



OIC/SUM-14/2019/FC/DRAFT

DRAFT FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

OF THE 14TH ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

(SESSION OF HAND IN HAND TOWARD THE FUTURE)

MAKKAH AL-MUKARRAMAH, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

31 MAY 2019

(26 RAMADAN 1440 A.H.)

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1. The Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held the 14th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference (*Session of Hand in Hand toward the Future*) in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Summit Conference was chaired by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, May Allah protect him.
2. The Conference reiterated adherence to the purposes, objectives and principles of the OIC Charter, such as to serve the causes of Islam and Muslims, within a spirit of genuine solidarity. It reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the resolutions of OIC Summits and Ministerial Conferences. The Conference endorsed the outcome documents including resolutions of the previous OIC Summits and Councils of Foreign Ministers as well as ministerial Executive Committee meetings.
3. The Conference expressed its appreciation to the Republic of Turkey for its successful chairmanship of the 13th Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, and for the wise leadership of His Excellency President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, particularly in relation to the convening of two extraordinary Islamic Summits on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Shareef.
4. The Conference re-emphasized the centrality of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Shareef for the Muslim Ummah, reaffirming its principled and continued all-level support to the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of the independent and sovereign State of Palestine along the 1967 borders, with Al-Quds Al-Shareef as its capital. It also reaffirmed the need to protect the right of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes in accordance with Resolution 194 and to roundly counter any denial of these rights.
5. The Conference affirmed rejection and strong condemnation of any illegal and irresponsible decision to acknowledge Al-Quds as the alleged capital of Israel, the occupying power, and considered such decision null and void and an affront to the legal, historical and national rights of the Palestinian people and the Islamic Ummah. It called on states that have relocated their embassies to the holy city or opened commercial offices therein to retract this step, considered as a serious violation of international law and legitimacy and a deliberate attempt to undermine the prospects of peace process in the Middle East, and a step that serves extremism and terrorism and threatens international peace and security. The Conference called on Member States to take the appropriate measures against the states doing that, taking into consideration the political and economic measures proposed by the General Secretariat in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Final Communiqué of the Seventh Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference held in Istanbul on 18 May 2018.

6. The Conference affirmed its rejection of any proposal of peaceful settlement, if it is not in line and consistence with the inalienable legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, as endorsed by international legitimacy, and with internationally-recognized terms of reference of the peace process, particularly the international law and the United Nations resolutions. It reaffirmed its condemnation and rejection of any stances by any international party that supports the prolongation of occupation and its expansionist settlement project to the detriment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the US Administration's recognition of Al-Quds as the capital of Israel, the occupying power, as well as attempts to undermine the rights of Palestinian refugees.
7. The Conference affirmed the adoption and support for the vision of His Excellency the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, which he announced in his statement at the Security Council on 20 February 2018, by calling international influential parties to engage in sponsoring a multi-lateral political track with a view to launching a credible internationally-sponsored peace process towards achieving peace based on the two-state solution and ending the colonial Israeli occupation, which started in 1967, as provided for by the rules of international law and UN resolution, and based on the terms of reference of the peace process, the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative and the '*land for peace*' principle, which would reinforce calm and revive hope in reaching a peaceful solution enabling the Palestinian people to live in freedom and dignity in their Palestinian state, with eastern Al-Quds as its capital.
8. The Conference affirmed its rejection and countering of all illegal Israeli measures and decisions aimed at changing the facts on the occupied Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Shareef, and undermining the two-state solution, whether by the policy of annexation or by expansionist and occupationist colonialism on the Palestinian territories. It called upon the international community and the Security Council to assume their responsibility by implementing the Security Council Resolution No. 2334 and providing the Palestinian people with the necessary protection against the occupation's brutality; and stressed the need to continue all efforts to stop these illegal practices.
9. The Conference affirmed the OIC Member States' support for the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Shareef, the central cause of the Ummah, in international forums, including by voting for relevant resolutions in all international organizations; and called on Member States to abide by that; stressing that any principle that any different position would be out of step with the bases and principles on which the OIC was founded. It also called on all states that have not yet recognized the States of Palestine, declared in 1988 in Algeria, to do so, thus consecrating the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as a basic condition for a solution based on international legitimacy resolutions.
10. The Conference stressed the need to mobilize support for the budget of the Palestinian Government to continue its work. It condemned the colonial occupation authorities' piracy against the Palestinian tax funds and some states' cutting of their financial support to exercise political extortion. It called on Member States to activate all relevant Islamic resolutions, including those on supporting and expanding the economic empowerment program for the Palestinian people and supporting the UNRWA to ensure continued and urgent performance of the tasks entrusted to it, by financially

contributing to the capital of the Developmental Waqf Fund in support of the Palestinian refugees.

11. The Conference commended the efforts of the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, hailing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's outstanding role in supporting and advocating the Palestinian cause, promoting the Palestinian people's efforts and fulfilling their aspirations to establish their independent state with east Al-Quds as its capital. It also praised the constant and generous support to the holy city's institutions and population, lauding the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's commitment to contribute US\$ 320 million in support both of Al-Quds Fund and of Al-Aqsa Fund, for the preservation of Islamic holy sites therein, in addition to the payment of its share to the budget increase for the two Funds, with an amount of 70 million US dollars, as adopted by the Amman Arab Summit of 2017.
12. The Conference commended the continued efforts exerted by His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to protect Islamic holy sites in Al-Quds Al-Shareef and counter all measures being taken by Israeli occupation authorities to judaize the holy city. It also lauded the concrete role of the Bayt Mal Al-Quds Agency of the Al-Quds Committee through the execution of development projects and activities for the inhabitants of the holy city and support for their steadfastness. It called on Member States to step up their support for the Agency to enable it to continue its work. The Conference also commended the appeal signed by His Majesty King Mohamed VI and Pope Francis in Rabat on 30 March 2019 as it bears a call for making Al Quds a city of peace, fraternity and tolerance, considering the city as a symbol of coexistence of the followers of the three monotheist religions, a shared heritage of humanity and the center for the values of mutual respect and dialogue.
13. The Conference commended the efforts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the role of His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn al-Hussein, Custodian of the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Al-Quds Al-Shareef, in defending, protecting and preserving the city of Al-Quds and its Islamic and Christian holy sites, supporting the steadfastness of its Arab Palestinian inhabitants on their land against illegal Israeli violations and measures aimed at changing the Arab, Islamic and Christian identity of the city, and renews its rejection of all Israeli attempts to undermine the historical Hashemite custodianship reaffirmed by the important agreement co-signed by His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn al-Hussein of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and His Excellency President Mahmoud Abbas of the State of Palestine, in Amman on 31 March 2013. It also commends UNESCO's resolutions on definition of the 'Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque/Al-Haram Al-Qudsi Al-Shareef' as identical terms, and affirming that Bab al-Magharibeh hill is an integral part of the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the right of the Jordanian Al-Quds Endowments and Al-Aqsa Affairs Department, considered as the only body in charge of the supervision of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, to manage, restore, preserve and govern access to the Al-Haram Al-Shareef.
14. The Conference emphasized respect for the legitimacy of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of H.E. President Mahmoud Abbas, commending his efforts towards the Palestinian national reconciliation. It also called on the Palestinian factions and parties to accelerate conclusion of the national reconciliation in accordance with the Cairo Agreement, signed in May 2011, and its implementation mechanisms and instruments, the most recent of which the 2017 Cairo Agreement, to enable the Palestinian

Government to bear its full responsibilities in the Gaza Strip, and to conduct general elections in the shortest possible time, in order to achieve political partnership. The Conference commended the Arab Republic of Egypt' tireless efforts in supporting the Palestinian people and cause and achieving the Palestinian national reconciliation, urging Egypt to continue its endeavors to this end.

15. The Conference commended the efforts of the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Indonesia, in their capacity as non-permanent members of the UN Security Council, in supporting the Palestinian cause and making several initiatives within the Security Council on protecting Palestinian civilians, including through convening an "Arria-formula" meeting.
16. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with Lebanon and the provision of political and economic support to its government in its drive for reform and economic progress, such as to help Lebanon foster its stability and prosperity and preserve its national unity and sovereignty over all its territory. The Conference also affirmed support for the outcome documents of the successive meetings of the International Support Group for Lebanon, while welcoming the conferences held to support the Lebanese economy and army, including the Rome Conference of 15 March 2018 and the Cedar (CEDRE) Conference of 06 April 2018. The Conference affirmed Lebanon's right to complete the liberation of its entire territory from the Israeli occupation by all legitimate means, stressing the need for Israel to withdraw from Lebanese Sheb'a Farms and Kafr Shuba hills and from the Lebanese part of the town of Ghajar, and the right of Lebanon to resist any aggression by legitimate means. It emphasized the need and importance of distinguishing between terrorism and legitimate resistance against the Israeli occupation, which is a right recognized by international covenants and the principles of international law. The Conference also called for full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 1701, condemning incessant Israeli violations of Lebanon's sovereignty by land, sea and air, such as through operating Israeli intelligence-gathering networks in Lebanon. The Conference also stressed support for Lebanon's right to its oil and gas resources within its exclusive economic zone. The Conference expressed appreciation for the efforts exerted by Lebanon, despite limited capacities, in hosting displaced Syrians. It stressed the need to assist and support Lebanon in this area and to share the burden and numbers of Syrian refugees and displaced persons. It stressed that the presence of displaced Syrians in the country can only be temporary, in view of Lebanon's rejection of any form of their integration or assimilation in their host countries, while emphasizing that all possible measures should be taken and international efforts intensified to ensure their safe and dignified return to their homeland.
17. The Conference called for Israel's full withdrawal from the Occupied Syrian Golan to the borders of 4 June 1967, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions Nos. 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of 'land for peace, the terms of reference of the Madrid Peace Conference and the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002. It also affirmed non-recognition of any decision or action aiming to change the legal and demographic status of the Golan. The Conference specifically rejected and condemned the American President's decision to annex the Golan into Israeli territory, dismissing it as null and void and of no legal effect.
18. The Conference affirmed its principled position on the need to preserve the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and social harmony of Syria and reiterated support for

the political solution of the Syrian crisis, consistent with the Geneva I Communiqué aiming to establish a mutually-agreed transitional governing body with full executive powers, and Security Council resolution 2254, with a view to implementing a Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political transition process that would lead to the establishment of a new Syrian State built on a pluralistic, democratic and civil system where the principles of equality before the law, the rule of law and the respect for human rights prevail. The Conference also affirmed support for the International Syria Support Group and the UN Special Envoy to resume the negotiating process.

19. The Conference reaffirmed its commitment to facing the humanitarian challenges of the Syrian crisis and to stepping up its contribution to the efforts of the international community in this regard, particularly those of the United Nations.
20. The Conference commended the efforts of the State of Kuwait in improving the humanitarian situation in Syria by hosting three donor conferences, co-chairing two other conferences, attending two others and contributing US\$ 1.9 billion, including the recent donation of US\$ 300 million for the period 2019-2021, announced at the donor conference held in Brussels recently.
21. The Conference reiterated continued support for constitutional legitimacy in Yemen represented by H. E. President Abdu Rabuh Mansour Hadi, President of the Republic of Yemen, and for his national efforts to achieve security, political and economic stability in Yemen, and commended the resumption of the sessions of the Yemeni Parliament and the election of a new chairmanship to the Parliament as a step towards restoring and strengthening Yemen's State institutions. It affirmed support for the UN resuming the political process towards a political solution based on the full implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism and the outputs of the Yemeni National Dialogue Conference, consistent with international legitimacy resolutions, particularly UN Security Council Resolution No. 2216 (2015). It supported the implementation of the outcomes of the meetings of Sweden, in accordance with the Security Council Resolutions Nos. 2451 and 2452, including the tripartite verification process.
22. The Conference commended the humanitarian assistance provided by the Member States to support the comprehensive humanitarian response plan in Yemen and the US \$1.5 billion contribution made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to UN agencies in Yemen for humanitarian relief during the holy month of Ramadan. It emphasized the need to promote the OIC's role in humanitarian action in Yemen by resuming the work of the humanitarian office and activating humanitarian action in Aden, temporary capital of Yemen. It also commended the efforts of King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) for the support and humanitarian and relief assistance it provides to Muslim communities in around 40 Islamic countries and communities.
23. The Conference commended the State of Kuwait's continued efforts towards the Yemeni issue by hosting the negotiations of Yemeni parties for over three months, for contributing US\$ 600 million to improve the humanitarian situation in Yemen and for its relentless efforts to advance peaceful negotiations for the resolution of this issue.
24. The Conference affirmed the need for all Libyan parties to commit to the supreme interest of the country and spare its people further suffering and the woes of war. It also stressed the need for Libyan parties to return to the political process under the political

agreement signed in Skhirat, Kingdom of Morocco, under the auspices of the UN in order to find a comprehensive settlement through national reconciliation on a consensual basis. The Conference also called for ending all forms of external intervention in the Libyan affairs, which would only further complicate the situation, and for promoting efforts to counter all forms and manifestations of terrorism; while emphasizing its commitment to uniting all Libya institutions with a view to preserving the resources of the Libyan people. The Conference commended the role of neighboring countries in supporting the Libyan people such as to help realize their aspirations in an environment of peace, security and stability.

25. The Conference expressed support for the choices of the Sudanese people and the decisions they make for their own future. It welcomed the decisions and measures taken, which respect the interest of the people and preserve State institutions, and appealed to all Sudanese parties to continue constructive dialogue in order to safeguard the country's peace and social cohesion, with a view to realizing the aspirations of the Sudanese people to peaceful transfer of power and achieving stability and sustainable development. The Conference called on the international community to write off the Sudan's foreign debt and cancel unilateral economic sanctions imposed on the country, which have had a negative impact on the development of the Sudan and the prosperity of its people, and appealed to OIC Member States and financial institutions to contribute to providing all forms of support and assistance to the Sudan to enable it to overcome its current critical economic situation. It also called for removing the Sudan from the US list of State Supporters of Terrorism and hailed the efforts of the Sudan in promoting security and stability in the Republic of South Sudan and the Central African Republic.
26. The Conference noted with satisfaction the steady progress being made by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) under His Excellency President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed and reiterated its full support for the peace building endeavors of the FGS, including its regional outreach efforts in order to achieve comprehensive national reconciliation to lay the foundations for durable peace in Somalia. The Conference welcomed the transformation of the OIC Humanitarian Office in Mogadishu into a fully-fledged regional mission, and condemned all terrorist attacks committed by Al-Shabab terrorist movement and others against innocent civilians in Somalia. In this regard, the Conference welcomed the convening of the Conference on Intellectual Security and Counter Extremism, co-organized by the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the OIC General Secretariat, in the capital Mogadishu on 29-30 April 2019.
27. The Conference commended the role of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman Bin Abdelaziz Al Saud and his Crown Prince Mohammed Bin Salman in sponsoring reconciliation initiatives in the Horn of Africa by signing the final agreement (on 16-17 December 2018) by the Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the President of the State of Eritrea, as well as the historical reconciliation meeting between Djibouti and Eritrea to reach final settlements.
28. The Conference noted with satisfaction the progress made since the signing in Bamako on 15 May and 20 July 2015 of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Mali emanating from the Algiers Process and requested OIC Member States and financial institutions to contribute to the implementation of the agreement and to development in Mali. The Conference commended the signing of the political governance agreement on 2 May 2019, which led to the constitution of a government whose priority is to pursue

the implementation of the agreement and of necessary reforms in the context of a comprehensive political dialogue. It also called on them to massively extend the necessary assistance for the socio-economic development and reconstruction of the northern and central regions. The Conference mandated the Secretary General to initiate necessary actions consistent with OIC relevant resolutions.

29. The Conference welcomed the establishment by the Malian authorities of a crisis management political framework for central Mali, the aim being to explore every possible way of calming the situation and finding a durable solution to the crisis. The Conference called on the Member States, the OIC as well as its institutions and subsidiary organs, particularly its financial institutions, to accompany the Malian Government in the urgent implementation of crisis management projects.
30. The Conference affirmed its support for the countries of the Sahel region, particularly the G-5 Sahel through many measures including building the capacities of the defense and security forces of the countries of the region and their efforts to counter terrorism and combat organized crime. It called upon Member States to support the G-5 Sahel countries in their efforts to fight terrorism and ensure development.
31. The Conference further expressed its full solidarity with Lake Chad Basin countries, namely Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad, which continue to face grave security challenges and vicious insurgency arising from the violent Boko Haram extremism and terrorism. The Conference requested the Council of Foreign Ministers to upgrade the OIC regional humanitarian office in Niamey to a regional representative mission to mobilize political commitment and undertake development and humanitarian activities.
32. The Conference called on OIC Member States and institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISF), to support Union of the Comoros, the Republic of Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone in their development programmes with a view to achieve sustainable developments.
33. The Conference welcomed the signing of the peace agreement between the Government and armed groups in Central Africa and appealed to OIC Member States and Islamic financing institutions to provide financial and material assistance to the Government in order to achieve sustainable development and build long-term peace. It also called for alleviating the suffering of IDPs in Central Africa and refugees in neighboring countries.
34. The Conference reiterated its principled position on condemnation of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, reaffirmed that acquisition of territory by use of force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and urged for strict implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993) and for immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of the armed territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Conference called for the resolution of the conflict on the basis of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the internationally recognized borders of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Conference also expressed its grave concern by the continuing arms supply to the aggressor, unlawful actions aimed at a changing the demographic, cultural and physical character of the occupied territories, including by destruction and misappropriation of cultural heritage and sacred sites, illegal economic and other activities and interference with the public and private property rights in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan. In

that regard, the Conference urged Member States to take effective measures, including through national legislation, that would prevent any arms supply to the aggressor from or via their territories, any activities by any natural and legal persons operating on their territories against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, including the participation in or facilitation any unlawful activity in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, as well as any action which would help maintain the occupation. The Conference reaffirmed its principled support for the efforts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including with the UN General Assembly, aimed at restoring its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

35. The Conference commended the meetings of the Contact Group on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan and expressed its full support for the activity of the Contact Group; reaffirmed the appeal of the Contact Group addressed to the OIC Secretary General, contained in the report of its meeting held on 24 September 2018 in New York and urged the OIC Member States to undertake all necessary measures to implement the relevant OIC decisions and resolutions with a view to further compel Armenia to comply with the UNSC resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993).
36. The Conference reaffirmed its strong support for the Afghan National Unity Government, and welcomed and supported Afghan-led and Afghan-owned Peace and Reconciliation efforts for reaching lasting peace and stability in Afghanistan and the region. It urged the Member States and the International Community to continue their vigorous support and assistance to the government of Afghanistan and its struggle against terrorism, and called upon the armed oppositions to respond positively to the ceasefire declared by the Afghan Unite Government, aiming at the reduction of violence and saving innocent lives.
37. The Conference welcomed the outcome of the international Ulama Conference held in Jeddah & Makkah Al-Mukarramah on 10-11 July 2018, the First Tripartite Ulema Conference held in Bogor, Indonesia, on 11 May 2018, and the Final Communiqué of the OIC extraordinary meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPR) on Afghanistan held on 11 September 2018 and request the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the outcome documents (communiqué) of the IUC conference and CPR. It also requested the Secretary General to continue his efforts to support peace and security in Afghanistan through regional level and convening the regional Ulama meetings in the course of 2019.
38. The Conference supported fully the Afghan government's efforts, based on National Consensus and the Afghan-lead and Afghan-owned peace process, to achieve sustainable peace, stability and security through launching peace talks with the Taliban to reach an inclusive peace agreement, believing that this is the only sustainable resolution of the decades-long conflict.
39. The Conference recalled that 2019 makes the 40 years of Afghan Refugees' presence in Pakistan, the conference commended the hospitality and generosity of the Government and people of Pakistan for the Afghan Refugees during this period.
40. The Conference reaffirmed its principled support for the people of Jammu and Kashmir for the realization of their legitimate right to self-determination, in accordance with relevant UN resolutions. It condemned the recent outbreaks of violence in the region and invited India to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions to settle its

protracted conflict with its neighbor. It further welcomed the recommendations included in the UN report on Kashmir issued in June 2018; called for the expedited establishment of a UN commission of inquiry to investigate into the grave human rights violations in Kashmir, and called on India to allow this proposed commission and international human rights organizations to access Indian-occupied Kashmir.

41. The Conference reaffirmed all previous support resolutions of the Islamic Conferences on the question of Cyprus, which expressed firm support for the rightful cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots, and for the constructive efforts to attain a just and mutually-acceptable settlement. It called upon all Member States to demonstrate solidarity with the Turkish Cypriot State as a constituent state, and to associate Turkish Cypriots closely in order to help them materially and politically to overcome the inhuman isolation imposed on them and increase and expand their relations in all fields.
42. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with the Government and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and called upon all political leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to join their forces together in expediting the reform process towards building a better future for Bosnia and Herzegovina and its people. The Conference further called upon all Member States to intensify their cooperation with Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly intensifying their economic ties with Bosnia and Herzegovina for the well-being and prosperity of the country and its people.
43. The Conference reiterated the OIC's support for and cooperation with Kosovo and its people and called on Member States to consider recognizing the independence of Kosovo in accordance with their free sovereign right and their respective national legislations. The Conference also called upon Member States to support Kosovo in different international Fora.
44. The Conference reiterated its continued support for the OIC's efforts, initiatives and good offices intended to contribute to finding equitable and just solutions to the issues of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States; and commended the role of the OIC in protecting the rights of these communities and minorities and preserving their identity, culture and dignity, particularly in Myanmar, Southern Philippines and Southern Thailand as well as the causes of Muslims in Europe, in total respect of the sovereignty of the States in which they live.
45. The Conference condemned the inhumane situation in which the Rohingya Muslim community lives and called for urgent action to end acts of violence and all brutal practices targeting this minority and give it all its rights without any discrimination or racial profiling. It emphasized that the Government of Myanmar is fully responsible for the protection of its citizens and underscored the need to stop the use of military power in Rakhine State immediately.
46. The Conference urged the Government of Myanmar to take practical, time bound and concrete steps to restore the citizenship of Rohingya IDPs and forcibly displaced Rohingya Muslim Minority Community who were deprived of their nationality, with all associated rights, especially the right to full citizenship, and to allow and facilitate the return in safety, security and dignity of all Rohingyas internally and externally displaced, including those forced into taking shelter in Bangladesh.
47. The Conference insisted on the importance of conducting international, independent and transparent investigations into the human rights violations in Myanmar, including sexual violence and aggression against children, and to hold accountable all those

responsible for these brutal acts in order to make justice to the victims. The Conference affirmed its support for the ad hoc ministerial committee on human rights violations against the Rohingyas in Myanmar, using all international legal instruments to hold accountable the perpetrators of crimes against the Rohingya. In this connection, the Conference urged upon the ad hoc Ministerial Committee led by the Gambia to take immediate measures to launch the case at the International Court of Justice on behalf of the OIC. It further called for ensuring free and unrestricted access to humanitarian assistance by affected persons and communities.

48. The Conference reiterated its deep appreciation for the people of Bangladesh and the Government of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for opening their hearts and borders and giving shelter in Bangladesh to the forcibly displaced Rohingya and consistently supporting the dispossessed and distressed Rohingya with Bangladesh's scarce resources. The Conference urged upon the Member States to come up generously to share the increasing burden of Bangladesh.
49. The Conference welcomed various mechanisms established at the international level to improve the situation in Rakhine State, Myanmar and reiterated its support to regional mechanisms, particularly ASEAN through ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), in conducting the necessary needs assessment to identify areas of cooperation in order to create conditions conducive for safe, voluntary, and dignified return of the refugees.
50. The Conference welcomed the installation of the transitional authority of the autonomous region of Bangsamoro as a positive step towards achieving peace and stability in Southern Philippines. It also called on the Government of the Philippines to implement all the programmes agreed on during the executive period, including socio-economic development in Bangsamoro.
51. The Conference urged the leaders of the MNLF and MILF to promote their coordination and cooperation and to work with other parties concerned to unite their rows and reinforce cooperation and unity in their peaceful struggle for the common cause, in order to achieve comprehensive peace in Southern Philippines.
52. The Conference urged OIC Member States, subsidiary organs, specialized and affiliated institutions to increase the volume of their medical, humanitarian, economic, social, educational and technical assistance to develop Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) with a view to accelerating socio-economic development. In this regard, The Conference requested the Government of the Philippines to facilitate a joint delegation of the General Secretariat, Member States, and representatives of the Islamic Development Bank to visit the area for developing a viable mechanism to provide necessary development assistance and financing to the Bangsamoro region.
53. The Conference commended the genuine efforts of the Government of Thailand to enhance the conditions of the Muslim community. It appreciated the invitation to the OIC delegation in February 2018 to observe the Muslim community's progress in the country and noted in this respect, the freedom of the Muslim community to practice their religion and the Governments efforts in creating social, educational, and economic opportunities in the region. Invites the Government to ensure that all initiatives towards improving the situation are fully inclusive, voluntary and respect local traditions and customs. It reiterates its support for the continuation of the peace dialogue process between the Government of Thailand and the representatives of the Muslim community

in the Southern Thailand with Malaysia as facilitator, and calls for both parties to continue with confidence building measures and dialogue on pending issues.

54. The Conference called on the Secretary General to resume dialogue and cooperation with the government of Greece to ensure enhanced progress and wellbeing of Muslims in Greece, particularly the Turkish Muslim minority in Western Thrace and the Muslim population in Dodecanese.
55. The Conference stressed the need to address the status, safety and security of the Crimean Tatars efficiently and guarantee them effective access to their religious, cultural, educational and property rights. Underscoring the importance of ensuring safety and security, the Conference urged the Secretary General to conduct the needed contact and studies on the situation of Crimean Tatars following the recent developments, requesting him to follow up on this matter and to report thereon to the 47th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.
56. The Conference expressed deep concern and strong condemnation of the recent acts of violence against Muslims in Sri Lanka and urged the Government of this country to hold accountable to perpetrators of these acts, bring them to justice and counter firmly the spread of rhetoric of hatred and intolerance, while ensuring the security and safety of the Muslim community in Sri Lanka.
57. The Conference welcomed the growing cooperation between the OIC and various international and regional organizations, including the UN, hailing the efforts put in by the OIC General Secretariat to strengthen relations with different regional and international organizations. The Conference urged the Secretary General to finalize the consultations he started with Member States on granting the OIC observer status such as to respond positively to the requests received in this regard from some states and international organizations, including the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (Turkic Council), and submit a report thereon to the next session of the CFM.
58. The Conference called for addressing the root causes of humanitarian crises, while enhancing the Organization's role in the field of humanitarian action to help ease the suffering of the needy in Member States hit by disasters and calamities. It also called on the Member States to extend urgent humanitarian assistance to those countries affected by humanitarian crises, and deliver part of their generous aid via the OIC, the aim being to enhance common solidarity and joint Islamic action. The conference requested the General Secretariat to coordinate with international partners in order to contribute to the peace building in Member States coming out of conflict, and invited it in this regard to follow up the convening of the international conference for the rehabilitation of liberated Iraqi cities.
59. The Conference reiterated the Member States' position against all forms and manifestations of terrorism, regardless of its motives and justifications. It stressed that Islam, with its values of moderation and tolerance, is innocent of extremism and fanaticism. To this end, the Conference stressed the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to extremism and terrorism that consists in eradicating extremist ideology and draining the swamp where terrorism breeds, while strengthening national and international legal counter-terrorism and anti-extremism instruments. In this regard, the Conference took note of the steps the General Secretariat took to elaborate a supplementary protocol to the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism (1999), the provisions of which incorporate the new manifestations of terrorism,

remedial measures and cooperation between the Member States. The Conference called for continued work to finalize the draft protocol before submission to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

60. The Conference stressed that the fight against terrorism is a major priority for all Member States, and reiterated its resolve to work together to prevent and suppress terrorist acts through increased international solidarity and cooperation, in full recognition of the UN's central role, and in accordance with the UN Charter and obligations under international law. It condemned all terrorist acts against Member States.
61. The Conference welcomed the launch of the OIC Sawt al-Hikmah (Voice of Wisdom) Centre for Dialogue, Peace and Understanding, describing it as an important step in the effort to dismantle and undermine the foundations of extremist discourse terrorist groups are disseminating through the media, particularly social media, calling on the Member States to provide the Centre with the necessary support and promote partnership and cooperation between the Centre and relevant institutions in the Member States.
62. The Conference denounced strongly the terrorist attack on oil pumping stations in the cities of Dawadmi and Afif in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, targeted against States' interests and global oil supply. It expressed full solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and unlimited support for all the measures it takes to protect its national security and oil supply. The Conference also called upon the international community to assume its responsibilities in preserving peace and security in the region. The Conference commended the continued efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its unique experience in combating extremism and terrorism through the laws and legislations it enacted to fight these two plights with security, intellectual and financial means, and its establishment of a number of mechanisms at the local and international levels in order to disseminate true Islamic concepts, debate extremist ideas, provide counseling and care to address extremist thought, and through hosting international conferences to fight this phenomenon.
63. The Conference condemned strongly the destructive acts that targeted four civil commercial vessels in the economic waters of the State of the United Arab Emirates in the Sea of Oman, considering them as a criminal act threatening the security and safety of international maritime traffic, and called upon the international community to assume its responsibilities in ensuring maritime traffic and its safety and the stability and security of the region.
64. The Conference expressed full support for the Iraqi Government in its efforts to combat terrorism and welcomed its efforts to achieve overwhelming victory culminating in the liberation of Iraqi cities from the grip of the criminal entity *Daesh*, emphasizing its interest in Iraq's unity and territorial integrity. The Conference highly commended the efforts of the Iraqi Government to ensure the return of displaced persons to their homes and rebuild liberated areas, such as to reinforce and support societal reconciliation and restore the stability of those regions. It also affirmed the role of Iraq in combating terrorism and bringing about peace and stability in the region.
65. The Conference noted with concern that Islamophobia, as a form of racism and religious discrimination today, has spread across the world, as evidenced by the increase in religious intolerance, negative stereotyping, hatred and violence against

Muslims. In this connection, the Conference encouraged the United Nations and other regional and international organizations to declare 15 March an international day to combat Islamophobia. It condemned roundly the horribly appalling terrorist attack, perpetrated out of hatred for Islam, against innocent worshipers at Al-Noor and Linwood mosques in the New Zealand city of Christchurch on 15 March 2019. In the meantime, it expressed appreciation to the Government of New Zealand for its unequivocal condemnation of the terrorist attacks, hailing the firm and clear position of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who displayed compassion toward and sympathy with the Muslim community in their bereavement. The Conference equally paid tribute to the wider New Zealand society for showing such a deep empathy with the families of the victims and the Muslim community.

66. The Conference urged all countries with Muslim minorities, communities and migrants to refrain from all policies, statements and practices associating Islam with terrorism, extremism or dangers posing a threat to society.
67. The Conference called upon all Member States, in coordination with the General Secretariat, to adopt a comprehensive OIC Strategy on Combating Islamophobia, in order to establish a legally binding international instrument to prevent the growing trend of intolerance, discrimination and hatred on the grounds of religion and faith.
68. The Conference welcomed the establishment of the OIC Contact Group on Peace and Dialogue and called on the Contact Group to develop a Plan of Action on Combating Islamophobia in preparation to the Contact Group meeting at the ministerial level at the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in September 2019.
69. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the OIC-2025: Programme of Action was now in the critical phase of implementation and underlined the need for greater involvement and ownership of the Member States through mainstreaming of the OIC programmes and activities in their national priorities. It appreciated the steps taken by the General Secretariat as well as the other organs and institutions in the OIC system as part of ongoing efforts to ensure effective implementation of the Programme of Action. The Conference welcomed the decision to organize mid-term review of the Programme of Action in 2020 with a view to assessing the impact of its programme and activities towards the realization of its approved goals and objectives.
70. The Conference commended the implementation of the various programmes and the establishment of institutional mechanisms to promote intra-OIC trade and attain the target of 25% of trade exchanges among OIC Member States by 2025. In this regard, the Conference called for effective implementation of the Trade Preferential System (TPS-OIC) and similar trade facilitation instruments, including the ongoing revision of the existing OIC investment settlement mechanism, and adopting all necessary measures to promote ease of doing business among the OIC Member States.
71. The Conference called for the expeditious implementation of the OIC Dakar-Port Sudan Railway project, and other regional multi-modal transport corridor development projects. The Conference also stressed the need to promote SMEs and mainstream the role of the private sector in the OIC Member States. In this regard, the Conference commended the ongoing efforts to boost intra-OIC tourism, especially such tourist activities as Islamic tourism, family-oriented tourism and social entrepreneurship.
72. The Conference welcomed the consolidation of the structures of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) and the implementation of a comprehensive

agricultural plan of action to address major challenges in agriculture, rural development and food security. The Conference also stressed the need to develop an OIC framework for cooperation in the field of renewable energy, while strengthening ongoing measures aimed at increasing intra-OIC cooperation in energy production, access and distribution.

73. The Conference commended the important role of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) Group in promoting comprehensive development in OIC Member States, strengthening their cooperation, enhancing Islamic finance, developing infrastructure and promoting the private sector. It also took note of the IsDB's new development model, which is based on enhancing Member States' competitiveness by linking them to global value chains, adding value to their exports and localizing employment opportunities. In this regard, the Conference called upon Member States to significantly increase IsDB's capital to enable it to meet the growing needs of its Member States, particularly amid the fragile conditions that some of these countries are experiencing due to internal, regional and global conflicts and disputes. This requires the IsDB to have adequate financial resources to meet reconstruction and social development needs. Therefore, the Conference decided to mandate the Board of Governors of the IsDB to issue a resolution on the required capital increase.
74. The Conference also noted the important role of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), a member of the IsDB Group, in reducing poverty in Member States by promoting pro-poor development and human development. To enable the Fund to achieve its objectives and reach its target capital, the Conference called upon Member States that have not yet announced their contributions to the ISFD to do so expeditiously and Member States, which announced contributions that do not reflect their economic reality, to review those contributions. It confirmed the decision to support the ongoing project of recharging Lake Chad, given its socio-economic importance for the seven Lake Chad Basin OIC countries.
75. The Conference commended the role of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC), chaired by the President of the Republic of Turkey, in contributing to the realization of the OIC objectives in the economic domain.
76. The Conference highly commended the successful implementation of the COMCEC revised statute and the strategy adopted at the Fourth Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference. It called on the Member States to enhance the implementation of the revised COMCEC statute and strategy, in close coordination and cooperation with the General Secretariat, and in accordance with the OIC Charter; and requested Member States to continue to actively participate in the work of COMCEC under the chairmanship of H. E. Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President of the Republic of Turkey.
77. The Conference commended the expression of solidarity by those OIC Member States, which have established economic assistance programmes to help OIC countries to cope with economic and development challenges.
78. The Conference commended the role of the OIC Secretary General for his tireless efforts aimed at empowering women and enhancing their role within society, while welcoming the adoption of the amended OIC Plan for Women Advancement and its implementation mechanisms, along with the establishment of the OIC Women Consultative Council, the launch of the OIC Women Achievement Award and the signing of the OIC-UN WOMEN Memorandum of Understanding. The Conference congratulated Mme Esra Albayrak for her successful chairmanship of the OIC

Women Consultative Council. The Conference welcomed the appointment of Princess Lalla Meryem, daughter of the late King Hassan II, as Goodwill Ambassador of the OIC in the area of empowerment of the marriage and family institutions and combating marriage of underage girls and expressed thanks to His Majesty King Mohammed VI for approving Princess Lalla Meryem undertaking this mission. The Conference called on the Member States that have not yet ratified the Statute of the OIC Women Advancement Organization to expedite the process, for the Statute to come into force and the Organization to start its activity.

79. The Conference commended the Council of Foreign Ministers' resolution on the establishment of a unit for youth issues at the OIC General Secretariat, which highlights the importance the OIC attaches to youth empowerment, capacity building and societal participation for peace, security and harmony. The Conference also welcomed the adoption of the OIC Sports Strategy for the Member States, and the OIC Youth Strategy.
80. The Conference commended the General Secretariat's efforts in promoting family welfare and preserving the values of marriage and family institution, and welcomed the development and implementation of the OIC strategy for marriage and family institution empowerment and value preservation. The Conference also stressed that the social dimension is essential to achieve sustainable development, and that investment in social protection is a means to attain those goals. It called for countering attempts by certain parties to make use of international forums and channels to further policies and strategies for homosexuality and sexual orientation under the UN.
81. The Conference commended the efforts made to ensure the welfare and social security of the elderly and persons with special needs in the Muslim world, welcoming the development of the OIC Strategy and Action Plan for Welfare of the Elderly and Special Needs Persons.
82. The Conference welcomed the merging of OIC ministerial sectoral conferences on the empowerment of marriage and family institution and the preservation of its values in OIC Member States, childhood, and welfare and social security for the elderly and special need persons into one sector-wise conference of ministers of social affairs in OIC Member States.
83. The Conference stressed that culture must be used as leverage for sustainable and comprehensive development, consistent with Islam's values, thereby making culture a strategic tool for achieving OIC goals. In this regard, the Conference commended the General Secretariat's efforts and initiatives aiming to evolve a unified stance on and defend issues of common interest, including the need to preserve the Islamic and historical nature of Islamic sanctities and the Muslim cultural heritage. It welcomed the Member States' efforts to this end and urged the General Secretariat, along with relevant OIC institutions, to develop programmes and activities focused on promoting the Islamic culture and identity, and dialogue among cultures and civilizations, increasing the OIC's presence on the world scene, in association with the OIC institutions and international partners.
84. The Conference strongly condemned the crimes committed against cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in Syria, Iraq, Mali, Libya and other Member States. In this regard, it invited ISESCO and IRCICA, in coordination with the Member States and all relevant partners at various levels, to strengthen cooperation with competent

institutions to monitor the situation of cultural, civilizational and religious heritage across the Muslim world, and take part in countering acts of damage to and looting of heritage, through such means as establishing an OIC platform for the preservation of cultural heritage in the Muslim world and considering the possibility of establishing a special fund for heritage conservation in the Muslim world.

85. The Conference commended the efforts the General Secretariat made, in cooperation with Member States, to support cinematographic production, including the launch of the OIC Film Festival with the objective of strengthening cultural ties and the initiation of the OIC Film Award for Peace and Coexistence at the 26th edition of FESPACO (Pan-African Film and Television Festival of Ouagadougou), held on 23-27 February 2019 in Burkina Faso. It also commended the OIC's efforts in promoting cultural cooperation among the Member States, including through hosting the OIC Festival to help increase OIC visibility, bring closer together the peoples of the Member States and Muslim communities living in non-Member States and strengthen bonds of solidarity.
86. The Conference commended the role of the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC), chaired by the President of the Republic of Senegal H. E. Mr. Macky Sall. The Conference called on the Member States to utilize their respective media outlets in order to highlight and disseminate information on their achievements and success stories to Member States in all areas, and to publicize the OIC's contribution to the promotion of peace, development and other issues of global concern.
87. The Conference affirmed that the media, including social media, are the most effective tool for disseminating information and shaping public opinion. The Conference recognized the decisive role it can assume in highlighting the tolerance of Islam and the contribution of the OIC and the Member States to achieving the objectives of Islamic solidarity, emphasizing the centrality of these media in the just and objective monitoring of Muslim world issues. The Conference also called for investing in public sector infrastructure development, and enhancing OIC public diplomacy through the media, while activating OIC media strategies. It equally stressed the need to bolster the OIC's efforts to launch a satellite channel, and its project for an online channel.
88. The Conference underlined the important role of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC), urging it to contribute its advisory opinion on all human rights issues of interest to the OIC. It urged OIC Member States and relevant organs to avail of the IPHRC's expertise, and commended the IPHRC's reports on Israel's human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian territories, as well as the reports on abuses in Myanmar against Rohingya Muslims, and human rights violations in the Indian-occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Conference called on the IPHRC to continue monitoring these violations and submitting recommendations thereon to the Member States. It also hailed the IPHRC's efforts with regard to the review of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (CDHRI) and the OIC Convention on the Rights of the Child in Islam, and the efforts against Islamophobia.
89. The Conference recognized the pivotal role of science, technology and innovation in Member States' efforts to address global challenges linked to issues of environment, climate change, human health, energy sources and water resources. The Conference commended the role of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) chaired by the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan H. E. Mr. Arif Alvi. In this connection, the Conference took note with satisfaction of the "OIC STI Agenda 2026", adopted at the first OIC Science and Technology Summit

(September 2017) in Nursultan, capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, inviting all the Member States and OIC institutions to take the necessary measures to translate into action the said agenda. The Conference also welcomed the convening, in Uzbekistan in 2020, of the second edition of the OIC S&T Summit.

90. The Conference recognized that environmental degradation, including water shortage and lack of environmental education, has worse consequences for health standards across the Member States. The Conference appreciated the progress made toward achieving the OIC Water Vision, along the OIC Strategic Health Programme of Action (2014-2023), particularly in areas as vaccination, self-reliance in vaccine and medicine production and supply, mother and child health, and inter-sectoral cooperation for health services. The Conference acknowledged the role of OIC universities in spreading knowledge and called on the Member States and financial institutions to assist these universities in reinforcing quality education, and developing human resources and physical infrastructure.
91. The Conference welcomed Resolution No. 8/46-LEG adopted by the 46th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (Abu Dhabi, 1-2 March 2019) on the outcome of the Brainstorming Session on the desired comprehensive reform of the OIC, held in Jeddah on 23-25 October 2018. It also took note of the ideas and views presented by states, the General Secretariat and OIC institutions during the brainstorming session on effective, realistic and serious ways and means that would reinforce the structures and procedures of the OIC. It further called for embarking on the desired reform taking into consideration the recommendations of the Brainstorming sessions, which aim at an active and effective Organization and well-functioning organs. The Conference also expressed thanks to the People's Republic of Bangladesh for accepting to host the second brainstorming session in 2019, calling on OIC Member States and institutions to contribute to these meetings to achieve the desired reform.
92. The Conference called on all the Member States that are yet to sign and ratify the OIC Charter, intra-Member State conventions and the Statutes of the OIC organs and institutions, including the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice, the Statute of the Women Development Organization, the Statute of Islamic Food Security Organization, and the Statute of the OIC Labor Centre, and the statute of the OIC Police Cooperation and Coordination Centre and the statute of the OIC Media Forum, to do so on an urgent basis.
93. The Conference welcomed designating the year 2019 as the OIC's Golden Jubilee in commemoration of the Organization's 50th anniversary, while commending the level of coordination between the OIC and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to organize a major event on the occasion in the host Country. In this connection, the Conference invited the Member States, the General Secretariat and the OIC institutions to commemorate this anniversary after the main celebration event at the headquarters country.
94. The Conference commended the Republic of Indonesia for successfully organizing its democratic, fair, and transparent general election in April 2019. The Conference further congratulated on the re-election of H. E. Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia and wished all the success for the upcoming term.
95. The Conference highly appreciated the personal role of H. E. Nursultan Nazarbayev, First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Leader of the Nation, in promoting the ideals, principles and goals of the Islamic Ummah, and expressing our deep gratitude

for his significant contribution to the integration of the Islamic world through initiatives on Islamic Rapprochement, Islamic Organization for Food Security, Islamic Infrastructure Integration and OIC-15 Dialogue Platform

96. The Conference commended Algeria's initiative, which culminated in the establishment of an election observation unit within the General Secretariat and calls upon Member States to contribute to the special fund for the financing of OIC's activities in the field of election observation.
97. The Conference approved the Secretary General's nomination of Dr. Aichatou Mindaoudou Souleymane, former Foreign Minister of Niger, as Special Envoy for Africa; Ambassador Datuk Ibrahim Bin Abdullah of Malaysia as Special Envoy for the Peace Process in the Southern Philippines, Ambassador Ibrahim Khairat from the Arab Republic of Egypt as Special Envoy for Myanmar, and His Excellency Mr. Yousef Aldobeay from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as Special Envoy for Jammu and Kashmir.
98. The Conference decided to convene its 15th session in the Republic of the Gambia in 2022 at a date to be determined in coordination with the OIC General Secretariat, calling upon the OIC Member States and relevant organs to cooperate with the General Secretariat and support the host country and make efforts for the success of the Islamic Summit Conference in Banjul.
99. The Conference welcomed the offer by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host a future session of the Islamic Summit Conference, representing the Asian Group of the OIC.
100. The Conference welcomed the upcoming 47th session of the Council of Foreign Ministers to be held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, and the offer made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Council's 48th session in Islamabad.
101. The Conference urged the Member States to settle their financial contributions and arrears regularly so as to enable the Organization to fulfil the tasks and duties assigned to it by the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Islamic Summit, in accordance with the OIC Charter.
102. The Conference expressed gratitude and appreciation to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdelaziz Al Saud, for hosting the 14th session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the Promotion of Islamic Solidarity, and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its people in general for the warm hospitality and the consistent support extended by Saudi Arabia to the Organization, to Islamic Solidarity, and to Joint Islamic Action.

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