Golan constitutes a violation of this agreement and a destruction of the peace process,

**Praising** the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab people in the face of Israeli arrogance and its continued occupation of the Golan Heights, and commending the steadfastness of Lebanon and its valiant resistance in the face of the repeated Israeli aggressions:

- 1- **Condemns** in the strongest terms the attacks launched by American forces, as well as the repeated aggressive Israeli violations of Syrian sovereignty, by attacking some sites inside Syrian territory, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and supports Syria's legitimate right to self-defense and respond to Zionist aggression.

- 2- **Strongly condemns** the air attacks launched by the Zionist entity on the areas of Al-Khardali, Aita Al-Shaab, Ramia Al-Quzah, Beit Lev and Jabal Balat near Marwahin, and the areas of Tair Harfa and the Hamoul area in southern Lebanon, and affirms the right of the Lebanese people and their valiant resistance to restore Lebanon's sovereignty over all its occupied territories, the Shebaa Farms, the Kafr Shuba Hills, and the Lebanese part of the village of Ghajar, by all available means, in accordance with the relevant international resolutions, and refuses to classify resistance to the occupation on the list of terrorism.
- 3- **Affirms** its firm position calling for the necessity of preserving the unity and integrity of the Syrian and Lebanese territories, their sovereignty, independence and social harmony, and declares its support and solidarity with Syria and Lebanon in their firm stances and demands their national rights, within their commitment to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the region. It praises the steadfastness of the Syrian and Lebanese citizens and salutes their adherence to their land and identity, and their resistance to the Israeli occupation.
- 4- **Expresses** its deep condemnation and regret over the American administration's recognition of Israeli sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, and considers that this decision comes within the framework of establishing a fait accompli and legitimizing the Israeli occupation of the Golan Heights, and stresses that this measure represents a clear violation of international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 497 of 1981. It also confirms that the American decision does not change the legal status of the Syrian Golan Heights as occupied Syrian Arab territory, in accordance with international law and relevant United Nations resolutions. It urges all countries of the world to respect the decisions of international legitimacy, and not to recognize any measures and procedures that violate them with regard to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.
- 5- **Strongly condemns** the Zionist entity for continuing to change the legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its demographic set-up as well as its constitutional structure. Condemns also Israeli Policies and practices, especially represented by plundering lands, water resources, building and expanding settlements, transferring settlers to them and utilizing natural resources, establishing projects on these lands, imposing boycott on the agricultural products of the Arab citizens and prohibiting exporting them. Rejects the slogan: "Come to the Golan", which was raised by the occupation authorities to bring in more settlers to the occupied Syrian Golan.
- 6- **Appreciates** United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. A/77/187 issued on December 22, 2022, in which it declared that the Israeli decision to impose Israeli administrative laws and legislation on the occupied Syrian Golan is invalid and unacceptable, and the Israeli entity must withdraw from this occupied land.

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- 7- **Reaffirms** that the Zionist entity's continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its annexation of it on December 14, 1981 constitute a continuing threat to peace and security in the region and the entire world.
- 8- **Affirms** the right of the Syrian Arab Republic to restore its full sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan. It also declares its support and support for Syria in its firm and committed position to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region, based on international legitimacy resolutions, especially UN Security Council Resolutions No. 242 and 338.
- 9- **Condemns** the decisions of the Zionist entity to impose its laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan and its non-compliance with Security Council Resolution No. 497 of 1981, and affirms that all of these Israeli decisions are invalid and illegitimate. It also condemns the attempts of the Zionist entity to impose its nationality and Israeli identity cards on Syrian Arab citizens, which are Measures that constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Populations in Time of War of 1949, and relevant resolutions issued by the United Nations General Assembly and other international bodies.
- 10- **Affirms** Lebanon's right to its oil and gas wealth located within its maritime zones and its exclusive economic zone, which are defined in accordance with the maps deposited by the Lebanese government with the General Secretariat of the United Nations on 7/9/2010 and 10/11/2010 based on Law No. 163 (Definition and Declaration Law). Marine areas of the Lebanese Republic).

**RESOLUTION No.5-PFR/18-CONF**  
**ON**  
**THE SECURITY SITUATION IN THE SAHEL**

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, in its 18<sup>th</sup> Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Persuant** to the principles of international law, to the Charter of the United Nations, to its relevant resolutions relating to measures aimed at combating international terrorism;

**Expressing** its deep concern about the developments in the situation in the Sahel region and the increase in terrorist acts fuelled by the scourge of cross-border organized crimes and trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings, which threaten the stability, peace and social and economic development of the countries of the Sahel region, especially Burkina Faso and Mali,

**Recalling** the OIC Convention to Combat International Terrorism and the PUIC Charter on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, adopted in Baghdad on 24/01/2016;

**Recalling** as well the appeal in favour of the Sahel, launched by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the G5 Sahel, the Arab Parliament and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, during the first global parliamentary summit on the fight against terrorism held in September 2021 in Vienna;

**Taking into consideration** the provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution No. 60/288 which specifies that terrorism "constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security".

**Guided** by the values of Islam which promote love, peace and rejection of all forms of violence, terrorism, extremism, and intolerance;

**Based on** the objectives and principles contained in the Statute of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, the United Nations and the African Union and the OIC Convention against Terrorism adopted by the 26th session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Burkina Faso on 28 June 1999,

**Concerned** about the danger posed by terrorism and violent extremism for the stabilization, security, and territorial integrity of OIC member states and other countries in the world;

**Concerned** about the insufficient support and attention given to the crisis in the Sahel;

**Convinced** that the scourge of terrorism cannot be eradicated through the disregard of solidarity between States and the synergy of actions;

**Convinced** of the central role of cooperation in the fight against terrorism, cross-border organized crime and organized crime:

**Recalling** the initiative of Morocco “Road to the Atlantic”, which may enable the Sahelian states (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad) to have direct access to the Atlantic Ocean to market their products and achieve overall growth for their citizens, which goes hand in hand with a Moroccan Policy that seeks enabling these states to control their resources and future,

1- **Expresses** its deep concern about the terrorist attacks in the Sahel and Sahara region, especially in the area called the “three borders” between Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, which left hundreds of civilian and military victims and the displacement of thousands of people in addition to heavy material losses. It also strongly condemns the activities of Terrorist groups, and expresses deep concern that “trafficking in drugs, weapons and human beings and kidnapping hostages for the purpose of obtaining ransoms” has become the main source of financing their activities. It also strongly denounces those involved in the hidden financing of terrorism in the Sahel-Saharan region.

2- **Reaffirms** its support for the concrete steps taken by the countries of the Sahel region within the framework of strengthening the process of coordinating efforts to combat terrorism and organized crime within the framework of the Joint General Staff for Operations Affairs and the Joint Integration and Liaison Cell, and also calls for providing the strong support necessary to ensure the complete eradication of terrorism and to contribute to alleviating its impact. The prevailing humanitarian crisis in this region.

3- **Welcomes** the establishment of the Ministerial Coordination Platform for the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel in November 2013, and the G5 Sahel in December 2014, and confirms the proposal to establish a United Nations office to support the joint force of the G5 Sahel.

4- **Emphasizes** the need to take the necessary measures to promote social and economic development and youth employment in Mali, Burkina Faso and the Sahel region, which would undermine the chances of renewing terrorist organizations for unemployed youth.

5- **Commends** the results achieved by the Sahel Forum within the framework of implementing the “United Nations Strategy for the Sahel” and calls on the governments of the member Parliaments to implement the programs of these mechanisms and achieve their goals.

RESOLUTION No.6-PFR/18-CONF

ON

THE SECURITY SITUATION IN NIGERIA AND THE NEIGHBORING LAKE CHAD  
BASIN COUNTRIES

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, in its 18<sup>th</sup> Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Recalling** the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) and the United Nations Charter on International Peace and Security and Combating Terrorism,

**Recalling also** Resolution No. 2349 (2017) issued by the United Nations Security Council on April 1, 2017, which addresses the presence of the Boko Haram group in the countries of the Lake Chad Basin region,

**Emphasizing** the need for urgent measures to be implemented to prevent the spread of terrorism and insurgency movements and to combat them in the affected States,

**Recognizing** the recent success recorded by Nigeria and the countries of the Lake Chad Basin in confronting the Boko Haram group, especially with regard to ensuring the release of (21) additional Chibok girls from the terrorist grip of Boko Haram,

**Reaffirming** the Union's support for the joint cooperation initiatives of the Joint Multinational Task Force comprising Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, in relation to the joint operations of their forces that have significantly assisted in the fight against terrorist groups and Boko Haram,

**Noting** the visit of the UN Security Council mission to the countries of the Lake Chad Basin region affected by the operations of the Boko Haram terrorist group, for the purpose of assessing the security challenges and the critical humanitarian crisis that the population in the region is suffering from,

**Commending** the regional efforts made by the countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, namely Nigeria, Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin, in confronting the insurgency of terrorist groups:

1. **Commends** all the efforts made by the countries of the Lake Chad Basin to engage in the fight against terrorism.

2. **Condemns** the loss of human lives and material damage caused by the activities of terrorist groups in the north-eastern part of Nigeria and neighbouring countries.

3. **Expresses** its concern about the change in Boko Haram's terrorist methods, as well as about the kidnapping of hundreds of schoolgirls in Chibok, Nigeria, some of whom are still in the grip of Boko Haram.

4. **Calls** for the adoption of moderate religious discourse and the dissemination of knowledge about enlightened Islam for the sole sake of what terrorist groups advocate in terms of thought and ideology, which are groups that harness religion to mislead people and make them believe that the acts of violence they commit are compatible with the values of Islam.

5. **Commends** the holding of the third high-level conference on the Lake Chad region on 23-24 January 2023 in Niamey, and welcomes its outcomes.

6. **Requests** member council governments and relevant institutions to provide all possible forms of humanitarian and financial assistance to refugees and displaced persons, including capacity building, to complement the support they receive from the African Union and the international community.

7. **Calls** for taking all necessary measures to dry up the sources of financing for terrorist groups, and to work to prevent the spread of weapons and dual-use goods in the Lake Chad and Sahel-Sahara regions.



RESOLUTION No.7-PFR/18-CONF

ON

SITUATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Affirming** its commitment to all resolutions adopted by the PUIC Conferences at its previous sessions on the situation in Jammu and Kashmir,

**Emphasizing** that the unresolved issue of Jammu and Kashmir relating to granting the people of Jammu and Kashmir the right to self-determination has remained on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council for more than seven decades now,

**Noting** that India's illegal actions that took place on August 5, 2019 were seeking, in a unilateral manner, to change the internationally recognized status of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, as well as to change its demographic composition, in contravention of many binding UN Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 47 (1948), 51 (1948), 80 (1950), 91 (1951) and 98 (1952) which provides for the principle that "the final status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in a democratic manner in a free and impartial referendum conducted under the auspices of the United Nations",

**Aware** that the Security Council, through its resolutions 91 (1951), 22 (1957) and 123 (1957), has reaffirmed that any unilateral attempt by the "concerned parties" to determine the future form and affiliation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir as a whole or any part thereof, does not constitute an acceptable situation under the aforementioned principle (on the basis of a referendum),

**Rejecting further** the "Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Order 2020", the "Provisions for Grant of Domicile Certificate in Jammu and Kashmir 2020", the "Jammu and Kashmir Language Act 2020" and the amendments in the land grant laws (Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization (Adaptation of Central Legislation) Resolution III 2020) and issuing A residence certificate for millions of non-Kashmiris, which completely violates UN Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention and India's official obligations to implement UN Security Council resolutions,

**Emphasizing** that the Jammu and Kashmir dispute has been left to fester for decades and turns into a hotbed of clash from time to time between India and Pakistan,

**Aware** that failure to settle this internationally recognized dispute has led to wars and quasi-wars between India and Pakistan,

**Recognizing** that the UN Security Council has a responsibility to take steps to implement its resolutions, to enable the Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir to exercise the right of self-determination,

**Recognizing** also that continuation of monitoring and closely looking by the Security Council of development of the situation in Indian – Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is necessary, and that failure to do this not an acceptable choice.

**Expressing its regret that** during the struggle for freedom that began in December 1989 after Indian forces killed more than a hundred peaceful Kashmiri demonstrators in the city of Srinagar, about 100,000 Kashmiri martyrs fell, more than 23,000 women were widowed, and 108,000 children were orphaned. More than 12,000 women were raped, 110,000 infrastructure units were destroyed, including schools and homes, and more than 8,652 unidentified mass graves were discovered by the Indian occupation forces.

**Regretting** that India, despite the firm commitments made by its government in many official contacts with the Security Council, with Pakistan and with other countries and with the people of Jammu and Kashmir, has not complied with and implemented the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, and has been gradually evading these commitments over the years,

**Acknowledging** the two reports issued respectively in June 2018 and July 2019 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights which documented the widespread and systematic violations of Kashmiri human rights by India in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir,

**Referring** also the statement issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on August 8, 2019, in which he clearly stated that the position of the international organization regarding this region (Jammu and Kashmir occupied by India) is determined by the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant Security Council resolutions:

**Recalling** the statement issued by the United Nations Special Procedures on February 18, 2021, which warned the international community of the devastating repercussions of the process of demographic shaping by India within the disputed territories recognized by the United Nations,

**Welcoming** the ministerial meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir on the sidelines of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 23 September 2021, and noting in particular that the joint statement adopted on this occasion unequivocally rejected India's unilateral measures for August 5, 2019, as inconsistent with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions,

**Expressing** deep concern about the continuing military siege and inhumane media blackout in the illegally occupied Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir region, which have continued for more than 30 months and are causing enormous suffering to the Kashmiri people, especially women, children and the elderly,

**Expressing** its indignation at the state terrorism and crimes against humanity committed by the Indian occupation forces against the people of Jammu and Kashmir illegally occupied by India,

**Condemning** cases of extrajudicial killings during “artificial demonstrations,” “cordon and search” operations, demolitions of homes and private property, harassment of Kashmiri women, arbitrary arrests and torture of political leaders and activists, the use of shotguns against innocent civilians, especially young people, and imposing restrictions on freedom of religion and belief, and freedom of expression opinion, peaceful assembly, and the formation of unions,

**Expressing** his sincere condolences on the death of the late Kashmiri leader Syed Ali Gilani and praising his firm commitment to the Kashmir cause in the face of persecution and severe and continuing personal suffering, and denouncing the shameful act of the Indian occupation forces seizing his body from his family and depriving them of their right to hold a funeral and bury him in accordance with his will,

**Strongly denouncing** the change in the status and identity of the Urdu language associated with Kashmiri Muslims as the exclusive official language of the Jammu and Kashmir region,

**Taking note of** the file submitted by Pakistan on September 12, 2021, which contains ample evidence of Indian violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir, which is illegally under Indian occupation,

**Taking note** of the memorandum submitted by the true representatives of the people of Jammu and Kashmir:

1. **Reaffirms** support for the legitimate struggle of the Kashmiri people to achieve their inalienable right and freedom from Indian occupation, and declares that the final settlement of the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the referendum under the supervision of the United Nations, is considered an essential and indispensable element for establishing lasting peace and stability in the south. Asia. It acknowledges that the people of Jammu and Kashmir are the main party to the conflict and should be included in any peace process aimed at ending this conflict.
2. **Rejects** the unilateral illegal actions taken by India on August 5, 2019 and subsequent steps to change the status of the internationally recognized conflict in the Jammu and Kashmir region, and also rejects the false practice of redrawing electoral boundaries and adding hundreds of thousands of non-Kashmir voters to the voter lists with the aim of Weakening the power of Kashmiri Muslims and installing an obedient regime in the region,
3. **Demands** that India cancel issuances of domicile certificates to non-Kashmiris and rescind all unilateral and illegal actions in the territory taken since August 5, 2019, including the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Order 2020, the Jammu and Kashmir Domicile Certificate Rules 2020 and “ "Jammu and Kashmir Language Act 2020", amendments to the land grant laws

(Reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir (Adaptation of Central Legislation) Resolution III 2020), issuance of domicile certificate to millions of non-Kashmiris, and amendments to the land ownership law while refraining from taking any step aimed at changing the existing demographic structure of the disputed region.

4. **Demands** that India refrain from using live ammunition and shotguns against civilians, including children and women. It also demands that it completely and immediately lift the military blockade, reduce the number of Indian armed forces and paramilitary forces within the region, lift restrictions imposed on movement, peaceful assembly, freedom of worship and opinion, and release prisoners. Politicians. And put an end to the blatant and systematic violations and stop the abolition of illegal demographic changes, including the confiscation of lands, the demolition of homes, and the cutting off of the means of livelihood of the Kashmiri people, and allow without hindrance to those in charge of the United Nations Special Procedures, international media and independent observers to enter and visit and take concrete and serious steps for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir.
5. **Urges** the Government of India to allow the OIC Special Representative for Jammu and Kashmir and the OIC Fact-Finding Mission to visit the region in order to conduct an impartial and non-biased assessment of the human rights situation there.
6. **Reiterates** the urgent need to ensure that those responsible for crimes related to human rights violations and abuses are held accountable through a credible and independent international investigation conducted by the United Nations, and also calls for the provision of an effective remedy to any person whose rights have been violated with the aim of creating freedom from impunity.
7. **Emphasizes** that any political process or elections conducted under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute for the exercise by the people of Jammu and Kashmir of their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions that were reaffirmed in the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly through statements Issued by the International Court of Justice.
8. **Emphasizes** that the file issued by Pakistan on September 12, 2021 constitutes compelling evidence of widespread and systematic violations of human rights in the Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir region, and calls on the international community to hold India responsible for the heinous crimes committed by the occupying forces and urges it to review its ties with India for their violations. And its disregard for international law, international humanitarian law, and international resolutions.
9. **Reaffirms** the continued political, moral and diplomatic support for the people of Kashmir until they realize their legitimate right to self-determination,

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declares that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a source of grave concern and decides to issue an urgent appeal to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Jammu and Kashmir under Indian occupation.

RESOLUTION No.8-PFR/18-CONF

ON

SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF MUSLIM COMMUNITIES AND MINORITIES IN NON-PUIC MEMBER STATES

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Reminding** the Istanbul Declaration adopted by the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC) held in Istanbul on 10 December 2021; **Reminding also** the Algiers Declaration adopted at the 47<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Executive Committee held in Algiers on 13-14 March 2022 that welcomed the creation of a Committee for Muslim Minorities within the Union;

**Reaffirming** the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 1965,

**Reaffirming** also the United Nations Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993) and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (1981),

**Recalling** the Rabat Plan of Action on the Prohibition of advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence (2021),

**Recalling that**, number-wise, Muslim communities and minorities living in non-OIC Member States constitute over one-third of the Muslim Ummah,

**Underlining** the importance of the Islamophobia reports systematically issued by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the need to continue improving the reports,

**Welcoming** the unanimous adoption of 15 March as the International Day to combat Islamophobia by the UN General Assembly, as per resolution number 76/254, and noting its first commemoration in 2023,

**Welcoming** the adoption of the UN General Assembly of resolution No. 72/130, which was proposed by Algeria, to announce the 16<sup>th</sup> of May as the International Day of Living Together in Peace, in order to mobilizing the efforts of the international community to promote peace, tolerance, unity, mutual understanding, and solidarity,

**Recalling** the "General Policy Recommendation No. 5 on Preventing and Combating Anti-Muslim Racism and Discrimination", revised and presented in 2022 by the European Commission Against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI),

**Underlining** the importance of the work of the Personal Representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Chairperson-in-Office on Combating Intolerance and Discrimination against Muslims and welcoming the recent appointment of the new Personal Representative,

**Being aware** that anti-Muslim racism can be manifested not only through individual attitudes and actions, but also structurally in policy initiatives and institutional arrangements,

**Watching with great concern** that Islamophobia, populism, racism and xenophobia have risen in recent years, while violence against Muslim communities and minorities has increased in parallel and has been encouraged by various methods,

**Bearing in mind** the fact that there are different terms such as Islamophobia, anti-Islamism, Islam hatred, anti-Muslim racism, hatred against Muslims, anti-Muslim sentiment, but all are descriptive of discrimination, racism, adverseness, hostility, hatred, violence and marginalization against Muslims,

**Being aware** of the need to shape the aforementioned concepts with the perspective of Islam; considering the fact that Islam and its concepts have been distorted by some power centers for their own strategic purposes,

**Rejecting** all forms of pre-judging, bigotry, racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia or any form of discrimination based on caste, class, language, religion, race, color, ethnic origin and gender,

**Emphasizing** that the perspective of the Western understanding of human rights could not produce sufficient solutions to today's problems, and in this context the importance of the human rights perspective of Islam, which takes into account the relationship of humans with other people, human with society, human with nature and the universe, beyond a perspective that places only human and the unrestrained mind at the center,

**Emphasizing** the importance that the accumulation of human rights in the West can be developed by making use of the experiences of different civilizations, including Islamic culture, in terms of addressing human rights with a universal approach, and that it can be made more inclusive and embracing,

**Recognizing** that hate speech and marginalization against Muslims has become systematic in all areas of politics, education, media, economic, social, cultural and daily life,

**Recognizing** that the discrimination and violations of rights against Muslims in many Western countries, especially in Germany, France, Sweden and the Netherlands, have reached an increasing and more alarming level with each passing day, and underlining that this is against human dignity and against all human rights approaches, including the Western perspective,

**Declaring** openly that the practices at the level of ethnic cleansing and genocide in Myanmar, which constitute an extreme example of these violations, are a grave violation of international humanitarian law and constitute a crime against humanity that must be urgently ended, and **reminding** the humanitarian, conscientious and religious obligations of all Muslim countries in this regard,

**Being aware** of the gravity of the picture that emerged as a result of visits by the Committee on Muslim Communities and Minorities to Germany, France and Bangladesh to examine and investigate human rights violations against Muslims,

1. **Reminds** that the normalization of human rights violations against Muslims and the continued rise of Islamophobia pose a serious threat to world peace;
2. **Emphasizes** the importance of national, regional, and international struggle against hostility, racist discourse, attacks and human rights violations against Muslims;
3. **Highlights** the concern that Muslims and migrant issues are handled in a lot of European countries from a security point of view. Migrants should be seen as a cultural and economic enrichment of society and not as a security threat;
4. **Calls on** all national and international organizations to become more effective for a more comprehensive investigation of the crisis against Muslims on a global scale, for the development of more effective and fruitful mechanisms to combat the problem;
5. **Calls on** Western states to abandon their double-standard practices by ignoring the violations against Muslims that occur within their countries while preparing extensive reports on human rights violations occurring in geographies other than themselves;
6. **Underlines** that political and religious leaders have a special responsibility to promote peaceful coexistence and integration;
7. **Emphasizes** the need to establish new international mechanisms to investigate and monitor human rights violations against Muslim communities and minorities in the West and elsewhere;
8. **Underlines** that Islamophobia has been on the rise globally in recent years and the resulting violence against Muslim communities and minorities has been encouraged through various methods, and in this context the human rights violations suffered by Muslim communities and minorities in western countries, especially in France and Germany where the Committee has paid visits to, should be evaluated not only individually but also institutionally;
9. **Emphasizes** the importance of establishing mechanisms where Muslim communities and minorities can seek their rights and raise complaints in different powers of the state, particularly in the legislature and executive powers in western countries, especially in France and Germany, and to strengthen the existing ones;
10. **Invites** Member Parliaments to participate to any visit to non-PUIC Members where Islamophobia is rising, that is coordinated and finalized through the General Secretariat,



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11. **Acknowledges** that freedom of expression is not an absolute right and can be subjected to restrictions, as stipulated in article 19 of the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and acknowledges also in its article 20, which states that any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law,
12. **Affirms** that deliberately and publicly burning the Holy Quran is a manifestation of religious hatred that shall be prohibited by law as a hate crime,
13. **Condemns** and strongly rejects any advocacy or manifestation of religious hatred, including the recent public and premeditated acts of desecration of the Holy Quran in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark, which target Muslims and are tolerated under the guise of freedom of expression, and calls upon States to adopt national laws, policies and law enforcement frameworks that address, prevent and prosecute such acts that constitute a hate crime, and to take immediate steps to ensure accountability.
14. **Underlines** that the legal systems for Muslims who are exposed to human rights violations in western countries, especially in France and Germany should function fairly and impartially;
15. **Calls again for** legislative arrangements to ensure fair representation of Muslim communities and minorities in western countries, especially in France and Germany;
16. **Reaffirms** that education is a natural right for all members of the community free from any discrimination as underlined by all the pertinent international accords and treaties,
17. **Reminds** that the UN Human Rights Committee, European Court of Human Rights and other relevant mechanisms should not narrowly interpret the human rights guaranteed under international law when it comes to applications concerning Muslim's freedom of religion and belief,
18. **Underlines** the importance of creating mechanisms to prevent discrimination and marginalization efforts made in the media and digital environment against Islam, Islamic sanctities, Muslims and Muslim leaders, especially in Germany and France;
19. **Emphasizes** that turning Islamophobia and anti-Islamism into a tool used by populist politicians in order to win elections in western countries, especially in Germany and France will deepen the rift between societies;
20. **Strongly condemns** the institutionalized racist persecution, discrimination, ethnic cleansing and genocide attempt by the Myanmar state against Rohingya Muslims;
21. **Considers** and **strongly recommends** that the Myanmar government treat every citizen within the framework of freedom of religion and belief, as stipulated in their constitution, and grant citizenship status to Rohingya Muslims first in order to provide a permanent solution;

