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## GENERALASSEMBLY

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of the preliminary list\*

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## SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-third year

Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of  
Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the final report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Chairmen of the Standing Committees, which was held at Kuwait on 10 and 11 April 1988 (see annex).

I shall be grateful if you would arrange to have this final report circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 36, 37, 40, 48 and 138 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

\* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Report of the Meeting of the Bureau of the Fifth Islamic Summit  
Conference and Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the  
Organisation of the Islamic Conference, held in the city of  
Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 23 and 24 Sha'ban A.H. 1408  
(10 and 11 April A.D. 1988)

1. In response to the gracious invitation of His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait, Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the members of the Bureau of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the Chairmen of the Standing Committee<sup>8</sup> of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held a meeting in the city of Kuwait, State of Kuwait, on 23 and 24 Sha'ban A.H. 1408 (10 and 11 April A.D. 1988).

2. The Meeting was held under the chairmanship of His Highness Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait and Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference.

3. The following Heads of State and representatives of Governments participated in the work of the Meeting:

1. His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
2. His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey;
3. His Excellency Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives;
4. His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization;
5. His Highness Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, State of Kuwait;
6. His Excellency Dr. Az ad-Dine Laraki, Prime Minister in the Government Of the Kingdom of Morocco;
7. His Excellency Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Senegal;
8. His Excellency Mr. Martin Bongo, Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of the Gabonese Republic.

His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, also participated in the Meeting.

4. His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait delivered an opening address, in which he welcomed the Heads of State and Government and heads of delegation participating in the Meeting and thanked them for their gracious response to the invitation to participate in this gathering, which constitutes a precedent within this organization, a precedent aimed at strengthening ties and intensifying consultation among the Islamic States. When speaking of the question of Palestine and the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, His Highness said that the question of Palestine constitutes an ever-renewed responsibility and that the uprising is a clear and concrete expression of the insistence of the Palestinian people on the restoration of its inalienable rights, including its right to self-determination and its right to establish its own independent State in its territory, under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

When speaking of the Iran-Iraq conflict, His Highness summoned Muslims to the table of peace and negotiation and said that, although Iran has not agreed to accept a delegation composed of His Excellency the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference and a Kuwaiti official, in implementation of a mandate from the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the hopes for the future nevertheless outweigh the regret for the past and the desire for peace and brotherhood is the prime motive behind the efforts of the organisation.

With regard to Afghanistan, His Highness said that Muslims have a binding obligation towards that country in its long struggle to liberate the Afghan will from any outside influence. He also welcomed the Soviet Union's announcement of a wish to withdraw from Afghanistan. His Highness called for increased scientific co-operation between the countries and organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to facilitate speedy aid and relief to the Sahel countries in West Africa. He also expressed support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for the restoration of their legitimate rights over their territory.

On behalf of the Meeting and on behalf of Kuwait and its people, His Highness the Amir expressed heartfelt condolences to President Zia-ul-Haq and the fraternal Muslim people of Pakistan on account of those killed or wounded as a result of the explosion that occurred near Islamabad.

5. The Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference delivered an address in which he expressed his appreciation to His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait for his timely initiative in convening the Meeting. The Secretary General outlined the main features of the current situation with regard to the primary issues facing the Islamic nation.

6. His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Co-operation, spoke in response to the opening address by His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait and, on behalf of all the participating delegations, expressed thanks to His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait for his inspiring address and his wise decision to call for the convening of the Meeting at a time that represents a serious turning-point in the life of the Islamic nation.

7. The Meeting then proceeded to an exchange of views on various subjects. The participants felt that the Meeting afforded an outstanding and timely occasion for holding in-depth discussions and consultations concerning the situation in the Islamic world. They also stressed the need for the continuation of concerted efforts to strengthen Islamic solidarity and consolidate co-operation, peace and security at the international level.

8. The Meeting expressed its special appreciation of the sincere efforts made by His Highness the Amir of Kuwait, in the discharge of his mandate as Chairman of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, to promote attempts to arrive at peaceful solutions of the major problems facing the Islamic world, such as the Iran-Iraq war, the question of Palestine, the situation in Afghanistan and the critical situation in Africa. The Meeting also commended the sincere efforts made by His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in promoting concerted Islamic co-operation and representing the viewpoint of the Islamic States in the various international forums.

9. In the context of the concerted Islamic rejection of all forms of international terrorism, the Meeting recalled the resolution adopted on this subject by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and the other resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference over a number of years against the hijacking of aircraft, with a view to strengthening co-operation among member States and within the international community for the combating of this dangerous phenomenon. The Meeting called upon the States members of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and also the international community to implement international conventions in full in order to combat the crime of hijacking. In this connection, the Meeting condemned the criminal hijacking of the Kuwaiti passenger aircraft and expressed its full solidarity with Kuwait and its support for Kuwait's position of principle rejecting submission to the blackmail and pressures applied by the hijackers.

The Meeting adopted the following positions on the major issues of concern to the Islamic world:

#### Political issues

I. The Meeting saluted the heroic national uprising of the Palestinian Arab people against the Israeli occupation and in defence of its inalienable national rights. The Meeting condemned the brutal Israeli campaign of slaughter, beatings, arrest, collective deportation, curfews and the tightening of Israel's economic hold on the Palestinian people. It also demanded the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of its own independent State in Palestine, with Jerusalem as its capital, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, its legitimate representative.

II. The Meeting stressed once again that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it is the Palestine Liberation Organization that has the full right to represent it and to

participate on its behalf, independently and on a footing of equality, in all conferences and activities relating to the question of Palestine. In this connection, the Meeting called for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the purpose of achieving a peaceful, comprehensive and just solution to the problem,

III. The Meeting condemned the Zionist entity for the continuation of its illegal occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and of Lebanese territory and for its brutal practices, which include terrorism and forcible deportation with a view to the annexation of these territories.

IV. The Meeting called upon the United States of America to revoke its decision to close the office of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations in New York and the Palestine Liberation Organization Information Office in Washington. The Meeting expressed its support for the efforts being made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure United States compliance with the Headquarters Agreement concluded between the United Nations and the United States in order to avoid the closing of the office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in New York.

V. In reviewing the situation in Afghanistan, the Meeting commended the heroic struggle being waged by the people of Afghanistan in order to liberate its homeland and to restore to Afghanistan its independent, Islamic and non-aligned status. Welcoming the Soviet statement concerning the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the agreement arrived at in Geneva concerning the situation in Afghanistan, the Meeting expressed its hope for a speedy arrival at a comprehensive political solution, including the adoption of a broad-based provisional arrangement so as to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes with total safety and honour and the Afghan people to exercise its right to choose its own economic and political system free from any foreign intervention. The Meeting stressed the necessity of restoring the economic structure in Afghanistan following the withdrawal of the foreign forces, with the assistance of the Islamic States and Islamic financial institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank.

VI. The Meeting expressed its deep concern at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and also expressed its support for Security Council resolution 598 (1987) adopted on 20 July 1987, concerning the Iran-Iraq war, and its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement that resolution in full. The Meeting reaffirmed the necessity of an immediate halt to all military operations, the withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognized boundaries and the exchange of prisoners of war, as well as the other elements contained in resolution 598 (1987), and the resolution by peaceful means of all the problems outstanding between the two neighbouring Muslim States.

VII. The Meeting condemned the Pretoria régime for pursuing odious policies of racial discrimination, for its illegal occupation of Namibia and for the policy of destabilization of the front-line States which it follows. It reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia for the achievement of majority rule and independence. It called for the imposition of

comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist minority régime, under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

VIII, The Meeting endorsed the recommendations issued by the Al-Qudr Committee at its last meeting, held at Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II. It lauded the efforts being made by the Al-Qudr Committee under His Majesty's chairmanship in the area of support for the Palestinian cause and the cause of Jerusalem.

IX. The Meeting condemned the recent threats directed by Israel against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and declared its full solidarity with Saudi Arabia and its support for it in confronting such threats of aggression.

X. The Meeting reviewed the regrettable and dangerous incidents caused by a large number of Iranian pilgrims in the Holy City of Makkah during the season of the pilgrimage in A.H. 1407 (A.D. 1997). The Meeting expressed its regret at those incidents and confirmed its deep understanding and support for the measures taken by Saudi Arabia to preserve the sanctity of the holy places and protect pilgrims.

XI. Stressing the resolve of member States to strengthen their security through co-operation and solidarity, the Meeting called upon the Secretary General to appoint, as soon as possible, a group composed of five eminent persons to study the question of confidence-building and security measures, in accordance with the decision taken by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

XII, The Meeting reviewed the situation of Islamic communities in non-member countries and stressed its concern that they are deprived of the rights stemming from their religious and cultural values and, indeed, of their fundamental rights and freedoms. The Meeting called for close monitoring of the situation of such communities and ongoing follow-up of the question. In this context, the Meeting reaffirmed its support for the resolution adopted by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference concerning the plight of the Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria.

#### Economic issues

XIII. The Meeting expressed its appreciation for the degree of progress achieved in the strengthening of economic and commercial co-operation among the Islamic countries and commended the efforts made by the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Co-operation, chaired by His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey. The Meeting then stressed the necessity of closer co-operation among member States in the areas specified in the plan of action. The Meeting also called upon member States to take an active interest in the work of the Standing Committee.

#### Scientific and technological co-operation

XIV, The Meeting expressed its gratification at the progress achieved in the area of scientific and technological co-operation among the Islamic States, under the aegis of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technological Co-operation, chaired by His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic

Republic of Pakistan. It stressed that scientific and technological progress is essential to economic progress and development.

#### Information and cultural issues

XV. The Meeting expressed its appreciation of the report of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs, chaired by His Excellency Mr, Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, and at the progress achieved in these areas under the Committee's aegis. The Meeting also placed on record the necessity of making practical arrangements for preparing the draft cultural and social strategy proposed by the Chairman of the Committee at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference. It expressed appreciation of the offer of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the First Conference of Ministers of Information of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Safar A.H. 1408 (September/October A.D. 1987).

10. The Meeting commended the resolutions adopted by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban A.H. 1408 (21 to 25 March 1988) concerning the various issues of vital importance to the Islamic world and urged member States to implement them in full.

11. His Excellency Mr, Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, expressed, on behalf of all delegations, appreciation to His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait for his timely initiative in convening the Meeting of the Bureau of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Chairmen of the Standing Committee<sup>9</sup> to follow up and evaluate the resolutions adopted at the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference.

His Excellency expressed appreciation to His Excellency the Amir and to the Government and people of Kuwait for their generous hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting.