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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-ninth session

Items 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31,  
33, 36, 38, 42, 44, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57, 74,  
75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 86, 87, 88, 98, 100  
and 104 of the preliminary list\*

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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF  
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QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-ninth year

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ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION  
AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID  
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Letter dated 15 March 1984 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of  
the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, in his capacity as Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dhaka from 2 to 6 Rabiul Awwal, 1404 H (6 to 10 December 1983), I have the honour to request that the text of the attached resolutions on political affairs and information (annex I), economic affairs (annex II) and cultural and social affairs (annex III) adopted by the Conference, together with the final declaration (annex IV) and the resolutions on

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organizational and general questions (annex V), be circulated as documents of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 14, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 38, 42, 44, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 83, 86, 87, 88, 98, 100 and 104 of the preliminary list, and of Security Council.

(Signed) Farooq SOBHAN  
Acting Permanent Representative

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ORGANISATION  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE  
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION  
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX I

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS  
ON THE  
POLITICAL AND INFORMATION  
AFFAIRS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTEENTH  
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD  
IN DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH FROM  
2-7 RABIUL AWWAL, 1404H (6-11 DECEMBER, 1983 ).

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NO.ICFM/14-83/PIL/REP.FIN

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL  
AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION TO THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN DHAKA (PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH) FROM 2-7 RABIUL AWAL 1404 H  
(6-11 DECEMBER, 1983)

The Political Affairs and Information Committee held seven working sessions, including two night sessions, during the course of which it examined the item from 10-37 of the Agenda before the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers under the Chapter entitled "Political and Information Affairs."

The Committee elected His Excellency Mr.A.H.S.Ataul Karim, Foreign Secretary of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as the Chairman of the Committee while His Excellency Mr.Mohammad El Makki Ibrahim, Member of the delegation of Sudan and Mr.Abdur Rahman Salman Kamal, Member of the Bahrain Delegation were elected Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur respectively.

The General Secretariat was represented at the meeting by:

- H.E.Mr.Zaineol Arifin Oesman, Assistant Secretary General for Al-Quds and Palestine
- H.E.Mr.Fouad Abdul Hamid Al Khateeb, Assistant Secretary General for Political and Information Affairs

Assisted by the following Directors:

- Mr. Mamadou Bobo Balde
- Dr. EL-Hadi Abdallah Hnetish
- Mr. Nabil Maarouf

At the first session, the Chairman thanked the members of the Committee for the trust and confidence reposed in him. He hoped that the August Committee would conduct its business in the Islamic spirit of understanding and accommodation and that he would receive the cooperation of all. He called upon Allah the Beneficent and the Merciful to bless the proceedings and guide the Committee's discussions to a fruitful conclusion.

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No.ICFM/14-83/PIL/REP.FIN

- (5) Agenda item No. 14  
Islamic Bureau for  
Military Coordination  
with Palestine  
DR.22/Rev.1 Islamic Bureau for Military  
Coordination with Palestine.
- (6) Agenda item No. 15  
Palestine Postage Stamp  
DR.20/Rev.1 Palestine Postage Stamp.
- (7) Agenda item No. 16  
Meeting of the International  
Pilots Association in the  
occupied territories  
DR.32/Rev.1 Meeting of the International  
Pilots Association in the  
occupied territories.
- (8) Agenda item No. 17  
Iran-Iraq Conflict  
(a) DR.27/Rev.1 Iran-Iraq Conflict  
(b) DR.29/Rev.1 Prisoners of War.
- (9) Agenda item No.18  
Situation in Afghanistan  
DR.6/Rev.1 Situation in Afghanistan
- (10) Agenda item No. 19  
Cyprus issue  
DR.11/Rev.2 Cyprus issue.
- (11) Agenda item No. 20  
Support for the liberation  
struggle of the Peoples'  
of Namibia and South Africa  
DR.37/Rev.1 Support for the liberation  
struggle of the peoples'  
of Namibia and South Africa.

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(12) Agenda item No. 21  
Problems of the Sahel

DR.18/Rev.1

Problems of the Sahel.

(13) Agenda item No. 22  
Security and Solidarity  
of Islamic States

DR.4/Rev.1

Security and Solidarity of  
the Islamic States.

(14) Agenda item No. 23  
New American Aggression  
against Syrian forces  
positions

DR.21(A) Rev.1

New American Aggression against  
Syrian forces position.

(15) Agenda item No. 24  
Establishment of nuclear  
weapons free zones in  
Africa, the Middle East  
and South Asia

DR.5/Rev.1

Establishment of nuclear weapon  
free zones in Africa, the Middle  
East and South Asia.

(16) Agenda item No.25  
Strengthening of the Security  
of non-nuclear weapons states  
against the threat or use of  
nuclear weapons

DR.3/Rev.1

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17) Agenda item No. 26

Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequence for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.

DR.1/Rev.1

Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.

(18) Agenda item No. 27

Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against air Hijacking

DR.7/Rev.1

Strengthening of Islamic Solidarity against air-Hijacking.

(19) Agenda item No. 28

Comoran Island of Mayotte

DR.10/Rev.1

Comoran Island of Mayotte

(20) Agenda item No. 29

a) Occupation of two areas of the Somali Democratic Republic

b) Horn of Africa

a. DR.13/Rev.1

a) Occupation of two areas of the Somali Democratic Republic

b. DR.12/Rev.1

b) Horn of Africa

(21) Agenda item No. 30

Question of the Muslims of the Southern Philippines

DR.31

(22) Agenda item No. 31

Islamic Communities in Non-Member States of the OIC

DR.36/Rev.1

Problems of Refugees.

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- (23) Agenda item No. 32  
Cooperation between the OIC  
and the International and  
Regional Organisations  
DR.34/Rev.1                      Cooperation between OIC  
and UNO
- (24) Agenda item No. 32  
Indemnification for damages  
caused by the effects of  
colonialisation in all its  
forms in Islamic Member States  
DR.2/Rev.1
- (25) Agenda item No. 34  
Information  
DR.25/Rev.1                      Information
- (26) Agenda item No. 35  
International Islamic  
News Agency (IINA)  
DR.26/Rev.1                      International Islamic  
News Agency
- (27) Agenda item No. 36  
Islamic States Broadcasting  
Organisation (ISBO)  
DR.24/Rev.1                      Islamic States Broadcasting  
Organisation.

The aforementioned resolutions gained consensus in the Committee and in many cases were unanimously adopted. The proceedings were marked by a spirit of fraternal Islamic solidarity that led to an exchange of fruitful ideas. Even when delegations went to the heart of the matter they continued to manifest a spirit of unity and solidarity which has always characterised the meetings of our Organisation.

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The draft resolution No.DR.28 on the Iran-Iraq conflict, sponsored by Islamic Republic of Iran, could not be considered as the sponsoring delegation was not present at the Committee at that time and no other delegation was willing to introduce it on their behalf.

I have the pleasure to inform the Plenary Session that an agreement had been reached upon about the formulation of operative paragraph 9 in Draft Resolution PIL/DR.35 - This agreement has been endorsed by the concerned parties. Therefore the draft resolution is now acceptable to the entire Committee.

As regards candidature of H.E.Mr.Abdulla Al Khani of the Syrian Arab Republic to the post of Judge at International Court of Justice at the Hague, it was recommended that the support of the Conference should be reflected in the final communique.

The Chairman concluded the meeting of the Committee by thanking the delegations for their understanding and cooperation. The Saudi and the Syrian delegates, on behalf of the Committee, thanked the Chairman, other members of the Bureau and the General Secretariat.

A.H.S.Ataul Karim  
Chairman  
Dhaka, 10 December, 1983.

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RESOLUTION NO.1/14-P  
ON  
PALESTINE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Proceeding from the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Conference,

Guided by the resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session of Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif),

Inspired by the Declaration of Makkah Al-Mukarramah and the proclamation of a Holy Jihad as well as by the Islamic programme of action to confront the Zionist enemy,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organisations on the question of Palestine and the Middle East,

Recalling the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians at the Time of War of 12 August 1949,

Pursuant to all Islamic resolutions adopted on this question:

- 1 - Calls for the speedy implementation of all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences, the last of which was Resolution 1/13-PIL;
- 2 - Reaffirms its commitment and adherence to the seven principles and bases for the solution of the question of Palestine and the Middle East, as adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif (Session

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on Palestine and Al-Quds Ash-Sharif), and reiterates that this question cannot be resolved except through the application of all the following principles and bases at the same time and without exception :

(a) The cause of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle;

(b) The Palestine Cause and the Middle East question form an indivisible whole when dealing with the problem or seeking a solution thereto; hence no solution can be devised, applied to some parties to the exclusion of others, or limited to some of the causes and not to others nor can partial peace be established, for peace should be comprehensive and inclusive of all parties to the dispute, and should eliminate all the causes that led to the dispute, and should, moreover, by a just solution;

(c) A just peace in the region can only be achieved on the basis of complete and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and on the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights including :

- their right to their homeland, Palestine;
- their right to return to their homeland and recover their property as guaranteed by the UN General Assembly Resolutions;
- their right to self-determination without any foreign interference;
- their right to freely exercise sovereignty over their land and natural resources;

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- their right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation;

(d) That Al-Quds is an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory, and Israel must unconditionally and totally withdraw from it, and it should be restored to Arab sovereignty;

(e) That the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and it has, alone, the full right to represent that people and to participate independently and on an equal footing in all Conferences, activities and international forums concerned with the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict, with a view to achieving the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be comprehensive, just and acceptable unless the P.L.O. participates in its formulation and accepts it as an independent party and on an equal footing and party with the rest of the parties concerned. No other party is entitled to claim the right to represent or negotiate on the question of Palestine, its people, its territory and its rights, otherwise it shall be considered null and void and by no means legally binding;

(f) That Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) is not consistent with the Palestinian and Arab rights and does not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Middle East problem and the Palestine Question;

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(g) That no Arab party has a right to unilaterally seek a solution to the Question and the Arab-Zionist conflict, that resistance should continue against the Camp David Accords and approach their consequences, effects or any initiative emanating therefrom, until they are foiled, material and moral assistance should be extended to the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, and their resistance against the administration of autonomous conspiracy reinforced;

3 - Reaffirms also that any solution which is not established on these principles and bases and on their application without exception cannot lead to the realization of a just peace but, on the contrary, shall contribute to making the situation more explosive in the region. It will also help the parties to the Camp David Accords in their policy to liquidate the Palestine question, help Israel attain its objectives and its racist, colonialist and expansionist policies, while encouraging bilateral and partial solutions in disregard of the essence of the Palestine question;

Decides to request Member States to work collectively for the adoption of a new Security Council resolution which provides explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including the City Al-Quds Ash-Sharif and guaranteeing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, namely the right to establish their own independent Palestinian State on their national soil of Palestine, with Al-Quds Ash-Sharif as its capital and under

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the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their legitimate and sole representative;

5 - a) Affirms that the decision of the Zionist entity to annex the Syrian Golan Heights is an act of aggression, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter and the Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and that this decision is null and void and devoid of any legal validity and without legal effect;

b) Strongly condemns the aggressive and repressive measures continuously applied by the Zionist entity against Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights;

c) Further condemns strongly its persistence in measures aiming at changing their national identity and changing the physical character, demographic constitution, the institutional structure and the legal status of the Golan Heights, which constitute a flagrant violation of international law and the Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilians at the Time of War of 12 August 1949; and affirms that these measures have no legal effect;

6 - Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and the General Assembly's resolutions 36/226-B and ES-9/1 on the Syrian Golan Heights;

7 - Reaffirms its commitment to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of land by force and considers all settlements that have been set up, or will be

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be set up, by the Zionist enemy, in all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories as illegal and should be removed in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 452 (1979) and 465 (1980);

8 - Calls upon all countries and peoples of the world, as well as competent international organisations to take a firm position against continued violations by the Israeli enemy of the sanctity of Al-Aqsa Mosque, the Holy Mosque of Ibrahim, the Holy Sepulchre Church and other holy places in Palestine in disregard of relevant Security Council resolutions and the many fact-finding committees which the Israeli enemy refused to allow them to carry out their duties;

9 - Strongly condemns the Israeli enemy for its continued acts of repression, expulsion, detention, torture and imprisonment against the Palestinian population and for banishing and evicting them from their own homeland, considering that such criminal acts constitute an official systematic policy pursued by the Zionist enemy against the Palestinian people in disregard to the will of the international community and the provisions of the United Nations resolutions, and further constitute a flagrant violation of international law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention;

10 - Reaffirms its rejections and condemnation of the Camp David approach and accords and of the Egyptian Israeli Treaty, and rejects and strongly condemns any similar agreements with the Zionist enemy. It confirms the continued resistance of these agreements and treaties and of their consequences and

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effects are removed; and it declares its rejection of all defeatist solutions;

11 - Rejects and condemns Israeli threats against the Syrian Arab Republic and against the unity of its land, territorial integrity and armed forces, and declares its support to the Syrian Arab Republic and of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which is the other front-line Arab State;

12 - Strongly condemns anew

a) The persistence of the United States in its hostile attitude towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, its opposition to a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds, and its refusal to recognise the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people;

b) The continuous and growing support extended by the United States to the Zionist enemy in all military, political and economic areas under the agreement of strategic cooperation between them; the transformation of US loans into grants; to turn Israel into an arsenal of ammunition and a depot of strategic weapons in the region constitutes a deliberate and overt aggression against countries and peoples of the region and poses a direct threat to international peace and security;

d) The constant recourse of the US to the right of veto in voting on Security Council resolutions pertaining to the issues of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East, thus

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protecting the Zionist entity in its continued aggressions, occupation and efforts to eradicate the Palestinian people and to annex the occupied territories, and encouraging its continued pursuit of those policies that contravene right, justice and the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

13 - Appeals to Islamic States to review their relations with the United States of America in light of its positions in support of the usurper Zionist regime, particularly that the United States persists in this position of hostility to the Arab nation without any consideration of the legitimate Islamic right and interests of the disasters and oppression brought on the Muslim Umma in Palestine, Lebanon and other areas of the Muslim World as a result of its assistance to Israel;

14 - Reaffirms its full commitment to the pursuit of practical measures to implement the declaration of holy jihad against the Zionist enemy and its supporters so as to liberate the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, to rescue Al-Quds Ash-Sharif and to salvage Al-Aqsa blessed Mosque, the first of the two qiblas and the third of the holy shrines, considering that Jihad is a duty (fard) on each individual Muslims;

15 - Reaffirms the right of the Arab peoples and States whose territories fall under Israeli occupation to permanent full and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources as well as over their wealth and economic activities. It reaffirms its condemnation of all measures taken by the Israeli enemy to pillage there resources and wealth and activities as illegal measures. These resources should be restored, and compensation paid for their depletion, loss or damage;

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16 - Reaffirms its complete concern with the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and territorial integrity, and supports all efforts to achieve national reconciliation of the Lebanese. It further affirms that Israeli forces should withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all Lebanese territories and emphasises the need to ensure the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon over all its territories and in all national matters;

17 - Expresses its full and strong support to, and solidarity with, the just struggle of the government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic against Zionist occupation and aggression and for the liberation of its occupied territories;

18 - Strongly condemns the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the camps of Sabra and Chatilla, claiming as victims thousands of unarmed old men, women and children, and recalling the Nazi crimes during World War II. This crime was committed with the support and the protection of the United States which has thus abandoned its obligations as a major power responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security;

19 - Calls upon Member States to concert their efforts at the United Nations to ensure that the international organisation shall undertake a survey of the losses in life and property which were sustained as a result of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and the Palestinian people, and demand the Zionist enemy to pay compensation for these losses and for the consequences of its destruction of the camps of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon;

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20- Requests anew the six-man Islamic Committee to endeavour at the next session of the General Assembly to achieve the following :

FIRST: To reaffirm the content of Resolution 1/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Baghdad on the necessity of taking all effective measures.

To take all effective measures, on the widest international scale possible - at the United Nations and its Specialised Institutions and within all other International Organisations and Conferences - in order to :

- a) ensure the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of the Zionist entity to the United Nations General Assembly, given the fact that it represents an authority contravening International legitimacy and claiming Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;
- b) suspend the membership of the Zionist entity of the United Nations and its specialised Institutions by securing a UN General Assembly resolution calling for rescinding the resolution whereby the aforementioned entity was admitted as a member of the United Nations, for being adverse to peace and for failing to comply with the commitments incumbent upon it by virtue of the charter and for its refusal to implement the UN resolutions, in particular UN Resolution No.273 (3/S) of 11 May 1949;
- c) apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against the Zionist entity, in view of its overt intransigence and violations of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of International law;

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SECOND: Decides once again to constitute an International Committee in the course of the thirtyninth Session of the UN General Assembly entrusted with the tasks of investigating the crimes and practices which the Israeli forces are still perpetrating, following its invasion of Lebanon, in particular, the following :

- a) The extermination of the Palestinian people;
- b) The slaughter of unarmed and non fighters citizens;
- c) The aggesssion on and destruction of holy shrines;
- d) The violation of the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to prisoners of war and the protection of civilians in times of war;
- e) The use of internationally outlawed weapons;
- f) Depriving the inhabitants of food, water and medicine with a view to exposing them to death or subjecting them to the will of the occupation forces;

In addition to other crimes and acts contrary to International Covenants and Conventions, U.N. Resolutions and the principles of International law, prior to bringing those responsible among the Israelis up for trial as criminals of war before an International Court.

21. Decides once again to extend all forms of material and moral support to the Palestinian people to reinforce their resistance against the plot of administrative self-rule;

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RESOLUTION No. 1/14-P

22. Decides once again to support efforts exerted within the United Nations to integrate the budget of UNRWA in the United Nations budget;
23. Reaffirms the commitment of all Islamic States to work together for the coordination of their positions and reinforcement of their efforts in international forums, to work collectively and individually to eliminate racism, zionism and racial discrimination in order to rid humanity and international communities from their evils and their manifestations evidenced at present by the Israeli entity in Palestine and the Pretoria regime in South Africa. It calls upon all Member States to use their economic and financial capabilities as an effective weapon against zionism and racism and their supporters;
24. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the collusion between Israel and South Africa, and of their uniform aggressive, racist, imperialist and colonialist policy. It also condemns strongly cooperation between the two regimes in all aggressive activities, particularly in the area of nuclear armament and of threatening the peace, security, and independence of Arab and African States;
25. Reaffirms the need to continue to serve political, consular, economic, financial, cultural, technical, tourist, communication and all other relations with the zionist entity, and the need for Member States which still maintain any form of relations with the Zionist entity to sever these relations immediately and without delay;

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RESOLUTION No. 1/14-P

26. Reaffirms the need to open up offices for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of the Member States where such offices are not established, considering that the Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and to grant these offices all rights and full diplomatic privileges and immunities.

27. Calls upon Member States to establish further contacts and exert more efforts with the countries that allow Jewish emigration from or across their territories in order to halt such emigration in view of the Zionist illegal policy of settlement in Palestine. It further calls upon Member States to exert efforts to encourage the return of Jews from occupied Palestine to their original home countries.

28. a) Endorses the Arab Peace Plan which was approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez for the solution of the issue of Palestine and the Middle East.

b) Endorses the declaration and programme of action adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine convened by the United Nations in Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983 and attended by 137 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

29. Considers that President Reagan's plan for the solution of the Palestinian issue denies the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people namely the right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent Palestinian State on their national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, and that this plan does not recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-P

30. Strongly condemns the presence of United States fleets, aircraft carriers and Marines along the Arab coast of East Mediterranean. It considers that the continued American military influx in the Middle East constitutes, in conjunction with aggressions and threats of war, a threat to security and peace in the region and a flagrant aggression on the peoples and States in this region as well as an encouragement of the Zionist entity and protection for its aggression. It views the presence of these forces as a bridgehead for stationing rapid deployment forces and an overt manoeuvre to ensure the return of imperialist forces to the region. The presence of these forces further deprives the United Nations of its role as the international organisation responsible for peace and security in the world at large. It calls for staying away from whatever may lead to polarization or moving international conflict to the Middle East;

31. Hails the valiant Palestinian people for their steadfastness and perseverance and their consistent stand against the Zionist enemy, their resistance to occupation in all forms and their continued unity behind their leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. All Islamic States renew their commitment to preserve Palestinian unity, the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and non-intervention in its internal affairs.

32. (a) Calls upon all Member States to extend immediate and effective aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation to enable it to reconstruct the Palestinian refugee camps destroyed in the war, which has forced the Palestinian people to flee the camps and live under untenable conditions, and to compensate the inhabitants of these camps for their vast human and material losses;

33. Requests the General Secretariat, Al-Quds Committee and the six-man Committee to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on progress in its implementation to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.2/14-P  
ON THE  
CONTINUATION OF THE OPERATIONS OF SETTLEMENT  
JUDAIZATION, DEPOPULATION AND DISLOCATION OF  
THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN THE OCCUPIED WEST BANK  
AND GAZA STRIP

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 to 11 December 1983),

- Guided by the resolutions of the Islamic Summits of Rabat, Lahore and Makka al-Mukarrama, and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the question of Palestine, the Middle East and the Arab territories occupied in 1967;

- Bearing in mind the relevant U.N. resolutions affirming the illegality of the Israeli measures taken to establish settlements in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories in 1967 ;

- Bearing also in mind the principles of International Law emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force ; and considering the recommendations of Al-Quds Committee at its Eight session held in New York on 30 September 1983;

Considering that the Israeli annexation plan includes Jerusalem and the Golan heights; that Israel, has hitherto confiscated over half of the area of the occupied West Bank, and established 159 settlements which accommodate 120,000 settlers in addition to its intention to settle 100,000 others

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in the occupied West Bank and double the Jewish population in Jerusalem to reach 600,000 by the year 1986;

Taking into account the Israeli armed program at implementing the Israeli Ministerial Committee Scheme known as "The Mordachi Ben Borath Committee" namely to remove 250,000 refugee from the Palestinian Refugee Camps in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza strip and settle their majority in the FASYEL area, adjacent to the River Jordan, as a first step towards the ultimate objective to drive them off across the river outside their homeland;

Realizing the need to work out effective and practical measures to counter the eviction and immigration plans and to assist in the promotion of conditions likely to enable the Palestinian people to maintain under occupation their steadfastness particularly since Israeli measures have compelled large numbers of the population of the West Bank and Gaza to leave their homeland;

1. REAFFIRMS the resolutions of the Islamic Summits and Conferences of Foreign Ministers condemning Israeli for its annexation, judaization policies establishment of settlements and eviction indigenous population from the occupied territories the last of which was resolution 7/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. REAFFIRMS once again that these Israeli plan are a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the provisions of International Law and U.N. resolutions, the universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention on the

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Protection of Civilians in times of war, in addition to bring a major obstacle to the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

3.(a) CONDEMNS Israel for its refusal to comply with the Security Council resolutions on settlements in the occupied Arab territories, particularly resolutions 446(1979), 452(1979), 465 (1980); and calls upon the International Community to take effective measures against Israel and apply the sanctions provided for in Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter;

(b) Asks the United States of America to maintain its previous position which considered the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories as an illegal act and an obstacle to peace, and also asks the United States to stop providing any political, military, economic or financial support that may assist Israel to pursue its policy and its establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

4. (a) Condemns the Israeli plans aimed at removing the Palestinian Refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza strip, in contravention of the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948;

(b) Calls upon the international community stand up effectively to this Israeli Scheme concluded under a humanitarian guise and to refrain from any action likely to contribute to the implementation of this plan;

5. Warns the international community against the serious dangers of the Israeli settlement, schemes, its eviction policy and the removal of camps and calls upon it to support Jordan in its efforts to counter such schemes that constitute

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a threat to the national security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, it also calls upon the international community to support the Palestinians in the efforts to counter such schemes which endanger the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people on their national soil;

6. (a) Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund Al-Quds Funds to provide financial assistance to the housing projects in the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories;

(b) Urges Member States and Islamic institutions to provide the concrete assistance needed to implement housing projects in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

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RESOLUTION NO.3/14-P

ON

THE TEACHING OF THE PALESTINE SUBJECT  
(HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY) AS AN EDUCATIONAL  
CURRICULUM IN MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7  
Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the  
Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

In pursuance of all previous Islamic resolutions;

Affirming that the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds  
Al-Sharif is the foremost issue of the Islamic Ummah;

Reflecting the determination of Muslim peoples and  
Governments to maintain their eternal right to the City of  
Al-Quds Al-Sharif in view of the paramount importance of the  
city in the political, religious, cultural and historical  
fields for all Muslims;

Stressing the need for all peoples of the Islamic  
Ummah to perceive all geographical, historical, religious and  
cultural aspects of the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds  
Al-Sharif; and

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Eighth Session  
of Al-Quds Committee held in New York on Dhul Hijja 1403 H,  
(September 30, 1983) which reads : "The Committee recommends  
that all Islamic States adopt, at all schooling levels, an  
educational curriculum that presents the cause of Al-Quds  
in particular and the cause of Palestine in general;

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RES. NO. 3/14-P

Commissions the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to prepare; in coordination with both Palestine/Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO); the required curriculum, provided that such a curriculum shall be spread over all stages of education and completed no later than 21 August 1984; in preparation for its inclusion in the school courses of Islamic States.

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RESOLUTION No:4/14-P  
ON THE  
ISRAELI PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT CANAL LINKING  
THE MEDITERRANEAN TO THE DEAD SEA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H ( 6-11 December 1983);

Guided by the provisions of the Charter, and the resolutions of the Islamic Conferences;

Guided also by the Declaration of Makka Almukarramah and the Declaration of Holy Jihad adopted at the Third Islamic Summit at Makka Almukarramah/Taif (Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Shariff Session);

Taking into consideration the illegality of continued Israeli occupation of Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories;

Based on the resolution of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers No.4/12-P and the resolutions of U.N. General Assembly and U.N.E.P., condemning this Israeli aggressive project;

Deeply concerned at this project that the Israeli enemy intends to carry out to construct a Canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, and the resulting grave damages against the rights, the natural resources, the vital interests and the economic installations of the Palestinian Arab people and the creation of a new barrier between the Eastern and Western parts of the Arab World.

Realizing that the execution of this project will consolidate and Zionist presence in the heart of the Arab and Islamic World and results in additional material, human, economic and strategic benefits to the Zionist enemy;

1. STRONGLY CONDEMNS this new Zionist aggression on the natural resources, the vital interests, the economic installations and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and warns Israel of the consequences of the continuation of its aggression and execution of this project.

2.a. STRONGLY CONDEMNS this aggressive project which, when constructed, will cause grave damages to the vital interests, economic installations of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

b. WARNS of the grave consequences on the security and environment of the region resulting from the nuclear reactors that Israel intends to construct along the project as an integral part of it.

3. EXPRESS its satisfaction for the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and U.N.E.P. and other international

4. CALLS upon states and Governments not to contribute to the execution of this project either financially, technically or by providing manpower and considers that any material or moral assistance to Israel in the implementation of this project, an assistance in the illegal occupation of the territories.

5. WARNS institutions, companies and individuals throughout the world not to participate in the implementation of this project since this shall render them liable to the imposition of the provisions of Arab and Islamic Boycott regulations.

6. REQUESTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, to inform forthwith Islamic States and their permanent representatives at the United Nations with all new developments in this regard and to support any Arab effort exerted at the U.N. and its specialised agencies in this connection, and to submit a report on this question to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/14-P  
ON THE  
CITY OF AL QUDS AL SHARIF.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (4-11 December, 1983),

Stemming from the provisions of the Charter of the Islamic Conference Guided by all the previous resolutions of Islamic Conferences on the City of Al Quds Al Sharif,

REAFFIRMS:

- 1 - Its uncompromising determination to preserve the Islamic Arab character of Al Quds Al Sharif and its commitment to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and restore it to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.
- 2 - Its pledge to use all possible means available to Islamic states to foil Israel's decision to annex Al Quds and declare it the eternal capital of the Zionist entity, and to implement a political, economic, and cultural boycott as well as any other form of cooperation with the Zionist entity at international level.
- 3 - Its determination to implement information programmes and seminars for promoting a more comprehensive perception of the Palestinian and Al Quds issues in European capitals, popular circles and public opinion particularly in the United States of America and Western Europe.
- 4 - Its determination to pursue contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious circles so as to reach a common Islamic/Christian stand in order to safeguard the historical and religious character of Al Quds.

5 - Pledges a new commitment of Islamic states to pursue individual and joint action to follow up the implementation of all international resolutions pertaining to the city of Al Quds, adopted by the United Nations and its specialised agencies such as UNESCO, etc. and to denounce as well all aggressive measures and practices perpetrated by the Zionist enemy against these secret city, Al Aqsa Mosque and other Holy Shrines, and against its Palestinian Arab inhabitants;

Strongly condemns also all these aggressive measures and practices, and views them as illegal, null and void, and that no country may have any dealings with that entity in its present capacity achieved by fait accompli;

6 - Requests that all Islamic capitals and major and historical cities be twined with the city of Al Quds, Capital of Palistine, as a symbol of Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of Al Quds and as a tribute for their steadfastness and resistance in the face of the odious Zionist occupation.

7 - Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to realize twinning measures within the next six months with the full cooperation of Palestine/ the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and to submit a report thereon to the forth coming Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO: 6/14-P

ON

AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Implementing all previous Islamic resolutions concerning Al-Quds Committee;

Praising the valuable efforts exerted by the Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of his Highness King Hassan II in the field of international communications, in the implementation of follow up of the Islamic Work Programme to face the Zionist enemy, in the drawing up of practical plans to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine, and in upholding the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole and legitimate representatives;

1. Affirms once again its full commitment, to implement all previous recommendations and the last resolutions of the Sixth meeting of Al-Quds Committee in Ifran, the Seventh meeting in Narrake and the Eighth in New York;

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of all resolutions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, and submit a progress report to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference at their next meetings.

RESOLUTION 7/14-P

ON

AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS ENDOWMENT

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the Islamic Conference Charter,

In compliance with all previous Islamic resolutions on Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment,

Bearing in mind the important role played by Al-Quds Fund in support of the resistance and struggle of the Palestinian people, and the crucial role to be played by the Endowment in ensuring regular financial resources for the Fund,

Commending the Member States which have continuously made their annual contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment - and in the forefront of which is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

URGES Member States to make generous donations to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Endowment and to make annual contributions whose rates shall not be less than those of their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat.

RES.NO.7/14-P

URGES Member States which have pledged voluntary contributions to Al-Quds Fund on its Endowment, and have not yet transferred the amounts involved, to do so as soon as possible.

DECIDES to accelerate the necessary procedures and arrangements in order to enable the delegation of the Board of Directors of Al-Quds Fund to pay its scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for the collection of the voluntary contributions or those already pledged by some Member States and not yet transferred to the Fund.

CALLS UPON the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in complete coordination with the Board of Directors of the Al-Quds Fund, and to submit a progress report to Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference in their forthcoming meetings.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/7-P  
ON  
THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983).

Proceeding from the provisions of the charter of the Islamic Conference,

Implementing all the previous resolutions related to the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel,

Appreciating the importance of the vital, efficient role that this Bureau will play in the struggle against dealings with the Israeli economy either directly or indirectly in all the Islamic Member States,

1. Reasserts the need for an urgent organisation of this office so that it may resume its activities in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 15/12-P;

2. Requests total cooperation from the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, the Board of Governors of the Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, the Islamic Development Bank and the Association of Islamic Banks, as well as total coordination with the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel in order to achieve the greatest possible degree of efficiency in the application of the boycott regulations in all the Islamic Countries,

3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution in close cooperation with Palestine/ The PLO, and to submit a full report on all achievements in this respect to the Al-Quds Committee and to the Islamic Conference at their next meetings.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/14-P  
ON  
THE ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY  
COOPERATION WITH PALESTINE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, (6-11 December 1983),

Initiated by the provisions of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Charter;

In implementation of the previous Islamic Conference resolutions on the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine (P.L.O.);

Taking into account the importance of the role of this office in satisfying P.L.O. needs for trained personnel and military equipment quantitatively and qualitatively;

1. AGAIN URGES the prompt establishment of this Bureau which should discharge its functions in accordance with resolution 14/12-P;

2. INSTRUCTS the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of this resolution in close coordination with the P.L.O., and to brief the Al-Quds Committee and the Islamic Conference at their forthcoming meetings.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/14-P

ON  
THE PALESTINE STAMP

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Guided by the provisions of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Implementing all previous Islamic resolutions on the Palestine Stamp;

Stressing importance of issuing a Palestine stamp on a regular and permanent basis in all Islamic Member States, in the manner prescribed, so long as the Palestine question shall remain unsolved, and conscious of the informational benefits this stamp would render to the cause of Palestine, and the material benefits which will go to the families of the martyrs and Palestinian Mujahideen;

Praising the Islamic Countries which have issued a Palestine Stamp since it was decided upon at the Sixth Islamic Conference in Istanbul, as well as those nations which have transferred its proceeds to the Palestine Welfare Society;

1. URGES Member States, who have not yet done so, or who have not yet transferred the proceeds, to do so as early as possible.

2. REQUESTS The General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution, coordinate with Palestine/the Palestine Liberation Organisation and submit a progress report thereon to Al-Quds Committee, and the Islamic Conference at their next meetings.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/14-P  
ON THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
PILOTS' ASSOCIATION IN OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Proceeding from the provisions of the charter of the Islamic Conference;

In pursuance of all previous Islamic resolutions on the enforcement of the Islamic regulations for the boycott of the Zionist enemy;

Considering that the International Pilots' Association is planning to hold its next General Assembly in occupied Palestine during the first quarter of 1984;

1. Decides to call upon all the Pilots' Associations in member states to boycott the next meeting of the General Assembly of the International Pilots' Association, unless the venue of the meeting is changed to another place outside occupied Palestine.

2. REQUESTS the General Secretariat and the Islamic Boycott Bureau to follow up the developments of this subject and to submit a detailed report thereon to the next meeting.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-P

ON

IRAN - IRAQ CONFLICT :  
PRISONERS OF WAR

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7  
Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the generous provisions of the Islamic Shariah;

Recalling also the Geneva conventions of 1949 particularly  
their provisions in respect of :

- the human treatment of prisoners of war and respect of their  
dignity;
- Their registration and the establishment of contacts  
between them and their families as soon as possible;
- Refraining from exposing them to pressure or to  
political or mental influence;
- the interdiction to sentence them to imprisonment or  
capital punishment without providing them with the  
legal guarantees provided for in the Geneva  
Conventions;
- The speedy release of wounded, sick or old prisoners;
- Permission to the International Committee of the  
Red Cross to play its humanitarian role under normal  
conditions;

Taking into account the considerable number of prisoners  
in both the Iranian and the Iraqi camps as a result of the  
prolonged war;

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-P

- 1- Expresses its appreciation of the efforts made by the International Committee of the Red Cross and hopes that maximum protection for the prisoners of war.
- 2- Reiterates the need for both Iran and Iraq to adhere to the generous provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the Geneva Conventions on prisoners of war in their respective custody.
- 3- Invites Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross and its two missions in both countries and to provide the Committee with full information and particulars on the prisoners in their custody.
- 4- Urges both parties to communicate to the International Committee of Red Cross complete and certified official lists of the names of all prisoners in their custody, in order to identify the survivors in conformity with the generous provisions of the Islamic Sharia so that religious and Fiqh difficulties encountered by the families and relatives of the prisoners may be overcome.
- 5- Decides to set up a Committee comprising the Secretary General and Foreign Ministers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference in conjunction with Heads of Delegations to visit Iran and Iraq in order to pursue the implementation of this resolution and to determine the real situation of the prisoners in the custody of both States and to submit a report thereon to the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.
- 6- Requests Iran and Iraq to cooperate with the Committee and to facilitate its mission.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/14-P

ON

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka (Bangladesh) 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 - 11 December 1983);

Bearing in mind the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any state, or to act in any other manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference, coercion or constraints of any kind whatsoever;

Seriously concerned over the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent impediments which stand in the way of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future according to their free will;

Recalling the principles and stands adopted by the Member States in the resolutions relating to the Soviet Military intervention in Afghanistan, at the two Conferences held in Islamabad in Rabiul Awwal 1400 H (January 1980) and Rajab 1400 H (May 1980), the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif in Rabiul Awwal 1401 H (January 1981), the 12th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Baghdad

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Resolution No. 13/14-P

in Rajab-Sha'aban 1401 H (June 1982) and the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey in Zul Qada 1402 H (August 1982);

Considering the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Sessions, as well as the stand taken by the Ministerial Conference of the non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, the Ministerial Meeting of the non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, and the non-Aligned Summit held in Delhi in March 1983 against foreign military intervention in Afghansitan;

Considering further the great sufferings and distress of the valiant Afghan people;

Calling upon all States to respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character;

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a solution to the grave situation prevailing in Afghanistan;

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the Special Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New York in October 1983;

1. Reaffirms its commitment to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and previous Foreign Ministers Conferences.

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Resolution No. 13/14

2. Also reaffirms its deep concern over the perpetuation of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, and strongly reiterates its demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

3. Calls for urgent efforts to ensure respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social systems without any foreign interference or coercion.

4. Further calls for increasing efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and retains its Islamic and non-aligned character.

5. Expresses its deep concern over the continuous influx and the sufferings of millions of Afghan refugees who have sought refuge in Pakistan and in Iran and whose number continues to increase.

6. Strongly urges that propitious conditions be promoted so that the Afghan refugees may soon return to their homeland in security and honour.

7. Emphasises the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its readiness to assist in resolving this issue which is of concern to the entire Islamic World.

Resolution No. 13/14

8. Welcomes the efforts being made towards finding a political solution of the Afghanistan problem and expresses its support for the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary General of the United Nations, especially the diplomatic process initiated by him.
9. Again calls upon all States as well as national and international organizations as stipulated in the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference, to extend assistance to alleviate the sufferings of Afghan refugees.
10. Expresses its gratitude to the States which have made generous donations to the Afghan refugees to alleviate their sufferings.
11. Recommends that the Ministerial Committee composed of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and the Foreign Ministers of Guinea, Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, continue its efforts to find a political solution for the Afghan crisis and in this respect cooperate, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his endeavours to resolve the situation in Afghanistan.
12. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the 15th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 14/14-P

ON

THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December 1983)

Reaffirms its previous Resolutions on the question of Cyprus;

Expresses once again its sympathy and support for the efforts of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot community to achieve equal status and to secure their just rights and believes that it is in the interest of the two community in Cyprus to continue to explore all possibilities for negotiated settlement which ensures the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and Non-Alignment of Cyprus within the framework of the 1977 and 1979 High-I Agreements, the 1980 Opening Statement and the 1981 UN Evaluation Document, which provide for the establishment of a partnership bicomunal, bi-zonal Federal State.

Considers that direct talks between the two Cyprus communities on an equal footing and within the framework of the mission of good offices of the UN Secretary-General entrusted to him by the UN Security Council are the most appropriate forum for pursuing a concrete and effective negotiating process towards a just and lasting settlement of the problem and notes with satisfaction the desire of the Turkish Cypriot Community to continue the intercommunal talks under the good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

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Resolution No. 14/14-P

Expresses the belief that any action which endangers the inter-communal talks would not be in the interest of the two communities:

Urges the two communities to engage immediately in negotiations within the framework of the good offices mission of the UN Secretary-General on practical issues to the mutual benefit of two communities in Cyprus, with a view to promoting an atmosphere of goodwill, establish mutual confidence and thus facilitate progress towards a final comprehensive solution to the Cyprus question;

Welcomes the determination of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot community as unreservedly expressed not to unite with any state unless it be in a federation with the Green Cypriot community:

Supports the right of the Turkish Cypriot community to be heard at all fora where the Cyprus question is raised until a just and lasting solution is reached;

Urges the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to take all the necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriot people.

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RESOLUTION No. 15/14-P

ON

SUPPORT FOR THE LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE  
PEOPLES OF NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA AND  
DENUNCIATION OF THE COLLUSION BETWEEN THE  
SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME AND THE ZIONIST ENTITY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7  
Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December, 1983)

Having examined the item entitled "support for the  
liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa"  
as well as the report of the Secretary General on this item,  
submitted in implementation of resolutions 23/12-P and  
24/12-P adopted by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign  
Ministers, held in Baghdad (Iraq) from 28 Rajab to 3 Sha'aban  
1401 H (June 1-5, 1961);

Proceeding from the provisions of the Charter of the  
Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations  
General Assembly and the Security Council;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African  
regime, its illegal occupation of Namibia, and its repeated  
aggressions against the independence Frontline States present  
similarities with the practices of the Zionist entity in the  
Palestinian and Arab occupied territories;

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Resolution No. 15/14-P

Noting with concern the collusion, especially Nuclear Collusion, between the regime of South Africa the Zionist entity, especially the nuclear military intelligence fields, designed to enslave the African and peoples, and to hamper their economic and social development;

Reaffirming that the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the struggle against Zionism in Palestine, constitute one and the same;

Taking account of the Declaration of Paris, adopted in 1981, by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa; taking Note of the Declaration of Paris adopted in 1983 by the International Conference for support of the struggle of the people of Namibia;

1. REAFFIRMS solemnly that it recognises the legitimacy of just nature of the struggle being lodged by the people of Africa and Namibia by all available means at their disposal, including arm struggle, to free themselves from colonial, racist oppression and apartheid.

2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the South African minority regime its policy of apartheid which is a crime against humanity and constituent threat to peace and international security its illegal and continued occupation of Namibia; and for repeated aggressions against the Front-line States.

3. STRONGLY DENOUNCES AND CONDEMNS the collusion between Zionist entity and the South African Minority Regime all as the collaboration of certain Western powers and multinational companies with the racist minority regime.

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Resolution No. 15/14-P

4. STRONGLY CONDEMNS South African in the plundering of the international resources including the material resources in utter violation of Decree No. 1 adopted at the U.N. General Assembly.

5. REITERATES its condemnation and rejection of the Pretoria regime's instance on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition to Namibia's independence; and welcomes resolution of the Security Council and the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly in this regard.

6. WELCOMES the position recently taken by the Commonwealth countries of their last Summit in New Delhi (India) on this question and calls on France, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America to urgently exert individual and collective diplomatic and economic leverage on the racist South African regime toward the speedy implementation of the United Nations plan on the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

7. DECLARES that the apartheid system and minority rule in South Africa and the root causes for the explosive situation prevailing in Southern Africa and are obstacles to peace, security and stability in the region.

8. SOLEMNLY DECLARES that only the eradication of apartheid in all its forms and manifestations and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and full exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa can lead to a just and lasting solution in Southern Africa.

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Resolution 15/14-P

9. PAYS tribute to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa for their united and resolute opposition to the so-called Constitutional proposals and the Bantustan policy designed to divide them and liquidate their common struggle for a non racial democratic society for all the South African people, regardless of race, colour or creed.

10. DENOUNCES the establishment of the so-called Bantustan designed to consolidate the noble policy of apartheid, disrupt the territorial integrity of the country, and perpetuate white minority domination.

11. REQUESTS all governments to reject all forms of recognition of this so-called Bantustan.

12. URGES the Security Council to impose wide-ranging and effective sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

13. ALSO AFFIRMS that Resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council remains the only basis for a transitional arrangement preparatory to the independence of Namibia.

14. DENOUNCES the dilatory tactics of some members of the Contact Group and REQUESTS the latter to accelerate its proceedings so that Namibia may become independent by the end of the year.

15. SUPPORTS the armed struggle being waged by the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPA) to achieve national independence in a united Namibia and the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and their movement for national liberation to put an end to the Apartheid regime and permit the South African people to exercise their fundamental rights and democratic liberties.

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Resolution No. 15/14-P

16. URGENTLY CALLS UPON Member States to increase substantially their support for the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa.

17. CHARGES the Secretary General with the coordination and organisation, at Member States' level, of this assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

18. URGES Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of offices representing the national liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa and grant them the privileges and immunities necessary for the accomplishment of their mission.

19. REQUESTS the Secretary General to inform the Secretary General of the OAU the contents of this resolution.

20. DECIDES to include in the draft agenda of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the item entitled "support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa" and charges the Secretary General to ensure implementation of this resolution and submit report thereon.

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RESOLUTION NO:16/14-P

PROBLEMS OF THE SAHEL

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6-11 December 1983) ,

Having heard the report of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel at its meeting held in Dhaka on 7 December 1983.

Recalling the objectives and spirit of Resolution No.7/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Resolution No.22/12-P of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Baghdad, and Resolution No.15/13-P of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Niamey.

Deeply concerned at the magnitude of the disaster which has afflicted the Sahel region, and particularly at the serious turn taken by the drought in the past two years.

- 1) Reiterates the terms of the resolution adopted by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel at its meeting on 7 December.
- 2) Expresses its deep appreciation at the work and orientation of the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the Peoples of the Sahel, and its Sub-Committee.
- 3) Calls upon all Member States to respond generously to the appeal for participation in the action undertaken by the Committee of Islamic Solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel.

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RESOLUTION NO:17/14-P

ON

THE SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December December 1983),

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

Mindful of the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Islamic Conference, especially the objectives of promoting Islamic Solidarity among Member States and strengthening the struggle of all Muslim peoples to safeguard their dignity, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolution No.16/11-P and 19/13-P on the security and solidarity of Islamic Countries adopted by the Eleventh and the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad and Niamey in May, 1980 and August, 1982 ;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts group to study this matter in implementation of the aforesaid Resolution has submitted its recommendations to the Conference;

Gravely concerned at the escalation of tension, the intensification of rivalries and conflicts in the world, the increasing number of interventions or threats of intervention, the attempts at carving spheres of influence, and the relentless scramble for world resources which threaten the security and national independence of developing countries of the world, especially the Member States;

Expressing deep anguish at the continued occupation of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and other Arab territories and the continued denial of inalienable national rights the Palestinian people;

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Seriously concerned at the threats and challenge to the political, economic and cultural cohesiveness of the Islamic Ummah,

Determined to pursue policies of independence vis-a-vis the power blocs, oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which aim to limit freedom of Member States to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without coercion, intimidation or pressure;

Also determined to preserve the natural resources with which the Islamic countries are endowed and to use for the benefit, welfare and progress of the Muslim people;

1. Reiterates that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic states.
2. Resolves to strengthen the security of the Member States through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic States in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
3. Reaffirms the permanent sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples and all other countries and peoples over their natural resources.
4. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve the Islamic values and the Islamic way of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual, political, social and economic values.

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5. Approves the recommendations adopted by the Group of Expert at its meeting held in Jeddah from 8 - 9 May, 1983 for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States.
6. Calls upon the Member States to take appropriate steps individually and collectively to implement the recommendations of the Group of Experts at its aforementioned meeting.
7. Directs the General Secretariat to provide necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.
8. Requests the Secretary General to convene another meeting of the Experts Group set up by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to enable the Group to review the progress made in implementation of its recommendations and to submit further recommendations to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
9. Calls on Member States to coordinate their activities to preserve Islamic sanctities and liberate them, to support the struggle of the Palestinian people, and assist them in recovering their rights and liberating their territory.

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RESOLUTION NO:18/14-P  
ON  
THE AMERICAN AGGRESSION ON THE POSITION  
ON SYRIAN FORCES ON 4/12/1983

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, (6 - 11 December, 1983 ),

Proceeding from the Charter and resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and resolutions of the Third Summit Conference at Makka al Mulkaramah;

Guided by the provisions of the United Nations Charter and resolutions and the principles of international law;

Recalling resolution 13/13-PIL of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference held in Niamey in August 1982 on strengthening the security of Member States and their peoples within the framework of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Deeply concerned at the challenges confronting the Islamic Ummah as a result of the attempts to drag the region into a dangerous situation threatening its peace and security;

Reaffirming the provisions of the political declaration of the Non-Aligned Summit Conference held in New Delhi in 1983, in particular paragraph 104 (C) which condemns the campaign launched by Israel and the U.S.A. concerning Syria's right to acquire capabilities for legitimate self-defence;

Recalling the resolution of the Thirteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the said region, concerning the issue of Palestine and the Middle East, especially paragraph (16) which strongly condemns the policies which the U.S.A. seeks to impose on the area at the expense of Arab and Palestinian rights and territories, and condemns the continued and escalating American support for Israel in all fields, particularly in the military, political and economic fields;

Bearing in mind the strategic alliance between the USA and the Israeli entity which endangers the security of Arab and Islamic countries and their peoples;

Expressing deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East caused by the American air attack on Syrian positions in the Lebanese territories, which threatens to lead to a new confrontation in the region, thereby endangering international peace and security;

Drawing the attention to the fact that the U.S.A. has, by perpetrating such acts of aggression against Syria and the Arab region, contravened all its responsibilities under the U.N. Charter as permanent member of the Security Council in respect of international peace and security;

1. Strongly condemns the American air attack on Syrian position in the Lebanese territories.

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2. Also strongly condemns the strategic alliance between the U.S.A. and the Israeli entity, and the subsequent agreements, some of which were made public after the recent visit of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister of Zionist entity to Washington.

3. Calls upon the U.S.A. to desist from the policy of aggression it pursues in the region in collaboration with the Israeli entity.

4. Calls upon the world community to shoulder its responsibility towards the hostile escalation, which, if not checked, will create dangerous hazards reaching beyond the region, with negative effects that may affect the world at large.

5. Requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow the developments of the situation, to make the necessary contacts in its respect and to report thereon to the First Islamic Ministerial Conference to be held.

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RESOLUTION NO:19/14-P

ON

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONES  
IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1404 H ( 6-11 December, 1983 ),

Recognising that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as well as general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of such Nuclear weapons Free Zones in various regions will strengthen the security of the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly recommended the establishment of such Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Also Recalling the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Nuclear Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Recalling further Resolutions No.37/82 and 37/74-B adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Thirty-Seventh Session and resolutions adopted by the United Nations

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General Assembly at its 38th Session on Israeli nuclear weapons capability and the nuclear potential of South Africa respectively;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their people.

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first Ordinary Session, held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July, 1964;

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of South Africa and Israel to acquire Nuclear Weapons;

Noting the opposition of these two racist entities to the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, Middle East and South Asia;

1. Calls upon all states to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
2. Strongly condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, thereby creating obstacles in the way of the endeavour to establish Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.
3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures whereby to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.
4. Requests all Member States to pursue their cooperation at the United Nations and within other relevant International fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.
5. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow-up developments in this regard and report thereon to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO:20/14-P

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

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabi-ul-Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, and the possible threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Taking into consideration that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons whatever their origin;

Recognising that effective measures to protect non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons may positively contribute to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

Recalling resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the need for assurances from nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly had called upon nuclear weapon states to conclude urgently arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons;

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Welcoming the indepth negotiations initiated at the Committee on Disarmament and its working Group on the question of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Noting that the UN General Assembly at its 38th Session has recommended that the Committee on Disarmament actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of the international convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective;

Further noting with disappointment that the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament held in 1982 ended inconclusively;

1. Notes with satisfaction that, within the Committee on Disarmament, there is no objection, in principle, to the conclusion of an International Convention to protect non-nuclear States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons, although there are still difficulties to be overcome in the Committee towards evolving common approach acceptable to all.

2. Requests the members of the Committee on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Recommends that Islamic Countries continue to cooperate with the Committee on Disarmament, at the United Nations General

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Assembly and within other relevant international fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges the two super powers and other militarily significant countries to engage in serious negotiations under the aegis of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva on CTBT ( Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) CWT ( Chemical Weapons Treaty), and also on Radiological Weapons Convention.

5. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to closely follow up new developments in this respect and report thereon to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/14-P

ON

THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR  
INSTALLATIONS AND ITS DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES  
ON THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL ORDER FOR  
THE PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AND THE  
NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ON  
WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
meeting in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul  
Awal 1404 H corresponding to 6 - 11 December, 1983.

Taking into account the principles of Islamic Solidarity  
set forth in the Charter;

Recalling the criminal act perpetrated by Israel by its  
premeditated armed assault on the Iraq Nuclear installations  
which are devoted to peaceful purposes;

Taking due account of Resolution 18/13-Pol., adopted  
by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in  
that respect;

Noting the pertinent resolutions adopted by the UN  
Security Council and General Assembly, the last of which  
was the UN General Assembly resolution adopted on November 10,  
1983;

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/14-P

Noting also the pertinent resolutions adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency, the last of which was Twentyseventh Session on October 14, 1983;

Expressing deep concern over Israel's persistent aggressive policy and its threats to repeat its criminal acts against Iraq and other Islamic States:

1- CONDEMNS Israel for its persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolution No. 487 (1981).

2- STRONGLY CON DEMNS Israel for its aggressive policy against the Islamic States, which is designed to impede their scientific and technological progress.

3- AFFIRMS the right of Iraq and that of all other developing countries to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as part of their development programmes.

4- CALLS ON MEMBER STATES to take serious and effective action through effective participation in the proceedings of the International Atomic Energy Agency Conferences and other international fora, with a view to implementing the resolution of the Agencies at its Twenty Seventh Session, and the UN General Assembly resolution of November 10, 1983;

5- CALLS ON THE MEMBER STATES to exert all efforts at international fora with a view to prohibiting armed assault on civilian nuclear installations;

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RESOLUTION NO. 21/14-P

6- CONSIDERS THAT THE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES resulting from an armed assault with conventional weapons on a nuclear site is equivalent to an attack with nuclear weapons that could lead to the outbreak of a nuclear war.

7- CALLS ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL to take the necessary measures to dissuade Israel from carrying out its threats to repeat its armed attack, and force it to withdraw its threats.

8- CONSIDERS Israel's publicly-announced threat to repeat its armed attack on the nuclear installations of Iraq or in any other country, as a continuing violation of the UN Charter, and hence of the statutes of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

9- INVITES Member States to take all international legal measures to prohibit armed attack or the threat on nuclear installations or the threat thereof, as a contribution to the expansion and a means of securing the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

10- REQUESTS MEMBER STATES to collect information on Israel's nuclear armament and on the existing cooperation between the two racist regimes in Israel and South Africa in the nuclear field, and to inform the Secretary General of their findings. Also requests the Secretary General to cooperate with the League of Arab States and the Organisation of African Unity in the collection of such data and to convey it to the UN General Assembly;

11- REQUESTS the Secretary General to submit a follow-up report on this resolution to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/14-P

ON

STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN  
THE CONTROL OF HIJACKING

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Minister meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 - 11 December 1983),

Recalling Resolution No. 28/12-P and 25/13-P on strengthening Islamic Solidarity in the Control of Hijacking, adopted by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Baghdad and Niamey from June 1-5, 1981 and 22-26 August, 1982;

Taking into consideration that hijacking is an international crime punishable by appropriate penalties:

Deeply concerned at the anguish caused to innocent passengers and crews involved in incidents of hijacking of aircrafts, including injuries and loss of life:

Conscious of the need to observe the international Conventions on hijacking:

1. CALLS UPON all states who are signatories to the Tokyo Convention (1963), The Hague Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on the Penalties for Hijacking and Guarantees for the safety of Civil Aviation in the World, to carry out their obligations under these Conventions.

2. APPEALS to those states who have not yet signed the above Convention to do so.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/14-P

3. REQUESTS all Member States to abstain from assisting, in any form whatsoever, any attempt aimed at hijacking.
  
4. DIRECTS the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report on it to the next Islamic Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-P

ON

THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal (6 - 11 December, 1983),

Recalling the relevant resolutions, adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the Comorian Island of Mayotte which affirm that the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros is composed of four islands : Anjouan - Grande Comore, Mayotte and Moheli;

Bearing in mind the commitments taken by France on the eve of the referendum on self-determination, of December 22, 1974 organised in the Comoros to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago when it acceded to independence;

Recalling also the wish expressed by the Head of State of France to seek actively a just solution to that problem;

Considering that the severing of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comoran Islands seriously impairs the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and impedes the harmonious economic development of this country;

Deeply pre-occupied by the slow pace of the negotiation entered into by France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the issue of the Comoran Island of Mayotte;

Considering the total availability of the Comoran government in its desire to reach a just and speedy solution through dialogue and concertation, in accordance with the recommendation

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-P

of international and regional organizations:

1- REAFFIRMS the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comoran Island of Mayotte.

