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37 and 45

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON

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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS

AND THE **ORGANIZATION** OF THE

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CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE

ARMED CONFLICT **BETWEEN** IRAN AND IRAQ

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-first year

Note **verbale** dated 21 October 1986 from the Permanent Mission of
Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith the text of the final **communiqué** adopted at the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the **Organization** of the Islamic Conference held in **New York** on 2 October 1986. It would be grateful if you could arrange to have it distributed as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 19, 22, 26, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 45, and of the Security Council.

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Co-ordination Meeting of the Ministers Of
Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference
New York, 2 October 1986

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held their annual Co-ordination Meeting on Thursday, 28 Muharram **1407H**, corresponding to 2 October 1986, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The meeting was presided over by His Excellency Dr. Abdul Latif Al-Filali, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco.
2. The Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Al-Filali, and the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference H.E. S. S. Pirzada, made opening statements dealing with the important **issues** facing the Islamic world, which also formed part of the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
3. The meeting also heard a statement from the President of the United Nations General Assembly His Excellency Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, who touched upon the major issues confronting the Islamic world. The Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Hafeeuddin Ahmed, speaking on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, welcomed the holding of the meeting at United Nations Headquarters, wished it **success**, and outlined the growing co-operation between the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
4. The Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait, His Excellency Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, informed the meeting that the dates for the Fifth Islamic Summit had been finalised. He stated that the Preparatory Meeting **of** Foreign Ministers would **be** held from 23 to 25 January 1987, and the Summit meeting would commence from 26 January 1987. The announcement was welcomed by all delegations.
5. Background notes on the question of the Middle East and Palestine, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, South Africa and Namibia, and the critical economic situation in Africa, prepared by the General Secretariat of the Conference were submitted to the meeting. The meeting also had before it the reports of **the** Committee of Six on Palestine and the Ad Hoc Committee on Afghanistan, which had met in New York on 29 and 30 September 1986, respectively.
6. The meeting undertook an examination of the current international situation, dealing specifically with matters of direct concern to the members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in the light of the reports and recommendations prepared by the Conference Committees on Palestine and Afghanistan and the background notes submitted to it.
7. The meeting approved the report of the Committee of Six **on Palestine** and the recommendations contained therein. It reiterated that in order to establish a **just** and durable peace in the area, Israeli forces **must** withdraw from all occupied Arab

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and Palestinian territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian people must be allowed to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their right to return, their right to self-determination and their right to an independent and sovereign homeland in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole and legitimate representative.

a. The meeting expressed deep indignation at the concerted campaign by Zionist **elements aimed** at the desecration and destruction of the Islamic holy shrines in **the** occupied territories, in particular in Jerusalem, and declared that such actions would not be tolerated by the Islamic world. It condemned the policy of the Zionist entity to usurp the land and properties of the Palestinian people, the blowing up of Palestinian **houses**, its threats of closure and **other** oppressive actions against the universities and institutes of learning of **the** Palestinian **people**, as well the building and expansion of Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. These oppressive measures by the Zionist entity **were** aimed at undermining the national identity of the Palestinian people.

9. The meeting emphasized **the** importance of holding **the** International Peace Conference on **the** Middle East and reiterated its determination to adhere to the resolution of the General **Assembly** on this **subject**. The meeting was of **the view** that the **members** of the **Islamic** Conference should hold informal consultations among themselves and with other Members of the United Nations regarding the membership of the preparatory committee to be established for the International Peace Conference. **Any** efforts at attaching pre-conditions to the formation of the preparatory committee must be firmly resisted. Efforts must also be made to hold the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in **1987** on the basis of the **relevant** resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

10. The meeting declared that the recent appointment **of** **mayors** in occupied Palestinian territories by the Zionist occupying power **was** an effort to establish **an amenable** alternative Palestinian leadership controlled **by** Israel in preparation for **the** Israeli campaign for bilateral negotiations. The move denied the right of Palestinian people to elect their own representatives even at the municipal level and was motivated **by** an intention to bypass the Palestine Liberation Organization, which **enjoys the overwhelming support** of the Palestinian people **in occupied** Palestine.

11. The meeting noted that Israel continues its attempts to make inroads into **the** continent of Africa. The recent resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel by **Côte d'Ivoire** and Cameroon were cases in point. The decision by **Côte d'Ivoire** to establish its Embassy in Jerusalem was in violation of the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this issue. The meeting **expressed grave concern over this trend** and called upon member States to make **efforts in** the framework of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity as well as bilaterally to reverse it.

12. **The meeting** appealed to **member** States to extend financial assistance **to the** Joint Palestinian-Jordanian Steadfastness Committee in the occupied Palestinian territories **to enable it to continue its efforts to protect the holy places of Islam and to support the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.**

13. The meeting condemned the recent terrorist attack on a Jewish synagogue in Turkey and expressed the apprehension that this could be a precursor of Zionist intentions and actions against the Muslim holy places in the occupied Palestinian territories and in Jerusalem, particularly against the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

14. The meeting also requested all Islamic and other friendly countries to sign the letter to be addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations expressing reservations regarding the credentials of the representatives of Israel.

15. The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation brought to the attention of the meeting the attacks which were in progress against Palestinian refugee camps in Rasheedia. The meeting decided to issue an immediate declaration condemning these attacks and calling for an immediate cessation of such attacks against the Palestinian refugees. The meeting requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to intervene immediately to stop the attacks, ensure the protection of the camps, provide needed relief to the wounded and besieged people and to end the blockade. The text of the declaration by the Islamic Conference is annexed to this Communiqué (see Appendix).

16. The meeting also adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Afghanistan. It noted with concern that the Soviet-Kabul forces had intensified their attacks against the Mujahideen and had violated the frontiers and airspace of Pakistan on numerous occasions during 1986. It noted with particular concern the declared intention of the Kabul régime to uproot a large section of the Pushtoon people living near the border of Pakistan, which would add tremendous sufferings to the already beleaguered people of Afghanistan. It expressed full support for the Afghan people, who had been struggling valiantly against the occupation forces for seven years. The Committee expressed appreciation to the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran for providing shelter and relief to more than five million Afghan refugees who have been forced to leave their homes, in a purely humanitarian spirit of brotherhood and solidarity enjoined by Islam.

17. The meeting expressed support for the efforts to find a comprehensive settlement of the problem and took note of the fact that two rounds of proximity talks had been held during 1986 between Pakistan and the Kabul régime under the auspices of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The meeting took note of the progress achieved in the negotiations so far. The meeting called upon the Soviet Union to provide immediately an acceptable time-frame for the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan to enable the completion of the negotiating process at an early date.

18. The meeting reiterated that any comprehensive settlement must be reached within the framework of the principles enunciated by the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, namely, the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the restoration of the Islamic and non-aligned character of Afghanistan, the right of the people of Afghanistan to choose their own socio-economic and political system and the return of the Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honour. The meeting also approved the draft resolution prepared by Pakistan for submission to the General Assembly.

19. The meeting reviewed the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq which had entered its seventh year. It called for the continuation of efforts to bring about an honourable and just peace, based on Islamic principles and international law.

20. The meeting reaffirmed its full support to the struggle of the people of Namibia to exercise their right to self-determination and to achieve independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. The continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist minority régime of South Africa is an act of aggression against the people of Namibia. The meeting condemned the efforts by the illegal minority racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal hold on Namibia in order to continue to exploit the human and natural resources of Namibia. The meeting also rejected any linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops stationed in Angola. The Islamic countries would co-ordinate their position with like-minded delegations at the United Nations for the Adoption of the necessary measures at the forty-first session of the General Assembly to bring about the immediate independence of Namibia.

21. Guided by the Islamic principles of equality, justice, human dignity and tolerance, the Co-ordination Meeting condemned and rejected the abhorrent and abominable system of apartheid applied by the illegal racist minority régime of Pretoria against its black majority population. It noted with deep concern the increasing resort by the Pretoria régime to repression and inhuman practices to crush the demand of the majority African population for their fundamental human rights and equality. It denounced the emergency rule imposed in South Africa by the Pretoria régime in a desperate bid to suppress the people of South Africa and demanded the application of comprehensive sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist Pretoria régime, which continues to disregard and violate all decisions of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct. In this context the meeting appreciated the decision by the United States Congress to override the Presidential veto and to impose sanctions against the Pretoria régime. While the sanctions imposed were not comprehensive, the adoption of the decision showed an increasing awareness, in the American public mind, of the evil policies of apartheid, and the denial of fundamental human rights to the majority community.

22. The meeting also decided to establish an Organization of the Islamic Conference Committee on Namibia and South Africa on the pattern of the Committee on Palestine. The Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference was authorized to hold consultations regarding the membership of the Committee. It was agreed that the Fifth Islamic Summit in Kuwait would be requested to endorse the formation of the Committee.

23. The meeting vigorously condemned the American armed aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in April 1986 and called upon the United States to desist from any action that violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Jamahiriya. It also condemned the imposition of an economic boycott against the Jamahiriya and the freezing of its assets in the United States. The meeting demanded that the United States pay equitable and appropriate compensation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses suffered by the Jamahiriya

because of the American military aggression. The meeting expressed its solidarity with the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the exercise of their legitimate rights to defend Libyan sovereignty and territorial integrity.

21. The meeting took note of a statement made by the Foreign Minister of Somalia. While reaffirming Organization of the Islamic Conference resolution on the situation in the Horn of Africa, it expressed the hope that the ongoing negotiations between Somalia and Ethiopia would lead to positive results. The meeting also took note of a statement by the Foreign Minister of Turkey expressing appreciation for the interest and support of the Organization of the Islamic Conference member countries regarding the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria and appealing for the continuation of that support.

25. Taking note of the acute financial crisis facing the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference because of the non-payment of contributions by member States, the meeting appealed to all member States to pay the arrears of their contributions expeditiously in order to enable the General Secretariat to function effectively.

APPENDIX

APPEAL BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE ISLAMIC STATES

During the Co-ordination Meeting held at United Nations Headquarters On 2 October 1986, the Foreign Ministers of the Islamic States were informed of the barbarous and continued aggression perpetrated by the Amal militias and Israel against the Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon, in particular against the Rasheehia camp.

While denouncing and condemning these attacks, the meeting launched an urgent appeal to the quarters exercising influence in Lebanon and to the Islamic parties of Lebanon to shoulder their responsibilities in order to stop the massacres of the Palestinians and to ensure full protection of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon against these attacks and to endeavour to bring them to an end,

The Islamic Conference requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to intervene immediately so as to stop these aggressive acts, to ensure necessary protection to the residents of these camps and provide the needed relief to the wounded and besieged people and to end the blockade.