22. **Calls on** the international community not to remain silent in the face of the crimes and systematic attacks committed by the Myanmar state against Muslims and humanity, to exert all necessary pressures and to generate effective solutions;
23. **Supports** the efforts of regional and international organizations, especially five points of ASEAN, to find a lasting solution to the crisis to ensure that Rohingya Muslims are not exposed to ethnic cleansing and genocide and lead a life worthy of human dignity;
24. **Emphasizes** that the humanitarian aid needed by the Rohingya refugees, who have been subjected to the systematic persecution of the Myanmar state, which has caused a chronic refugee crisis in the region, especially in Bangladesh, should increasingly continue;
25. **Re-emphasizes** the responsibility of providing economic and social support to Bangladesh, which is home to the Rohingya Muslims who have been subjected to violence and ethnic cleansing and genocide attempt, and in this context, the responsibility of the international community and the countries of the region to share the burden of Bangladesh;
26. **Emphasizes** the importance of creating the conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya Muslims to Myanmar;
27. **Underlines** the importance of human rights organizations in Muslim countries and conscientious international institutions, organizations and non-governmental organizations working together to address the violations of rights of Muslim communities and minorities in the countries they live in;
28. **Declares** the need for politicians, academics, intellectuals, non-governmental organizations and opinion leaders, especially the international organizations of the Islamic world, to take the lead in the creation of terminology related to Islamophobia and anti-Islamism;
29. **Reiterates** the necessity and importance of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to consult and cooperate with the UN and other intergovernmental organizations in order to protect the interests of Muslims;
30. **Emphasizes** the importance of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in combating Islamophobia through the Islamophobia Observatory, and declares that increasing the number of such initiatives has a key role in reducing discrimination against Muslims;
31. **Emphasizes** the importance of establishing the Committee on Muslim Communities and Minorities as a separate and permanent committee that will work within the framework of its own rules of procedure, developing its institutional structure and setting-up its procedures and periodically drafting the committee report, and **Tasks** the PUIC General Secretariat to urgently initiate the necessary work on this issue,

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32. With the motto "Muslim is the brother and the sister of the Muslim", **Reiterates** the call for the development of unity, reminding that unity and solidarity among Muslim countries plays a key role in protecting the rights of Muslim communities and minorities;
33. **Emphasizes** the importance and the pivotal role that Imams, Mosques, and Islamic Centres play in spreading and promoting the principles of Islam, and further emphasizing the urgency to combatting islamophobia, especially in western societies;
34. **Desires** to enrich the work on human rights in Muslim countries, **Reiterates** the call that these efforts will encourage the exchange of ideas and collaboration between Parliaments and human rights organizations;
35. **Notes the urgent need** for Muslim majority countries to intensifying in depth dialogues with Western countries particularly where Islamophobia in rampant, aimed at preventing Islamophobia and protecting Muslim Minorities in Western countries;
36. **Calls for** all member states in the PUIC to celebrate the International Day of Living Together in Peace and the International Day to Combat Islamophobia in a proper and delicate way;
37. **Emphasizes** the importance of the struggle of Muslim countries against terrorist organizations such as PKK, FETO, MKO, DAESH and Al-Qaeda, which constitute the basis of human rights violations against Muslims, in every field;
38. **Emphasizes** that the international media investments of Muslim capital are of vital importance in the fight against Islamophobia; and **States** the importance of increasing these investments;
39. **Encourages** Muslim minorities to act determinedly to seek their rights on legitimate grounds with a sense of unity in the society they live in;
40. **Underlines** that Muslim communities and minorities should seek all kinds of legal remedies in the face of racist and discriminatory attacks they are exposed to in many fields, especially in the political, economic and social fields; **Reminds** that it is important not to remain silent in the face of problems without getting accustomed to the violations of fundamental human rights against them;
41. **Acknowledges** that leaders, artists, politicians, who have come to the fore with their Muslim identity, in short, all individuals who have influence over their societies, have an important role in preventing the human rights violations that Muslims are exposed to;

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ON

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Recalling** resolutions Nos. 2/31-P and 6/34-P on the situation in Cyprus, which were adopted during the thirty-first and thirty-fourth sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which were held in Istanbul from 14 to 16 June 2004, and Islamabad from 15 to 17 May 2007 which enabled the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people to participate in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation under the name of the Turkish Cypriot State as stipulated in the comprehensive settlement plan put forward by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

**Recalling** Resolution No. 4 on the situation in Cyprus approved by the fourth session of the PUIC Conference held in Istanbul during the period from 8 to 13 April 2006, which enabled the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people to participate in the PUIC on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots in accordance with the relevant OIC resolutions, as well as the final statement of the twelfth session of the PUIC held on January 27, 2017, as well as Resolution No.21 on the situation in Cyprus adopted at the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the PUIC held in Ouagadougou, on 29-30 January 2020 which called on member states to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriots and establish strong ties with them in order to break the unjust isolation imposed on them as well as strengthen its relations with the Turkish Cypriot state in all fields,

**Emphasizing** its commitment to all resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences, especially the PUIC conferences in its previous sessions regarding the situation in Cyprus,

**Taking into** account that the Turkish Cypriots accepted the set of ideas of the UN Secretary-General at the time, Boutros-Ghali, as well as the De Cuellar Document and the Annan Plan, while the Greek Cypriot side rejected all of that,

**Deeply** regretting the closure of the conference on Cyprus on July 7, 2017 in Crans-Montana with no outcome due to a continued refusal of the Greek Cypriot side to acknowledge the Turkish Cypriots equality

**Expressing** its solidarity with the Turkish Cypriots and their appreciation for their constructive efforts to achieve a just, viable and mutually acceptable settlement,

**Sharing** the concern expressed by the 13th session of the PUIC Conference expressed in Resolution No. 12/PE/13-CONF, about the unilateral claims of the Greek Cypriots in the Eastern Mediterranean region that impede the efforts of a peaceful settlement in Cyprus;

**Recalling** and welcoming the provisions of Resolution No. 13-PE/7-CONF, Resolution No. 14-PFR/8-CONF, Resolution No. 15-PFR/9-CONF, Resolution No. 10/PFR/13-CONF and Resolution No. 11/PFR-CONF/ 17 of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Sessions of the PUIC Conference and the proposal regarding equitable sharing presented by the Turkish Cypriot

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President on September 24, 2011 and September 29, 2012 and July 13, 2019 and 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 with regards to hydrocarbon reserves of the coast of Cyprus,

**Noting** the desire of the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people to fully integrate into the international community, while this people still suffers from isolation and falling victim to circumstances in which they have no hand:

1. **Calls** on the States of the PUIC Member Parliaments to strengthen effective solidarity with the Turkish Cypriots and maintain close association with them in order to overcome the inhuman isolation imposed on them, and to consolidate and strengthen their relations with them in all fields.
2. **Also calls** for expanding effective support to meet the legitimate demands of the Turkish Cypriot state with regard to the right of the Turkish Cypriots to make their voice heard in various international forums on the basis of equality between the two parties in Cyprus until a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus issue is reached.
3. **Reaffirms** the need to find a just and lasting political settlement in Cyprus and shares the view that it is possible to reach a negotiated solution agreed upon by both sides through the efforts of the United Nations taking into account the inherent rights of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots.
4. **Welcomes** the desire expressed by the Turkish Cypriots and Turkiye to find a viable political settlement, and appreciates their constructive efforts to this end,
5. **Expresses** its realization that the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people will not remain isolated, and welcomes the UN Secretary-General's call 699/2007/S for the international community to maintain economic, social and cultural relations with the Turkish Cypriot people, and stresses that ending the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots does not contradict the decisions of the United Nations Security Council.

RESOLUTION No.10-PFR/18-CONF

ON

SOLIDARITY WITH THE MUSLIM MINORITIES AROUND THE WORLD

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Affirming** the principles and objectives of the Statute of PUIC,

**Based** on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and other relevant international documents including the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination on the Basis of Religion or Belief,

**Recalling** the call for strengthening coordination and cooperation among the countries of the Islamic Ummah in order to address challenges of a human rights nature,

**Affirming** its commitment to all decisions adopted by the Union's conferences at its previous sessions,

**Recalling** that the Muslim groups and societies that live in non-member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation represent - in terms of number - more than a third of the Islamic Ummah,

**Expressing** its concern at the negative stereotypes of religions and the abuses directed at religious figures, sacred books and symbols, which stand in the way of the enjoyment of human rights, including the right to worship,

**Emphasizing** that every person has the right to freedom of religion, including the freedom to manifest his or her religion in the practice of worship and education,

**Emphasizing** that education enables all persons to participate effectively in a free society and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among peoples and different ethnic and religious groups,

**Expressing** its deep concern about manifestations of intolerance, discrimination and violence against individuals on the basis of their religion or belief in all parts of the world, including in the West,

**Referring** with great concern to the calls emanating from some parties and personalities calling for linking the terrorist acts that took place in a number of Western cities with Islam and Muslims, and for trying to hold Muslim citizens of those countries responsible for those acts,

**Strongly deploring** all acts of violence against persons on the basis of religion or belief as well as any similar acts against their homes, business centers, properties, schools, cultural houses and places of worship,

**Recalling** the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

**Recognizing** the value of Islamic solidarity and the principles of the noble Islamic teachings,

**Recognizing** as well the joint responsibility of all Islamic countries and Muslims - individually - to support their brothers and sisters anywhere in the world, in a manner that does not contradict international law:

1. **Stresses** the need to respect the rights of Muslim groups and societies in non-OIC member states, expresses its dissatisfaction with the problems they face resulting from discrimination or

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oppression and persecution, and stresses the importance of continuous coordination between member councils in order to find ways to help them solve its problems, protecting its religious, cultural and civil rights, and preserving its Islamic identity.

2. **Calls** on countries that have Muslim minorities to promote and protect the rights of Muslims in their countries, including the rights to direct and indirect participation in politics, democracy, religious rights, the practice of rituals, and the protection of Islamic holy and historical places, and to reject attempts to hold Muslims in those countries responsible for terrorist acts committed fall in.

3. **Affirms** that protecting the rights and identity of Muslim groups and societies in countries that are not members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is the responsibility of the governments of those countries, in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law.

4. **Stresses** the importance of dialogue to open channels of communication with its counterparts in non-member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In this regard, the Secretary General of the Union is assigned to study the possibility of the Union conducting a regular dialogue with the parliaments of non-member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, including the European Parliament and the parliaments of Western countries for this purpose.

5. **Recognizes** United Nations Human Rights Council Resolution No. 16/18 regarding combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, and incitement to violence against people on the basis of their religion and beliefs, which constitutes a historic consensus, as it reconciles different views on eliminating discrimination and religious intolerance.

6. **Decides** to strengthen the efforts of the PUIC Member Parliaments to provide assistance, including assistance in the fields of education, economy, society and culture, to Muslim groups and societies living in countries that are not members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and in this regard assigns the Secretary-General of the Union to conduct a study on the role of the Union in these areas.

7. **Demands** the continuation of monitoring the situation of Muslim groups and minorities and collecting more information on the challenges and difficulties they face, politically, socially and economically, in order to provide them with the required assistance.

8. **Welcomes** the establishment of the Committee on Muslim Communities and minorities in the framework of the PUIC, in order to take care of the affairs of these communities and minorities.

RESOLUTION No.11-PFR/18-CONF

ON

THE SITUATION OF THE ROHINGYA MUSLIMS IN MYANMAR

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Guided** by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and based on the relevant resolutions on Muslim groups and minorities that call for assistance to Muslim minorities and groups in non-OIC countries, in order to preserve their dignity and their cultural and religious identity,

**Affirming** its commitment to all decisions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions,

**Expressing** its concern about the situation in Rakhine State (Arakan State), where tens of thousands of Rohingya and Kaman Muslims have been forced to live for several years in camps under inhumane conditions, and where more than one million Rohingya and Kaman Muslims in Rakhine State are exposed to serious discrimination, abuse and violations human rights, which has led to mass migration to neighboring countries through dangerous corridors, which has led to a change in the ethnic composition of Rakhine State in addition to the loss of life,

**Noting** that this prevailing situation in Rakhine State confirms the longstanding and systematic discrimination against Rohingya Muslims who are not recognized by the State as citizens and who remain stateless,

**Expressing** its strong indignation at the language of hate and contempt used against the Rohingyas in Myanmar,

**Appreciating** the visit made by a delegation from the PUIC with the membership of the Secretary-General and representatives of five member parliaments to the Republic of Bangladesh from 10 to 13 September 2018, in implementation of Resolution No. 27-PER/13-CONF issued by the thirteenth session of the PUIC Conference, to review the conditions of refugees Rohingya,

**Welcoming** the order of the International Court of Justice of 23 January 2020 indicating provisional measures in the case lodged by the Gambia against Myanmar on the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

**Welcoming also** the decision of International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 22 July 2022 to reject the Myanmar's preliminary objection to challenge Court's jurisdiction in case by Gambia under the Genocide Convention,

**Bearing** in mind that the plight of the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar cannot be addressed from a purely humanitarian perspective, but must be addressed within the framework of long-term solutions based on their inalienable rights as citizens:

1. **Deplores** the continuation of the prevailing situation in Rakhine State, which constitutes a serious and flagrant violation of international law and international covenants of human rights.

2. **Condemns** the systematic atrocities and atrocities committed against the Rohingya Muslim group in Myanmar, especially in the period after August 25, 2017, which constitutes a serious and flagrant violation of international law and international human rights conventions, as well as international humanitarian law in complete disregard of the responsibility of the Myanmar state



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to protect civilians The unarmed members of this Muslim minority, and condemns in particular the involvement of the security forces and Buddhist militias in the ongoing acts of violence against the Rohingya Muslims, including mass rape and killing of thousands, including infants and children, burning people alive, brutal beatings, disappearances, forced expulsion of residents, arbitrary arrests, detention and torture, In addition to burning Rohingya homes, places of worship, villages, fields and agricultural crops at the end of the season.

3. **Expresses** its strong condemnation of the Myanmar authorities' denial of international reports, including the UN report issued on February 3, 2017, as well as the UN report on the "Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar" issued on September 8, 2017, which clearly confirmed that the Myanmar security forces opened fire Deliberately destroyed homes with families inside, and in other cases forcibly pushed Rohingya into buildings that were on fire.

4. **Calls** on the States PUIC Member Parliaments to continue their efforts with those of the international community and the United Nations in order to ensure the return of all Myanmar refugees who were displaced from their homes in the Rakhine (Arakan) region.

5. **Commends** the convening of the conference "Towards a Humanitarian and Civilized Dialogue for Myanmar" held in Cairo on January 3, 2017, in implementation of a previous recommendation of the Council of Muslim Elders, which is chaired by His Eminence Sheikh Al-Azhar. It calls for the implementation of the recommendations of this conference aimed at stopping aggression, extending a helping hand to all Myanmar people, and developing radical solutions to combat extremism and violence against the Rohingya Muslims.

6. **Urges** the authorities in Myanmar to redouble its efforts to promote tolerance and peaceful coexistence in all sectors of society, including facilitating the process of dialogue between religions and groups and understanding, and supporting community leaders in this direction.

7. **Calls** on the authorities in Myanmar to allow freedom of movement and ensure equal access to services, especially health, education, and the right to marriage and birth registration for Rohingya Muslims.

8. **Also calls** on the authorities in Myanmar to restore citizenship to the Rohingya Muslims that were stripped of it under the Citizenship Act of 1982 AD, on the basis of the right to self-identity, to abide by its obligations under international law and human rights charters and to take all necessary measures to immediately stop the displacement and discriminatory practices against the Rohingya Muslims and to ensure their safe and voluntary return For people displaced to their communities of origin.

9. **Also calls** on the authorities in Myanmar to address the root causes of violence and discrimination against Muslims in Myanmar and to conduct full and independent investigations into all reports of human rights violations with a view to ensuring accountability.

10. **Calls** on the authorities in Myanmar to allow the Rohingya Muslim refugees who are on the lands of Bangladesh to return to their homeland as soon as possible.

11. **Expresses** its full solidarity with the Government of Bangladesh and its people unfairly affected by the influx of one million Rohingyas, and appreciates them opening their hearts and borders to the afflicted society which is now facing an existential threat due to the perverted policies and brutal practices of ethnic cleansing that are taking place in Myanmar in violation of A flagrant violation of human rights and a complete disregard for all international and civilized standards and laws.

12. **Welcomes** the signing of the "Arrangements for the Return of Displaced Persons from Rakhine State" between the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh on November 23, 2017, and expresses optimism for the permanent, voluntary and safe return of the Rohingya through the agreed arrangements between Myanmar and Bangladesh, and urges Myanmar to proceed with their resettlement

13. **Welcomes** the approval by the Government of Myanmar of the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Rakhine State chaired by Mr. Kofi Annan, issued on March 16, 2017, and looks forward to the immediate implementation of these

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recommendations with a view to achieving stability, peace and prosperity in Rakhine State, in full consultation with all concerned communities.

RESOLUTION No.12-PFR/18-CONF

ON

THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY IN WESTERN THRACE AND  
THE MUSLIM POPULATION OF THE DODECANESE

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Recalling** the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the decisions taken by the Islamic Summit Conference, the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the PUIC, as well as the declarations and agreements that call for the observance of human rights, specifically political, social, cultural and economic rights and freedom of worship, and in particular the Lausanne Peace Treaty, which defines guarantees for the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace, including guarantees for the use of their Turkish language, the practice of their religious rites and the election of their representatives freely in all fields,

**Aware** that the Muslims living in Greece constitute an integral part of the Islamic world,

**Welcoming** the opening of a mosque in Athens, which is, however, governed by a board largely composed of non-Muslim people;

**Recalling** that the Muslim Turks living in the Dodecanese, in line with the Istanbul Declaration of the tenth session of the Federation Conference held in Istanbul on January 21-22, 2015, should be treated as a minority, and that the fact that these islands were not part of Greece when the Lausanne Peace Treaty was signed should not be taken as a reason to deprive the Turkish population living on the land of these islands of their rights as a minority within the same legal space,

**Recalling** the treatment of the Greek minority in Turkiye by the Republic of Turkiye, and the demand of Greece to treat Muslims in Greece in the same way,

**Affirming** its commitment to all decisions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions,

**Recalling** also the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief:

1. **Urges Greece** to take all measures to respect fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as the identity of the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace, emanating from bilateral and international agreements.
2. **Commence** Resolution No.10 adopted by the 5<sup>th</sup> PUIC Conference in Cairo on 30-31 January 2008, No.16 adopted by the 6<sup>th</sup> PUIC Conference in Kampala on 30-31 January, 2010, No.25 adopted by the 15<sup>th</sup> PUIC Conference in Ouagadougou on 29-30 January 2020 which requests Greece to recognize the elected Muftis of Xanthi and Komotini as the official Muftis.
3. **Calls on** Greece once again to take the necessary steps to elect the administrative bodies of the endowments by the Turkish Muslim minority with a view to ensuring self-rule, empowering the elected muftis to supervise the endowment property and putting an end to the confiscation of the endowment property and the imposition of exorbitant taxes on it.
4. **Regrets** that the latest Presidential Decree on the judicial powers and restructuring of the Office of Muftis, was adopted without meaningful consultations by the Greek Authorities with the Muslim minorities so as to ensure the related provisions and the implemented accord with the will of the minority members.

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5. **Urges Greece** once again to restore the citizenship rights of tens of thousands of members of the Turkish minority who have been stripped of their citizenship, under the now abolished Article 19 of the Greek Citizenship Law No. 3370/1955,
6. **Calls** on Greece to introduce the necessary amendments in its laws related to those areas through close consultation with representatives of the Muslim community.