2- EXPRESSES its firm support to the Comoran people in their legitimate struggle to recover the island.

3- INVITES the French Government to decisively open negotiations with the Government of the IFRC in order to secure the rapid restoration of Mayotte to its natural Comorian entity.

4- CALLS UPON OIC member states to exert, collectively and individually, their influence on France in order to accelerate its negotiations with the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoro on the basis of respect of the unity and territorial integrity of this country.

5- INVITES the Secretary General of the OIC to contact the French authorities and inform them of the serious anxiety felt by the organization over this problem, to follow up the development of this issue, in cooperation with the Secretaries-General of the OAU and UNO and to submit a report in this regard to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO: 24/14-P

ON

ETHIOPIA'S OCCUPATION OF TWO REGIONS OF THE  
TERRITORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. (6 - 11 December, 1983),

In pursuance with Article Two of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and in conformity with the tenets of the Islamic Sharia concerning the repulsion of aggression and the support of the aggrieved;

In compliance with U.N. objectives and principles;

Recalling what was stipulated in the final Declaration of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which was held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, from 3 to 7 Zul Ke'da 1402 (22-26 August, 1982) concerning the Ethiopian aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia;

Affirming its commitment to ensure the security and territorial integrity of Member States and its support of and solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Somalia in safeguarding its territorial integrity and independence;

Recalling the contents of the Final Statement of the Coordination Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States held at the seat of the United Nations in New York on the first of Muharram 1404 H. corresponding to October 10, 1983

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RES. NO: 24/14-P

stressing anew its concern over the security and territorial integrity of Member States and expressing support of and solidarity with Somalia in opposing any attempt that may affect the latter's territorial integrity and independence:

Viewing the Ethiopian aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia and the occupation of two regions of its territory as a violation of the U.N. Charter and the principles of International Law, and a violation of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of a Member State of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Deploing the continuing Ethiopian occupation of Somali territory which constitutes a criminal act at international level;

- 1- Condemns the Ethiopian armed aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia and call on Ethiopia to withdraw its forces immediately from the two regions occupied in the Democratic Republic of Somalia.
- 2- Requests Ethiopia not to embark on any other aggression that may endanger the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Somalia and its territorial integrity.
- 3- Decides to provide material and moral support to Democratic Republic of Somalia to enable it to face that aggression.
- 4- Decides to keep the case on the Agenda of the Conference and to request the Secretary General of the OIC to submit to the forthcoming Conference an exhaustive report on the progress achieved in that respect.

RESOLUTION NO: 25/14-P

ON

THE PROBLEM OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Preceding from the noble Islamic principles and the objectives of the Islamic Charter which call for the enhancement and propagation of the principles of justice, freedom, dignity and humanity;

Recalling resolution 5/EOS of the First Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad from 8 - 10 Rabiul Awal 1400 H. (27-29 January, 1980) concerning the provision of financial and moral support to the Islamic peoples in the Horn of Africa and the assistance to the refugees expelled from their homes by the occupation forces;

Abiding by the provisions of the Makkah Al Mukaramah Declaration issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference in respect of man's liberty and basic freedoms and needs and the action needed for laying the foundations and developing the means to safeguard such rights and freedoms, to eliminate oppression, to support peoples' struggles for independence, freedom and justice and to uphold the principles of justice, dignity and the right of self-determination stipulated by all international charters;

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RES.NO: 25/14-P

Recalling resolution 12/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah - Taif from 19-21 Rabiul Awal 1401 H (25-28 January 1981) on support for the oppressed peoples in the Horn of Africa;

Deeply concerned that the situation deplored by the First Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad in January 1980 has remained unchanged;

1. stresses the importance of implementing the resolutions of the Conference on the problem of the Horn of Africa including that of the Eritrean issue;
2. decides to give support to the oppressed peoples of the Horn of Africa;
3. reiterates its rejection of the presence of foreign forces in the region and to call for their immediate unconditional and total withdrawal;
4. calls for the peaceful settlement of the problems of the Horn of Africa in accordance with the International Charters and the principles of international law which guarantee the inalienable rights of all peoples to self-determination;
5. decides to maintain this problem under consideration;
6. requests the Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to submit a progress report on the general situation to the forthcoming Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.26/14-P  
ON THE  
QUESTION OF THE MUSLIMS OF SOUTH  
PHILIPPINES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 - 11 December 1983),

Taking into account the explanatory notes by the General Secretariat concerning the question of the Muslims of South Philippines, and the outcome of the meeting of the four-member Ministerial Committee, held in Jeddah on 8 December 1982;

Recalling resolutions 27/12-C and 17/13-C adopted in this connection by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions held in Baghdad and Niamey;

Recalling the talks held in Jeddah by the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference with the President of the Philippines, under Islamic resolutions inviting the Government of the Philippines to comply with the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement without any delay and to put it into effect with the participation of the Moro National Liberation Front which is a signatory party of the Agreement,

Recalling the need for closing ranks of the leadership of the Moro National Liberation Front to achieve this end and to remove any pretext on the ground of the division of Muslim leaderships and the absence of a competent interlocutor for the settlement of the issue within the framework of the Tripoli

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RES No.26/14-P

Agreement and of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Philippines;

1- CALLS UPON the Government of the Philippines to expedite the true implementation of the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement, and in this connection initiate negotiations with the Moro National Liberation Front, with the participation of the Four-Member Islamic Ministerial Committee.

2- CALLS UPON the Moro Front and its leadership to adopt a unified position prior to these negotiations so as to put the Tripoli Agreement into effect.

3- ENTRUSTS the Secretary General with the task of submitting a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.27/14-P

ON

REFUGEES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December 1983),

CONCERNED about the fate of millions of refugees throughout the world, the majority of whom belong to the Muslim community;

CONSCIOUS of the heavy burden which their presence, often massive, pose to the host countries;

REAFFIRMING the indefectible solidarity of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with the countries hosting refugees on their soil, often at the price of considerable sacrifices;

CONVINCED that such solidarity is dictated by principles of fraternity and defence of human rights and the dignity of man which emanate from the Islamic heritage and Traditions;

NOTING with satisfaction the considerable efforts exerted by the General Secretariat to implement the relevant decisions adopted within the framework of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the question of Refugees;

RECALLING Resolution No.24/13-C on the assistance to refugees and countries suffering from natural disasters, adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held

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RES: NO. 27/14-P

in Niamey (Republic of Niger) from 3 to 7 Zoul Qada 1404 H  
(22 - 26 August 1982) ;

1. CALLS UPON Member States:
  - to intensify their efforts with a view to giving every possible assistance to the refugees wherever they are;
  - to extend full solidarity and support to the Twelfth International Conference on the Assistance to Refugees in Africa ( C.I.A.R.A.II) which will be held in Geneva in July 1984.
  
2. INVITES the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in conformity with decisions of the Joint Meeting, held in Geneva from 5 to 20 July 1983 between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the various United Nations Organizations, including the decision on assistance to the refugees, which is one of most important of these decisions.

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RESOLUTION NO:28/14-P

ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANISATION OF THE  
ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS  
ORGANISATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6-11 December, 1983),

Having examined the paragraphs of the report of the Secretary General relating to cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation;

Having heard the message of the Secretary General of the United Nations

Recalling resolutions 14/6-P, 34/12-P, and 20/13-P, of the OIC, on the strengthening of cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation;

Calling also the General Assembly resolution 3369 (XXX) dated 10 October 1975 which grants Observer Status to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference at the United Nations ;

Further recalling resolutions 35/23, 36/23, 37/4 and 38/4 of the General Assembly on cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation;

Bearing in mind the wish of both Organisations to achieve closer cooperation in their search for solutions to world problems such as the questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, the fundamental rights of man and peoples and the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the specialized Institution and other United Nations Agencies;

Noting also the convention of the First Annual Meeting between representatives of the Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation and other United Nations Agencies;

Taking note of the encouraging results already achieved and the pressing need to ensure coordination, and follow up of the decisions adopted during that meeting;

Convinced of the need to further strengthen cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation.

1. Notes with appreciation the Annual Report of the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly in respect of cooperation between the OIC and the U.N.O.
2. Notes also with satisfaction the Report of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the significantly positive cooperation between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation; and his efforts for the peaceful solution of the crucial problems facing developing countries.
3. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the First Annual Meeting of representatives of the Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference with those of the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisations and other United Nations Agencies, meeting held in Geneva on July 15, 1983.

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4. Requests the Secretary General to continue this efforts for the strengthening of cooperation and coordination between the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organisation and its Agencies in furtherance of the mutual interests of both organisations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

5. Calls upon the Islamic States Group to support the consolidation of the existing mechanism at the U.N. Secretariat, for coordination between the OIC and the U.N. and its specialized Agencies.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO: 29/14-P

ON

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY OCCUPATION,  
IN ALL ITS FORMS, IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in its Fourteenth session held in Dhaka from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December 1983,

Referring to Resolution 2/7-P of May 1976 and Resolution 26/11-P of May 1980 on compensation for the damaging effects of war, in particular mines;

Commending the resolution adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Governments of Non-Aligned countries, held in Colombo from 16-19 August 1976, denouncing non-removal of the sequels of war (Res.No. 32);

Noting with satisfaction U.N. General Assembly Resolutions Nos. 3435(30) of 9 December 1975, 35/71 of 5 December 1980, 36/188 of 17/12/1981, 37/15 of 20/12/1982 on the sequels of war;

Recalling the resolutions of the UNEP Governing Board No. 80(4) of 9/4/1976, No. 101(5) of 25/5/1977, No. 9/5 of 25/5/1981 and No. 10/8 of 28/5/1982 on the sequels of war;

Mindful of the fact that all peoples of the world earnestly wish to put an end to colonialism in all its forms;

RES.NO: 29/14-P

Convinced that payment of compensation by the colonial powers could in future be instrumental in the consolidation of world peace and security, as well as the U.N. Declaration of 1960 on granting independence to colonised countries and peoples;

1- Confirms its condemnation of colonialism in all its forms as an aggressive act contrary to international principles and covenants as well as human rights.

2- Concedes to all peoples that were subjected to the yoke of colonialism the right to compensation for the human and material losses that led to their backwardness, poverty and to the squandering of their resources.

3- Supports the right of the Jamahiriya to compensation for all the losses incurred through Italian colonialism, including human and material losses as well as loss of property, following the Italian invasion and occupation of Libya in 1911 which lasted for 35 years.

4- Denounces all States responsible for the losses and damaging sequels of aggressive colonial wars that have not as yet taken any positive steps to solve that problem and wages them to compensate the States and peoples that have incurred them or suffered through such wars.

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RESOLUTION NO:30/14-P

ON

INFORMATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling the provisions of paras 6 and 7 of Article II in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which call for supporting Islamic peoples in their endeavour to maintain their national independence and rights, and seeking to generate such a political atmosphere that would help develop co-operation between Member States and other States,

Also recalling the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Declaration, calling for the institution of a new world information order.

Conscious of the need for establishing a new world information and communication order that is fairer and more equitable.

Reiterating Resolutions 31 and 40 adopted by the Tenth and Eleventh Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, concerning the measures that should be taken to confront propaganda material hostile to Islam and Muslims.

Reaffirming the undertaking of Member States, to correct through an information system properly belonging to OIC the false concepts that are spread about the Islamic world and project the fundamental concerns of the Islamic Ummah which are the Palestinian cause and the problem of Al-Ouds-al-Sharif,

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Determined to mobilise material and human resources of the Islamic countries and to pool them in such a manner as would restore the true image of Islam and express a unified Islamic view-point as regards the institution of a new and fairer world information order.

Recalling Resolution 22/12-P adopted by the Conference of Niamey, which calls on Member States to co-operate in that field as well as the recommendations of the First Session of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18th and 19th January, 1983.

- 1 - Reiterate the recommendations of said Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.
- 2 - Deems it necessary that Member States should continue the process of developing strong co-operation between them in the field of information and draw up an Islamic strategy for information that is keeping with the advent of a new world information order.
- 3 - Calls on the General-Secretariat to pursue its efforts aimed at convening a meeting of the Information Ministers of Member States, and,
- 4 - Calls on the General-Secretariat to continue the implementation of the information plan approved by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in accordance with the recommendations of the First Session of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983 and to urge all Member States to offer voluntary contributions for the implementation of that plan.

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RESOLUTION NO:31/11-P

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka (People's Republic of Bangladesh) from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H corresponding to 6 to 11 December 1983,

Having considered the report of the Director General of the International Islamic News Agency;

Reiterating the recommendations of the permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, adopted at its first Session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 and 19 January 1983;

Appreciating the efforts of the News Agency to further develop its activities to be a reliable source of information in the Muslim World,

Having noted that greater expansion would be required to fully meet the objectives set out for the organization,

Considering that in view of the critical financial situation of the News Agency the above requirements can not be met unless immediate steps are taken to provide financial assistance to the News Agency by the member countries,

1. Calls upon the member States to pay, as soon as possible, arrears of their annual subscription where they are due.
2. Calls upon member states to make generous voluntary contributions to the Agency to enable it to improve and develop its current operations.

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3. Recommends that member states reduce the tariff of satellite channels to a level which is within the means of the news agencies, in order to make it possible for the International Islamic News Agency and the national newsagencies to have access to modern means of communications.

4. Takes note of the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs that a meeting of the Ministers of Information of the member countries is convened by the Secretariat General of the Islamic Conference to closely study the various problems of the news agency along with other important information organs of the Conference, and take measures to put the news agency on a firm footing.

5. Approves in principle the study of a new scale of contribution by the member countries in the light of the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs.

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RESOLUTION NO 32/14-P

ON

THE ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING SERVICES ORGANIZATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H ( 6 - 11 December, 1983),

Recalling the report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the report of the Secretary General of the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization, and the conditions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the latter at its Sixth Session held in Baghdad on 29 Safar 1404 H ( 3 December, 1983) and which are in keeping with the development of its activities, achievements, plans & set-ups, and stressing the importance of these resolutions,

Considering the conclusions adopted by the Permanent Committee for Information & Cultural Affairs at its First Session held in Dakar (Senegal ) on 18 & 19 January 1983,

Recalling all previous resolutions relating to the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization particularly resolutions No.48 of Istanbul, No.49 of Tripoli, No.18/9-P of Dakar, No.29/10-P of Fez, No.39/11-P of Islamabad, No.41/12-P of Baghdad, and No.24/13-P of Niamey;

Noting with satisfaction the development of the Organisation and its efficiency;

1. Puts on record its thanks and profound appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia whose contributions enabled the Organization to purchase its permanent headquarters in Jeddah. Also expresses its profound appreciation to Kuwait and all member States who have made voluntary contributions to support the activities and programmes of the Organization.
2. Invites Member States to settle as early as possible their arrears of contributions to the budget of ISBO, in accordance with the resolutions of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs, on the occasion of its First Session held in Dakar (Senegal) on 18 & 19 January 1983.
3. Requests the Member States, in a position to do so to come forth with more voluntary donations to support the programmes of the Organization.
4. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts successfully exerted by the Organization, by the Chairman of its Executive Council, and by its Secretary General, to promote the objectives of the Organisation and consolidate its role.

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ORGANISATION  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE  
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION  
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX II

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS  
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ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
ADOPTED BY THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN DHAKA, PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH FROM 2-7 RABIUL AWWAL,  
1404H ( 6 TO 11 DECEMBER, 1983 )

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REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
ADOPTED BY THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN DHAKA, THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH FROM RABIUL  
AWAL 2 TO 7, 1404 H. (DECEMBER 6 - 11, 1983)

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working sessions from Rabiul Awal 3 to 5, 1404 H (corresponding to December 7-9, 1983).

2. The meeting was inaugurated by the delegate of the Republic of Niger as outgoing Chairman, who made a short statement wishing success to the deliberations of the Committee. Upon his proposal, Mr. Mafizur Rahman, Secretary, External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was unanimously elected as Chairman.

3. The delegate of the Republic of the Gambia, Mr. Ousman A Sallah, was elected as Vice-Chairman. The delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Mr. Abdul Razag A. Algain was elected as Rapporteur.

4. The Committee set up a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of Guinea, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey and Bangladesh. It was agreed that the Drafting Committee would be open ended.

5. The Member States attending the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the sessions of the Economic Affairs Committee.

6. The following subsidiary and affiliated agencies of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, as well as observers invited from other Organisations attended the meetings of the Committee :

- i) Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara, Republic of Turkey.

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- ii) Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- iii) Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco.
- iv) Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE), Karachi, Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- v) Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- vi) International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB),
- vii) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO),
- viii) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO),
- ix) International Labour Organisation (ILO),

7. The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Ambassador Arshad-uz Zaman, Assistant Secretary General (Administration Finance and Economic Affairs), and Mr. Naeem U. Hasan, Assistant Director, Economic Affairs Department.

8. The Chairman, in his opening remarks, thanked the Committee for the honour and confidence reposed in him. He underscored the crucial importance of the correct solution of the economic issues to successfully combat political, economic, social and cultural aggression against the Ummah. He urged for solidarity, unity and a total sense of dedication at this juncture of most formidable attacks from multifarious sources against Islam.

The Chairman welcomed the delegates and representatives to the meeting, and expressed the hope that by the grace of Allah Almighty the deliberations of the Committee would be fruitful and the fraternal cooperation of the Member States would result in a successful conclusion of the work of the Committee.

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9. The Committee deliberated items No. 38 to 63 on the Agenda of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which were referred to it for consideration and for formulation of appropriate recommendations.

10. At the conclusion of the debate, the Committee adopted the following resolutions :

RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-E

The World Economy and the Islamic Countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/14-E

Status report on the implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Inter-Governmental Meeting of Experts on the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States of the O.I.C.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/14-E

Economic problems of the Least Developed Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/14-E

Effects of earthquake and drought in the Yemen Arab Republic.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/14-E

Economic problems of the Land-Locked Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/14-E

Status Report on the Campaign for the Eradication of Cattle Plague in African Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/14-E

Follow-up Report on the implementation of the resolution concerning the Lagos Plan of Action.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/14-E

Report on the Follow-up Action of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development

RESOLUTION NO. 9/14-E

Progress Report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Ministerial Level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/14-E

Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/14-E

The International Agreement on Jute and Jute products.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-E

Follow-up Report on the Expert Group Meeting on Cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Re-insurance;

RESOLUTION NO. 13/14-E

Report on the Activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

RESOLUTION NO. 14/14-E

Report on the Activities of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/14-E

Status report on the Signature and Ratification of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/14-E

Implementation of the Resolution entitled: "Consolidation of the Development Programme in the Islamic World".

RESOLUTION NO. 17/14-E

Status Report on the Proposed Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/14-E

Activities of the Islamic Development Bank.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/14-E

Activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/14-E

Status Report on the Signature and Ratification of the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/14-E

Progress Report on the Third Expert Group Meeting on Civil Aviation.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/14-E

Cooperation among Member States in the field of Telecommunications.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-E

Establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/14-E

Status Report on the Expert Level Meeting on  
Labour, Know-how and Social Security.

RESOLUTION NO. 25/14-E

Report on the Activities of the Islamic Centre for  
Technical and Vocational Training and Research,  
Dhaka, Bangladesh.

RESOLUTION NO. 26/14-E

Technical Cooperation among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 27/14-E

Report on the Activities of the Statistical, Economic  
and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic  
Countries, Ankara, Turkey.

11. Under the above list, Resolutions No. 4/14-E and No. 10/14-E were considered by the Committee under Items No. 40 "Economic Problems of Least Developed Member States" and No. 46 "Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States", respectively.

12. The Committee recorded the following observations on some of the items on the Agenda :

- (i) Under Resolution No. 2/14-E, it stressed the need to strengthen the General Secretariat financially and administratively, to enable it to implement the recommendations of the Plan and Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.
- (ii) While discussing Resolution No. 15/14-E, the Committee warmly welcomed the statement of the delegate of the Republic of Tunisia that his country had recently ratified the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments.

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13. As regards Item No. 58, the Committee took note of the progress report submitted by the General Secretariat on the proposed Expert level meetings on cooperation among Member States in the fields of Postal Services; Tourism; Road Transport; Rail Transport; and Meteorology.

It noted with appreciation that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had offered to host the Expert Group meeting on Communication.

The Committee also took note of the statement of the delegate of Tunisia that the Islamic Chamber, which is co-ordinating with the General Secretariat on the Expert Group meeting on Tourism to be held in Tunisia, should address all communications on this subject to the Ministry of Tourism of Tunisia.

14. The Committee expressed deep appreciation to the various Member States who have offered to host the Expert level and other meetings in the economic field and expressed the hope that others would also come forth with similar generous offers.

15. Concerning Item No. 63, the Committee noted with satisfaction that Member States continued to adhere to the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation which had gone into operation in 1981 following its ratification by majority of Member States. The Committee took note that the Agreement had now been ratified by 26 Member States. It urged those Member States, who had not done so, to ratify the General Agreement and requested the General Secretariat to maintain its contacts in this direction.

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16. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of Bangladesh for the cordial reception and warm hospitality accorded to the participants to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It applauded the excellent facilities arranged for the meeting which contributed to the success of the work of the Committee.

17. The Committee warmly thanked the Chairman for the efficient and objective manner in which he presided over the sessions. It also thanked the Vice-Chairman for positively contributing to the work of the Committee, and the Rapporteur for preparing this Report.

18. The Committee recorded its appreciation to the Assistant Secretary General (Economic Affairs, Administration and Finance), and the General Secretariat for their unstinting efforts and assistance to the work of the Committee. It also commended the efficient work of the technical and administrative staff assigned to the Committee.

Rapporteur

Dhaka.

December 10, 1983.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-E  
THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. , corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Reaffirming Resolution 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly containing the Declaration of Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order;

Recalling Resolution 3281 (XXIX) of the United Nations General Assembly containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of the States;

Also recalling Resolution 34/138 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the launching of global negotiations on "International Cooperation for Development";

Reiterating Resolution No. 60/35 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;

Further recalling Resolutions No. 4/5-P, 1/9-E, 1/10-E, 2/11-E, 1/12-E and 1/13-E adopted respectively by the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which stressed the urgent and vital need to launch global negotiations, in a spirit of accommodation that reflects a firm will to arrive at mutually beneficial results;

Noting with deep concern the gravity of the continuing international economic crisis which adversely affects the developing countries in general, and the least developed

RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-E

countries in particular, and causes the disequilibrium and imbalance in the world economic structure;

Expressing anxiety at the economic and financial policies of the industrialised countries in their own economies which caused a contraction in the international trade;

Noting with alarm the adverse effects of these policies on the growth rate of the developing countries, which continue not only to be significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, but resulted in decline in per capita income in 1981 as well as in 1982;

Underlining with regret that, while there are some signs of recovery in the industrial countries, there is no perceptible impulse of this recovery in the developing world;

Noting that these signs of recovery should constitute an opportunity to facilitate the adoption of appropriate macro-economic and structural adjustment measures by the developed countries;

Noting with concern the deteriorating terms of trade of the developing countries in general, and of the least developed countries in particular;

Deploring the lack of political will on the part of majority of developed countries to participate effectively in international negotiations of particular interest to the developing countries;

Recognising the need for restructuring the present international financial system;

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-E

Deeply concerned at the lack of progress to redress the inequities of the present international economic relations in accordance with the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and the establishment of the New International Economic Order, in the absence of an effective North-South dialogue;

Noting with concern the lack of adequate financial resources of regional development banks and other multilateral development institutions;

Expressing deep regrets that negotiations for the Seventh IDA Replenishment have not yet been completed, and that all indications are for a level of IDA VII at an extremely inadequate level;

Noting with deep concern extremely unsatisfactory progress towards implementation of the SNPA for the least developed countries for the Decade of 80s;

Recognising the acute development problems facing the Sub-Saharan African countries in general, and member states of the OIC in that region in particular;

Reiterating that a strong commitment towards the early resumption of the North-South dialogue is necessary for achieving the New International Economic Order;

Expressing deep appreciation of the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties;

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-E

Noting with satisfaction that the Organisation of Islamic Conference has already initiated bold steps in this direction for the consolidation of the Development Programme of the Islamic World which could constitute an initiative for further Third World Cooperation;

Noting that the 8th review of the IMF quota has become effective, though at an inadequate level;

Taking note of the background documents prepared by the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on the World Economic Situation in 1982 which contains a detailed and quantitative analysis of the economic prospects of Member States;

Emphasising the need for keeping under constant and close review the world economic situation and all international economic negotiations;

Also taking note of the recommendations made on this subject by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Reiterates the need for early launching of simultaneous and integrated global negotiations within the UN framework to restructure the present international economic order.
2. Endorses the efforts exerted by the developing countries within the framework of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement to initiate global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development.
3. Supports the proposal for convening of an international conference on international monetary and financial system as an integrated part of the global negotiations when launched.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1/14-E

4. Calls upon the developed countries for taking immediate measures pending the global negotiations aimed at World economic recovery, and accelerating development of the developing countries.
5. Stresses the importance of ODA from developed countries for the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular.
6. Urges all developed countries to meet the internationally accepted target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as development assistance and the sub-target of 0.15 per cent to the least developed countries as agreed to in the Paris Conference of 1981.
7. Urges for early conclusion of negotiations on IDA VII at a level higher than the IDA VI, in real terms.
8. Urges the developed countries to pursue action towards facilitating exports of developing countries, and reducing tariff and non-tariff obstacles to their exports.
9. Stresses the critical importance of commodities agreements which should reduce the damaging effects of loss of foreign exchange earnings arising from deterioration in the prices of primary commodities.
10. Further urges the Member States to continue to exert efforts for implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic cooperation among Member States.
11. Requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow up the progress of international economic negotiations and trends in World Economy, and to submit regular reports to the Conference.
12. Also requests the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade to follow up the progress of international trade negotiations and other important developments in the trade sector affecting world economy, and submit periodic reports.

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RESOLUTION NO. 2/14-E

STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE HIGH LEVEL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES OF THE OIC.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (corresponding to 6 - 11 December 1983),

Recalling Resolution No.1/3-E(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference on "The Plan of Action to Strengthen economic Cooperation among the Member States",

Also recalling Resolution No.2/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Report of the High Level Inter-Governmental Meeting of Experts on the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Noting with appreciation the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat to implement the Plan of Action and the positive response from some Member States in this direction;

Also taking note of the report submitted by the General Secretariat highlighting the stages and constraints to the implementation sector by sector of the Plan of Action;

Recognizing that the Plan of Action has called for the preparation of studies and convening of periodic meetings in the fields covered by the Plan of Action;

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Res: No.2/14-E

Realizing that continuous efforts would have to be made by the Member States, both individually and collectively, to attain the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action, sector by sector:

- 1- Requests the General Secretariat to submit a report on the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action to the Fourth Islamic Summit to enable fixation of priorities of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.
- 2- Requests the General Secretariat to continue to take necessary steps required to implement the various recommendations contained in the Plan of Action, including the completion of the studies and convening of Expert Group meetings envisaged under the various sectors contained in the Plan of Action.
- 3- Urges the Member States to extend all possible assistance to the General Secretariat and its specialised and affiliated agencies to help implement the Plan of Action.
- 4- Appeals to the Member States to offer to hold the various meetings envisaged under the Plan of Action and to participate to the maximum extent possible in these meetings.

RESOLUTION NO.3/14-E  
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST  
DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awwal 1404 H, corresponding to 6 - 11 December 1983. Recalling Resolution No.5/3-E(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and Resolution No.3/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the report of the General Secretariat on the progress of the implementation of these Resolutions;

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States in pursuance of the relevant Resolution adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Expressing concern that the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States have deteriorated in recent years due, amongst other things, to declining bilateral and multilateral international development assistance;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade of 80s adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in 1981;

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Res.No.3/14-E

Expressing concern that UNCTAD-VI resolution regarding implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed countries for the Decade of 80s is not commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis;

Recognising that only a substantial increase of Official Development Assistance in real terms during the present decade will enable the least developed member countries to achieve the objectives of their country programmes within the framework of the Programme in accordance with aid targets and modalities in the Programme and emphasising that external assistance complements and reinforces domestic efforts in the least developed countries;

Sincerely appreciating the action of donors, particularly those from among the member states, who have fulfilled their aid commitments under the SNPA;

Alarmed at the devastating effect of the world-wide recession since 1981 on the least developed member states;

1. Directs the General Secretariat to give special attention to the problems of Least Developed Member States, to monitor and follow up closely the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September, 1981, and to submit regular reports on progress thereof to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
2. Also directs the Ankara Centre to keep in constant review the problems of Least Developed Member States and periodically update its study on the subject.

Res: No.3/14-E

3. Requests the Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to increase their assistance to the Least Developed Member States as recommended by the Third Islamic Summit.
4. Urges all states in general, and the Member States in particular, to implement the decisions of the Paris Conference on the problems of the Least Developed Countries.
5. Urges the international community to implement fully and effectively the SNPA and provide financial assistance to the least developed countries in amounts and on terms commensurate with their immediate and long term development needs, and also urges that industrialised countries who have made specific commitments with respect to aid targets for the least developed countries but who have not yet fulfilled them should do so promptly, and take appropriate action to double their ODA or to attain 0.15 per cent of their GNP as ODA to the least developed member states by 1985.
6. Urges developed countries to implement promptly and fully Trade and Development Board Resolution 165(S-IX).
7. Urges all developed countries to implement the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance institutions with the representatives of the least developed countries, and in particular, to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid.
8. Urges developed countries to urgently implement the special measures for the least developed countries unanimously adopted in the GATT Ministerial Declaration of November, 1982.

Res. No.3/14-E

9. Reaffirms that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels should be undertaken, as envisaged in the Programme, to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed member states.

10. Requests the General Secretariat to take appropriate measures to review and monitor implementation, review and monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the Member States having regard to the mid-term global review to be held in 1985.

11. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the implementation of the SNPA to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO.4/14-E  
EFFECTS OF EARTHQUAKE AND DROUGHT IN THE  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H corresponding to 6 - 11 December 1983,

Recalling the widespread devastation and heavy losses of life and property caused by the earthquake that hit wide areas in the Yemen Arab Republic on 13 December, 1982;

Taking note of the adverse economic consequences of the drought that has stricken the Yemen Arab Republic in 1983;

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 37/166 of December 1982, the relevant resolution of the Seventh Summit Conference on Trade and Development Resolution 150(VI) ;

Also recalling Resolution No.3/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Fully aware that to rehabilitate the areas affected by the earthquake and to remedy the effects of drought requires immense costs, which would adversely affect the implementation of the development plan in Yemen Arab Republic, one of the least developed countries;

Expressing appreciation of the efforts of some States and organisations, including those that expressed their willingness, to extend assistance to the government of the Yemen Arab Republic in relief activities and rehabilitation of the areas affected by the earthquake;

1. Appeals to all the Member States to make generous contribution for the rehabilitation of the areas affected by earthquake and drought in the Yemen Arab Republic.
2. Calls upon the specialised agencies of the OIC to initiate contacts with the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic to determine its needs and the provision of assistance.
3. Requests the Secretary General to report to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.5/14-E  
ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6 - 11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.4/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the economic problems of Land Locked Member States;

Taking note of the Report of the General Secretariat to implement the aforesaid Resolution within the overall context of the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States as per directive of the 12th and 13th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Also noting the updated study submitted by the Ankara Centre on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States which also highlights the economic difficulties of the Land Locked Member States;

Further noting with appreciation that the Islamic Development Bank has been providing increased assistance to various projects located in the Land Locked Member States;

1. Appeals to Member States in particular, and all states in general, to implement the provisions of Resolutions 63(III), 98(IV) and 123(V) of UNCTAD on the specific problems of the land locked developing countries.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to give due consideration to the problems of Land Locked Member States within the overall context of the Least Developed Member States and submit periodic reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3. Also requests the Ankara Centre to follow the problems of the Land Locked Member States on a regular basis within the overall context of its studies on the economic problems of Least Developed Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/14-E  
STATUS REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE ERADICATION  
OF BOVINE PLAGUE IN AFRICAN MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awwal 1404 H, corresponding to 6 - 11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.24/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the campaign for the Eradication of Bovine Plague in African Member States;

Taking note of the Report submitted by the General Secretariat on the implementation of the aforesated Resolution of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers:

Also noting with satisfaction the positive response of some Member States to assist in the campaign for the eradication of Bovine Plague in African Member States;

Realising that Bovine Plague, both in Asia and Africa, has led to extensive economic losses and poses threat to live-stock in many Islamic Countries;

1. Reiterates its appeal to the Islamic Organisations to participate, in cooperation with the OAU, FAO and IOE, in raising the necessary funds for the Campaign to Eradicate Bovine Plague from the African Continent.

2. Urges the Member States and Specialised Islamic Institutions to render assistance, in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity and fraternity, to the campaign for eradication of Bovine Plague.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7/14-E

FOLLOW UP REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
RESOLUTION RELATING TO LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6 - 11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.25/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the support of the Organisation of Islamic Conference for the Lagos Plan of Action designed to implement the Monrovia strategy for the economic and social development of Africa;

Noting the study prepared by the Ankara Centre on the Lagos Plan of Action ;

Convinced that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, which requires harnessing of considerable financial resources, would greatly assist in the progress and development of African countries;

1. Reaffirms its total support to the Lagos Plan of Action as a laudable initiative for the economic and social development of Africa.

2. Appeals to international financing institutions and the United Nations System to provide substantial aid for Africa to help implement the Lagos Plan.

3. Urges the Member States to financially assist in realising the objectives set out in the Lagos Plan of Action.

4. Requests the Ankara Centre to continue its study on the Lagos Plan of Action in conformity with Resolution No.25/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8/14-E  
REPORT ON FOLLOW UP ACTION OF THE FIRST MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE  
ON FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.5/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic Countries held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey in October, 1981;

Reiterating the emphasis laid in the aforesaid Resolution on agricultural development as one of the main factors of economic development;

Recognising the vast potential of Member States to increase their food production to attain greater self-sufficiency in this sector;

Noting the report of the Follow Up Committee of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development;

Noting also the report presented by the General Secretariat on the progress and constraints in completion of studies and convening of expert group meetings agreed upon at the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development;

Expressing concern at the slow pace of completion of several studies assigned to certain Member States by the Ankara Conference;

Expressing thanks and appreciation to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for convening the Expert Group Meeting on Forestry in March, 1983 which has drawn up some important recommendations for cooperation in this important sector;

Noting with appreciation the statement of the representative of FAO on the ongoing cooperation between the OIC and FAO, and the technical assistance being provided by FAO to help prepare the various studies in the agriculture sector;

RES.NO. 8/14-E

Taking due note of the recommendations of the Second Co-ordination Meeting of OIC Agriculture Ministers held during the Twenty Second Session of FAO Conference in November 1983;

Emphasising the need for convening of the Second Ministerial Conference at an early date to ensure the follow up and implementation of the recommendations in the Agriculture Sector contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Noting that the Democratic Republic of Sudan has expressed its regrets to host the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development scheduled for 1983;

Taking into account the recommendations on this subject made by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Takes note of the Reports of the Follow Up Committee of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development; the Second Co-ordination Meeting of the OIC Ministers of Agriculture; and the Expert Group Meeting on Forestry.

2. Notes the decision of the Ministers of Agriculture to set up a Working Group to look into the progress of studies; fix priorities; and determine revised time frame for completion of the studies and other tasks agreed upon at the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

3. Appeals to the Member States assigned to undertake the studies and convene expert group meetings in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector to do so at their earliest convenience.

4. Also appeals to the Member States to provide data and information required to complete the studies.

5. Urges the Member States to come forth with offers to hold the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agriculture.

6. Requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow up the outcome of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

RESOLUTION NO.9/14-E

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
RECOMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL  
ROUND TABLE CONSULTATION ON INDUSTRIAL  
COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.6/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the report and recommendations of the Ministerial Level Round Table Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States;

Re-emphasising the importance of rapid industrialisation of the Islamic countries and promotion of Joint Ventures as an essential element for achieving collective self-reliance and economic emancipation;

Noting with satisfaction the progress achieved thus far in implementing recommendations of the Ministerial Consultation, as reflected in the report submitted by the Général Secretariat;

Appreciating the work undertaken by the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Industries of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Also expressing appreciation to the Republic of Turkey for convening the Expert Group Meeting to study the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association;

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RES.No.9/14-E

Further noting with appreciation the technical assistance extended by UNIDO to the work of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to promote industrial cooperation, with special emphasis on joint ventures, among Member States;

1. Takes note of the report and recommendations of the Task Force set up by the Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up with Member States and relevant agencies the implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation.

3. Urges Member States to render all possible assistance to the General Secretariat in carrying out the aforestated task.

4. Also urges the Member States to convey, as soon as possible, to the General Secretariat their comments on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association, and to actively participate in the Second Meeting of the Expert Group to finalise the Draft Statute of the Association.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/14-E  
PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE  
AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.7/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States;

Noting the Report of the General Secretariat on the progress attained to implement this Resolution, including its participation in the GATT Ministerial Conference (Geneva) in 1982 and UNCTAD VI (Belgrade) in 1983;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade has finalised its programme of work for 1982-86, which would help in the implementation of the important recommendations contained in the Trade Sector in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States, including the convening of an Expert Group Meeting on Trade;

Also noting with appreciation the willingness of UNCTAD to develop close relations with the Organisation of Islamic Conference and its specialised agencies;

Appreciating the expanding role of the Islamic Development Bank in trade financing activities;

Also appreciating the studies undertaken by the Ankara Centre in the field of trade, and the efforts exerted by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to forge commercial cooperation among Member States;

Expressing satisfaction at the enthusiastic response of Member States to participate in the Expert Group Meeting on Standardisation which the Republic of Turkey has offered to host in 1984;

RES.NO.10/14-E

Taking note of the report of the representative of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange with regard to the convening of the Second and Third Islamic Trade Fairs;

1. Calls for the holding of expert group meeting on Trade in 1984, to be organised by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in Casablanca, which should inter-alia focus on the question of priorities in the recommendations on the Trade Sector contained in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

2. Also calls for the early preparation of various studies in the trade field by the Casablanca Centre, and for the prompt implementation of the Centre's work programme to give the required boost to development of trade among Member States.

3. Urges Member States to participate actively in the Expert Group Meeting on Trade and at the Islamic Trade Fairs.

4. Also urges those Member States, who have not yet done so, to respond favourably to participate in the Expert Group meeting on Standardisation.

5. Directs the General Secretariat to follow the outcome of the GATT Ministerial meeting and UNCTAD VI to keep abreast of international economic negotiations.

6. Requests the Member States, in accordance with the recommendations of the Plan of Action, to coordinate their position on various international economic issues at such meetings.

7. Further requests the Member States to repay the loans they borrowed from the Islamic Development Bank to enable it to proceed with its duties.

8. Also requests the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange and the Director of Casablanca Centre to pursue their contacts with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Kingdom of Morocco with regard to the convening of the Second and Third Islamic Trade Fairs.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/14-E

THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON JUTE AND JUTE PRODUCTS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 to 11 December 1983),

Emphasising the importance of the Integrated Programme of Commodities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the need for early conclusion of international agreements on commodities;

Noting that the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982 is an important commodity agreement under the Integrated Programme of Commodities;

Recognizing the importance of jute and jute products to the economies of many developing countries;

Recognizing further that the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982 is of particular interest to concerned Islamic countries;

Conscious that Islamic countries account for more than 25 per cent of world jute trade;

Noting that majority of the jute exporting and importing countries have become parties to the Agreement, or have signified their interest to accede to it;

Noting further that the first meeting of the International Jute Council, envisaged in the Agreement, is proposed to be held in Dhaka, in January 1984;

RES.NO.11/14-E

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products on 1 October, 1982 at Geneva.
2. Urges all Member States concerned to accede to the Agreement as soon as possible.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to monitor and apprise the member States of the progress of accession by concerned Islamic countries.
4. Requests also the Islamic Development Bank, and other financial institutions of the OIC, and the Member States to consider participating in projects in the Member States to be approved by the International Jute Council.
5. Directs the General Secretariat to attend the International Jute Council meeting in Dhaka as an observer.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-E

FOLLOW UP REPORT ON THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON COOPERATION  
AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE FIELD OF INSURANCE AND RE-INSURANCE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 8/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Expert Group Meeting on cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Re-Insurance held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in April, 1982;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the follow-up of the implementation of the aforestated Resolution;

Noting also that several Member States and Islamic Institutions have commented favourably on the recommendations of the meeting of Group of Experts on Insurance and Re-Insurance;

Noting that other Islamic Institutions, such as the Islamic Development Bank, have been established according to Islamic Shariah for the benefit of the Islamic World, and to promote economic development and trade among the Member States;

Welcoming the offer of Bangladesh to host the expert level meeting with a view to examine that the issue of Insurance and Re-Insurance is not inconsistent with the principles of Shariah;

Taking note of the recommendations on this subject of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

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RES.NO.12/14-E

1. Recognises the need for the early examination of the recommendations of the First Expert Group Meeting on Insurance and Re-Insurance.
2. Urges those Member States, who have not done so, to expedite their comments on the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Insurance and Re-Insurance as to whether these recommendations conform with the Sharia.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to submit the comments received so far and to be received to an expert level meeting to be convened for this purpose, as early as possible in 1984, as already decided by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which will include Insurance Experts from Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/14-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY EXCHANGE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 9/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Report of the Third Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Having considered the Report of the Meeting of the Fourth General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia in April 1983;

Noting also the report on the activities of the Chamber presented by the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber;

Appreciating the progress achieved by the Islamic Chamber in its various activities, particularly in the field of development and promotion of Joint Ventures;

Noting with satisfaction that plans are underway for the construction of the Chamber's permanent headquarters building in Karachi, Pakistan;

Also noting with concern the unsatisfactory financial situation of the Chamber due to inadequate receipt of annual contributions and insufficient donations;

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RES. NO. 13/14-E

1. Takes note of the Report of the Fourth General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
2. Urges Member States to invite their National Chamber of Commerce to settle their arrears and make regular contributions to the budget of the Islamic Chamber.
3. Also urges Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make generous donations to the Islamic Chamber enabling it to complete its building project and to realize its work programme.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/14-E  
ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR  
DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.10/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco;

Noting with appreciation that the Headquarters Agreement on the establishment of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade was concluded and signed between the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Organisation of Islamic Conference on Safar 3, 1403 H (November 22, 1982);

Also noting with satisfaction that the aforementioned Centre is now operating in a building generously provided by the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco;

Taking note of the Reports of the First and Second Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Centre including the Centre's Work Programme for 1983-86 and its Financial and Personnel Regulations drawn up at these two meetings;

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RESOLUTION NO.14/14-E

Noting also the reports presented by the General Secretariat and the Director of Casablanca Centre on the activities of the Centre;

Lauding the generous donations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Morocco towards the Budget of the Centre;

Emphasizing the importance of trade and commercial cooperation among Member States, and the important role of the Casablanca Centre in realising the objectives in these sectors;

Noting the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Expresses satisfaction at the setting up of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade which has now commenced its activities.

2. Takes note of the Reports of the First and Second Meetings of the Board of Directors and the Work Programme for 1983-86 of the Centre.

3. Requests the Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite the payment of their regular contributions to the Budget of the Centre, and to come forth with generous donations and render necessary support, to enable the Centre to realize its aims and objectives.

4. Also requests the Member States to respond promptly to the announcement of vacant posts circulated by the Director of the Centre, and to nominate appropriate candidates to these posts.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/14-E

STATUS REPORT ON THE  
SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF THE AGREEMENT  
ON PROMOTION, PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF  
INVESTMENTS IN THE MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 11/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the signature and ratification of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in the Member States;

Reiterating the importance of putting the Agreement into effect at an early date to help Member States promote and develop economic and commercial cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction that so far, ten Member States have signed the Agreement and three of them have ratified it;

Noting also that the General Secretariat has continued to exhort the Member States to sign and ratify the Agreement at their earliest convenience to enable the Agreement enter into effect after ratification by the required number;

1. Urges the Member States, who have not yet signed or ratified the Agreement, to do so as early as possible.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this Resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/14-E

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 5-11 December, 1983,

Recalling the Final Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which decided that Member States, in a position to do so, contribute at least US \$ 3 billion for the consolidation of the Islamic World Development Programme;

Recalling also Resolution No. 12/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Further recalling with appreciation that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait have announced generous contributions of U.S. \$ One billion and U.S. \$ 500 Million respectively towards this Development Programme;

Noting the Report submitted by the General Secretariat on the implementation of the Resolutions of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on this subject, which highlights the slow progress achieved thus far;

Further noting that several Member States have submitted project proposals for financing under the Development Programme to the General Secretariat which have been forwarded to the National Development Funds of donor countries;

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

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RESOLUTION NO.16/14-E

1. Calls for the convening, as early as possible, of another meeting of the representatives of the National Development Funds of the donor Member States to work out details and procedures for implementation of the relevant Resolutions on the Development Programme in the Islamic world, and to urge the National Development Funds to participate in the meeting.

2. Reiterates its appeal to Member States, who have not thus far announced their contributions to the Development Programme, to do so as early as possible.

3. Requests the National Development Funds of Donor Member States to consider the requests for project assistance in the fields of infrastructure, electricity and agriculture received from Member States.

4. Also requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the decisions on this subject of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 17/14-E

STATUS REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SIXTH MEETING  
OF GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS AND MONETARY  
AUTHORITIES OF THE MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December 1983.

Recalling Resolution No.13/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Fifth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the steps taken by the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities as well as their previous annual meetings;

Noting further that the two Study Groups on Capital Markets and establishment of an Export Credit Guarantee Scheme set up by the Fifth Meeting of Governors have held their meetings in Amman and Karachi respectively, and that the reports of those two meetings have been circulated to the Member States and Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.

Having considered the Report of the General Secretariat concerning the convening of the Sixth Meeting of Governors which could not be held on schedule for reasons stated in the report;

/...

RESOLUTION NO.17/14-E

Taking note of the recommendations on this subject made by the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Urges Member States to offer to host the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to maintain close contact with the Member States as regards the date and venue of the meeting, and convene this meeting in case no offer is received from Member States.
3. Also requests the General Secretariat to continue to follow up the implementation of the various recommendations of the meetings of the Governors.

/...

RESOLUTION NO.18/14-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No.6/3-E(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit which urged that the unsubscribed part of the authorised capital of the Islamic Development Bank be subscribed with a view to expanding the Bank's resources and enabling it to fulfil its functions;

Also recalling Resolution No.14/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Activities of the Islamic Development Bank;

Noting with appreciation that Member States have increased their share of contributions to the paid-up capital of the Bank;

Also noting with appreciation that the trade financing operations of the Bank, as well as its other development finance activities, including Joint Ventures, have continued to expand, as reflected in the Report submitted by the IDB;

1. Urges the Member States, who have not done so yet, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid-up capital of the Islamic Development Bank;

2. Requests the Bank to continue to accelerate its trade financing operations alongwith its other activities.

RESOLUTION NO.19/14-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 15/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Recalling also that the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers approved the findings of the report on the comparative study of the Islamic Research and Training Institute and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy, which concluded that there was no duplication in the activities of the two Institutes;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the International Association of Islamic Banks in spreading Islamic Economics concept through studies, research and seminars, and in rendering help in the establishment of new Islamic Banks, and to ensure cooperation and coordination with existing National Islamic Banks, as reflected in its annual report;

Noting that the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economics has become operational, and has started its training programmes in the field of Islamic Banking and Economics, as mentioned in the Institute's annual report;

RESOLUTION NO. 19/14-E

Also noting that several new Islamic Banks, Investment, Business and Insurance Companies dealing in conformity with Sharia laws have been opened during the past year and that the existing ones continue to make progress;

Noting further that some Member States have already taken necessary measures to promote Islamic Banking;

Taking into account the recommendations on the subject of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. Takes note of the Reports on the Activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks, and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to initiate, in collaboration with the IAIB, a study on evaluation and progress of implementation of "Regulations and Guidelines on Promotion, Establishment and Supervision of Islamic Banks".
3. Urges the Member States to render necessary help and assistance to the Islamic Banks.
4. Appeals to the Member States and the International Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance and material and moral support to the International Association of Islamic Banks and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy to enable them to promote their activities.

/...

RESOLUTION NO. 20/14-E

STATUS REPORT ON THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION  
OF THE STATUTE OF THE ISLAMIC CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL:

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11, December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 16/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Third Expert Level Meeting on Civil Aviation and approving the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council;

Noting the report of the General Secretariat on the steps taken to implement the aforesaid Resolution;

Appreciating that three Member States have signed the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council whose Headquarters will be in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia;

Reaffirming the importance of developing prompt and efficient communication links among Member States, and the need for strengthening cooperation and coordination in the field of air transport;

/...

RESOLUTION NO. 20/14-E

1. Urges the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Statute of the Islamic Civil Aviation Council so that the required number of signatures to make the Council operational is reached at an early date.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to exert efforts for the signature and ratification of the Statute of the Council by Member States.

/...

RESOLUTION NO: 21/14-E

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIRD EXPERT GROUP  
MEETING ON CIVIL AVIATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 16/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Third Expert Group Meeting on Civil Aviation, and the Draft Statute of the National Airlines Association of Member States;

Noting that the General Secretariat has circulated to the Member States, for comments, the Draft Statute of the Association of National Airlines, which had been prepared by Saudia, the National Airline of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Noting also the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Urges the Member States to expedite comments on the Draft Statute of the Association of National Airlines to enable the General Secretariat to convene an Expert Group meeting as decided by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

/...

RESOLUTION NO: 22/14-E

COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE  
FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 17/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Cooperation among Member States in the field of Telecommunications;

Recalling further the recommendations in the Telecommunications field contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

Reaffirming the importance of cooperation among Member States in the field of Telecommunications to establish and develop communication links to strengthen the relations among them;

Taking note of the Report of the meeting of the Working Group on Telecommunications held in Jeddah in December, 1982, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Expert Group Meeting on Telecommunications;

Noting that the Draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union prepared at the meeting of the Working Group has been circulated by the General Secretariat for comments to the Member States in preparation for the Third Expert Group Meeting to finalise the Draft Statute of the Union;

/...

RES.NO: 22/14-E

Also noting the report of the General Secretariat on this subject;

1. Urges Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite their comments on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to convene another meeting of the Expert Group at an early date, after receipt of comments from Member States, to finalise the Draft Statute of the Union for submission to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

/...

RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-E

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 4/3-E (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit on the establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association;

Recalling further Resolution No. 18/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the same subject;

Noting with appreciation the generous donation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia towards the Islamic Shipowners Association;

1. Expresses satisfaction that by now 10 Member States have signed the Statute of the Association which is the required number to make the Association operational.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to establish the necessary contacts with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which will host the seat of the Association, with a view to the early establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association, and the appointment of the first Secretary General of the Association.
3. Appeals to those Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association.
4. Also appeals to the Member States to provide every assistance to the Association to enable it to realise its aims and objectives.

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RESOLUTION NO: 24/14-E

REPORT ON THE EXPERT LEVEL MEETING ON  
LABOUR, KNOWHOW AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers ,  
meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from  
2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 19/13-E of the Thirteenth  
Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Report of  
the Expert Level Meeting on Labour, Knowhow and Social  
Security;

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the  
General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to carry out  
the recommendations contained in the Report of the First  
Expert Level Meeting on Labour, Knowhow and Social Security;

Further noting that the Second Expert Level Meeting  
on Manpower Exchange and Social Security, which was scheduled  
to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in December 1982,  
was postponed due to insufficient response from the Member  
States;

Welcoming the offer of Malaysia to re-schedule this  
meeting in October, 1984;

Emphasizing the recommendations on Manpower and Social  
Affairs contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen economic  
cooperation among Member States;

/...

RES.NO. 24/14-E

1. Urges the Member States to participate in the Second Expert Level meeting on Manpower Exchange and Social Security in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which will draw up concrete recommendations for cooperation in the Labour and Social Security fields.

2. Requests the Ankara Centre, the Dhaka Centre and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development to complete the various studies in the field of Manpower Exchange and Development, including a detailed study on the problems and reasons of Brain Drain migration in Member States, for submission to the Kuala Lumpur meeting.

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RESOLUTION NO: 25/14-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 20/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka, Bangladesh;

Noting with satisfaction the progress of activities of the Dhaka Centre and the on going construction work of the Centre's building project in spite of acute financial difficulties, as reflected in the report submitted by the Director;

Recalling the emphasis laid by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the completion of the Centre's building project on schedule in order to make the Centre operational and commence its training programmes as planned;

Recognizing the significance of the ICTVTR as the subsidiary organ of the OIC set up for the attainment of the objective of converting the vast manpower resources of the Ummah into productive human capital through imparting the required technical and vocational training;

Noting with deep appreciation the generous donations extended by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait to the Centre's building project;

/...

RES.NO: 25/14-E

Expressing concern at the difficult financial situation of the Centre resulting from irregular rate of contributions and insufficient donations from the Member States;

1. Takes note of the Reports of the Sixth and Seventh Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

2. Urges Member States to make regular contributions to the budget of the Centre, to settle arrears at the earliest, to make generous donations so that completion of the Centre's building project, its workshop, laboratory and library which is already one year behind schedule is not further delayed, and the Centre is made operational by August, 1984 as envisaged in the revised schedule.

3. Requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the Islamic Development Bank to also make generous donations to the Centre's building project.

4. Requests Member States to provide relevant information to the Centre in respect of their training needs, and to expedite nomination of personnel and experts required by the Centre to implement its Programme of Activities and Curriculum.

/...

RESOLUTION NO.26/14-E

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 21/13-E on Technical Cooperation among Member States of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which also called for conclusion of cooperation agreements with relevant agencies of the United Nations System;

Noting with satisfaction the reports of the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre on the progress achieved in drawing up the draft of a General Multilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement for the Member States;

Also noting with satisfaction the training activities of the Ankara Centre, including the 2 training Programmes held already on "Project Preparation and Evaluation for Agricultural and Rural Development" in Turkey, and "National Income Input-Output Analysis" in Tunisia during 1982-83;

Appreciating the enthusiastic response from Member States and the national and regional training and educational institutions to cooperate with the Ankara Centre in the realisation of its training and technical cooperation activities;

/...

RES.NO: 26/14-E

Also noting with satisfaction the outcome of the First OIC-UN Coordination meeting held in Geneva in July, 1983, and the on-going cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the U.N. System, and other international and regional Organizations;

1. Directs the General Secretariat, in collaboration with the Ankara Centre and other relevant OIC institutions, to finalize the draft of a General Multilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement for the Member States, and to convene an Expert Level Meeting in 1984 to consider the draft.

2. Requests the Member States to support and participate to the maximum extent possible in the Technical Cooperation and Training activities of the Ankara Centre and other relevant OIC institutions.

3. Also requests the General Secretariat to continue to follow up its cooperation activities with the United Nations system and with other relevant national, international and regional organisations.

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RESOLUTION NO: 27/14-E

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH  
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, ANKARA, TURKEY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H, corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

Recalling Resolution No. 22/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, Republic of Turkey;

Noting with appreciation that the Status Agreement of the Centre had entered into effect from July, 1982 after the official ratification of the documents relating to the Agreement by the Government of the Republic of Turkey;

Also noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Centre in its various activities, especially in respect of computerisation of its data base, as reflected in the Report of the Director of the Center;

Taking due note of the financial difficulties continued to be faced by the Centre due to irregular payments of certain contributions to the budget of the Centre;

Lauding the generous donations made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Turkey, and the Islamic Solidarity Fund which has enabled the Centre to carry out its programme of Work;

/...

RES.NO: 27/14-E

Recalling the role which the Ankara Centre is playing in carrying out the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

1. Takes note of the reports of the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Ankara Centre, and the report of the Second Meeting of Heads of National Statistical Organisations of the Member States.

2. Urges Member States to meet their obligation to make regular payments, settle the arrears to the budget of the Centre, and to make voluntary contributions to assist the Centre.

3. Urges Member States to actively participate in the Centre's activities, provide upto date information and statistics on a regular basis, and to help fill the vacancies in the requisite posts available in the Centre.

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ORGANISATION  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE  
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION  
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX III

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS  
ON THE  
CULTURAL AND ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND  
ADOPTED AT THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
OF FOREIGN MINISTERS HELD IN DHAKA, PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH FROM 2-7 RABIUL AWWAL,  
1404H ( 6- 11 DECEMBER, 1983).

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REPORT OF THE CULTURAL AND  
SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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ICFM/14-83/CS/D.REV/FINAL

Mr.Chairman, Sir,

I have now the honour and previlige of presenting before this 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers the report of the Committee on Cultural & Social Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

H.E.Mr.Bakary Drame, Assistant Secretary-General for Cultural and Social Affairs and Islamic Solidarity Fund, opened the first meeting of this Committee on 3 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 7 December, 1983). Pursuant to past practices at previous conferences that the host country chairs the Conference and all its Committees, Mr.M.Mujibul Huq, Member of the Planning Commission of Bangladesh, was unanimously elected to chair this Committee. The Assistant Secretary General for Cultural and Social Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund invited the Chairman to assume his office.

In a brief speech, the Committee Chairman renewed his country's welcome for delegates and expressed his appreciation of the confidence placed in him, and said that he was convinced that all the Committee members would extend their fullest cooperation to him to facilitate the work of the Committee and its successful conclusion.

The Chairman then requested the members of the Committee to elect other Bureau members. The representative of Uganda nominated H.E. Ambassador Sheikh Ahmed Al-Mubarak from the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the post of Vice-Chairman. The representative of Mali nominated the Islamic Affairs Minister of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, H.E. Haj Foda Scriba Camara, to the post of Rapporteur. Members of the committee approved nominations unanimously. The Committee then proceeded to consider the items on its agenda - these items were :

A G E N D A

1. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO),
2. a) Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD),

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- b) Candidature of Dr. Fakhreldin al Daghistani of the Royal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Scientific Council of IFSTAD.
3. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture,
  4. International Commission of the Islamic Heritage.
  5. Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games.
  6. Islamic Committee of the International Crescent,
  7. Project for the establishment of the Islamic University in Niger,
  8. Project for the establishment of the Islamic University in Uganda,
  9. Establishment of the International Islamic University in Malaysia,
  10. Project for the establishment of the Islamic University in Bangladesh,
  11. Project of the new Building of Al-Zaytouna Faculty of Sharia and Theology and the Higher Institute of Islamic Studies in Tunisia,
  12. Project of the Regional Centre for Research and Islamic Studies in Timbuktu, Mali.
  13. Guinea-Bissau Islamic Centre.
  14. Project of the Islamic Translation Institute in Khartoum.
  15. Establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Studies in Pakistan.
  16. Project for the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni.
  17. Teaching of the Arabic language and propagation of Islamic Culture in non-Arabic speaking Member States
  18. Adoption of Arabic as a common language between all Islamic States.
  19. Drawing up of a Lunar Calendar and unification of Islamic Holidays.
  20. Project for the establishment of an Institute of Bantu Civilization.
  21. International Islamic Law Commission.
  22. Establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organisation.

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23. Report and Recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.
24. International and national programmes concerning the 15th Hijra Century.
- a) Continued organisation of the international Conferences laid down in the official programme.
  - b) Continuation of efforts for the elaboration of the books decided upon by the Scientific Committee.
25. Islamic Solidarity Fund :
- a) Report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council
  - b) Examination of the situation of the Fund and its waqfs.

H.E. Mr. Bakary Drame, Assistant Secretary-General of Culture and Social Affairs and Islamic Solidarity Fund introduced each item to the members of the Committee, who discussed each item in a spirit of understanding, amicability and Islamic fraternity, the committee reviewed the draft resolutions submitted by some delegations or arrived at in the light of discussions. All draft resolutions were approved unanimously after threadbare discussions.

These draft resolutions have since been circulated, Mr. Chairman, and I have the honour to submit them to this Conference for favour of consideration and adoption.

The Committee examined the item relating to international and national programmes on the occasion of the Fifteenth Century Hijri and commended the activities and achievements of Members States through their national committees. It further praised the effective part played by the General Secretariat in this respect by organising international exhibits, conferences and significant Islamic seminars.

The Committee also reviewed the annual report of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities and achievements of the Fund in humanitarian, social and cultural

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fields. It heard with great interest the presentation made by Mr. Youssef El Awadi, Deputy Chairman of the Permanent Council for the Islamic Solidarity Fund, as well as the detailed explanations on last year's budget and the proposals for the budget of the current year 1983-84. The Committee expressed its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and recommended the approval of the final Statement of Accounts for the last fiscal years and the approval of the budget for fiscal year 1983 - 1984 .

In light of discussions in the Committee the following points have been noted :

1. In view of the importance of the projects and institutions of higher education and the difficulty to obtain finance for them, the Committee recommended that a study of new projects be undertaken by competent educational institutions of the Organisation before new projects were to be submitted to the Conference of Foreign Ministers. The projects should be also analysed to determine, their priority in accordance with the needs of the Muslim world and its capacity to provide the means necessary for their implementation. The Committee further recommended that the Secretary General of the OIC should propose the appropriate procedure to adopt projects of establishing ~~new~~ universities in the future.

2                   The Committee noted the existence of a large number of projects with a cultural and educational character on the agenda of the Cultural Committee. Since the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has started its activities, the Committee was of the opinion that the General Secretariat should consider, in consultation with the authorities concerned with these projects, the possibility of transferring the projects to ISESCO, since the latter was the more competent Organisation and closer to the nature of these projects, and in view of the fact that it had a number of specialists in matter of culture and education.

3.                   The representatives of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan commented on the periodical meetings of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs. He noted that a

resolution of the Seventh Conference had provided that the Commission should meet twice a year, and he urged the Commission to observe this provision in the future.

Before the conclusion of its consideration of the agenda items, the Committee reviewed the recommendations of the tenth session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and social Affairs and decided to refer them to the Plenary for approval.

At the conclusion of the work of the Committee, H.E. Mr. Mujibul Huq, Chairman of the Committee, expressed profound thanks to all Members of the Committee for the spirit of brotherhood which they observed in the course of the consideration and discussion of the agenda items. He said that this spirit had contributed to the success of the Committee in its work and to the achievement of constructive and positive results. Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation of the efficiency and constructive spirit with which the Chairman of the Committee conducted its work. They further commended his experience, competence and flexibility in the course of the discussions among various members of delegations which helped the Committee to conclude its consideration of the agenda within the established time limit.

In conclusion, delegates praised the valuable presentations made by the Assistant Secretary General for Cultural and Social Affairs in introducing each agenda item and commended the efforts of the General Secretariat for the high quality of documents and explanatory notes that it prepared for the Committee.

Before I conclude Mr. Chairman, I would like to place on record once again here that I join all the members of my committee in expressing my thanks and the Secretariat Staff and the Interpreters for the excellent support and assistance rendered by them for the successful conclusion of the work of my Committee on 5 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 9 December 1983).

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I express my deep gratitude for the honour done to me by asking me to work as Chairman of Committee No.3 i.e. the Committee on Cultural & Social Affairs & the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

Thank You, Mr. Chairman

M. Mujibul Huq  
Chairman of the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee

RESOLUTION NO.1/14-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Having reviewed the operative paragraphs of Resolution 3/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken cognizance of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and having heard the statement of the Assistant General Director of ISESCO,

- 1- Expresses its thanks to the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco for the support and facilities it has extended and continues to extend to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- 2- Expresses its thanks to the Director General of the Organisation for the significant achievements made by ISESCO within a short period.
- 3- Appeals to the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference which have not yet joined ISESCO to do so at an early date and invites the Member States to extend all way assistance to ISESCO to carry out its educational and cultural programmes :
- 4- Confirms to resolution of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the need for coordination between the Organisations and institutions concerned with education, science and culture and requests the Secretary General of the OIC to submit to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers the findings of the evaluation study to be presented by the Committee of experts concerning the organisation of relations between ISESCO and the other cultural organisations of the Conference, findings which will ensure close coordination and cooperation and preclude any duplication in their activities.

RESOLUTION NO.2/14-C  
ON THE  
ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY  
AND DEVELOPMENT

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Having reviewed the resolution of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development;

Commending the presentation made by the Assistant Secretary General of the financial situation of the Foundation and the valuable information supplied by the Director General of IFSTAD on the Organisation's achievements and activities;

Welcoming the statement made by the delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on his country's decision to donate the sum of US \$ 15,000 to the Organisation;

In accordance with the request of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to nominate Dr. Fakhrel-Din Al Daghestani from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the membership of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development;

1- Endorses all the resolutions and recommendations of the meetings of the Scientific Council of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development in respect of the Foundation's programme and plan of action.

2- Urges Member States to discharge their obligations towards the Foundation and pay their voluntary contribution towards the collection of the fifty million dollars (\$ 50 million) announced by the previous Conferences and Foreign Ministers and the Third Summit Conference with a view to enabling the Foundation to carry out its duties and fulfil its objectives, namely to raise the scientific capabilities

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RES.NO. 2/14-C

and competencies and develop the methods of scientific research in Islamic countries with the aim of bringing about development and prosperity for their peoples.

3- Requests the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development to continue its close cooperation with the cultural and scientific institutions in Member States, and the other Organisations set up by the OIC.

4- Expresses its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Tunisia and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, for the support they have extended to the Foundation.

5- Expresses its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Foundation and its Director General for the fulfilment of the noble objectives for which the Foundation was established.

6- Appeals to the Fourth Islamic Conference to provide the previously announced capital of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

7- Approves the appointment of Dr. Fakhir El-din Al Daghestani from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as a member of the Scientific Council of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/14-C

ON

THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC  
HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE AT ISTANBUL

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling resolution 13/5-C on the centre, adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having reviewed the report of the Board of Directors of Centre at its second meeting held at Istanbul in Rajab 1403 H, (April 1983);

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs at its tenth session held in Jeddah in Zul-Hija, 1403 H, (October 1983);

Having examined the annual report of the Director of the Centre;

1. Approves the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Centre at its second meeting.
2. Commends the genuine and outstanding work of the Centre and its Director as well as their important achievements in such a short period and with limited means, particularly in respect of the restoration of its new Headquarters in the historically important palace which the Government of the Republic of Turkey has kindly offered to serve as its permanent seat.
3. Calls upon Member States which have not yet done so to pay their contributions and donations to the budget of the Centre so that the Centre may pursue its activities and achieve the objectives for which it was established.
4. Approves the work plan of the Centre for 1983/84.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4/14-C

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE  
PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC HERITAGE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling Resolution No. 6/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Commission for the preservation of Islamic Heritage;

Having examined the report of the Committee on its first meeting held in Istanbul in Safar 1404 H (November, 1983);

Recalling resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences on the preservation of the historical cities and Islamic monuments and on co-operation and coordination with the Organisation of Islamic Capital Cities;

1. Endorses the recommendations of the first meeting of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage.

2. Calls upon the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage to coordinate its activities with the plans of Member States and all the cultural organisations and institutions set up by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in respect of Islamic Heritage in a bid to concert Islamic efforts in the same direction.

3. Appeals to Member States to extend financial and moral support to the International Commission for preservation of Islamic Heritage.

4. Commends the measures undertaken by the General Secretariat in coordination with the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Heritage and the Research Centre on

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Islamic History, Art and Culture for the completion of the necessary studies, the formulation of a comprehensive scheme for the salvage of the cities of Hamadalla and Timbuctu in the Republic of Mali, the restoration and maintenance of the Mosque of Denmark in the Republic of Indonesia, and the despatch of experts as early as possible to make a field inspection and submit a report to the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the basis of which a very early action can be taken in the matter.

5. Authorises the International Commission for the preservation of the Islamic Heritage to maintain liaison with the Organisation of Islamic Capital Cities with a view to improving cooperation and coordination between them in the area of preserving Islamic monuments and historical cities.

6. Supports the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh that 1410 H may be declared Islamic Heritage Year.

7. Endorses the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh that elaborate programmes may be drawn up to conduct world-wide survey of the acts of defiling of Islamic Heritage and Monuments in various countries specially in non-Muslim countries where the Governments may be urged to give adequate attention for their repair, restoration and preservation.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/14-C

ON

THE SPORTS FEDERATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY GAMES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Referring to Resolution 18/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having taken note of the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah (Dhu'ul Hijjah - October 1983);

Having reviewed the contents of the explanatory note submitted on the subject by the General Secretariat of Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

1 - Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the appropriate authorities of the host country (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) with a view to accelerating the implementation of the resolutions regarding the establishment of the said Federation and the convening of its constituent Conference as soon as possible.

2 - Urges all Member States to send representatives of their national Olympic Committees for participation in the General Constituent Conference of the Federation when it is convened.

3 - Recommends the organisation of the Second Round of Islamic Solidarity Games during 1985, and subsequent sessions every four years.

4 - Invites all Member States to extend financial and moral support to the Federation and to effectively participate in its activities.

5 - Also requests the General Secretariat and the officers in-charge of the Federation to follow Islamic practices in the various activities of the Federation from the very beginning.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/14-C  
ON  
THE ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling resolution 4/13-C adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Having examined the report of the First Meeting of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent held in Benghazi, Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from Jumadi Al-Oula 1403 H (February 1983);

Recalling the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah in Dhul Hijja 1403 H (October 1983);

Having reviewed the annual report of the Chairman of the Commission;

1 - Appeals to all Member States to expedite the signing of the Agreement establishing the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, so as to enable the Committee to start discharging its noble humanitarian duties.

2 - Reaffirms the need for the Committee to pursue its work to fulfil the lofty goals and objectives for which it was set up.

3 - Appeals to all Member States to extend to the Committee material and moral support as well as support with every possible means.

4 - Extends its warm thanks to the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for its attention to and support for this Islamic Humanitarian Institution.

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RESOLUTION NO.7/14-C

ON

THE NIGER ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling Resolution 12/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Niger Islamic University;

Taking note of the resolutions of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah in Dhul Hijjah 1403 H (October 1983) concerning the Niger Islamic University;

Having taken cognizance of the statement of the delegation of the Republic of Niger on the financial difficulties hampering the execution of the project;

Having examined the explanatory note presented by the General Secretariat on the subject;

1. Expresses its deep satisfaction at all the implementation steps taken so far for the establishment of this University according to plan.

2. Calls upon the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its financial support for the execution of the first phase of the project, appeals to all Member States to take up the challenge inherent in the possible interruption of the construction of the University according to plan, and urges them all to give the necessary financial and cultural assistance for the implementation of this major Islamic project.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to coordinate its efforts with the competent authorities of the Government of the Republic of Niger for the provision of appropriate teaching staff to the University, and the finalization of its statute before the 15th Islamic Conference.

4. Invites the General Secretariat in cooperation with the Government of Niger to continue studying the possibility of dividing the remaining phases of the project into small parts which could be implemented separately if so required.

RESOLUTION NO.8/14-C

ON

THE UGANDA ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling provisions of resolution No.13/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Uganda Islamic University;

Taking cognizance of the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah in Dhul Hijjah 1403 H (October, 1983);

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, and the background information presented by the Assistant Secretary General;

Having heard the statement of the delegation of the Republic of Uganda on the subject, and the statement of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in which it announced Pakistan's donation of the sum of \$ 25000 to the project;

Commending the acceptance by the Government of Uganda of an Islamic policy for the curricula and the administration of the University;

1. Requests the General Secretariat and the Government of Uganda to expedite the drawing up of the statutes of the University and to convene a meeting of the Joint Committee as soon as possible with a view to starting the implementation of the project.

2. Requests the Government of Uganda and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to

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RESOLUTION NO.8/14-C

sign a legal agreement guaranteeing and asserting the international Islamic Character of the University as the property of the entire Muslim Umma.

3. Affirms the continued reliance on the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development for the provision of technical assistance to the University project.

4. Appeals to Member States and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make donations in favour of the Uganda Islamic University Project so as to enable the children of Muslims in the Republic of Uganda and in neighbouring countries to draw the desired benefits from the project.

5. Expresses its thanks to the Government of Uganda for the facilities and assistance it has extended to the University project, and for its clear understanding of the project purposes. It also extends its thanks to the Government of Saudi Arabia which has made a donation to the project, and to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which has decided to make its contribution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9/14-C  
ON  
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
IN MALAYSIA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Having reviewed the explanatory note on the subject submitted by the General Secretariat of the OIC;

Having also reviewed the note submitted by the Government of Malaysia on the same subject;

Commending the courageous steps taken by the Government of Malaysia to establish the Islamic University;

1- INVITES the Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to sign the document establishing the university - within the framework of cultural cooperation with the Government of Malaysia so as to enable the university to fulfil the purposes for which it was established.

2- APPEALS to Member States and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to increase their material and moral support to the Government of Malaysia so as to enable it to develop this university.

3- EXPRESSES its appreciation for the dedicated and successful efforts of the Government of Malaysia, which have led to the opening of the university - it also urges all the Member States to encourage and support such efforts in all fields;

4- CALLS upon all specialized organs and institutions within the OIC system to give the necessary support to the university;

5- REQUESTS the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to refer the subject to the next Islamic Summit so as to obtain its support and blessing.

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RESOLUTION NO. 10/14-C

ON

THE PROJECT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The 14th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the establishment of Islamic Universities;

Having heard detailed presentation of His Excellency the Delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Having taken cognizance of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the Islamic University of Bangladesh;

1. Appeals to Member States to provide the necessary Technical and Financial support for the project and calls upon the Islamic Solidarity Fund to allocate an annual appropriation from its budget to assist in the implementation of this worthy Islamic project.
2. Appeals to all specialised organs of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to extend the required material, moral and financial support for the project.
3. Decided to submit the project for the establishment of the Islamic University in Bangladesh to the Fourth Islamic Summit - for consideration and approval.

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RESOLUTION NO. 11/14-C  
ON  
THE NEW BUILDING OF EZ-ZEITOUNA  
FACULTY IN TUNIS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling resolution 14/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning the new building of Ez-Zeitouna Faculty in tunis;

Having Reviewed the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs held in Jeddah in dhul Hijjah 1403 H (October 1983);

1. Expresses its thanks to the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference for its appreciable concern and commitment to follow-up the developments of Ez-Zeitouna Faculty; to the Member States which have kindly provided financial support and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its continuous support for this project.
2. Requests the General Secretariat to inform the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference of the results achieved by this project in order to have it adopt a resolution urging Member States to extend adequate assistance to this honourable Islamic Organisation.

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RESOLUTION NO. 12/14-C

ON

THE PROJECT OF A REGIONAL INSTITUTE  
FOR ISLAMIC RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN  
TIMBUCTU, MALI

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December 1983),

Recalling Resolution No. 16/13-CS adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Reaffirming Resolution No. 4/3-C(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference which confirmed the commitment of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to provide the financial support required to establish the Regional Institute for Islamic Research and Studies in Timbuctu, Mali,

Noting sustained assistance to the Institute by the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund,

Having reviewed the explanatory note-on the subject submitted by the General Secretariat,

1- Stresses the need to follow up the implementation of the project to transform the Centre of Ahmed Baba in Timbuctu into a regional Centre of Research and Islamic Studies and urges Member States to provide financial and moral support to the Government of Mali to enable it to carry out this project.

2- Requests the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain their cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Mali and to provide it with the necessary support in order to implement its project in view of its historic Islamic importance and in recognition of the role played by the city of Timbuctu in the Islamic history of Africa by propagating Islam.

3- Expresses thanks to the Iraqi Government, the Government of Indonesia and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their assistance to the Government of Mali to initiate this important Islamic project.

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RESOLUTION NO. 13/14-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC CENTRE OF GUINEA - BISSAU

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H. (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/13-C, on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

Noting the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the OIC;

1. Reaffirms the resolutions of the Summit Conference and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers concerning support to the project of an Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;
2. Appeals to Member States and to the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain their support of the project;
3. Appeals to the Government of Guinea-Bissau to invite early tenders for the implementation of the first phase related to the construction of a mosque for the centre;
4. Entrusts the General Secretariat to send a delegation to Guinea-Bissau to speed up the implementation of the project as mentioned above and to provide the necessary assistance;
5. Expresses thanks to the Government of Pakistan for its generous contribution of US\$ 10,000 to the project.

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RESOLUTION NO.14/14-CS

ON

THE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE FOR TRANSLATION AT KHARTOUM

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling Resolution No.17/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, by which it approved the statutes of the Islamic Institute for Translation at Khartoum,

Having reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the subject;

- 1 - Appeals to Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue providing the necessary support for the establishment of the Islamic Institute for Translation at Khartoum;
- 2 - Calls upon the General Secretariat to continue to coordinate its efforts with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan with the aim of implementing the project as scheduled;
- 3 - Expressing thanks to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for its assistance to the Government of Sudan in this project.

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RESOLUTION NO. 15/14-C

ON

THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY  
EDUCATION (RICE) IN PAKISTAN.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling resolutions 4/10-C, 15/11-C, 18/12-C, and 10/13-C adopted by the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Islamic Conference respectively on the teaching of Arabic language and Islamic culture to non-Arabic speaking Muslims;

Considering the recommendations made by the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs requesting the Government of Pakistan to prepare a working paper that includes its views and proposals on the establishment of an Institute for Complementary Education to serve the needs of Asian countries and submit it to the General Secretariat;

- 1) reiterates its commitment to the early establishment of the said Institute in Pakistan, and to the promotion and dissemination of the Arabic language and Islamic Culture in non-Arabic speaking countries of Asia;
- 2) expresses its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan and the World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools in preparation of the Project Report on establishment of this Institute;

- 3) accords its approval to the Project Report on establishment of the Regional Institute for Complimentary Education (RICE) submitted by the Government of Pakistan to the 10th session of Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs;
- 4) requests Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the other Organisation to contribute generously towards its implementation and make it operational as soon as possible;
- 5) further requests the Secretary General of Organisation of the Islamic Conference to actively follow up the implementation of this project and submit a report thereon to the 15th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 16/14-C

ON

THE CREATION OF AN ISLAMIC CULTURAL  
CENTRE IN MORONI, THE FEDERAL ISLAMIC  
REPUBLIC OF COMORO.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Concerned by the expanding activities of Christian missionaries in Africa, especially in the area of the Indian Ocean,

Conscious of the need to deter these harmful activities;

Taking into account that the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro represents the bastion of Islam in this region.

Taking cognizance of the note and the report submitted by the delegation of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, during the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,

1 - Invites the Solidarity Fund and the specialised Islamic organisations to pursue the necessary studies for the creation of an Islamic Cultural Centre at Moroni, capital of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, and to submit a report thereon to the next Conference;

2 - Instructs the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to Member States before the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

3 - Urges Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend the necessary assistance for the implementation of this project;

4 - Expresses thanks to the Government of Pakistan for its decision to contribute US \$ 15,000 to the project.

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RESOLUTION NO.17/14-C

ON

THE TEACHING OF ARABIC IN NON-ARABIC  
SPEAKING MEMBER STATES AND THE  
DISSEMINATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-11 December, 1983),

Reaffirming Resolution (9/13-CS), adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, as well as previous resolutions on the teaching of Arabic and the dissemination of Islamic Culture;

1 - Decides to refer the matter to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and requests it to undertake the task of teaching Arabic and dissemination of Islamic Culture in all Member States as one of its most relevant functions, and as a vital area for the consolidation of bonds of solidarity and cultural cooperation between those Member States that have similar educational and cultural programmes.

2 - Commends the valuable efforts made in this field by Member States and the specialised agencies of the OIC in cooperation and coordination with other Islamic Cultural organisations and institutions engaged in this field.

3 - Commends any fruitful cooperation in this field either directly among Member States or among the competent Islamic cultural organs; and supports the request of the Government of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro to urgently provide it with teachers, books, supplies and other requirements for the implementation of its educational and cultural programme in Arabic and extends its thanks to the Government of the kingdom of Morocco for the initiative it has taken in this respect.

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RESOLUTION NO.18/14-C

ON

ADOPTING ARABIC AS A COMMON LANGUAGE

FOR ALL MUSLIM STATES

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6-11 December 1983),

Recalling the recommendations of the Tenth Session of the Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah in Zul Hija 1403 H ( October 1983);

Having seen the explanatory note of the General Secretariat of the OIC containing the proposal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the adoption of Arabic as a common language for all Islamic States;

Approves in principle the adoption of Arabic as a common and prevalent language for Muslim peoples, in addition to their national languages in furtherance of current efforts to expand the use and teaching of Arabic, the language of the Quran.

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RESOLUTION NO.19/14-C

ON

THE STANDARDIZATION OF LUNAR  
MONTHS AND ISLAMIC HOLIDAYS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers,  
meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7  
Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6-11 December, 1983),

Recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences  
and particularly resolution 11/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic  
Conference of Foreign Ministers on the standardization of lunar  
months and Islamic holidays,

Having noted the recommendations of the Tenth Session  
of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social  
Affairs, held in Jeddah in Dhul Hijja 1403 H ( October 1983 ),

Having seen the relevant explanatory note submitted  
by the General Secretariat of the OIC,

1. Commends the steps envisioned by both the General  
Secretariat and the Committee on the Hijri Calendar in respect  
of Islamic feasts and the institution of a standard Calendar  
for Member States;

2. Welcomes the proposal of the Turkish Government to  
convene an enlarged meeting of specialists from Member States,  
including Ulemas and Astronomers in Ankara on 27 and 28  
December 1983, and requests Member States to participate in  
the enlarged meeting,

3. Recommends to Member States to adopt Fridays,  
Id-el-Fitr and Id-el-Azha as official holidays in all Muslim  
countries.

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RESOLUTION No.20/14-C

ON  
SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN  
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE BANTU  
CIVILISATION IN GABON

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 - 11 December 1983 ),

Recalling the final statement of the first session of the Permanent Islamic Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, held in Dakar in Rabiul Thani 1403 H (January 1983);

Having seen the historical survey on the Bantu world submitted by the Government of the Republic of Gabon;

Taking reviewed the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conferences;

1. - Expresses its great interest in the establishment of an international centre for Bantu civilisation.
- 2 - Appeals to all Member States to support the work of the international centre for Bantu civilisation so that it can continue its valuable efforts in the service of Islamic civilisation particularly in the African continent.
- 3 - Requests the General Secretariat to examine the possibility of referring this subject to the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

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RESOLUTION No.21/14-C

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. ( 6-11 December, 1983),

- Recalling resolution 19/13-C of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the subject,

- Having seen the explanatory note of the General Secretariat on its follow-up of the implementation of the aforesaid resolution,

1 - Requests again the General Secretariat of the OIC to pursue its contacts with the Member States in order to obtain their views and suggestions on the draft statute of the Commission.

2 - Appeals to all Member States to expedite the communication of their views and observations on the draft statute of the International Islamic Law Commission to the General Secretariat so as to enable it to prepare the final draft and submit it to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION No.22/14-C

ON

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka (Bangladesh 2-7 RabiulAwal 1404 H (6-11 December 1983) ;

Noting with appreciation of proposal submitted by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the establishment of an International Islamic Women's Organisation,

Conscious of the growing determination among the Muslims all over the world to bring about Islamic revival by practically demonstrating to mankind that Islam is a system based on justice, peace, equality and brotherhood for all human beings,

Convinced that the lofty ideal of realizing Islamic revival can be achieved only with the full participation of Muslim women,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Social and Cultural Affairs at its tenth session,

1. Decides to set up a Committee of Experts composed of the following Member States :

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- 1) The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- 2) The Republic of Turkey
- 3) Malaysia
- 4) The State of Kuwait
- 5) The Kingdom of Morocco
- 6) The Republic of Niger
- 7) The Republic of Senegal
- 8) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- 9) The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.
- 10) The République of Mali
- 11) Syrian Arab Republic
- 12) The Democratic Republic of Sudan
- 13) Palestine

to further consider all aspects of the proposal submitted by Pakistan, including the possible activities of such Organisation and the need to involve a number of Ulemas in the activities of this Committee, whose mandate has been fixed as follows :

a- to examine the proposal of Pakistan in the light of the views submitted by Member States,

b- to examine other proposals that may be submitted by any Member State or the General Secretariat on the subject.

c- to examine all aspects of the proposal of Pakistan including the establishment of an Organisation and the question of naming Organisation as such commission or organ or union,

2. Recommends that the membership of this committee be open to all Member States and that any Member State which wishes to take part in the meeting of the Committee may advise the General Secretariat or the competent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

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3. Calls upon Member States to communicate the General Secretariat their views and comments on the proposal of Pakistan within four months so that they may be submitted to the meeting of the Committee of Experts;

4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with taking the necessary steps to convene the first meeting of the Committee of Experts in consultation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and to provide the Committee with all the views and comments received from Member States or expected by their representatives at the previous meetings on the subject;

5. Requests the General Secretariat to submit a report on the recommendations of the Committee of Experts to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 23/14-C

ON

THE CELEBRATIONS MARKING THE  
ADVENT OF THE FIFTEENTH  
CENTURY HIJRA

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December, 1983),

Recalling resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the programmes of celebrations marking the advent of the Fifteenth Hijra Century,

1. Urges the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide additional support for the implementation of the remaining Hijri programmes particularly in respect of the writing, printing and publication of books; and to give special assistance to the International Conference on Islam in Africa due to be held in Timbuctu, Republic of Mali;
2. Requests the General Secretariat to speed up the implementation of the book programme approved by the Scientific Committee;
3. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to Member States for their achievements in implementing the programmes of celebrations marking the advent of the Fifteenth Hijri Century at both the national and the international levels;
4. Expresses its thanks to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its support in financing the programmes of the advent of the Fifteenth Hijri Century.

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RESOLUTION NO. 24/14-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December, 1983),

Recalling the Third Islamic Summit Conference (Palestine and Al Quds Al-Sharif Session) resolution (9/3-C) on support for the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf;

Taking note of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the activities of the Fund;

Believing in the need to support the Islamic Solidarity Fund in order to enable it to fulfil its task and achieve its noble objectives as provided for in the statutes of the Fund;

Convinced of the effective role played by the Fund in financing the Spiritual, Cultural and Social activities of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

1. Approves the substance of the report of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
2. Agrees to convene a special meeting for Member States to pledge their contributions to the Fund.
3. Approves the final accounts for Financial Year 1982/83, and the draft budget estimates of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Financial Year 1983/84.

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RESOLUTION NO. 24/14-C

4. Requests the Fund to continue supporting the institutions and organs of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
5. Further requests the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide equivalent support to important projects and to other projects.
6. Expresses its deep appreciation and warm thanks to the Member States which have made and continue to make regular and generous contributions to the Fund without which the Fund would have been unable to pursue the mission it is carrying out its mission in the interest of the Muslim World. It expresses its profound satisfaction at the announcement made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the decision of his country to contribute the sum of US \$ 40,000 to the budget of the Fund, and the sum of 250,000 Pakistani Rupee to the Waqf of the Fund Sums which represent the proceeds of the stamp issued in the name of the Fund. It also expresses its appreciation for the decision of the Republic of Tunisia as announced by the Tunisian representative to make a fixed and regular contribution to the Fund on an annual basis.
7. Urges Member States to make regular voluntary contributions, each according to its means, to the budget and Waqf of the Islamic Solidarity Fund in compliance with the resolution of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Taif, and calls upon Member States to determine their annual voluntary contributions to the budget and Waqf of the Fund.
8. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the Permanent Council of the Fund its Chairman, Vice-Chairman, its Department and the staff thereof for their efforts in furtherance of the goals of the Fund.

ORGANISATION  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE  
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



ORGANISATION  
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

مُنْتَظَمَةُ الْمَوْجِزِ الْإِسْلَامِيِّ  
الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS  
ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS  
ADOPTED AT THE  
FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,  
HELD IN DHAKA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF  
BANGLADESH.

FROM : 2 TO 7 RABIUL AWAL 1404H  
( 6 TO 11 DECEMBER, 1983 ).



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ICFM/14-83/AF/REP.FIN

REPORT OF THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MERCIFUL THE COMPASSIONATE,

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL  
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,  
HELD IN DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH, FROM  
2 TO 7 RABIUL AWAL 1404 H (6-11 DECEMBER 1983)

The Administrative and Financial Committee of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, met in Dhaka from 3 to 4 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (7-8 December, 1983) to examine the items inscribed on its agenda.

The proceedings of the Committee were conducted by its Chairman His Excellency Mohammad Mahbubuz Zaman, Secretary of the Cabinet Division of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

At the beginning of the meeting Mr. Abdeselem Bougetfa, Head of the OIC Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, was elected as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Mamadou Abdoulaye, Director of External Finance of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Niger, was elected as Rapporteur.

The General Secretariat was represented at the Committee proceedings by Mr. Abdel Mottaleb Babay, Director of Administrative and Financial Affairs.

The Committee reviewed the items listed in the agenda and having duly examined and discussed them, adopted the following recommendations :

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ICFM/14-83/AF/REP.FIN

I - REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE PERMANENT FINANCE  
COMMITTEE OF THE O.I.C., HELD IN JEDDAH FROM  
9 TO 12 SHAABAN 1403 H (20 - 24 MAY 1983)

The Committee having discussed the report and the observations included therein recommended that it be adopted.

II - FOURTH REPORT OF THE FINANCE CONTROL ORGAN  
OF THE O.I.C. ON THE CLOSING ACCOUNTS OF THE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE, 1982.

The Committee having discussed the report and the observations included therein recommended :

1) That the report of the Finance Control Organ on the Final Accounts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs for the year ending 30 June, 1982, be approved.

2) That the General Secretariat comply with the observations and recommendations included in the report of the Financial Control Organ.

III - BUDGET OF THE OIC GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84

Having discussed the budget of the General Secretariat, the Committee recommended that the budget for the financial year 1983-84 be adopted at the same level as the previous year (1982-83) i.e. US\$ 9,883,600 only, subject to the following conditions :-

(i) No expenditure relating to the activities of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent will be committed until the necessary legal ratification of the Agreement concerning setting up that organisation is completed;

(ii) that the decision to set up the Europe Office will remain frozen until the financial conditions improve, and the amount proposed for the said Office in the budget for 1983-84 be allocated to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for use for the activities of the Fund.

IV - BUDGET OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, ANKARA, FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84

The Committee recommended the approval of the budget at the same level as in 1982-83 i.e. US\$ 2,000.000 to be fully financed by contributions of Member States.

V - BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA, FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84.

The Committee recommended the approval of the budget of the Centre for an amount of US\$ 5,000,000 composes of :

- US\$ 2,000,000 to be funded by mandatory contributions of Member States;
- US\$ 3,000,000 to be funded by voluntary contributions and donations.

VI - BUDGET OF THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE, ISTANBUL, FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84.

The Committee recommended the approval of the budget of the Centre in the amount of US\$ 1,200,000 to be funded by mandatory contributions of Member States.

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ICFM/14-83/AF/REP.FIN

VII - BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE, CASABLANCA, FOR  
FINANCIAL YEAR 1983 - 84.

The Committee recommended the approval of the budget of the Centre for an amount of US \$ 874,984 to be funded by contributions of Member States.

VIII - BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT  
(IFSTAD), JEDDAH, FOR FINANCIAL YEAR  
1983 - 84 .

The Committee recommended the approval of the budget of this Foundation fixed at US \$ 2,374,000.- to be funded from the Foundation's own resources and donations from Member States and other institutions.

IX - BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE  
PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE,  
ISTANBUL, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983 - 84.

Having examined the budget of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$ 334,860.00, the Committee recommended approval at the proposed level to be financed entirely by contributions of Member States.

X - REQUEST BY MEMBER STATES FOR EXEMPTION FROM  
PAYING THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUDGET OF  
THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY  
ORGANS.

Having examined the requests of the Republic of Chad and of the Republic of Lebanon,

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ICFM/14-83/AF/REP.FIN.

Having analysed the particular circumstances which led these two Member States to request exemption from paying their contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs,

Having considered the pros and cons of the issue, the Committee recommended to the Conference the following alternative proposals for consideration and appropriate decision :-

1) postponement of payment of the arrears until such time when the situation of these two Member States has become more favourable and to refuse the exemption in order not to set a precedent which other Member States may invoke;

2) payment of these arrears from the budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund;

3) granting exemption to these two Member States on an exceptional basis.

XI. ADJUSTMENT IN THE RATES OF CONTRIBUTION OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI AND THE REPUBLIC OF  
SIERRA LEONE.

The Committee recommended the adoption of a proposal consisting of reducing the rate of contribution of the Republic of Djibouti from 1.00 percent to 0.50 percent and to fix the rate of contribution for the Republic of Sierra Leone at 0.50 percent.

XII. REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON THE COORDINATION  
OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRES AND INSTITUTIONS  
ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC  
CONFERENCE.

The Committee having taken due note of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary General to reconvene the Committee of Experts, recommended that the Secretary General be requested to convene the said meeting as soon as possible so that the Committee could examine the views and submit their recommendations to the 15th Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers for their consideration and appropriate decision.

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ICFM/14-83/AF/REP.FIN.

XIII - ADDENDUM TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS OF THE  
ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE.

Having considered the proposal presented by the General Secretariat to incorporate in the Staff Regulations the rules for payment of representation allowance,

Having considered the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee that the payment of representation allowance be stopped and that the General Secretariat calculate the amount already paid and submit the same to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

Taking into account that the General Secretariat has not yet made the calculation, the Committee recommended that the General Secretariat be directed to comply with the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee and place the matter before the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers for their consideration and appropriate decision.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Committee noted with great satisfaction the spirit of cooperation and Islamic fraternity that prevailed throughout its proceedings. It noted further the constructive atmosphere in which the discussions were held, and the positive role of the Chairman which helped the attainment of these tangible results.

The Committee also thanked the General Secretariat staff and the interpreters for their co-operation and hardwork and the assistance they rendered to the Committee in its work.

Finally, the Committee expressed its deep thanks to its Chairman, Mr. Mohammad Mahbubuz Zaman, Vice Chairman, Mr. Abdeselem Bougetfa and Rapporteur, Mr. Mamadou Abdoulaye, as well as all the participants for their efforts and for the understanding they showed in the course of the discussions.

ICFM/14-83/AF/RES.FIN

R E S O L U T I O N S  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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RESOLUTION NO.1/14/-AF

ON THE

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE PERMANENT FINANCE  
COMMITTEE OF THE O.I.C., HELD IN JEDDAH, FROM  
9 TO 12 SHA'BAN, 1403 H (20-24 MARCH 1983)

AND

FOURTH REPORT OF THE FINANCE CONTROL ORGAN OF  
THE O.I.C. ON THE CLOSING ACCOUNTS OF THE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1982.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 to 11 December, 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the report of the Permanent Finance Committee meeting in Jeddah from 9 to 12 Sha'ban, 1403 H (20-24 March 1983), and the Fourth report of the Finance Control Organ on the Closing Accounts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary Organs for the financial year ending 30th June 1982;

NOTING the observations and the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee on the Report of the Finance Control Organ;

NOTING FURTHER the assurances given by the General Secretariat to take necessary measures to comply with the observations and recommendations of the Finance Control Organ;

1. ADOPTS the report of the Permanent Finance Committee.
2. ACCEPTS the Fourth Report of the Finance Control Organ.
3. DIRECTS the General Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the Reports.

RESOLUTION NO.2/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE  
O.I.C. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983 - 84.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 to 11 December, 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the Budget proposals of the General Secretariat of the O.I.C. for the financial year 1983-84;

HAVING REVIEWED the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee;

NOTING that the budget proposals represent the minimum anticipated requirements of the General Secretariat to enable it to undertake its functions and the numerous tasks assigned to it;

APPROVES the Budget of the General Secretariat of the O.I.C. for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US\$ 9,893,660/- to be wholly financed by contributions of Member States.

DECIDES that no expenditure relating to the activities of the Islamic Committee for the International Crescent will be committed until the necessary legal retification of the Agreement setting up this organisation is completed.

FURTHER DECIDES that the decision to set up the Europe Office will remain frozen until the financial position improves, and to allocate to the Islamic Solidarity Fund, for use for the activities of the Fund, the amount proposed for the said Europe Office in the budget for the financial year 1983-84.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR  
ISLAMIC COUNTRIES, ANKARA, FOR THE  
FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 to 11 December 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the budget proposals of the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries for the financial year 1983-84,

APPROVES the budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$ 2,000,000/- to be fully financed by contributions of Member States.

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RESOLUTION No.4/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL  
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA,  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84 :

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 to 11 December 1983).

HAVING EXAMINED the budget proposals of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research for the financial year 1983-84;

HAVING REVIEWED recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee;

APPROVES the budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US\$ 5 million, to be financed as followed :

US\$ 2 million - from mandatory contributions of member States,

US\$ 3 million - from voluntary contributions and donations by member States and Financial Institutions.

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RESOLUTION NO.5/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC  
HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE, ISTANBUL, FOR  
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84:

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 to 11 December 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the budget proposals of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture for the financial year 1983-84;

HAVING REVIEWED the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee,

APPROVES the budget of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US\$ 1,200,000 to be wholly financed by contributions of Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO.6/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE, CASABLANCA,  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 to 11 December 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the Budget proposals of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca, for the financial year 1983-84;

HAVING REVIEWED the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee;

APPROVES the budget of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US\$ 874,984/- to be totally financed by contributions of Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO: 7/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND  
DEVELOPMENT, JEDDAH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. (6 to 11 December 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the budget proposals of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development for the financial year 1983-84;

HAVING REVIEWED the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee;

NOTING that the budget would be financed from the Foundation's own resources and donations from Member States and other institutions;

APPROVES the budget of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah, amounting to US\$2,374,000/-.

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RESOLUTION NO: 8/14-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR  
THE PRESERVATION OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE,  
ISTANBUL, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983 -84

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H. (6 to 11 December, 1983),

HAVING EXAMINED the Budget proposals of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, for the financial year 1983-84,

APPROVES the budget of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$334,860.00 to be entirely financed by contributions of Member States.

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RESOLUTION NO: 9/14-AF

ON THE

REQUEST BY MEMBER STATES FOR EXEMPTION FROM  
PAYING THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUDGET OF THE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 to 11 December 1983),

HAVING REVIEWED the special circumstances motivating the Republic of Chad and the Republic of Lebanon to request for exemption for paying the contributions towards the budget of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs,

DECIDES the postponement of payment of the arrears until such time when the situation of these two Member States has become more favourable and to refuse the exemption in order not to set a precedent which other Member States may invoke.

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RESOLUTION NO: 10/14-AF

ON THE

ADJUSTMENT IN THE SHARE OF CONTRIBUTION OF SIERRA  
LEONE AND DJIBOUTI FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1983-84.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H (6 to 11 December 1983),

HAVING REVIEWED the necessity to adjust the share of contribution of Member States towards the budgets of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs due to resumption of activities by Sierra Leone in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

HAVING CONSIDERED the financial circumstances and the payment ability of the Member States;

ACCEPTS, in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood and solidarity, to lower the rate of assessment of Djibouti from 1.00% to 0.50% and to assign the rate of 0.50% to Sierra Leone.

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RESOLUTION No:11/14-AF

ON THE  
COORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS  
ORGANISATIONS AND CENTRES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE  
ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 to 11 December, 1983 ),

RECALLING the decision of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers ( Resolution No.10/13-AF to convene of Committee of Governmental Experts to study the working of the Subsidiary Organs, Institutions and Centres established under the auspices of the OIC with a view to coordinating their work;

HAVING REVIEWED the recommendations of the Committee of Experts held in Jeddah from 20 to 22 Safar 1404 H (26-28 November, 1983);

REQUESTS the Member States and the Directors of the respective Centres to express their views to enable the Committee of Experts to follow up its study on the subject, and submit its recommendations to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for final decision.

DECIDES to defer the establishment of any new Centre pending completion of the Experts Committee's work and decision of the Conference, and to entrust the Secretary General to convene the Committee of Experts as soon as possible to consider the view, and submit the same for consideration of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers along with their recommendations.

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RESOLUTION No:12/14-AF  
ON THE  
ADDENDUM TO THE STAFF REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL  
SECRETARIAT OF THE O.I.C. ON REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 to 11 December, 1983 ),

HAVING EXAMINED the proposal presented by the General Secretariat to incorporate in the Staff Regulations the rules for payment of Representation Allowance in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Control Organ and the Permanent Finance Committee;

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee made at its meeting held in Jeddah from 9 Sha'ban to 12 Sha'ban, 1403 H (22 to 24 May 1983) that the payment of representation allowance be stopped and that the amount already paid be calculated and submitted to the meeting of the Foreign Ministers;

AND NOTING that the calculation has not yet been done;

DIRECTS the Secretariat General to implement the said recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee and place the matter before the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for consideration and appropriate decision.

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RESOLUTION No:13/14-AF  
ON THE  
ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES  
TO THE BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT  
OF THE O.I.C. AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H ( 6 to 11 December 1983 ),

AWARE of the role which the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is called upon to play through the General Secretariat at both Islamic and International levels, with the aim of consolidating Islamic Solidarity and Cooperation, and in defending Islamic causes;

TAKING COGNIZANCE of the acute financial difficulties being faced by the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs due to the delay and non-payment of contributions by some Member States;

1. URGES member States to pay their contributions to the budgets of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs promptly and regularly to avoid a break-down of its activities.
2. APPEALS to Member States in arrears to take necessary steps to expedite the payment of their outstanding contributions.
3. INVITES all distinguished delegates to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference to act as delegates of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in explaining the financial stringency, now faced by the Organisation, to their respective Governments.

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ORGANISATION  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE  
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION  
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX IV

FINAL DECLARATION  
ON THE  
FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
HELD AT DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
2-7 RABIUL AWAL, 1404H ( 6-11 DECEMBER, 1983).

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ICFM/14-83/D, FIN. DEC

FINAL DECLARATION

ON THE

FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD AT DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

2 - 7 RABIUL AWAL, 1404 H (6 - 11 DECEMBER, 1983)

- 1- At the kind invitation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and in pursuance of the resolution of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Niamey, Republic of Niger, the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was convened in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2 - 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6 - 11 December, 1983).
- 2- A preparatory meeting of Senior Officials, was held prior to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, on 30 Safar, 1404 H (4 December, 1983).
- 3- The following Member States participated in the Conference:  
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, People's Republic of Bangladesh, State of Bahrain, People's Republic of Benin, United Republic of Cameroun, Republic of Chad, Federal Islamic Republic of Comoro, Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Republic of Gabon, Republic of the Gambia, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Djibouti, State of Kuwait, Republic of Lebanon, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Niger, Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Palestine, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,

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Republic of Senegal, Republic of Sierra Leone, Somalia Democratic Republic, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Tunisia, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Uganda, State of the United Arab Emirates, Republic of Upper Volta, Yemen Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

4. The following attended the Conference as observers :

a Turkish Cypriots, Moro National Liberation Front.

b The following international organizations :

United Nations Organization, League of Arab States, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNIDO, Office of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, U.N. Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

c The following Subsidiary Organisations of the OIC also participated in the Conference.

Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, International Islamic New Agency, Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Organisation of Islamic Capitals, Permanent Council of Islamic Solidarity Fund, Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture - Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic States, Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development - Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research - Islamic Centre for Development of Trade.

d Islamic bodies and societies

Rabitat Al Alām Al Islami, Motamar Al Alam Al Islami, Islamic Council of Europe, World Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools, Islami Da'wa Society, International Association of Islamic Banks, World Assembly of Muslim Youth.

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5. The Conference was inaugurated by His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, ndc, psc, Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Extending a warm welcome to all distinguished delegates the Head of Government of Bangladesh expressed the pride that the city of Dhaka took in hosting the Conference. He hoped that despite their heavy schedule they would be able to visit the countryside to experience, however, feebly the Islamic heritage of the people of Bangladesh which had shaped every sphere of their activity.

He referred to the convening of the First Islamic Summit following the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and stated that such a reaction was the result of deep-seated consciousness and awareness of the Islamic identity transcending national frontiers. Muslim nations across the world were galvanised into action by the spirit of Islam emanating from their sense of unity and solidarity. Islam's glorious history had infused Muslims with a sense of their potential for the future.

The Head of Government of Bangladesh referred to the crisis confronting the Islamic world currently whereby the basic fundamental rights of the Palestinians continued to be denied and the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque had been wrenched from the bosom of Islam.

He traced the growth of the OIC and the establishment of the Secretariat at the Rabat Summit. He referred to the fact that the road to promoting Islamic unity and solidarity

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had not been easy. Progress had been slow. He stressed the need for greater institutional support including establishment of Universities and Research Centres which would give Islamic identity a sharper focus.

Stressing the need for greater cooperation among Islamic countries he pointed out that the helplessness and ineffectiveness of Muslims in the current international setting was the direct result of their internal conflicts and disputes and called on delegates to pledge themselves at the Dhaka Conference to rebuild Islamic unity and solidarity. In this context, he stressed the need to work collectively to end the sad fraternal conflict between Iran and Iraq and made a fervant appeal to their leaders to end the war. He pledged his own services in making every effort to end the conflict.

General Ershad stated that problems of the Muslim world multiplied as a result of their internal divisions. In this context, he referred to the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan, the denial of the rightful claims of the Turkish Cypriot Community, to a bi-zonal Federal State the problems of Chad and Western Sahara. These divisions had undermined the Islamic worlds legitimate role in international affairs. He called for a more active not passive role for the Muslim countries, to uphold their Charter principles, oppose foreign intervention, to remove apartheid, achieve Namibian independence, promote disarmament and render unequivocal support for the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order. He urged special attention for the Least Developed Islamic countries.

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The Head of Government of Bangladesh called for priority to be given to strengthen the role of the OIC so that it could be more meaningful and active and greater unity and solidarity could be forced. He felt that the three Summit level Commissions set up at the Taif Summit had clearly an important role to play. This was a charge upon the Casablanca Summit.

General Ershad stressed the need to increase more contacts among Muslim countries, open more diplomatic Missions and expand trade and mutual assistance whenever and wherever possible. He concluded by saying that he would like to see the Dhaka Conference remembered as the one where Islamic unity and solidarity were given new meaning and life.

6 - The Conference adopted the speech of His Excellency Lieutenant General Hussain Mihammad Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator, and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as an official document of the Conference in view of its importance and sound directives it contained.

7- His Excellency Mohammed Ibrahim Massoud, Minister of State, Member of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Excellency Dr.Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia; and His Excellency Dr.Abdulai Osman Conteh, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone, addressed the Conference on behalf of the Arab, Asian and African groups, respectively. They all expressed their deep appreciation of the important speech of

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His Excellency Hossain Muhammad Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. They also expressed their thanks to His Excellency the Head of State, and to the Government and people of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the warm welcome and generous hospitality they extended to the conferees during their stay on the Islamic land of Bangladesh.

- 8- His Excellency Ide Omarou, Foreign Minister of Niger, in his capacity as Chairman of the Thirteenth Session, pointed out that, since the last Session in Niamey, Lebanon had been brutally invaded by the Israelis, giving the Palestinian question a more tragic dimension. It was tragical today to see Palestinian brothers engaged in a fratricidal battle when the justice of their struggle, their heroic resistance and the steadfast support of the international community gave them, every hope to recover their inalienable rights.

Consequently, the PLO should be encouraged to reconcile its ranks so as to safeguard its unity.

During his intervention he also underlined the problems caused by drought in the Sahel and he asked that the question of aid be amplified.

- 9- In the inaugural meeting, the Conference heard the detailed address of His Excellency Mr. Habib Al Chatty, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in which he presented an analysis of the Questions with which

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the world and the Islamic World in particular is preoccupied and in the forefront of which is the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

He also affirmed that peace would not prevail in the Middle East area unless the Palestinian people, under the auspices of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, were allowed to restore its inalienable rights, including its rights to self-determination, to return to its homeland and to establish its own independent State.

He commended the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon (for both the internal Lebanese crisis and the crisis of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Northern Lebanon) brought about by the fruitful efforts of some of our brothers particularly the Saudi Monarch, His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz.

His Excellency, the Secretary General, expressed his hope that the cease-fire in Northern Lebanon would restore harmony and serenity between the Palestinian brethren, thus enabling the Palestine Liberation Organisation to preserve its gains abroad; its international weight; and legitimacy.

He then spoke about the Iraqi-Irani war and the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee. He expressed his hope that the two concerned sisterly Islamic countries would respond to attempts to establish peace and to end the war between them, thus fulfilling the hopes of the Muslim Ummah, and enabling the two countries to mobilize their efforts to confront the enemies of the Muslim Ummah. He stressed that the Islamic Peace Committee submitted a draft settlement accepted by Iraq and considered by Iran as satisfactory.

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On the question of Afghanistan he expressed the earnest concern of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for this cause and outlined the efforts of the Organisation in search of a settlement whereby the foreign troops would withdraw from Afghanistan, in accordance with the inalienable right of the Afghani people to freely choose its own form of Government. He deplored the failure of the Inter-communal negotiation causing a set-back which compelled the Turkish Cypriot side to take the decision we know.

He affirmed that the Organisation condemned the racist policy in South Africa. He also affirmed the full solidarity of the Organisation with the Namibian people and the people of South Africa in their struggle. He stressed the need to take appropriate action for combatting racial discrimination calling for relentless resistance against the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis.

He recalled that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference had established organs, institutions centres, institutes and committees with various specializations and in interests with the aim of promoting and developing Islamic Solidarity in all fields; strengthening cooperation among Member States; and enabling the responsible officials of these States to continuously meet, under the auspices of the Organisation to study the affairs of Muslims and work for the prosperity of the Muslim Ummah.

The Secretary General then enumerated the major achievements of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in the economic, cultural, social and information fields concluding that joint Islamic action was continuing in a positive and constructive manner within the framework of the Organisation.

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His Excellency said that if we were able to achieve unity and solidarity and to attain the level of self-reliance and capability required by our times, then we would overcome all the difficulties impeding our progress, liberate our homeland and safeguard the dignity and sanctuaries of our peoples.

The Secretary General concluded his address by stating that the Organisation to which we belong has proved beyond doubt that it has consolidated its position as a constantly developing international organisation in the world today and called for material and moral support for the Organisation.

10- The Conference unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Aminur Rahman Shams-Ud-Doha, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

11- Following his election as Chairman, H.E. Mr. A.R. Shams-ud-Doha addressed the Conference. Extending a warm welcome to all delegations he thanked them for the honour bestowed on him. He paid rich tributes to the former Chairman of the 13th ICFM and to the OIC Secretary-General.

Referring to Bangladesh's millennium old Islamic heritage the Chairman stressed the significance placed on the Dhaka meeting of Muslim leaders representing one fourth of humanity across the world.

He reviewed the challenge facing the Muslim community in the contemporary international setting referring inter-alia to the dangerous escalation in the nuclear arms race; the fact that diplomacy was increasingly giving way to the use of force in the settlement of disputes and continuing untenable situations such as occupation of countries - racial discrimination denial of peoples the right to choose their own destiny

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and incidence of violent conflicts around the world. He highlighted growing divisions in the world and the indifference of the industrialised world to the cause of economic development. He stressed in particular the profoundly disturbing phenomenon of divisive forces with the Islamic World which had led Muslims to shed the blood of their brethren.

The Chairman underscored the paramount theme of the Conference as being the unequivocal reaffirmation of the unity and solidarity of the Islamic Community stating that if there was any message that the Dhaka meeting could transmit it was the invocation to renew and reinforce Muslim Solidarity.

The Chairman emphasized the importance of the meeting because of its close proximity to the Fourth Islamic Summit. He then reviewed some priority issues before the Conference stressing the prime amongst them was peace in West Asia which could only be based in a just and lasting settlement of questions at the heart of the crisis, the vacation of Israel's aggression and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians. Particular attention, he said, had to be focussed on maintaining the unity and momentum of the PLO in their struggle to achieve these ends. He stressed the need for continuing support for the efforts of the Lebanese to maintain independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country according to their own wishes and free from outside intervention. He urged further intensified efforts of the community to bring an end to the tragic and fratricidal conflict between Iran and Iraq. Reaffirming the Islamic Community's stand on Afghanistan he called for a political solution ensuring withdrawal of

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foreign troops from that country so that the people could determine their own destiny without interference. He reaffirmed the staunch support of the Islamic World for the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in the realisation of their legitimate goals. He called on the Conference to take cognizance of the complex situation in Cyprus arising out the failure of 25 years of intractable talk to remove differences between the two communities. He also highlighted the problems of the Muslim Minority communities and disarmament issues.

Reviewing economic challenges facing the Islamic community he stressed their demand for a just and equitable international economic order and the need for a simultaneous, integrated and coherent approach to global problems. While the prime objective remained that of global negotiations they have also adopted a pragmatic approach which called for taking up first those issues that could elicit agreement on all sides. The Chairman also pointed to the plight of the non-developed countries and the need for implementing special measures to help them.

In conclusion the Chairman called for a defined sense of purpose and collective approach to vital question affecting the future of the OIC - its ability effectively to contribute to decisions ensuring justice and equality, to resolve disputes among Member States quickly and peacefully, to promote maximum utilisation of the manifold resources it was endowed with, to strengthen its collective economic and political security and finally to sustain and nourish intellectual and spiritual realisation renaissance that inspired Islam in the past and made it such a vibrant force.

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12- The Conference also unanimously elected Mr. Jamal Al-Surani, head of the Palestinian delegation, and Mr. Aliome Blandin Beye, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and Chief Delegate of the Republic of Mali as Vice-Chairman; and His Excellency Mr. Ide Omarou, Foreign Minister and head of delegation of the Republic of Niger as Rapporteur General.

13- The Conference appointed His Excellency Mr. Habib Charry, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference as official spokesman of the Conference.

14. The Conference heard a message from H.E. Saddam Hussein: President of the Republic of Iraq.

15- His Excellency Mr. Rafaeuddin Ahmed, Under Secretary General for Political Affairs and Decolonization read out a message from His Excellency, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation to the Conference.

His Excellency Dr. Abdullah Omar Nassif, Secretary General of Rabitat Al Alam Al Islami, also addressed the Conference.

His Excellency Mr. Al Sayed Abdel Hadi Routaleb, Director General of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and Dr. Al Tohami Nagrah, representative of the League of Arab States, Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Sheriff, Secretary General of the Islamic Da'wa Society, Secretary General of the Islamic Broadcasting Organisation, Mr. Ahmed Farrag.

16- The Conference unanimously approved the admission of the People's Republic of Benin as a full member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. On this occasion His Excellency, Ambassador, Aboubou Al Haj Al Assan, head of delegation of Benin, addressed the Conference expressing the pride of his country in this membership. He affirmed that

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his country would adhere to the Charter of the Organisation, and work untiringly for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Organisation.

17. Mr.A.H.S. Ataul Karim, Foreign Secretary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in his capacity as Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials held on 30 Safar, 1404 H ( 4 December, 1983) presented a report on the aforesaid meeting.

18. The Conference constituted four Committees. The Committee on Political Affairs and Information, The Committee on Economic Affairs, The Committee on Cultural and Social Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund, and the Committee on Administrative and Financial Affairs.

19. The distinguished Heads of Delegation of the Member States delivered speeches during the general debate in which they discussed the main subjects and issues before the Conference, expressing their countries view points in respect of the said subjects and issues. They pointed out need to take appropriate measures for resolving those questions in furtherance of the objectives of the Organisation through the implementation of the resolutions to be issued by the Conference. They also expressed their warm thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for playing host to the Conference and for its warm welcome and generous hospitality.

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20. On the occasion of the State of Brunei Darussalam, regaining its independence the Conference decided to express sincerest congratulations and best wishes to its Sultan Sirmoda Hassan Essolkish and to the people of Brunei Darussalam.

The Conference pointed out that it was looking forward to having close cooperation with this sisterly State, and authorised the Chairman of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to address a message to the Government of Brunei Darussalam to this effect.

21. The Conference has decided to approve the nomination of Mr. Abdallah Fikri El-Khani, from the Syrian Arab Republic, to a seat in the International Court of Justice, during the election which will take place in the United Nations during the coming 39th Session.

The Conference then proceeded to debate the items included on its agenda, and approved the following.

23- The Conference decided to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of following up the remaining questions related to the draft status of the Islamic International Court of Justice and preparing an urgent report on this matter, to be included on the agenda of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Morocco for appropriate action.

24- The Conference approved the instrument of Human Rights in Islam under the title " Dhaka Declaration of Human Rights in Islam", the text of which will be issued during the fourth Summit Conference in Casablanca.

25- In connection with the Islamic Fiqh Academy, the Conference extended its sincere thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd-ibn-Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia for his personal attention to the Academy and his generous gesture of donating the headquarters of the Academy. It invited Member States which have not yet appointed representatives to the Academy to do so as soon as possible

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to enable the Academy to hold its first session. It also requested the General Secretariat to make arrangements to convene session within a period of no more than three months.

26- The Conference decided to entrust the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to initiate the appropriate contacts in respect of the Chairman of the Permanent Commission for Economic and Trade Cooperation.

27- The Conference elected the following Member-States as new members of the Financial Control Organ:

Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Niger, Pakistan, Morocco, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

28- Some Member States pledged voluntary contributions to some of the OIC funds and affiliated organisations and foundations as shown in the following table:

29- The Conference decided to defer consideration of fixing the date and venue of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, until the Fourth Islamic Summit.

30- In respect of candidature for the post of Secretary General of the OIC the Conference decided that the appointment of the next Secretary General of the OIC be taken up at the forthcoming meeting of the Islamic Foreign Ministers to be held immediately preceding the Casablanca Summit. It further decided that if consultation during the interim period do not lead to the emergence of a single agreed candidate, the appointment of the Secretary General would be decided at the Foreign Ministers Meeting to be held in Morocco in January 1984 through an election in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Rules of Procedure of the OIC adopted at the 13th ICFM held in Niamey.

In this connection the Chairman of the 14th ICFM confirmed that a legal study of the matter would be submitted by the Secretariat to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers referred to above.

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31- The conference addressed a message to H.M. King Fahd Ibn Abdel Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Islamic Summit in which it expressed to His Majesty its gratitude for the keenness he showed towards the Organisation and for the commendable efforts he is exerting in order to strengthen the Islamic Solidarity and to defend the just Islamic causes.

32- The Conference addressed a message to the leader Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in which it expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people in order to recover its rights and to establish its independent state in Palestine with Al-Quds as its capital.

The Conference denounced again the continuous aggression of Israel which bears the responsibility of the grave situation prevailing in the region.

33- The Conference presented its condolence to H.E. Maamoun Abdul Qayum, President of the Republic of Maldives following the tragic demise of Mr. Hussein Halim, Under Secretary of Maldives and delegate to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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34- The Conference endorsed all previous resolutions of the Islamic Conference on the Middle East and Palestine and called for their speedy implementation. It reiterated its commitment and adherence to the seven principles and bases of the Third Islamic Summit without whose simultaneous observation peace could not be established including :

1) that Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the crux of the Arab-Israel struggle;

2) that no partial peace or solution can be devised on the question of Palestine or the Middle East which formed an indivisible whole. Peace in the region had to be just and comprehensive;

3) A just peace can only be based on Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories and the restoration of their inalienable national rights including the right to return to their homeland, the right of self-determination free from outside interference, the right to freely exercise sovereignty in their land and natural resources and the right to establish their national independent State in Palestine under the PLO.

4) that the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and no solution could be considered just or comprehensive without the participation of the PLO on an independent and equal footing in its elaboration or acceptable.

5) that Security Council resolution 242(1967) did not constitute a sound basis for the solution of the Palestine cause and the Middle East question.

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6) that no Arab Party has a right to unilaterally seek a solution to the question of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and that resistance will continue against the acceptance of the Camp David <sup>trend or</sup> Accords or any initiative emanating therefrom.

35- The Conference requested member states to work collectively for a new Security Council resolution calling explicitly for the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and in the light of the above principles. It affirmed that annexation by the Syrian Golan Heights by the Zionist entity was an act of aggression and strongly condemned the aggressive and repressive measures of Israel against Syrian citizens. It also condemned all measures aimed at changing the national identity, cultural, religious, demographic, physical, geographical and other features in the Arab and Palestine territories.

36- Reaffirming its commitment to the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by the force, the Conference considered all settlements set up now or in the future by Israel in the occupied territories to be null and void and called for their dismantlement. It urged the international community to take a firm position on the continued violations by Israel of the sanctity of the Holy Places. It condemned Israel for the continued brutal and repressive acts against the Palestinian population and especially their systematic eviction from their homeland.

37- The Conference reaffirmed its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David trend and the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty. It also rejects and strongly condemns any similar agreement with the Zionist enemy and requires their cancellation. It reiterates its condemnation of the attempts by the US to bring countries of the region under its hegemony and influence; its comprehensive support

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for Israel through the Agreement for Strategic cooperation and the recourse by the US to the use of veto to support Israel. It appealed to Muslim States to review their relations with the United States in the light of the above.

38- The Conference reaffirmed its total support for the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and territorial integrity and for all measures that could achieve reconciliation of the Lebanese themselves. It called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanese territory. It also underlined the necessity for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces. The Conference reaffirmed the necessity to guarantee Lebanon's full and absolute sovereignty over its territory and in all national fields. It strongly condemned the crime of genocide committed by the Zionist enemy in the Camps of Sabra and Chatilla.

39- The Conference called on Member States to ensure that a survey be carried out by International Organisation of loss of life and damages to property resulting from Israeli aggression on Lebanon and Palestinian people and demand Israel to pay compensation for the same. It called on the six member Islamic Committee at the next session of the UN General Assembly to reaffirm the contents of resolution 1/12/P of the 12th Baghdad ICFM and take effective measures in all UN and other international fora to ensure the rejection of the credentials of the delegation of Israel to the UN General Assembly, to suspend Israel's membership of the UN and; to apply sanctions under Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The Conference urged the establishment of an international Committee at the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly to investigate crime

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perpetrated by Israel following its invasion of Lebanon. The Conference condemned again the collusion between Israel and South Africa to maintain their racist, aggressive and colonialist policies and reaffirmed its call to sever all relations with the Zionist entity. It reaffirmed the need to open up offices for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation in the remaining capitals of Member States who had not yet done so and to grant them full diplomatic status.

40- The Conference supported the Arab Peace Plan approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference in Fez for the solution of the Palestine and Middle East problem, and endorses the declaration and Programme of Action of the <sup>Geneva</sup> Conference on the question of Palestine. Expressed the view that President Reagan's plan denied the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and did not recognise the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. The Conference condemned the US armed presence in the Arabian Coast of the East Mediterranean and considered the continued influx in the Middle East as a threat to international peace and security.

41- The Conference hailed the Palestinian people for their staunch and steadfast resistance to the Zionist enemy. It called on member states to extend immediate and effective assistance to the PLO to enable it to reconstruct the Palestinian camps in Lebanon destroyed in the War with the approval of the Lebanese Government.

42- The Conference reaffirmed its past resolutions on the question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and re-endorsed the recommendations of all previous sessions of the Al-Quds Committee. It affirmed its determination to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of Al-Quds and to pursue resolutely the liberation of the city and its restoration to Arab sovereignty as the capital of the independent Palestine State under the leadership of the PLO. The Conference resolved to strengthen and enhance financial, military and informational support to the Palestinian resistance and to

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pursue all efforts, diplomatic and political, at the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies with a view to implementing the resolutions on Al-Quds. It called, as a symbol of Islamic Solidarity, for the twinning of Al-Quds Al-Sharif with Islamic capitals and major cities.

43- The Conference reaffirmed its categorical rejection of Israeli policies aimed at changing the geographical features, demographic character and the legal status of occupied Arab and Palestinian lands. It condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements, judaisation, eviction of inhabitants and transfer of refugee camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip considering them to be illegal and to constitute a serious obstacle to a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine and Middle East problem. It especially condemned the Israeli Mohdechai ben Borath Committee's Scheme aimed at evicting 250,000 Palestinian refugees to across the Jordan river and called upon the international community to effectively oppose such schemes. It called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Al-Quds Fund and Islamic States to provide appropriate financial assistance for the implementation of housing projects in occupied Palestinian Arab lands.

44- The Conference appealed to all member-states to give generous donations, to implement pledges made, and pay their voluntary contributions at a rate not less than their contributions to the annual budget of the OIC Secretariat, so as to realise the targets set for the Al-Quds Waqf and Al-Quds Fund. It decided to accelerate necessary procedures and arrangement so as to enable the respective Board of Directors to pay their scheduled visits to some Islamic countries within the next six months for collection of new voluntary contributions from those Member States which pledged to contribute them, or those which did not transferred yet these contributions.

45- The Conference welcomed the established of the Islamic Bureau for the Boycott of Israel and urged it to direct its work in coordination and cooperation with relevant Islamic institutions set up by the Conference in the field of trade, banking and monetary matters with a view to effectively implementing its objectives.

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46- The Conference in pursuit of the previous resolutions on the subject again urged for the prompt establishment of the Islamic Bureau for Military Cooperation with Palestine and the discharge of its duties as already agreed upon.

47- The Conference praising those members who had issued a Palestine Commemorative Stamp in solidarity with the Palestinian struggle urged Member States who had not yet done so, or who had not yet transferred the proceeds, to do so as early as possible.

48- The Conference condemned Israel for its scheme to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. It affirmed that this project constituted a serious aggression against the legitimate rights, natural resources and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as well as a threat to peace and security. The Conference urged all countries to denounce this project and refrain from any support or assistance which might allow Israel to implement it.

49- The Conference taking into account that the International Pilots' Association is planning to hold its next General Assembly in occupied Palestine during the first quarter of 1984 invited all the Pilots' Associations in Member-States to boycott the meeting unless it was changed to another venue.

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50- Recalling the Geneva Convention of 1949 and taking into account the large number of Prisoners of War, the Conference affirmed that both Iran and Iraq, the disputants in the Gulf War, should adhere to the tenets of the Islamic Sharia and provisions of the Geneva Convention. It urged upon both parties to communicate complete and certified official list of prisoners to the International Committee of Red Cross. It further decided to set up a Committee comprising the Secretary General and Foreign Ministers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference to monitor the implementation of this resolution and requested both Iraq and Iran to cooperate with the Committee's functions.

51- With regard to the question of Afghanistan the Conference expressed serious concern over the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the consequent impediments which stand in the way of the Afghan people to exercise their right to determine their political future in accordance with their free will. It called upon all states to respect the sovereignty, the Islamic solidarity and the non-aligned character of Afghanistan. It strongly reiterated the demand for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

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52- Reaffirming the past resolutions on the Question of Cyprus the Conference expressed its sympathy and support for the efforts of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot Community to achieve equal status and to secure their just rights and reiterated its belief that it was in the interest of the two communities to continue to explore all possibilities for a negotiated settlement which ensures the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of Cyprus within the framework of the 1977 and 1979 High-Level Agreements, the 1980 Opening Statement and the 1981 UN Evaluation Document which provides for the establishment of a partnership, bi-communal, bi-zonal federal state. The Conference noting with satisfaction the desire of the Turkish Cypriot Community to continue the inter-communal talks under the good offices of the UN Secretary General which was entrusted to him by the UN Security Council, and expressing its belief that any action which endangers the inter-communal talks would not be in the interest of the two parties, urged them to engage immediately in negotiations.

Welcoming the expressed determination of the Turkish Muslim Cypriot Community not to unite with any state unless it be in a federation with the Greek Cypriot Community, the Conference supported the right of the Turkish Cypriot side to be heard at all fora where the Cyprus question is raised.

The Conference also urged its Member-States to take all necessary measures with a view to further strengthening effective solidarity with the Turkish Muslim Cypriot people.

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53- The Conference reaffirmed the legitimate and just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa to free themselves from colonial tyranny, apartheid and racial oppression. The Conference strongly condemned the minority regime in South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, Apartheid and racial discrimination. It opposed all moves for linking the already long delayed independence to Namibia to totally extraneous and irrelevant considerations. The Conference expressed its full support to the liberation struggle being waged by the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) for national independence in a United Namibia and to the struggle of the people of South Africa for national self-determination.

54 The Conference expressed appreciation for the work of the Committee for Islamic Solidarity with the People's of Sahel and its Sub-Committee and endorsed its programme and recommendations. It urged all members, in the spirit of Islamic Solidarity, to respond generously to the Committees appeal for assistance and in the implementation of medium term and long-term programmes drawn up by the drought-stricken Sahel countries particularly with regard to food reserves and first generation projects.

55- Expressing grave concern against the escalating threat against member-states resulting from intensification of global rivalries and conflicts, the Conference re-emphasized that the security of each member state is of concern to all member-states. It reaffirmed the permanent sovereignty of states over-their natural resources. The Conference expressed determination of its member-states to preserve their common Islamic values and way of life and to promote the common spiritual, political, social and economic values of the Islamic community.

56- The Conference strongly condemned the policies which the US seeks to impose on the area at the expense of Arab and Palestinian rights and territories. It expressed deep concern at the deteriorating situation in the Middle East caused by American air attack on Syrian position in Lebanon on 14.12.1983 which threatened to

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lead to a new confrontation in the region, thereby endangering international peace and security. It further strongly condemned the strategic alliance between the US and Israel, and called upon the US to desist from pursuing its policy of aggression. The Conference requested the Secretary General to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the forthcoming Islamic Conference.

57- The Conference called upon all states to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. It strongly condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons, and reaffirmed the determination of member states to take all measures to prevent nuclear proliferation. It urged all member states to intensify efforts at the United Nations and other international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

58- The Conference expressed its deep concern at the continuing escalation of the arms race, and considered that until nuclear disarmament is achieved universally, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons. It recommended that the Islamic countries continue to cooperate with the Committee on Disarmament at the UNG and other international fora, and urged the two superpowers to continue their negotiations. It requested a report from the Secretary General of OIC on the developments in this respect at the Fifteenth ICFM.

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59- The Conference expressed deep concern over Israeli aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations and strongly condemned Israel for its aggressive policy against the Islamic States, which is designed to impede their scientific and technological progress. It invited member states to take all international legal measures to prohibit such armed attack and requested them to collect information on Israel's nuclear armament and to inform the Secretary General of the OIC of its findings. It further requested the Secretary General to submit a follow-up report on this resolution to the Fifteenth Conference of the Organisation.

60- The Conference reiterated its call to all countries particularly signatories to the Tokyo Agreement of (1963), the Hague, Convention (1970) and the Montreal Convention (1971) on the Penalties for Hijacking and Guarantees for Civil Aviation in the world, to carry out their obligations under these Conventions. It appealed to States who had not done so to sign the above Conventions.

61- The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comoran Island of Mayotte. It expressed firm support for the legitimate political and diplomatic efforts to recover the Island. The Conference invited the French Government to decisively open negotiations with the Comoran Government towards this end. It requested member-states to use their influence with France to speed up negotiations with Comoros on the basis of the territorial integrity of that country and invited the OIC Secretary-General to inform the French authorities of the OIC concern and to follow up develop on this issue.

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62- The Conference emphasizing the importance of implementing its resolutions on the problem of the Horn of Africa including problems related to Eritrean issue reaffirmed support for the oppressed people of this region. It called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign forces in the regional and for a peaceful settlement of the problems of the Horn of Africa in conformity with international law guaranteeing the inalienable rights of all peoples to self-determination.

63- The Conference affirming its commitment to ensuring the security and territorial integrity of Member-States condemned the Ethiopian armed aggression on the Democratic Republic of Somalia and called on Ethiopia to withdraw its forces immediately from the two regions it had occupied. It urged on Ethiopia to desist from any other aggression endangering the sovereignty of Somalia and affirmed moral and material support to Somalia to resist such aggression.

64 With regard to the Muslims in Philippines, the Conference reiterated its call to the Government of Philippines to expedite implementation of the Tripoli Agreement in both

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letter and spirit and to initiate negotiations with the  
Moro Liberation Front with the participation of the Four-  
Member Islamic Ministerial Committee. It called on the  
Moro Front and its leaders to adopt a unified position  
prior to their negotiations so as to give effect to the  
Tripoli Agreement.

65- The Conference concerned over the fate of  
millions of refugees throughout the world, the majority  
of whom being to the Muslim community, called upon States  
to intensify their efforts with a view to providing every  
possible assistance to the refugees and to extend full  
support to the Twelfth International Conference on the  
Assistance to Refugees in Africa scheduled to be held  
in Geneva in June 1984.

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66- The Conference, convinced of the need to further strengthen cooperation between the OIC and the UN Organisation, requested the Secretary General of the OIC to continue his efforts for strengthening of cooperation and coordination between the two systems. It emphasized the need for such cooperation in their common search for solutions to such global questions as those relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, and fundamental rights of man and peoples and the establishment of a New International Economic Order. It also called upon the Islamic States Group to support the consolidation of the existing mechanism at the UN Secretariat for coordination between the OIC, and the UN and its specialized agencies.

67- The Conference confirming its condemnation of colonialism in all forms as an act of aggression against all principles of international law and covenants and recognising that all peoples subjected to colonialism had the right to compensation for material losses contributing to their backwardness, poverty and waste of their resources, supported the right of the Libyan Jamahiriya to claim compensation for such damage incurred as a result of Italian invasion and occupation of Libya in 1911 for 35 years.

68- The Conference emphasized the need for the establishment of a new world information and communications order that is fairer and more opportune, and which projected

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a more unified Islamic viewpoint. It decided that the member-states should continue the process of developing strong bilateral cooperation between them and called upon the General Secretariat to continue the implementation of the Information Plan approved by the eleventh Islamic Conference and urged all member-states to offer voluntary contributions for the implementation of the Plan.

69- The Conference called upon the member-states to pay, as soon as possible, arrear annual subscriptions to the International Islamic News Agency and to make generous voluntary contributions to the Agency to enable it to improve and develop its current operations. It recommended that the member-states reduce tariff on satellite channels to a level within the means of newsagencies to make it possible for the International News Agency and the national news agencies to have access to modern means of communications. It took note of the recommendation of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs to the General Secretariat to hold a meeting of Information Ministers to closely study problems of the news agencies and to take necessary measures to put the Newsagency on a firm footing. It also approved in principle the revision of the scale of contribution by the member countries in the light of the recommendations of the Permanent Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs.

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70- With respect to the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation, the Conference took note with satisfaction of its development and adequacy. It expressed its profound appreciation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Kuwait and all other states that extended voluntary, contributions to support the activities and programmes of the Organisation. It reaffirmed that Member States should pay up their arrears and contributions. It requested Member States that are in a position to do so to increase their donations to support the programmes.

71- The Conference reviewed the global economic situation with special reference to its adverse impact on the Islamic countries. It was felt that an integrated approach was essential in the interdependent world economy. The Conference expressed total support to the position of the Group of 77 in their efforts to bring about an agreement on the comprehensive negotiations and early resumption of the global round of negotiations. The Conference also urged the Member States to enter into total cooperation and exert maximum efforts to implement the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among themselves and to evolve a suitable follow up mechanism.

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72- The Conference recommended to the Fourth Islamic Summit for its consideration, review and coordinated implementation of the Plan of Action on the basis of a set of priorities. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to take steps in the implementation of the Plan of Action and appealed to the Member States to extend all possible assistance in the matter.

73- The Conference expressed disappointment at the slow progress of implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the least developed countries adopted more than two years ago in the Paris Conference. It felt that the UNCTAD VI resolution on the subject was not commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis faced by these countries, 19 of which are within the UMMAH. The Conference urged the international community to take urgent measures for full implementation of the SNPA. The Conference appreciated the increasing level of assistance from some Member States and the Islamic Development Bank to the least developed countries and urged continued efforts in this direction. The Conference requested the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre for full mobilisation of efforts for the purpose of implementation, review and monitoring of the SNPA, having regard to the mid-term global review scheduled for 1985.

74- The Conference expressed concern about the continued difficulties in the global economy and their adverse impact on the economies of the Member States. The Conference called for early launching of Global Negotiations and for the convening

of an international Conference on monetary and financial system within its framework. It also called upon the developed countries for taking immediate measures pending global negotiations aimed at world economic recovery and accelerating development of the developing countries. It urged all developed countries to meet the international accepted aid targets. It called for early conclusion of negotiations for IDA-VII at a level higher than IDA-VI in real terms. The Conference also urged the developing countries to reduce tariff and non-tariff barriers and stressed the critical importance of commodity agreements. It also urged Member States for implementing the Plan of Action for further strengthening Economic Cooperation among the OIC Member States.

75- The Conference recalled the resolution of the ICFM-13 on the economic problems of the Land Locked , Member States and appealed to the international Committee, the Member States in particular, to implement the UNCTAD resolutions towards mitigating the special problems and meeting the special needs of these countries.

76- The Conference expressed concern at the continued hazard of Bovine Plague in the African Member States and appealed to all Islamic Organisations, Member States and Specialized Islamic Institutions to mobilize resources for the campaign to Eradicate Bovine Plague from the African Continent.

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77- The Conference reaffirmed total support to the Lagos Plan of Action as a laudable initiative for the economic and social development of Africa and appealed to the International Community including the UN system for substantial resources to implement fully the Lagos Plan. The Conference also urged the Member States to provide financial assistance for the realization of the objectives of the Plan.

78- The Conference reiterated the emphasis laid on agricultural development as one of the main factors of economic development in the Islamic world and endorsed the decision of the Islamic Ministers of Agriculture to set up a Working Group to ascertain progress, set priorities and determine a revised time frame to complete the remaining tasks outlined in the Ankara Conference. The Conference appealed to the Members States concerned to convene expert group meetings at their earliest convenience, to provide data to complete studies and to offer host facilities to the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agriculture.

79- The Conference approved the recommendations of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation among member States and requested the General Secretariat to follow up with all possible assistance from the member States. The Conference urged the member States to expedite their comments on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association and to actively participate in the Expert Group Meetings.

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80- The Conference expressed support to the International Agreement on Jute Producers concluded in October 1983.

The Conference felt that the Jute Agreement resulting from fruitful negotiations within the framework of the Integrated Commodities Agreement of UNCTAD would pave the way for similar agreements in respect of other commodities of interest to the Ummah. The Conference urged all Member States concerned to accede to the Jute Agreement as soon as possible. The Conference requested the Secretary General of the OIC to monitor progress in this regard. The Conference requested the Islamic Development Bank and other financial institutions of the OIC and the Member States to consider participating in the projects in the Member States to be approved by the International Jute Council. The Conference directed the General Secretariat to participate in the Council's forthcoming meeting in Dhaka as an observer.

81- The Conference called for holding of expert group meeting on Trade in 1984, to be organised by the General Secretariat in collaboration with the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade in Casablanca. The Conference directed the Casablanca Centre to promptly implement its work programme including the trade studies. The Conference urged the Member States to actively participate in the Expert Group Meeting on Trade, and at the Islamic Trade Fairs. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to follow the outcome of the GATT Ministerial Meeting and UNCTAD-VI.

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82- The Conference noted with satisfaction that the comments so far received from the Member States and Islamic Institutions on the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on insurance and re-insurance signifies reinsurance activity to be consistent with the Shariah. The Conference requested the Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite comments to enable an early examination of the recommendations of the Expert Group in the light of their consistency with the Shariah. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to submit the comments so far received and that would be received to an expert level meeting to be convened as early as possible in 1984, as already decided by the ICFM-13.

83- The Conference took note of the serious condition created in the Yemen Arab Republic due to the devastating earthquake on December 13, 1982 causing widespread damages to life and properties. The Conference appealed to all Member States OIC & the specialised institutions to provide as much help as possible to alleviate the conditions of the Muslim brethren in the Yemen Arab Republic.

84- The Conference took note of the Report of the Fourth General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange and urged the National Chambers to settle the arrears and to pay their regular contributions. The Conference also urged the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for generous donations to the Islamic Chamber.

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85- The Conference appreciated the generous assistance of the Kingdom of Morocco in providing a building for the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade at Casablanca. The Conference noted the Centre's work programme for 1983 - 86 and urged Member States to expeditiously pay arrears contributions and to put up candidates against vacant positions.

86- The Conference noted that ten Member States have signed and three have ratified the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in the Member States and urged others to promptly sign and ratify the same.

87- The Conference recalled the Final Declaration of the Third Islamic Summit requesting for contributions by the Member States in a position to do so, towards at least \$ 3 billion a fund for the consolidation of the Islamic World Development Programme. The Conference recalled with appreciation the generous contribution of \$ 1 billion by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of \$ 500 million by the State of Kuwait towards this Development Programme Fund. It called for the convening of another meeting of the representatives of the National Development Funds of the donor Member States for implementing relevant Resolutions on the Development Programme in the Islamic World. The Conference reiterated its appeal to the Member States, who have not thus far announced their contributions to the Development Programmes, to do so as early as possible. It requested the National Development Funds of donor Member States to examine the requests for project assistance received from Member States

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in the areas of infrastructure, agriculture and electricity and to give favourable consideration to these requests. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the decision on the Fund taken by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

88- The Conference having noted that the reports of the two study groups on Capital Markets and Export Credit Guaranteed Scheme meeting in Amman and Karachi respectively have already been circulated to the Member States and Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities, urged Member States to offer to host the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to convene this meeting in case no offer is received from Member States and to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Governors.

89- The Conference noted with appreciation that some Member States have increased their share of contributions to the paid up capital of the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference urged the Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite payment of their increased share of contributions to the paid up capital of the Islamic Development Bank. The Conference requested the Bank to continue to accelerate its trade financing operations along with its other activities among Member States.

90- The Conference urged the Member States to render necessary help and assistance for the establishment of the national Islamic Banks. The Conference appealed to the Member

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States and the International Islamic Financial Institutions to provide maximum support to the International Association of Islamic Banks and the International Institute of Islamic Banking and Economy for their promotional work development and progress.

91- The Conference noted with concern that only three Member States have so far signed and ratified the Statute of the Islamic/<sup>Civil</sup> Aviation Council and urged the remaining Member States to sign and ratify the Statute so that the Council can be made operational at an early date.

92- The Conference urged the Member States to expedite comments on the Draft Statute of the Association of the National Airlines proposed by Saudia, the national airlines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and circulated by the General Secretariat to that the Expert Group Meeting decided by the ICFM-13 can be convened.

93- The Conference urged Member States, who have not yet done so, to expedite their comments on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Telecommunications Union. The Conference also requested the General Secretariat to convene an early meeting of the Expert Group after receiving comments from the remaining Member States to prepare the Draft Statute of the Union for submission to the ICFM-15 through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

94- The Conference noted with satisfaction that as the ten signatures required of the Member States for the Statute of the Islamic Shipowners Association have been made, the

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General Secretariat should make immediate contacts with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who will host the seat of the Association and for the appointment of its first Secretary General for the early establishment of the Islamic Shipowners Association.

95- The Conference urged the Member States to participate in the Second Expert Level Meeting on Manpower Exchange and Social Security to be held in Kuala Lumpur in October, 1984 for drawing up concrete recommendations for Islamic Cooperation in the fields of Labour and Social Security. The Conference requested the ICTVTR, Dhaka, the Ankara Centre and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development to complete the various studies including the proposed Brain Drain study for submission to the Kuala Lumpur Meeting.

96- The Conference recalling its resolution on the activities of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka, noted with deep appreciation the generous donations extended by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabi and the State of Kuwait to the building project of the centre. The Conference urged the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the Islamic Development Fund and other Islamic Financial Institutions to make generous donations to that the Centre could come into full operation by August 1984. It urged Member States to supply all relevant information on their training needs.

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97- The Conference requested the Member States to participate to the maximum extent possible, in the technical cooperation and training activities of the Ankara Centre and other OIC institutions. The Conference felt that the conclusion of the Generalized Multilateral Technical Cooperation Agreement should be expedited.

98- The Conference urged Member States to clear arrear payment to the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries in Ankara and to actively participate in the Centre's Programmes.

99- The Conference called on all member-states to support ISESCO in the realisation of the objectives for which it was created. It reaffirmed the need for cooperation and coordination between the organisations and institutions of the OIC and it confirmed that the study that would be undertaken to eliminate duplication of the activities of the OIC will also cover the fields of interest of ISESCO.

100- The Conference endorsed the recommendations and resolutions of the meetings of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD) in respect of the Foundation's programme and action plan. It urged member states to discharge, their obligations to the Foundation and to give voluntary contributions to it. IFSTAD was requested to cooperate closely with other agencies of the OIC and its member states. The Conference thanked the Governments of Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia, Tunisia and Bangladesh for the support extended by them to the foundation. It appealed to the Fourth Summit to provide support to IFSTAD and approved the appointment of Dr. Fakruddin Daqhestani as a member of the Permanent Council of IFSTAD.

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101- The Conference approved the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Islamic, History, Art and Culture Centre at Istanbul and commended the Centre for its outstanding work. It called on Member States to pay their outstanding dues to the Centre and approved the work Plan of the Centre for 1983-84.

102- The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the first meeting of the International Commission for preservation of Islamic Heritage and called upon the Commission to closely coordinate its activities with the Plans of Member States and all other Organisations and institutions of the OIC working to preserve the heritage of Islam. It appealed to Member States to extend financial and moral support to the Commission and authorised the Commission to maintain liaison with the Organisation of Islamic Capital Cities. The Conference supported the proposal of Bangladesh to declare 1410 H as Islamic Heritage Yar and further supported the proposal of Bangladesh for a worldwide survey of damages to Islamic Monuments.

103- The Conference urged all Member States to send representatives of their National Olympic Committees to participate in the Conference of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games. It recommended the holding of the solidarity games in 1985 and every four years thereafter. The Conference invited the financial and moral support of all members for the games and requested the Secretary General to follow closely the various activities of the Federation.

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104- The Conference appealed to all member states to sign the agreement establishing the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent and to extend moral and materail assistance to this Committee. It thanked in particular the Libyan Arab Jamahirya for its role.

105- The Conference called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund to continue its financial support to implement the first phase of the project for an Islamic University at Niger. It requested the Secretary General to appropriately divide the remaining phases of the project for easier implementation. It requested the Secretary General to prepare appraisal studies on all such projects and to set up an order of priority for their implementation.

106- The Conference commended the Government of Uganda for its acceptance of an Islamic policy for the curriculum and administration of the Uganda Islamic University. It requested the OIC and the Government of Uganda to sign a general agreement regarding the Charter of the University and appealed to member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for donations to implement this project. The Conference expressed gratitude to the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan for their assistance to the Project.

107- The Conference supported the project for the establishment of an Islamic University in Malaysia which has already begun functioning and urged all member states to sign the constituent document of this University.

108- The Conference appealed to the member states and all organs and institutions of the OIC to provide technical and financial support to the project for the Islamic University in Bangladesh and to take up the Project for consideration at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

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109- The Conference thanked the Secretary-General of OIC for the development of the EZ-Zeitonatia Faculty in Tunis. It also commended member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their financial support to the project and requested the Secretary General to report on the progress of this project at the Fourth Islamic Summit.

110- The Conference stressed the need to implement the project to establish a Regional Institute for Islamic Research and Studies in Timbuctu and urged member states to give moral financial support to the Government of Mali for this project. The Conference requested the Secretary General and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to maintain their support to this project and thanked the Governments of Iraq and Indonesia and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their assistance in this regard.

111- The Conference appealed to all member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to support the implementation of a project for an Islamic Centre at Guinea-Bissau. In this context, it entrusted the Secretary General to speed up the implementation of the project and thanked the Government of Pakistan for her generous contribution to the Project.

112- The Conference appealed to member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide necessary support for the establishment of the Islamic Institute for Translation at Khartoum and called on the Secretary General to coordinate efforts with the Government of Sudan to implement the project. It thanked the Government of Pakistan for its assistance to the Project.

113- The Conference reiterated its commitment to the establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan, and approved the Project Report. It

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requested member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make contributions for implementing this project and requested the Secretary General to give a follow up Report to the 15th ICFM.

114- The Conference urged all member states and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to extend necessary assistance to the Government of Comoros to set up an Islamic Cultural Centre at Moroni. It instructed the OIC Secretariat to submit a follow up report on this project to the next ICFM and thanked the Government of Pakistan for their decision to contribute Dollars: 15,000 to this project.

115- The Conference reaffirmed the resolution adopted in the 13th ICFM on the teaching of Arabic in non-Arabic Speaking countries and the dissemination of Islamic culture. It decided to refer these matters to the ISESCO for consideration. The Conference commended the efforts of the member states and the OIC regarding this matter and encouraged contributions in these fields by member states.

116- The Conference decided to set up a Committee composed of Pakistan, Turkey, Malaysia, Kuwait, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Syria, Guinea, Mali, Sudan, Pakistan and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to consider the proposal for setting up an International Islamic Women's Organisation. It recommended that the membership of this Committee be open to all interested member states and called upon member states to communicate their views regarding this matter to the general secretariat. The general secretariat was entrusted to convene a meeting of the Committee to report progress on this matter to the next ICFM.

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117- The Conference requested the general Secretariat to obtain the views of all member states regarding the draft statutes of the Islamic Legal Commission and appealed to all member states to communicate their views and suggestions to the Secretariat before the next ICFM.

118- The Conference commended the efforts of the OIC General Secretariat and ISESCO regarding the standardization of the Lunar Calender and Islamic Holidays. It welcomed the proposal of the Turkish government to convene a meeting of specialists (including astronomers and Islamic scholars) on this subject in Ankara. It recommended the adoption of Fridays, Eid-u-Fitr and Eid-u-Azha as holidays in all Muslim countries.

119- The Conference expressed its interest in the proposal for the establishment of an International Centre for Bantu Civilization and appealed to all member states to support this project. It requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of referring it to the ISESCO.

120- The Conference thanked member states for their achievements in implementing programmes to celebrate the advent of the Fifteenth Century Hijra. In this connection it urged the Secretary-General to speed up the Book Programme approved by the Scientific Committee and requested the Islamic Solidarity Fund to provide additional support for the remaining Hijra programmes.

121- The Conference approved the report of the Chairman of the Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and agreed to convene a meeting of member states to pledge their contributions to the Fund. The Conference also approved the accounts and budget of the Fund for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. It requested the Fund to continue supporting institutions and organs of the OIC and to assist all major projects of the OIC. It thanked member states who had contributed to the Fund and urged all members to continue to make regular and generous contribution to the Fund.

122- The Conference approved in principle the proposal of Jordan to adopt Arabic as a common language among muslim nations in addition to their national languages.

123- The Conference decided to adopt the Report of the Permanent Finance Committee Meeting in Jeddah from 9 to 12 Sha'ban, 1403 H (20 -24 March, 1983) and to accept the Fourth Report of the Finance Control Organ on the Closing Accounts of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs for the financial year ending 30 June 1982. It directed the General Secretariat to implemnt the recommendations contained in the said Reports.

124- The Conference decided to approve the budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of Islamic Conference for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$9,883, 660/- to be wholly financed by contributions of Member States. It also decided that no expenditure relating to the activities of the Islamic Committee for the International Crescent would be committed until the necessary legal ratification of the agreement setting up the Organisation would be completed. It further decided that the decision to set up the Europe Office would remain frozen until the financial position would improve and that the amount proposed for the Europe Office in the budget for the financial year 1983-84 be allocated to the Islamic Solidarity Fund for its utilisation.

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125- The Conference approved the budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic countries, Ankara, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$2,000,000/- to be fully financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

126- The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$5,000,000/- to be financed as follows:

US\$ 2 million - from mandatory contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat;

US\$ 3 million - from voluntary contributions and donations by Member States and Financial Institutions.

127- The Conference approved the budget of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$ 1,200,000/- to be wholly financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

128- The Conference approved the budget of the Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, Casablanca, for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$874,984/- to totally financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

129- Having noted that the budget of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah would be financed from the Foundation's own resources and donations from Member States and other institutions, the Conference approved the 1983-84 fiscal year budget of the said Foundation amounting to US \$2,374,000/-.

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130- The Conference approved the budget of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul for the financial year 1983-84 amounting to US \$334,860- to be entirely financed by contributions of Member States at the same rate as their contribution to the budget of the General Secretariat.

131- The Conference decided to defer the payment of the arrears of the Republic of Chad until the situation of these countries has improved.

132- The Conference decided to accept the proposal for lowering the rate of assessment of Djibouti from 1.00 per cent to 0.50 per cent and for assigning the rate of 0.50 per cent to Sierra Leone for the purpose of adjusting the share of contributions of Member States towards the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs.

133- Having reviewed the recommendation of the Committee of Government Experts meeting held in Jeddah from 20 to 22 Safar 1404 H (26 - 28 November, 1983) to study the activities of the Subsidiary Organs, Institutions and Centres established under the auspices of the OIC with a view to coordinate their work, the Conference requested the Member States and Directors of respective Centres to express their views to the Committee of Government Experts so that the Committee could follow up its study on the subject and submit its recommendations to the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for final decision. It also decided to defer the establishment of any new Centre pending the completion of the work of the Committee of Government Experts

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and the decision of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It also entrusted the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to convene the Committee of Government Experts as soon as possible for considering the views expressed by the Member States and Directors of respective Centres and submit the same along with the Committee's recommendations for a decision by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

134- Having considered the recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee made at its meeting held in Jeddah from 9 to 12 Sha'ban 1403 H (22 to 24 May 1983) that the payment of representation allowance be stopped and that the amount already paid be calculated and submitted to the meeting of the Foreign Minister, and having noted that the aforementioned calculation had not yet been done, the Conference directed the Secretary General to implement the said recommendations of the Permanent Finance Committee and to place the matter before the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for their consideration and appropriate decision.

135- Regarding the administrative and financial position of the CTC General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs, the Conference urged the Member States to pay their contributions to the budget of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs promptly and regularly. It appealed to the Member States in arrears to take necessary steps to expedite the payment of their outstanding contributions.

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136- The Conference expressed its deep gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency the Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for his gracious sponsorship of the Conference, for the generous hospitality and warm welcome and for the sagacious guidelines in his comprehensive address.

137- The Conference conveyed its deep appreciation and gratitude to the people and Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the generous hospitality extended to the Delegations attending the Conference.

138- The Conference expressed its deep appreciation to His Excellency Aminur Rahman Shams-ud Doha, the Chairman of the Conference for the wise and efficient manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Conference.

139- The Conference expressed its thanks to the Bureau of the Organisation for its commendable efforts.

140- The Conference paid special tribute to His Excellency Habib Al Chatti the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for his noble qualities, and to the General Secretariat for its efforts to make this Conference a success.

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## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED BY MEMBER STATES

( In US dollars )

STATE	Islamic Solidarity Fund	Al-Quds Fund	Palestine stamp revenues	Islamic University in Uganda	Niger Islamic University	Malaysia Islamic University	Moroni Islamic Centre	Guinea Bissau Islamic Centre	Barladesh Islamic University	Islamic Committee for International Crescent	Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology & Development
PAKISTAN	40,000	50,000		25,000			15,000	10,000			
MALAYSIA			96,100								
TUNISIA	100,000	40,000							20,000		
BANGLADESH	5,000	5,000		1,000	1,000	1,000					
LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYA										1,500,000	
COMORO ISLANDS											1,000

ORGANISATION  
DE LA CONFÉRENCE ISLAMIQUE  
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL



ORGANISATION  
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ANNEX V

RESOLUTIONS ON  
ORGANIC STATUTORY AND GENERAL QUESTIONS  
ADOPTED BY  
THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN  
MINISTERS  
HELD IN DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH  
FROM: 2-7 RABIUL AWAL 1404H  
( 6-11 DECEMBER, 1983 ).

RESOLUTIONS ON ORGANIC STATUTORY AND  
GENERAL QUESTIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS,  
HELD IN DHAKA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,  
FROM:2-7 RABIUL AWAL 1404H(6-11 DECEMBER, 1 9 8 3 ) ....

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RESOLUTION NO I/I4-ORG

ON

THE ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H ( 6-II December, 1983 ),

In pursuance of resolution 3/II adopted by the Thirf Islamic Conference held in Makka Al Mukarramah and Taig which endorsed the establishment of the Islamic International Court of Justice for the peaceful settlement of disputes between Member States;

In view of the Member States' concern over the necessity of completing the Organisation's affiliated bodies, by devising an organ that would give rulings on disputes in accordance with the tenets of the lofty Islamic Sharia;

Appreciating the valuable efforts exerted by the specialized Committees entrusted with the task of preparing the draft Statute of the court to which the Islamic Ummah looks forward to with great expectations;

In view of the recommendations of the commissioned Experts Group's meeting held at the seat of the General Secretariat in Jeddah from 3 to 5 January 1983 endorsing

RESOLUTION NO- I /I4ORG

most of the provisions of the draft statute of the Court;

Decides to entrust the General Secretariat with the task of the following up whatever remained of the draft statute in conjunction with the Rapporteur of the commissioned Experts Group and to prepare a report as early as possible to be included in the Agenda of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference for a decision thereof.

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RESOLUTION NO-2/I4-ORG

ON

THE ISMALIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2 to 7 Rabiul Awal, 1404 H (6-II December 1983).

Having reviewed the report of the Secretary General on the steps already taken to enable the Islamic Fiqh Council to proceed in fulfilling its extremely important mission entrusted to it by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Kakkah Al-Mukarrama and Taif;

Having reviewed the recommendations of Constituent Conference of the Academy held in Kakkah Al-Mukarrama from 2 to 28 Shaaban, 1403 H (3-5 June, 1983 ) under the auspices of His Majesty King Fahd-Ibn-Abdel-Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking Note of the donation by His Majesty Fahd-Ibn-Abdel-Aziz of premises for the Academy;

Considering that some Member States have not yet appointed their representatives into the Council, whose appointment would expedite convening the first session of the Council;

- 1- Decides to express sincerest thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd-Ibn-Abdel-Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Third Islamic Summit Conference for his personal patronage of this Islamic Institution which is of vital importance to the life of the Islamic nation and for his generous donation of the premises for the Council;
- 2- Calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to appoint their representatives to the Council as soon as possible;
- 3- Calls upon the General Secretariat to endeavour to convene the first session immediately after the quorum is reached.

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RESOLUTION NO-3/I4-ORG

ON

THE ADOPTION OF THE DRAFT DOCUMENT

ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh, from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-II December 1983;

In keeping with the immortal tenets that have been deep-rooted by the Islamic Shari-ah which are truly manifested by the deterioration to consolidate the principles of brotherhood and equality among human on the basis of freedom, justice and peace, consonant with the Almighty's ordinance: "O ye people, verily have we created thee into nations and tribes that ye might learn that the most pious amongst ye are those best honoured by Allah" "Verily is the word of Allah truth";

Proud of the Islamic Sharia's lofty human values and principles which it has taught throughout its long history & which played a prominent role in spreading the centres of knowledge between East-West, thereby becoming the focus of the populations of the earth and those seeking culture science knowledge and wisdom;

Whereas the Islamic Ummah has been preaching far and wide in defence of its creed;

RESOLUTION NO-3/I4-ORG

Believing in the rule of law and convinced that the individual's enjoyment of freedom, justice & equal opportunities is commensurated with the genuine authenticity of any sound community;

Rejecting racism and zionism which constitute a violation of human rights and a threat to world peace;

Recognizing the close relationship between human rights and world peace;

Consonant with the valuable & beneficial efforts of the experts' groups in preparing this vital project and putting it into effect;

Crowning the lofty principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Approves the document on the declaration of human rights in Islam.

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RESOLUTION NO-4/I4-ORG

ON

THE RESUMPTION OF INDEPENDENCE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awal 1404 H, corresponding to 6-II- December 1983;

Taking note with utmost joy the forthcoming resumption of independence of Brunei Darussalam;

Expressing its profound satisfaction at the birth of the sovereign state of Brunei Darussalam on January 1, 1984;

1. Conveys to His Highness Sultan Simuda Hassanal Bolkiah and the people of Brunei Darussalam on the historic occasion the sincere congratulations, best wishes and fraternal greetings of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its members.

2. Looks forward to close co-operation and collaboration with the State of Brunei Darussalam in the spirit of Islamic solidarity.

3. Authorizes the Chairman of this 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to convey a message containing the sense of this Resolution to the Government of Brunei Darussalam.

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RESOLUTION NO:5/14-ORG

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Dhaka, the People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awwal 1404H corresponding to 6-11 December, 1983,

1) Expresses its profound gratitude to His Excellency Lt.General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, for the cordial welcome he so kindly accorded to the conference, and welcomes his meaningful inspiring and thought-provoking address at the inaugural session of the Conference and to his wise and able guidance, enabling this important gathering to discharge its noble tasks smoothly and successfully.

2) Expresses its sincere thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for making excellent arrangements which greatly facilitated the deliberations of the Conference and ensured its successful conclusion.

3) Conveys thanks and gratitude to the friendly people of Bangladesh for extending a warm welcome and generous hospitality to their Brothers attending the Conference.

4) Expresses in particular deep appreciation of the Conference Chairman H.E. Mr. Aminur Rahman Shams-ud Doha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for his wise efficient conduct of the Conference Sessions.

5) Expresses sincere thanks to H.E.Mr. Habib Chatty, Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the significant contribution he has made towards the efficient and effective functioning of the OIC and the success of the Conference.

6) Commends the members of the Bureau for their valuable contribution in making the Conference a success.

7) Expresses sincere thanks to the personnel of the General Secretariat, the Organizing Committee, and all those who have made tireless endeavours for the success of this Conference.

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RESOLUTION NO:6/14-ORG

CONDOLING THE DEATH OF M.HUSSAIN HALIM UNDER-  
SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND  
MEMBER OF THE DELEGATION OF MALDIVES TO THE  
FOURTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awwal, 1404H(6-11 December, 1983);

Expressing its deep shock and profound sorrow at the tragic passing away of Mr. Hussain Haleem, Under Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a distinguished member of the delegation of the Republic of Maldives, on the 6th of Rabiul Awwal, 1404H corresponding to the 10th of December 1983, during the Conference;

1. Recalling with deep appreciation the commendable services and valuable contribution that he rendered to the making of the 14th Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers a success;

2. Conveys heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the Government of the Republic of Maldives at this tragic demise of a worthy son; prays to Almighty Allah, the most beneficent and merciful for the eternal peace of the departed soul and to grant the bereaved family courage and fortitude to bear this irreparable loss; and

3. Authorises the Chairman of the 14th ICFM to convey the text of this resolution to His Excellency Mr. Maumoon Abdul Qayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives and through him to the bereaved family.

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ANNEX TO ORGANIC, STATUTORY AND GENERAL  
QUESTIONS.

The Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers  
held in Dhaka, People's Republic of Bangladesh from 2-7 Rabiul Awwal  
1404H, (6-11 December, 1983),

Unanimously adopted the following decisions in respect of the  
organic, statutory and general questions:

1- Admission of the People's Republic of Benin as a new  
member of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

2- The Dhaka Declaration on Human Rights.

3- Election of the members of the Financial Control

Organ which now comprises 8 members instead of 7- These

are:

1) People's Republic of Bangladesh

2) Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

3) Kingdom of Morocco

4) Republic of Niger

5) Islamic Republic of Pakistan

6) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

7) Republic of Tunisia

8) State of the United Arab Emirates.

4- Message, addressed to His Majesty King Fahd Ibn Abdul  
Aziz, of Saudi Arabia, Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference.

5- Message addressed to the leader Yasser Arafat, Chairman  
of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

6- Motion of Thanks.

7- Message of Condolence sent to H.E. Maamun Abdul Qayum  
President of the Republic of Maldives, following the death of a member  
of the Maldives delegation during the Conference.

BISMILLAH AR-RAHMAN AR-RAHIM (Al Hamdu Lillah Wassalatu Rasuli Allah).

THE DHAKA DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The member-states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

Affirm their belief in Allah, Lord of all the Worlds, Creator of all things, Source of all bounties, who has created man in the Best of moulds, elevated him to a position of honour, made him His viceregent on earth to develop it and to improve it, entrusted him with duties and placed at his disposal all that is on earth and in the skies;

Affirm also their Belief in the Message of the Prophet Muhammad SALLALLAHU ALAYHI WA SALLAM who was sent by Allah with true guidance and religion, as a mercy for all the worlds, to emancipate the oppressed who proclaimed equality among all mankind with no superiority for one over another, except on the basis of piety, and who abolished distinctions and hatred among people whom Allah has created from one and the same soul;

And proceed from the faith of absolute oneness of God which is the basis of Islam and which calls upon all mankind to worship no one but Allah and not to associate any other being with Him and which lays down the true basis of human freedom and dignity and proclaims the emancipation of man from enslavement by man;

And believe in fulfilling the injunctions of the unchanging Islamic SHARIAH which calls for the safeguarding of man's religion, soul, mind, honour, wealth and progeny, and which is universal in its applicability and is characterised by moderation in all its principles and rulings, which combines spirit with matter, and which balances individual rights and obligations and collective privileges, harmonises reason and emotion, idealism and reality, which guarantees justice to opponents in a manner that does not result in oppression or frustration;

And reaffirm the cultural and historical role of the Islamic Ummah which Allah made as the best of Ummah and which gave humanity a universal and well-balanced civilization, representing a synthesis of the timeless and the temporal, in which knowledge is combined with faith, and to fulfil the expectations from this Ummah to guide all humanity which is confused because of different and conflicting beliefs and ideologies, and to provide solutions for all chronic problems of this materialistic civilization, and to contribute to the effort of mankind to assert human rights to protect man from exploitation and persecution, and to affirm his freedom and right to a dignified life in accordance with the Islamic Shariah;

And believe that fundamental rights and freedom according to Islam are an integral part of the Islamic faith and that no one shall have the right to abolish them either in whole or in part or to violate or ignore them in as much as whole they are binding divine commands, which are contained in His Revealed Books, and which were sent through the last of His Prophets, and which completed His relations, and in as much as obedience to these commands is an act of worship and neglect or violation thereof a sin, and since everyone and the Ummah are responsible individually and collectively;

And believe that all human beings from one family whose members are united by their subordination to Allah and, being the descendants of Adam, all men are equal in dignity and basic duties and responsibilities without any discrimination on account of race, colour, language, religion, sex, political opinion, social status or other considerations;

And that all human beings are Allah's subjects, and the most loved by Him are those who serve His subjects, and no one has superiority over another except on the basis of piety.

These principles shall, henceforth, be known as the Dhaka Declaration on Human Rights in Islam.

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MESSAGE TO HIS MAJESTY KING FAHD BIN ABDUL AZIZ,  
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT.

Your Majesty,

Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuhu.

I consider it a great honour and privilege to address this message to Your Majesty on behalf of the Fourteenth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers in Dhaka on Rabiul Awwal 6, 1404H.

Your Majesty will be happy to learn that the Islamic spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation which characterised the deliberations of this important Conference clearly demonstrated the unity and solidarity among the brotherly nations of the Muslim world.

I am indeed very happy to inform Your Majesty that the Final Declaration adopted at the Fourteenth Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers contains several important resolutions aimed at further widening and deepening friendship and cooperation among the Muslim countries. It is our sincere and cherished hope that the resolutions adopted at Dhaka will be translated into reality in the larger interest of our Ummah. We hope our work here in Dhaka will make a useful contribution to the Fourth Islamic Summit in Morocco next month.

It is a matter of immense satisfaction that the Foreign Ministers have, during the Conference, committed themselves to resolving all differences on the basis of Islamic concepts of peace, justice, tolerance and mutual understanding with the objective of furthering the cause of the Islamic Ummah.

I take this opportunity to express on behalf of the 14th ICFM our deep appreciation for the noble efforts and contribution of Your Majesty, as the current Chairman of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, to the strengthening of unity and solidarity of the Islamic World.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE  
TO CHAIRMAN YASSER ARAFAT OF THE PLO.

Excellency,

The Islamic Ummah has been watching with grave concern the recent developments in the Middle East. This Conference expresses in one voice its condemnation of continued Israeli aggression and its increasing belligerence which is directly responsible to the serious state of affairs at this point of time.

On behalf of the delegates of the 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, I wish to reiterate and reaffirm that the struggle of the Palestinian people is our struggle. We speak with one voice in seeking a just and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis. We firmly believe in the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to an independent state of their own in their homeland with Jerusalem as their capital and Inshallah, the day is not far when our great Palestinian brethren will find their rightful place among the comity of nations.

We dedicate ourselves here in Dhaka to the task of strengthening Islamic unity and solidarity and it is our unanimous and sincere expectation that the cause of the Palestinian people will remain in the forefront of our endeavours to achieve peace.

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