FINAL RESOLUTIONS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS

ADOPTED BY THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

(SESSION ON HARMONY OF RIGHTS, FREEDOMS AND JUSTICE)

BAKU, REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

RESOLUTION NO. 7/33-P
ON THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE


Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the UN Charter regarding the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and recalling the UN resolutions relevant to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute which remain unimplemented.

Recalling the Special Declarations on Jammu and Kashmir adopted by the Seventh Session of the Islamic Summit Conference and the extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit held in Casablanca in 1994 and Islamabad in 1997 and all previous OIC resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute as well as the reports of the Ministerial and Summit Meetings of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and endorsing the recommendations contained therein.

Expressing concern over the violations of human rights of Kashmiris and regretting that India had not allowed the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir or responded favorably to the offer of the Good Offices Mission made by the OIC.

Noting with regret the Indian attempt to malign the legitimate Kashmiri freedom struggle by denigrating it as terrorism and appreciating that the Kashmiris condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including state sponsored terrorism.


Encouraging and supporting the composite dialogue between Pakistan and India and welcoming the fact that during the President of Pakistan’s recent visit to India, the leaders of Pakistan and India agreed to continue discussions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute in a sincere, purposeful and forward looking manner for a final settlement.

Expressing the hope that India will reciprocate the spirit of flexibility being shown by Pakistan and work towards finding a just and peaceful final settlement to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the aspirations of Kashmiri people.

Acknowledging that the Kashmiris are the principal party to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and that they must be associated with the Pakistan-India dialogue process at an appropriate stage.

Welcoming Pakistan’s proposal for the appointment of High Representatives with a defined mandate by the Governments of Pakistan and India for a more focused discussion aimed at promoting a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Expressing regrets at the loss of precious lives and property resulting from the devastating Earthquake that struck Jammu and Kashmir and parts of Pakistan on 8th October 2005 and appreciating the timely and substantive response for relief and rehabilitation by the Government of Pakistan, OIC Member States, OIC Secretariat and the international community.
Appreciating the initiative of the President of Pakistan following 8th October 2005 earthquake to open five crossing points on the LOC to facilitate the divided families of the region and facilitate relief and rehabilitation work.

Welcoming the historic decision by the governments of Pakistan and India to allow travel across the Line of Control (LOC) by bus between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar and between Rawlakot and Poonch, and trade by truck between Muzaffarabad and Srinagar, without passport or visas.

Welcoming the appointment of Ambassador Ezzat Kamel Mufti, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs as Special Representative of the OIC Secretary-General on Jammu and Kashmir and hoping that this appointment would facilitate implementation of OICs decisions on Jammu and Kashmir and early resolution of this dispute.

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute (OIC/ICFM-33/POL/SG.REP.6);

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

2. Calls upon India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic human rights violations of the Kashmiri people and allow International Human Rights Groups and Humanitarian Organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir.

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

4. Supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India in accordance with the will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

5. Notes with appreciation the positive developments in Pak-India relations ensuing from Pakistan’s unilateral decision of cease fire along the Line of Control (LOC).

6. Appeals to the Member States, OIC and other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and philanthropists to mobilize funds and contribute generously towards providing humanitarian assistance to the Kashmiri people.

7. Requests the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide the necessary financial resources to provide vocational training and higher education to Kashmiri refugees and entrusts the General Secretariat to submit appropriate proposals.

8. Urges the Government of India, in the interest of regional peace and security, to avail itself of the offer of Good Offices made by the OIC and also allow the OIC Fact Finding Mission to visit the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir;

9. Recommends that Member States continue to coordinate their positions in international forums and mandates the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir Group to meet regularly along side the session of the UN General Assembly, the UN Human Rights

10. **Decides** to consider the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute at the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

**RESOLUTION NO. 8/33-P**

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


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

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

**Recognizing** the centrality of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir to the process of full normalization of relations between Pakistan and India and the need for seeking a durable and just solution to the satisfaction of both Pakistan and India as well as the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

1. **Strongly supports** the ongoing peace process between Pakistan and India and commends Pakistan for its continued efforts to create and sustain an enabling environment for a composite dialogue with India.

2. **Notes** that Pakistan and India, after completing the two rounds of the peace process started in 2004, have initiated the Third Round of the Composite Dialogue January 2006 and have expressed the determination to carry the dialogue process forward in the light of the Joint Statements issued after the meeting of President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India in New Delhi on 18 April 2005 and in New York on 14 September 2005 in which the two leaders agreed to address the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and discuss all options for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the dispute in a sincere and purposeful manner.

3. **Supports** various confidence-building measures taken by both Pakistan and India including on peace and security, covering both conventional and non-conventional fields and people-to-people contacts.

4. **Expresses** satisfaction at the bilateral understanding to observe ceasefire on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir and requests Pakistan and India to consider enhancing the role of UNMOGIP and other impartial observers along both sides of the LoC to further strengthen existing CBMs.

5. **Appreciates** the flexibility shown by President Musharraf in moving forward to the resolution of Kashmir dispute through constructive proposals of demilitarization and self-governance and calls upon India to reciprocate positively,
6. **Encourages** India to involve the representatives of the Kashmiri people in the dialogue process and to work towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, in accordance with the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, and in the interim, to improve the human rights situation and withdraw security forces from Indian occupied Kashmir.

7. **Notes with satisfaction** the resumption of new road and rail links including Nankana Sahib-Amritsar Bus Service and Rail link between Khokhrapar-Monabao and encourages the two countries to build on the momentum generated, after the October 2005 earthquake, across both sides of the Line of Control for mutual interaction and assistance to resolve the Kashmir issue.

8. **Calls on** India to resolve all the disputes concerning river waters, including Wullar barrage, Baghliar and Kishanganga hydro-electric projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty.

9. **Further calls upon** India to work with Pakistan towards the resolution of other issues in the composite dialogue process, including Sir Creek and Siachin, on the basis of the 1989 Agreement.

10. **Calls upon** the international community including the United Nations to closely monitor the situation inside the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.

11. **Requests** the Secretary-General and the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir to remain seized of the developments of the situation and to submit report thereon to the 34th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.