RESOLUTION No.13-PFR/18-CONF

ON

THE QUESTION OF MUSLIMS IN SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Bearing** in mind the decisions of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the recommendations of the Committee of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation for Peace in the Southern Philippines and the issue of Muslims there,

**Reaffirming** its commitment to all resolutions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions:

1. **Reiterates** its support for the establishment of a just and lasting peace and sustainable development in Bangsamoro, and calls for the full implementation of the provisions of the Final Peace Agreement of 1996 AD and the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 signed between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front.
2. **Welcomes** the conclusion of the Framework Agreement and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front on October 15, 2012, and March 27, 2014 respectively, and expresses the hope that they will be implemented in good faith, also bearing in mind the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and the Final Peace Agreement for the year 1996.
3. **Welcomes** the passage of the Bengasamoro Act by the Philippine Senate and its adoption by the President as a law granting autonomy to the southern Philippines.
4. **Appreciates** the initiative of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to initiate efforts to rehabilitate the city of Marawi, and calls on the member council governments to support reconstruction efforts.
5. **Congratulations** to the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) for peacefully and successfully organizing the referendum in Mindanao on January 21 and February 6, 2019, which enabled the adoption of the Basic Law of Bensamoro and the establishment of an expanded Autonomous Region with the incorporation of new districts in the city of Cotabato and 63 villages in its north, located in the Muslim province of Mindanao.
6. **Appeals** to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to expedite the treatment of the reported environmental problems resulting from the non-compliance of the electric power station in Lake Lanao and its surroundings with environmental standards, which resulted in serious environmental impacts that had adverse consequences on the health, economic and social status of the population.

7. **Welcomes** the completion of the Bangsamoro Development Plan, which constitutes a roadmap for sustainable development in Bangsamoro, and urges the OIC member states and Islamic charitable organizations in the member states to increase their medical, humanitarian, economic, financial, technical and educational assistance for the development of the Bangsamoro region in order to accelerate the pace of sustainable economic and social development.

RESOLUTION No.14-PFR/18-CONF

ON

MUSLIM MINORITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Guided** by the Statute of the PUIC, and the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and taking into account the relevant resolutions of Muslim groups and communities that call for assistance to Muslim groups and communities outside Member States in the field of preserving their cultural and religious identity,

**Guided** by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant human rights instruments,

**Affirming** its commitment to all decisions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions,

**Emphasizing** the need to respect human rights and the universally accepted principles and norms of international humanitarian law,

**Condemning** the continuation of acts of violence and their contradiction with the principles of international law, and the dire consequences that may result from that on peace, stability and security at the regional and international levels:

1. **Condemns**, in the strongest terms, the killings, displacement and destruction of property mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which considered what is happening in Central Africa an ethnic-religious cleansing.
2. **Strongly** condemns the bloodshed of thousands of innocent citizens, because of their affiliation with Islam, and calls on the transitional authorities in Bangui to fulfill their duties towards the displaced and refugees, who have been displaced by violence from their homes, and to work to ensure their return without being subjected to violence committed by the "Anti-Balaka" militia. Supporters of ousted President Francois Bozizé.
3. **Urges all** member and non-member states and local and international non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary humanitarian assistance to the Muslim minority in Central Africa and help them overcome the serious humanitarian crisis, and to ensure timely and safe access of humanitarian aid - without any obstacles - to those in need, and urges Everyone to support the refugees from Central Africa, especially those in the camps in the Republic of Chad.
4. **Also urges** the Central African Government to make urgent efforts to end the suffering of ethnic and religious minorities, and to eliminate all forms of discrimination, human rights violations, violence, homelessness and economic deprivation.

5. **Appeals** to the international community to continue providing support to the Central African government in carrying out its duties in the field of human rights, implementing the process of democratic transition, and achieving economic and social development.
6. **Urges** the Security Council to investigate the killing and violation of the rights of the Muslim minority in this country and to initiate a criminal case against it in the International Criminal Court, in order to ensure that such practices against Muslim minorities in non-Muslim countries are not repeated.



**RESOLUTION No.15-PFR/18-CONF**  
**ON**  
**THE SITUATION OF MUSLIM TATARS IN THE CRIMEA**

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: "Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?" held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire on 23-24 Sha'aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Reaffirming** its commitment to all resolutions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions,

**Expressing** deep concern about the human rights violations of the Crimean Tatar Muslims following the illegal annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation on March 18, 2014,

**Emphasizing** the need to consider in an appropriate manner the situation of the Crimean Tatars, their security and safety and their enjoyment of their religious, cultural and educational rights as well as their right to their property,

**Emphasizing** also the vital importance of ensuring the safety and security of the Muslim Tatars:

1. **Urges** all governments of PUIC Member Parliaments to continue to pay due attention to the human rights situation in Crimea, especially the Muslim Crimean Tatars, who are the indigenous people of Crimea, who are subjected to further oppression, intimidation and threats.
2. **Calls on** all states of PUIC Member Parliaments to ensure immediate access for international human rights organizations and bodies to the peninsula

**RESOLUTION No.16-PFR/18-CONF**  
**ON**  
**SITUATION IN THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION**  
**(XUAR)**

*The Conference of the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States, (PUIC) in its 18th Session, under the motto: “Climate change in the world: How can PUIC members respond?” held in Abidjan, Republic of Cote d’Ivoire on 23-24 Sha’aban 1445H, corresponding to 4-5 MARCH, 2024,*

**Affirming** the principles and objectives of the Statute of the PUIC, among others: to promote coordination among the peoples of the world for the respect and defense of human rights and humanitarian principles and the establishment of peace, based on justice,

**Based** on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and other relevant international instruments, including the United Nations General Assembly Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination on the Basis of Religion or Belief;

**Affirming** its commitment to all decisions adopted by the PUIC conferences at its previous sessions,

**Fully aware** that Muslims living in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) are an integral part of the Islamic world,

**Taking** into account the remark of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations Human Rights Council on 10 September 2018, in which he expressed deep concern about “re-education camps” and called on the Chinese government to allow access to independent investigators,

**Acknowledging** the findings and assessments of the report of the UN High Commissioner on human rights, published on 31 August 2022, which confirm the gross human rights violations in XUAR,

**Expressing** its concern at the existence of camps of this kind which resemble a mass internment of ethnic minorities in the world today,

**Expressing** its deep concern about the continuing deteriorating situation facing more than 10 million Uyghurs who have long been subjected to cultural, religious and economic discrimination by the Chinese government through the “Integrated Joint Operations Program” against them,

**Recognizing** the value of Islamic solidarity and the principles of the noble Islamic teachings;

**Aware of the** joint responsibility of all Islamic countries and Muslims as individuals to support their brothers and sisters anywhere in the world, in a manner that does not contradict international law:

- 1- **Rejects** the continued discrimination against the Uyghur ethnic minority in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), which is considered crimes against humanity and constitutes a grave and flagrant violation of international laws and international human rights covenants.
2. **Demands** that the UN Human Rights Council send an independent and accountable multinational team to investigate human rights violations by security forces in Xinjiang.
3. **Calls** for a sustainable and just solution to the human rights situation in the region through the formulation of a peace building plan.
- 4- **Urges** the Government of China to ensure the fulfillment of the basic human rights of Uyghur Muslims, particularly freedom of religion, including the freedom to manifest religion in worship, celebration, practice and teaching.
- 5- **Calls** on all PUIC Member States to support the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights.