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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-third session

Items 12, 18, 24, 30, 32, 36, 37, 40,
43, 47, 54, 69, 70, 76, 77, 84, 94,
130, 137 and 138 of the preliminary
list*

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

DECLARATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF
STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON THE
AERIAL AND NAVAL MILITARY ATTACK
AGAINST THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN
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STATES ADMINISTRATION IN APRIL 1986

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE
ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-third year

* A/43/50.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY
FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
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ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
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PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN
STATES
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH
THE HOST COUNTRY

Letter dated 6 June 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, which hosted the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers - the Session on Islamic Solidarity with the Uprising of the Palestinian People - held at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban A.H. 1408 (21 to 25 March 1988), I have the honour to transmit herewith the Arabic, English and French texts of the final communiqué (annex I), reports and resolutions adopted by the Conference on political, legal and information affairs (annex II), economic affairs (annex III), cultural and social affairs (annex IV) and administrative and financial affairs (annex V).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 18, 24, 30, 32, 36, 37, 40, 43, 47, 54, 69, 70, 76, 77, 84, 94, 130, 137 and 138 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdullah SALAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S.NO. RESOLUTION NO.

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ANNEX I

Final communiqué

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH,
the most Merciful,
the most Beneficent.

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE SEVENTEENTH ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, SESSION OF
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY WITH THE UPRISING OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, HELD IN AMMAN, THE HASHEMITE
KINGDOM OF JORDAN, 3 - 7 SHA'BAN 1408H
CORRESPONDING TO 21-25TH MARCH 1988.

The 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Session of Islamic Solidarity with the uprising of the Palestinian people, was held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 - 7 Sha'ban 1408H corresponding to 21 - 25 March 1988, pursuant to the warm and brotherly invitation extended by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the 5th Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait in January, 1987.

2. The following Member States participated in the Conference:

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
2. The State of United Arab Emirates.
3. The Republic of Indonesia.
4. The Republic of Uganda.
5. The Islamic Republic of Iran.*
6. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
7. The State of Bahrain.
8. Brunei Darussalam.
9. Burkina Faso.
10. The People's Republic of Bangladesh.
11. The People's Republic of Benin.
12. The Republic of Turkey.
13. The Republic of Chad.
14. The Republic of Tunisia.
15. The Republic of Gabon.
16. The Republic of the Gambia.
17. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

* The Islamic Republic of Iran withdrew from the Conference on the morning of 24th March, 1988.

18. The Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros.
19. The Republic of Djibouti.
20. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
21. The Republic of Senegal.
22. The Republic of Sudan.
23. The Syrian Arab Republic.
24. The Republic of Sierra Leone.
25. The Democratic Republic of Somalia.
26. The Republic of Iraq.
27. The Sultanate of Oman.
28. The Republic of Guinea.
29. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau.
30. Palestine.
31. The State of Qatar.
32. The Republic of Cameroon.
33. The State of Kuwait.
34. The Republic of Lebanon.
35. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya.
36. The Republic of Maldives.
37. The Republic of Mali.
38. Malaysia.
39. The Arab Republic of Egypt.
40. The Kingdom of Morocco.
41. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
42. The Republic of Niger.
43. The Federal Republic of Nigeria.
44. The Yemen Arab Republic.
45. The Democratic People's Republic of Yemen.

3. The following Subsidiary organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference attended the Conference:

- Research Centre on Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- The Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- The Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.

- The International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.

4. The following attended the Conference as

Observers:

- A. 1. Turkish Community of Cyprus.
2. Moro National Liberation Front.
- B. International Organizations:
 - 1. The United Nations.
 - 2. The Non-Aligned Movement.
 - 3. League of Arab States.
 - 4. FAO
 - 5. UNESCO.
 - 6. UNHCR.
 - 7. UNIDO
 - 8. United Nations Committee for the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian people.
 - 9. CILSS.

5. Affiliated agencies of the OIC:

- 1. Islamic Development Bank.
- 2. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- 3. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
- 4. International Islamic News Agency.
- 5. Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation.
- 6. Organisation of Islamic Capitals and Cities.
- 7. The Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.
- 8. Sport Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games.
- 9. Federation of International Arab Islamic Schools.

6. Islamic Foundations and Societies:

- 1. World Muslim League.

2. The Islamic Call Society.
3. International Association of Islamic Banks.
4. Islamic Council of Europe.
5. Islamic Committee for the International Crescent.
6. World Muslim Congress.
7. Guests:
 - i. Afghan Mujahideen
8. His Majesty King Husein bin Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan inaugurated the Conference. In his inaugural address His Majesty, after extending a warm welcome to the Foreign Ministers and participants of the 17th ICFM, stated that they had gathered together to discuss the numerous and varied problems that beset the Ummah. He emphasized that an 'Ummah' faced with such major problems must unite its forces, coordinate its efforts, settle its internal differences, train its manpower, and utilize all its resources for the benefit of all.

In his address, the King pointed out that in the world of today, solutions of local conflicts are often connected with considerations of regional balance, and the settlement of one regional problem is sometimes inseparable from the settlement of another - all of which reflects the globalization of development and change. The

phenomenon of globalization had characterised the present age more than any other. This in turn had increased the importance of regional and international organisations. His Majesty stated that the OIC, under whose umbrella the meeting was taking place, must be a forum for serious dialogue among Member States on the one hand and a vehicle for effective dialogue with other international groups and organisations on the other, so that it may be in position to benefit Islam and the Muslims everywhere.

His Majesty said that colonization policies pursued by Israel were no less perverse than the policy of Apartheid practiced by the Government of South Africa which the Arabs and Muslims condemn and oppose with all available means. The uprising of the Palestinian people, His Majesty noted was not an end in itself nor was it a transient coincidental event, but an expression of the will of a nation to fight for its freedom and right of self-determination on its own land. His Majesty added that the Palestinian people have a rightful claim on the Muslim Ummah to support their uprising both on the national and international levels so that the uprising may bear fruit. Jordan's role in support of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people was common knowledge. At the international level, Jordan was

committed to the resolutions of the Arab Summit Conferences calling for a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. His Majesty was of the view that efforts should be directed towards the crystalization of a definite international position for the convening of an International Peace Conference under the auspices of the U.N., and with the participation of all parties concerned in the conflict including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and on equal footing.

His Majesty described the Iraq-Iran war as a deep wound in the body of the Muslim Ummah and expressed the hope that the Islamic Republic of Iran would accept Security Council Resolution 598, in the order of its paragraphs so as to put an end to the bloodshed and wastage of the Ummah's energies, to estore peace and stability to the Gulf area and to redirect the efforts of the Muslims where they are needed most. Concerning Afghanistan, King Hussein said that after the declaration by the Soviet Union of its willingness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, it was hoped that the Afghans would not let the opportunity pass, to restore stability to their country, to develop it and to resume their role in the world as an independent, non-aligned state and as an active member of the OIC.

At the conclusion of his address, His Majesty wished all success for the Conference.

9. The Foreign Ministers of Bangladesh, Niger and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on behalf of the Member States from Asia, Africa, and the Arab world respectively responded to His Majesty's address. In their remarks the three Foreign Ministers expressed gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal for his inspiring inaugural address, and for his forthright defence of Islamic causes. They praised the vision and wisdom of His Majesty and his frank appraisal of the multifarious challenges confronting the Islamic Ummah and expressed the conviction that his address would serve as a guiding light to the Conference. The three Foreign Ministers also expressed gratitude for the warm and brotherly hospitality provided to all the delegations and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference under the patronage of His Majesty. The Conference unanimously decided to consider the address of His Majesty as an official document of the Conference.

10. His Excellency Mr. Filali, the Foreign Minister of Morocco in his capacity as the Chairman of the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers delivered an address in which he

expressed his gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal, to his government and the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the efforts that they had undertaken to host the 17th ICFM. He paid tribute to His Majesty for his inspiring inaugural address. The Foreign Minister of Morocco was of the view that the periods separating the 16th and the 17th ICFM had witnessed a number of developments and events with positive as well as negative impact over the causes of the Islamic world. In the field of common Islamic action he noted that the 5th Islamic Summit Conference and the Al Quds Committee chaired by His Majesty King Hassan II had been held during this period. The Extraordinary Session of the Al Quds Committee had been held to provide support to the uprising of the Palestinian people against the brutal occupation of the Israeli armed forces. He paid tribute to the heroism of young unarmed Palestinian people who were laying down their lives in the cause of freedom. He also noted that the Iran-Iraq conflict had continued despite the efforts exerted to bring it to an end. In this context he referred to the necessity to implement Security Council Resolution 598 and expressed the hope that the war would stop so as to enable the Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq to live in

peace. The Foreign Minister of Morocco wished all success to the deliberations of the 17th ICFM.

11. His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Prizada, Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference then delivered a statement in which he thanked His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal for his patronage of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for his inspiring inaugural address. The uprising of the un-armed Palestinian people to reject occupation and to assert their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza had been the major event of 1988. Israeli brutality, killings and mass detentions had failed to subdue the unarmed Palestinian youth and had revolted world conscience.

Israel continued arrogantly to reject all efforts to negotiate a comprehensive, just and lasting peace and for years had rejected the proposal of the international community for holding of an International Peace Conference. However, the international community remained powerless to act because of unquestioning and total support of the U.S. to the Zionist regime.

After eight years of occupation, the Soviet Union seemed to have realised the futility of its efforts to occupy that country and had

given some indications that it was prepared to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan subject to certain conditions. At this critical juncture in the negotiations for Soviet withdrawal, it was necessary for the Islamic Conference to continue to support Pakistan and the Afghan resistance to ensure that a lasting peace could return to Afghanistan.

The Iran-Iraq conflict continued to cause grave concern to the Islamic Ummah and had escalated recently in the so-called 'war of the cities' causing numerous civilian casualties. Despite the best efforts of the OIC as well as the international community through the U.N., no end to this war appeared to be in sight. The Conference would have to examine fresh approaches to bring the unfortunate war to an end.

The illegal racist regime in Pretoria continued to pursue the worst form of racial segregation and discrimination as well as colonialism in South Africa and Namibia. The Organization fully supported the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa for independence and self rule.

The Continent of Africa had been in throes of an extremely critical economic situation since a number of years. The countries of the Sahel continued to suffer from effects of drought.

A host of other problems confronted the Islamic world including the situation of Muslim Communities in non-Muslim countries, and the question of terrorism. Similarly on the economic front the adverse impact of the steep decline in the value of the dollar on the economies of the Islamic countries, the deterioration in the prices of primary commodities and rising walls of protectionism erected by the industrialised world against the exports of the developing countries, were a cause of serious concern to the developing Islamic nations. The only alternative available to the Islamic countries was to diversify their economies, make them complementary and increase cooperation in all sectors of economic activity.

The Muslim world continued to be a target of hostile campaigns in the Western information media and had not yet found any effective answer to this overt and covert campaign. In the field of Culture, the Islamic Conference and its members had been making efforts to contain and reverse the tide of forces hostile to Islam. However, the resources available for this noble objective had been steadily diminishing.

The Secretary General emphasized that instead of depending on outside forces for assistance, the Islamic world must move forward unitedly with belief in Allah Almighty and

confidence in its own capabilities.

12. The Conference thereafter unanimously elected His Excellency Mr. Tahar Al Masri, the Foreign Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as Chairman of the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. On assumption of office, the Chairman delivered an opening address in which he thanked the Ministers for having elected him, by acclamation, as the Chairman of the Conference and welcomed them to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He stated that the pre-occupations of the Islamic world had not changed since the First Islamic Summit Conference held in Rabat nineteen years ago. Recalling that the cause of Palestine was a permanent item on the agenda of the Islamic Conferences, he expressed the conviction that the Organization would devote all its efforts and energies to support the struggle of the Palestinian people against the forces of Zionist occupation.

The Seventeenth Conference was being held close to the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories where the sole weapon of the youth opposing the oppression was their faith in God and the belief that force could not be mightier than right. The shedding of their blood and the breaking of their weaponless arms had not

deterred the youth of Palestine from opposing the soldiers of evil.

The Minister observed that external forces were interfering in the affairs of the Islamic world and were sowing the seeds of dissention and dispute in some of the member countries. In this context, he referred to the Iran-Iraq conflict which had entered its eighth year where muslim blood was being shed and muslim property was being destroyed. One could not perceive any underlying purpose in the war nor a desirable outcome for any of the two parties. In this connection, he recalled the overwhelming Muslim and International consensus for Security Council Resolution 598 and expressed the view that the Conference should examine all means of implementing the resolution according to the sequence of its provisions to achieve peace.

The issue of Afghanistan constituted a gaping wound in the body of the Islamic Ummah. While there were indications of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and the possibility of achieving an acceptable settlement through current efforts the Conference remained duty bound to exert utmost efforts to ensure the right of the Afghan people to choose their system of government as an independent nation, free of any foreign presence or interference and to

preserve its Islamic character.

The Chairman stated that the problems of Islamic countries had not made them oblivious to the problems of the rest of the world and referred to the support of the Islamic Ummah for the independence of Namibia and its rejection and condemnation of the abhorrent policies of Apartheid pursued by the racist Pretoria regime which were similar to the Zionist regime in Palestine. Similarly the Islamic countries were keenly aware of the economic crisis of Africa, aggravated by famine and drought and would continue to provide assistance and support to their African brothers.

The Chairman referred to the responsibilities of the Organisation for preserving and promoting Islamic culture and protecting Islamic heritage which was threatened with disintegration by alien cultural values. It was the duty of the Organization to protect Islamic culture which was a beacon for mankind, which honoured man, and was a culture of justice and equality, tolerance and dialogue. The Chairman stressed that enhancing of the efficiency and effectiveness of the Organization requires the adoption of all necessary measures, even if painful, to avoid duplication, improve coordination, possibly through restructuring so

that friends should not ignore its word, nor foes belittle the seriousness of its will.

13. The Conference elected Senegal, Malaysia and Palestine as the Vice Chairmen of the Conference. The Kingdom of Morocco was elected as the Rapporteur General of the Conference in accordance with past practice.

14. The Conference also heard a message read out on behalf of the Secretary General of the United Nations wherein the U.S. Secretary General noted that the 17th ICFM was taking place at a time when major political issues confronting the Organisation were also among the foremost concerns of the U.N. The intensification of the 'war of the cities' between Iran and Iraq had underscored the urgency of bringing the Iran-Iraq war to a swift end in accordance with resolution 598. The developments in the Israel-occupied territories were a poignant and tragic reminder of the plight of the Palestinians under occupation and of the need for a solution to the Palestinian question. The uprising had injected a new sense of urgency into the efforts to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and taking fully into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinians including self-determination, through the holding

of an international Conference under U.N. auspices, with the participation of all parties concerned. The U.N. Secretary General expressed regrets over the adoption of legislation by the U.S. which, if enforced, would impede the functioning of the Permanent Observer Mission of the PLO to the U.N. The situation in Lebanon, particularly Southern Lebanon, continued to be of concern to him. He also expressed the hope that the ongoing round of talks regarding the situation in Afghanistan being held at Geneva would be successful. On the policy of Apartheid pursued by South Africa, the Secretary General expressed the view that over and above the iniquity of Apartheid, the situation had been aggravated by South Africa's latest measures to stifle all opposition and by its refusal to implement the U.N. plan for the independence of Namibia. The Secretary General remained concerned by the state of affairs in Cyprus and stated that he would persevere in his efforts to assist the parties to reach an agreement.

15. Thereafter the Conference met in closed session and received the report of the meeting of the Senior Officials presented by His Excellency Mr. Nabih Al Nimr, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite

Kingdom of Jordan and Chairman of the meeting of the Senior Officials. The report and the Agenda annexed to the report were approved by the Conference.

16. The Conference approved the report of the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the activities of the General Secretariat between the 5th Islamic Summit and the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

17. The Conference decided unanimously to declare its 17th Session as 'The Session of Islamic Solidarity with the Uprising of the Palestinian people' and offered 'al-Fateha' for the souls of Palestinian martyrs.

18. The Conference also adopted a declaration hailing the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories of Palestine and expressing its total support and solidarity with them in their courageous confrontation with the Zionist occupation forces. The heroic uprising had created a new situation and had exposed the true nature of Israel with its fascist practices and its aggressive and expansionist goals. The uprising had convinced the international community

of the justice of the Palestinian cause and of the need to bring to an end the Israeli occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories including the holy city of Al Quds Al Sharif. The Declaration strongly condemned the campaign of intimidation, repression and murder launched by the Israeli forces against the Palestinian people and appealed to all international and regional organizations to assist in the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. The declaration also reaffirmed the determination of Member States to provide material, political and moral support to the Palestinian people in occupied territories and to the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

19. The Conference also adopted a Declaration of solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, denouncing Israeli military threats against the Kingdom and the Holy places of Islam, which constituted a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter. The Conference assured the Kingdom and its people of the total support of the Islamic world for the Kingdom's safety and security against any threats from the Zionist entity.

20. During the general debate heads of

delegations spoke on the problems confronting the Islamic Ummah and the urgent need to resolve them in order to improve the conditions of the Muslim people. They also underlined the imperative of the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah which must transcend all differences and dissensions.

21. The Conference heard with fraternal sentiments the statement of His Excellency Kenan Atakol, who voiced the rightful cause of the Muslim people of Cyprus. The Conference reiterated its past resolutions on the question of Cyprus and expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations to find a just and durable solution to the problem. The Conference commended the cooperation of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus with the efforts of the Secretary General of the United Nations culminating in his proposed framework agreement of March, 1986 and reiterated its continued support for the efforts of the Muslim Turkish people of Cyprus to secure their just rights and regain equal status with the Greek Cypriots. The Conference called for the strengthening of solidarity with the Turkish Muslims of Cyprus.

22. The Conference listened with sympathy and understanding to the statement made by representative of the Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen in which he highlighted the just

struggle of the Afghan people for the liberation of their homeland and requested the continued support of the Islamic Conference to the Afghan Mujahideen.

23. The Conference also heard a statement by Mr. Nur Misuari Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front in which he informed the Conference of the breakdown of the negotiations between the MNLF and the Philippines government under the terms of the Tripoli agreement of December 1976. Mr. Misuari requested the continued support of the Conference for the cause of the Moro people.

24. The Conference was apprised of the Extraordinary Session of the Al Quds Committee held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco on the 5th of January 1988 under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. The Conference took note of the report and recommendations of the Committee with appreciation and conveyed its gratitude to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco for his consistent support to Islamic causes and in particular to the cause of Al Quds Al Sharif.

25. The Conference was apprised by the delegation of Jordan about the the Third meeting of the Standing Committee on Economic and

Commercial Cooperation chaired by His Excellency President Kenan Evren of Turkey. The Conference took note of the report of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation with appreciation .

26. The Conference decided to elect the following member States to the Finance Control Organ:

1. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
3. Tunisia.
4. The Kingdom of Morocco.
5. Republic of Turkey.
6. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
7. Islamic Republic of Iran.
8. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

27. A Special Session for Voluntary Contributions was held during the Conference at which contributions were announced by the delegations of Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey and Brunei Darussalam. The Conference expressed particular gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its donations of 6 million dollars to the ISF Fund, 2 million dollars to the Al-Quds Fund and 2 million dollars to other activities of the Organization.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

28. The Conference hailed with pride the heroic uprising of the Palestinian Arab people against the heinous Israeli occupation forces in defence of their homeland and their inalienable national rights. It reaffirmed the unflinching stand of the Islamic states to support the Palestinian people in their ongoing struggle until the total withdrawal of Israeli enemy forces from all Occupied Palestinian territories including the Holy City of Al-Quds Al-Sharif. The Conference reaffirmed its rejection of any partial and individual solutions which would disregard the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people or would ignore the Palestinian Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative. The Conference condemned Israel's expansionist policy and continued occupation of Arab lands and denounced its coercive measures in violation of human rights as well as the imposition of an 'economic stranglehold' on the population to force them to end their courageous uprising. It deplored the policy of the United States of America of disregarding the PLO and for providing support to Israel. The Conference mandated the Secretary General to maintain contacts with the U.N. Secretary General and other regional and international organizations with a view to implementing Security Council resolutions

605, 607, and 608 and the application of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the protection of the civilian persons in times of war. The Conference also decided to set up 'Committees for the support of Palestine' throughout the Islamic world to express solidarity with the Palestinian people and to provide them with material and moral assistance, to request Information institutions in Islamic states to intensify their coverage of news on the uprising in occupied Palestine, to mandate the General Secretariat and ISBO to draw up a special information programme on the Palestinian uprising, to promote an awareness of Jihad of the Palestinian people, to exert all possible efforts with official and information quarters in non-member countries to denounce racist Israeli crimes, to organise an international opinion campaign to condemn Israel and to expose its practices and designs.

The Conference affirmed the necessity of exerting intensive efforts by its members to force Israel to respect United Nations resolutions aimed at the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the guaranteeing of the legitimate rights of

the Palestinian Arab peoples including their right to return, self determination and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state on their national soil, with Al-Quds as their capital, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions including the most recent resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit in Kuwait, that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which possesses the exclusive right to represent them and to participate, on their behalf, independently and on equal footing, in all conferences and activities relating to the question of Palestine.

The Conference stressed the need for sustained efforts in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace through the convening of an effective International Conference on Peace in the Middle East vested with powers under the aegis of the U.N. to be convened by the U.N. Secretary-General and to be held with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with the other parties concerned, as being the appropriate

approach for achieving a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement that guarantees the recovery of the occupied Palestinian and the Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects and safeguards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Conference adopted a resolution reaffirming that Israeli decision to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration over it is illegal, null and void and constitutes a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, relevant U.N. resolutions and the norms of international law. It condemned Israeli efforts to change the legal status of the occupied Golan Heights, and its demographic composition and structure. It called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Israel to force Israel to rescind its decision.

The Conference saluted with admiration and pride the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and South Lebanon for their heroic and valiant resistance inside the Arab occupied territories. It expressed appreciation to all peace-loving people, governments, international bodies, organizations and personalities who had condemned the Israeli terroristic oppressive

measures and had exposed such measures before world public opinion. The Conference expressed appreciation for the support afforded by the Islamic states to the Struggle and also called for encouraging popular initiatives designed to provide assistance to the Struggle and extend its scope. It condemned any attempt at containing, aborting and halting the uprising in order to introduce partial and defeatist solutions and requested the Security Council to shoulder its full responsibility in respect of the violations by the Israeli occupationist authorities of the Geneva convention of 1949 and their persistence in committing war crimes such as murder, torture, inhuman treatment, exile, deportation, detention, expulsion and displacement of Arab citizens. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to monitor and follow up the serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation authorities which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity and bring them to the attention of the Secretary General of the U.N. in order that they are circulated as documents of U.N. General Assembly.

The Conference condemned the Israeli enemy's continued occupation of Lebanese territory and the inhuman practices in the occupied

territories including terrorism and forced emigration in order, eventually, to annex these territories. It paid tributes to the National Lebanese Resistance against the Israeli enemy in South Lebanon and in western Bekaa and called upon the United Nations to compel Israel to implement Security Council resolutions regarding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to internationally recognized borders and respect for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Conference condemned the agreement concluded between the United States and Israel on Strategic Alliance in November 1981, and the unlimited US supplies of sophisticated weaponry and equipment to the Zionist entity. The Conference considered that this Alliance had strengthened the aggressive nature of the Tel Aviv expansionist regime and hindered the efforts aimed at bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, apart from constituting a threat to the security of Islamic countries.

The Conference denounced the decision taken by the United States to close both the P.L.O. Information Office in Washington and the office of the PLO Observer Mission to the United Nations in New York which was an effort to deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate right

to present through the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, their just cause to the international community. The Conference also considered the decision to be a blatant violation of the Headquarters Agreement signed between the United States and the United Nations. The Conference expressed support for the efforts of the U.N. Secretary General to ensure compliance of the Headquarters Agreement by the U.S. in order to prevent the closing of the PLO Office in New York.

The Conference declared that Israel is not a peace-loving state and has reneged on its commitments set forth in General Assembly resolution 323 of 1949 by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations. It emphasised the need to reject the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Conference expressed deep concern at Israeli Nuclear armament which poses a threat to the security of the region and called upon the international community to condemn Israel for refusing to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, refusing to abandon its policy of possessing nuclear weapons and for consistently refusing to implement UN Security Council's resolution 484 (1981) and the resolutions of the General Assembly and IAEA

calling upon it to subject all its nuclear installations to IAEA safeguards. The Conference condemned the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament and reaffirmed the determination of member states to continue their cooperation at all international fora to compel Israel to abide by international resolutions. It requested the Disarmament Conference to speed up the conclusion of an international convention on banning military acts of aggression against existing nuclear installations.

The Conference regretted the resumption, by some states, of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy as being contrary to the resolutions of the Islamic Conference and those of the OAU Council of Ministers. It requested states that had resumed diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their decision. Similarly, it appealed to states that intended to resume or establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position.

The Conference decided to maintain cooperation and coordination between the military commands of the Islamic States and the PLO with a view to supporting the holy Jihad and the just struggle of the Palestinian people to free their

occupied homeland, and to liberate the holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and the holy city of Al-Quds.

The Conference called upon the Member States to enforce the provisions of Islamic Boycott of the Israeli enemy and to endorse the principles of Boycott.

The Conference endorsed the plans and programmes of the Islamic Expert Committee on ways of countering the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in Palestine and to enable the Palestinian people to remain steadfast on the soil of their occupied homeland and to recover their inalienable national rights.

The Conference decided to support and strengthen the efforts made by the Committee on Monitoring the Moves of the Zionist enemy, in implementation of its approved plans and programmes to counteract the attempts of the Zionist enemy to break out of its isolation.

The Conference called upon all the Islamic States to assist in reaching the target of the capital of the Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, amounting to 100 million dollars respectively, and requested them to settle their statutory contributions to the Fund and the Waqf.

The Conference decided that all Islamic States should continue to issue the Palestine Stamp on a permanent basis as long as the question

of Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds remains unresolved and to remit the proceeds to the Palestinian Welfare Society.

The Conference decided that the unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine should be taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States.

The Conference affirmed its commitment to implement the Islamic Programme of Action to Confront the Zionist enemy adopted by the Third Islamic Summit and to consider the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the paramount cause of Islam and Muslims. It condemned the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and their continuous aggression against the holy places particularly the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque. It reaffirmed its determination to preserve the Islamic and the Arab character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to restore it to Arab sovereignty. The Conference rejected the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to consider the decision as illegal, null and void. It praised the stand taken by the Holy See on the issue of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and called upon Member States to maintain contacts with the Holy See and Other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified

Islamic-Christian stand on Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It called upon the Member States to promote public awareness of the question of Al-Quds Al Sharif and Palestine specially in the United States and Western Europe. It also called on Member States to declare twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the capital of Palestine in order to enhance Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The Conference called upon all Member States to commit themselves to the implementation of all decisions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, including those adopted at its Extraordinary session held in Ifrane, Kingdom of Morocco, on 5th of January, 1988.

The Conference condemned the acts of disruption and sabotage perpetrated by Iranian pilgrims in Holy Makkah during the Hajj season of 1407H and declared its complete solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its total support of the measures the Kingdom has taken to secure a proper environment in which the pilgrims to the Holy House of God can conduct the Hajj rituals in safety and piety. The Conference confirmed the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stemming from its responsibility to keep and maintain order and to safeguard the holy places and the security

of the pilgrims, to take whatever measures it deems necessary to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of disruption and discord.

The Conference, taking note of a memorandum submitted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, indicating it was drawing new projects designed to expand the area of Holy Harams and to develop and improve the buildings to accommodate the pilgrims, supported the specification of quotas for pilgrims coming from Islamic countries and communities on the basis of populations. It requested that Member States of OIC should cooperate with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all matters pertaining to the adoption of appropriate measures designed to afford equitable chances for all the pilgrims and ensure for them proper performance of their rites.

The Conference expressed support for Security Council Resolution 598 of 20 July 1987 on the Iran Iraq conflict and emphasized the need for its implementation as an indivisible whole and the application of all its provisions in the order as set forth in the text. It reaffirmed the need for immediate cessation of all military operations, withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries and the exchange of prisoners of war shortly after the cessation of military operations with a view to putting an end to their sufferings

as early as possible. The Conference urged the Security Council to take necessary measures vis-a-vis Iran for not having announced its acceptance of Resolution 598 and requested the Member States to take concerted action in order to put an end to the war.

The Conference reiterated its deep concern at the continued foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and the serious sufferings of the Afghan people, including the five million refugees in Pakistan and Iran. It demanded once again the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. While welcoming the statement of General Secretary, Gorbachev, announcing the intention of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, the Conference expressed the hope that a comprehensive political solution would be expeditiously reached. The Conference commended the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland and supported and recognized the role of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the restoration of the Islamic independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan. The Conference recognized that the formation of a broad based transitional government was essential for the restoration of peace and the creation of appropriate conditions to enable the Afghan

refugees to return and for the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own economic, political and social system, free from outside intervention. The Conference requested the Islamic Development Bank to study the magnitude of the requirements of Afghanistan's economic reconstruction and draw up specific programmes for participation by the Bank and member states in the process of economic reconstruction in Afghanistan after the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The Conference reiterated that the security of each muslim country was the concern of all Islamic states and resolved to strengthen the security of Member States through cooperation and solidarity among themselves. It expressed the determination of Member States to preserve Islamic values and the way of life. The Conference requested the Secretary General to appoint a group of 5 eminent personalities to study the question of confidence building and security measures among Islamic countries and to submit its conclusions to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Conference adopted a resolution on the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya, requesting the two parties to refrain from any action likely to increase the dangers of the

situation. It affirmed that the OAU was the natural framework for the solution of this dispute and expressed its full support to the OAU.

The Conference condemned the continuing U.S. aggression and plots against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and supported the right of the Jamahiriya to reparations for the damage sustained as a result of the aggression. It reaffirmed its solidarity with the Jamahiriya in defending its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which sought to undermine her plans for development. It condemned the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Jamahiriya and called for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international laws and conventions.

The Conference solemnly reaffirmed the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle of Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative and demanded the full implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). It condemned the South African regime for plundering the national resources of Namibia, and rejected any linkage between the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) and the presence of Cuban

troops in Angola. It called upon Member States to extend full support to the Namibian people for the early independence of Namibia, expressed its solidarity with Front Line States and neighbouring countries, and demanded the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the U.N.

The Conference solemnly reaffirmed the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa and strongly condemned the policy of Apartheid and the collusion of the Pretoria regime with the Zionist entity. It denounced the policy of Bantustans and called for support to the 'Africa Fund', established by the 8th N.A.M. Summit Conference. The Conference strongly condemned the brutal acts of repression against the South African population, demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all the political prisoners and demanded the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist minority regime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter.

The Conference also condemned the aggressive policy of destabilization followed by the Pretoria regime towards neighbouring independent and Front Line States and expressed its strong indignation at the escalation of

violence terrorism and the massacres of civilians in the countries of the region. It invited Member States to provide political, material and humanitarian assistance to the populations that are the victims of the terrorist policy of the Pretoria regime in South Africa.

The Conference welcomed the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Programmes for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the OAU in July 1985. It called upon Member States to increase their assistance to the African countries, and decided that the focus of assistance of Member States and the international community should be on the sector of agriculture.

The Conference urged the Member States to increase assistance to strengthen the economies of the drought stricken African countries of the Sahel and mandated the General Secretariat of the OIC in collaboration with CILSS and other Islamic development institutions to assist the countries of the Sahel in the control of pests and diseases, food security, rational management of water resources and pilot projects for the control of desertification.

The Conference called upon all states,

particularly nuclear weapon states, to respond positively to the proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and condemned the collusion between the Zionist entity and the racist South African regime in the development of nuclear weapons which obstruct the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones. It reaffirmed the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation, welcomed the decision of the ASEAN States to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, and requested all Member States to cooperate at the U.N. and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of such Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

The Conference called upon the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and recommended that Islamic States should continue to cooperate with a view to promoting this objective.

The Conference reiterated its support for the idea of convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the U.N. to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the

struggle of peoples for national liberation. It expressed gratitude to the General Secretariat for the symposium it organised in Geneva on this subject and requested it to organize another symposium on the subject.

The Conference called upon all Member States to observe fully international conventions on hijacking and condemned all forms of international terrorism including the crime of hijacking aircrafts and unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation. It called upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them.

The Conference called upon Islamic States to extend assistance to oppressed Muslim people of the Horn of Africa and requested the Secretary General to report on the situation to the next Conference.

The Conference reaffirmed its previous resolutions on support and solidarity with the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and called for the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from the territory of Somali Democratic Republic.

The Conference reaffirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal

Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian island of Mayotte. It expressed its solidarity with Comorian people and their Government in their legitimate efforts to recover the island and invited the French Government to respect the pledges it made on the eve of the 22 December 1974 referendum on the self-determination of the islands. The Conference requested the Secretary General to continue his contact with the French authorities in order to convey to them the abiding concern of the OIC over this problem.

The Conference, deeply concerned at the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world, a large majority of whom belong to the Muslim Ummah, urged Member States to coordinate their actions at the international level in order to identify and mitigate the essential causes for the vast flow of refugees into the Islamic and other countries. The Conference urged the international community to undertake concerted efforts to reverse the overall decline in assistance to refugees.

The Conference appealed to Member States to pay attention to the problem of Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim States and to exert utmost efforts through contacts with such states to ensure that the Muslim minorities are treated in accordance with the provisions of

international law concerning human rights and basic freedoms. It expressed thanks to the Secretary General of the OIC for the intensive efforts made by him to assist Muslim minorities and for his report on the subject. It requested the Secretary General to actively monitor the condition of the Muslim Minorities.

The Conference expressed deep regret over the failure of the Government of Philippines to honour its commitment to implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976 and affirmed that the so-called steps taken by the Government of Philippine including the formation of the so-called Consultative Council do not conform with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement, which clearly provides for autonomy for the 13 provinces specified therein and which constitutes a binding international agreement. The Conference called upon the Government of Philippine to honour the Tripoli Agreement. It urged the Member States to extend material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend Muslim peoples and Islam and to pursue its just and legitimate rights. It requested the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the OIC to intensify efforts, including contacts with the Philippines Government, for the full and urgent implementation of the Tripoli Agreement.

On the question of the Plight of Turkish Muslim minority in Bulgaria the Conference expressed solidarity with the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria, deplored the continuing repression of the Muslim minority and the practices against its religious and cultural identity, and appealed to the Bulgarian Government to observe its obligations regarding the restoration to the Muslim minority all religious and cultural rights. It took note of the Turkish-Bulgarian Protocol signed in Belgrade on 23rd February, 1988. The Conference expressed appreciation to the OIC Contact Group for its work and called upon it to monitor closely the situation of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing cooperation between the United Nations and the OIC and requested the Secretary General to continue to work for the expansion of such cooperation to further the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. It also requested the Secretary General to continue his efforts to improve cooperation with the Arab League, Non-Aligned Movement, the OAU as well as other regional and international organizations.

LEGAL ISSUES.

29. The Conference decided not to establish the International Islamic Law Commission and to refer the draft statute to the Islamic Fiqh Academy in order for it to examine the possibility of undertaking the tasks envisaged for the International Islamic Law Commission.

The Conference urged all Member States which have not yet acceded to the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges to take early action to do so.

The Conference decided to refer the draft document on Human rights in Islam to the Ministers of Justice in member states to review the draft with a view to finalising it and resubmitting it to the next ICFM.

The Conference also urged member states to ratify the Statute of the Islamic Court of Justice at an early date.

INFORMATION ISSUES.

30. The Conference expressed thanks and profound appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having accepted to host the First Conference of the Islamic Information Ministers of Member States in Safar

1409H and requested the General Secretariat to submit to the Conference a progress report on the implementation of the Information Plan with all technical and financial implications. It also called upon the Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the Information Plan in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and expressed deep gratitude to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for the positive role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information and for his appeal to Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Special Fund set up to improve the performance of the Information Organs of the OIC.

The Conference adopted a resolution commending the efforts and progress made by Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO) in order to achieve its objectives in the field of strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of information and of teaching Arabic to non-Arabic speakers through the medium of television.

The Conference adopted a resolution expressing its appreciation to the Government of

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the donation of SR.2,063,196 to IINA and urging the Member States to give financial and material support to the Agency and provide it with resources. It requested the officials of IINA to convene without delay its General Assembly and Executive Council, to activate the transfer of its headquarters and to pay the arrears of salaries of its personnel.

ECONOMIC ISSUES.

31. The Conference considered a wide range of issues in the economic field, both in the context of international economic relations as well as economic cooperation among Member States.

In reviewing the world economic situation, the Conference expressed concern at the continued and escalating international economic crisis of recent years which adversely affected the developing countries in general and the least developed Member States in particular. It also expressed concern at the lack of progress to redress the inequalities of the present international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It stressed the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) from developed countries to the developing countries in general and to the least developed Member States

in particular. The Conference noted with satisfaction that the OIC has initiated bold steps in the direction of consolidating economic and commercial cooperation among Member States. It urged member States to continue to exert efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States, adopted at the Third Islamic Summit.

The Conference called upon the international community and the OIC Member States to continue to provide assistance to the land-locked and drought stricken Member States.

In the field of economic cooperation among Islamic countries, the Conference adopted a number of important resolutions relating to Food Security and Agriculture, Industry, Trade, and Transport, which are among the priority areas of the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic and Commercial Cooperation among Member States. The Conference noted with appreciation the activities of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, the President of the Republic of Turkey, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to host the first Ministerial Meeting on Communications in Istanbul on September 5-8, 1988 concurrently with the Fourth Session of

the COMCEC. The Conference also welcomed the offer of Pakistan to host the Third Ministerial Meeting on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamabad on November 1-3, 1988.

With respect to co-operation in the field of Trade, the Conference noted with satisfaction that the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme has become operational under the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). It also expressed satisfaction at the progress of the feasibility studies on the establishment of the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union and the Regional Export Credit Guarantee Scheme undertaken by the IDB. Similarly, it also noted with appreciation the progress achieved by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) towards the finalization of the feasibility studies on the establishment of Trade Preferential System and the Trade Information Network (TINIC) among Member States.

The Conference requested Member States to actively participate at the forthcoming Third Islamic Trade Fair scheduled to be held in Cairo in October, 1988 and the forthcoming Trade Fairs in Tunisia and Sudan in 1990 and 1992 respectively.

In the field of Technical Cooperation, the Conference noted with satisfaction the on-going training activities of the Ankara, Dhaka and the

Casablanca Centres and urged Member States to continue to support and participate to the maximum extent possible, in the technical cooperation activities of the OIC agencies.

The Conference also took note of the reports submitted by the OIC related institutions on their activities and expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved by them in the implementation of their work programmes. The Conference urged Member States to actively participate in the work of these Centres.

The Conference expressed satisfaction that the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States, which will help the free-flow of capital among Member States thus encouraging joint venture projects, had become operational in February 1988 after its ratification by the required number of Member States.

The Conference appealed to Member States, international community and inter-governmental organisations to continue to provide necessary humanitarian assistance to Chad.

The Conference expressed deep concern over the foreign debt of African countries which has been growing constantly and alarmingly during the past few years and expressed appreciation to OIC Member States as well as Islamic institutions for

the assistance provided to the African countries. The Conference invited the developed countries and national and multi-national creditors to take appropriate measures to reduce the debt of African countries, in particular through staggered settlement, deferred amortisation, reduced or favourable interest rates, rescheduling and by converting parts of their loans into grants. The Conference requested Member States and multilateral financial institutions to pursue transfers of low interest capital, including subsidies, to the African countries and called for the holding of an international conference on the foreign debt of African countries.

CULTURAL ISSUES.

32. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions in the field of cultural and social affairs.

In reviewing the progress of Islamic universities established under the umbrella of the OIC, the Conference reiterated the importance of the Islamic universities in Niger, Uganda, Malaysia and Bangladesh in the propagation of Islamic culture and teachings as well as general education. It called upon Member States to provide financial assistance as well as teachers, scholarships, books and curricula etc., in order

to enable these universities to achieve their objectives.

The Conference requested Member States, Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic financial institutions to provide assistance to Islamic institutions and mosques i.e. the King Faisal Mosque in Chad, Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Pakistan, Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, and the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau to enable them to meet the needs of the populations for educational and social services.

The Conference took note of the activities, Plans of Actions and programmes of OIC cultural and social subsidiary and affiliated institutions, and called upon Member States, Islamic institutions and philanthropists to assist these institutions financially to enable them to carry out their objectives in an effective manner in their respective fields.

The Conference urged all Member States to utilize the Almanacs prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hijra Calender as the basis of their calenders and requested Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to study the possibility of setting up an advanced Observatory in every Islamic state in order to

secure accurate astrological data for the unification of the calendars.

The Conference urged Member States to support all efforts and programmes related to drug production, trafficking and abuse being undertaken by the UN and its related agencies. It called upon Member States to be vigilant against the dangers posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking and to utilize the tenets of Islam to create an awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and an aversion to the use of narcotic drugs. The Conference urged the Member States to develop bilateral and regional cooperation in preventive education and rehabilitation including counselling on the basis of Islamic values. The Conference requested the General Secretariat to undertake a study on the situation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the Muslim countries in order to formulate specific programmes to combat drug abuse and welcomed the offer of the Government of Turkey to host an Expert Committee meeting on Narcotics during 1988.

The Conference decided that the cultural institutions of the OIC should submit annual reports on the general Islamic situation relevant to their particular fields to the General Secretariat, to enable the Secretariat to prepare

comprehensive reports on the subject for submission to the Standing Committee on Cultural and Information Affairs.

The Conference expressed profound appreciation to Member States which make generous and regular contributions to the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf and urged all Members to do likewise. It requested the Permanent Council of the Fund to organise periodic visits to member countries in order to explain the lofty objectives of the Fund and its Waqf, and to persuade Member States, institutions and organisations as well as individuals to make voluntary contributions, to the Fund and the Waqf. The Conference called upon the Fund to continue to support the OIC subsidiary institutions and bodies within the limits of its capacity.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES.

33. The Conference approved the Ninth Report of the Finance Control Organ and called upon the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to comply with and implement the observations and recommendations contained in the Report.

The Conference approved the proposed budget of the General Secretariat to be financed through mandatory contributions.

The Conference also approved the budgets

of the Subsidiary organs of the O.I.C. namely:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara.
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.
- Islamic Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul.
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca.
- The International Commission for Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul.
- The Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah.

On the question of revised share of contributions of Member States to the budgets of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs the Conference decided to establish an open-ended committee of Member States to review the study to be prepared by General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre and to make appropriate recommendations on the subject through the Permanent Finance Committee to the 18th ICFM.

The Conference expressed concern over the difficult financial situation of the OIC, and called on Member States, which have arrears, to honour their financial obligations.

On the issue of coordination, the Conference decided to renew the mandate of the

nine member open-ended Committee. It decided to extend the mandate of the Committee to include evaluation of work methods of the Organization its structure and regulations. It requested the General Secretariat to circulate to member States the study prepared by Saudi Institute for Public Administration (SIPA), and the views and observations of the General Secretariat and to solicit their views. The Committee was requested to complete its final report which should be circulated to Member States before the 18th ICFM.

The Conference also examined the report of the seven Member Inter-Governmental Committee on staff rules and regulations and requested the General Secretariat to convene another meeting of this Committee, to enable it to complete its work for submission to the 18th ICFM.

ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES GENERAL.

34. The Conference unanimously elected H.E. Mr. Hamid Al-Abid the Prime Minister of Niger, as the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The term of the new Secretary General would commence from the 1st of January 1989. The Conference also decided to defer the election of Assistant Secretaries General to a date after the new Secretary General assumes his

functions, in order to enable him to select his own team. The Conference expressed deep appreciation to the present Secretary General His Excellency Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada for his untiring efforts to promote the objectives of the Conference and to strengthen Islamic Solidarity during his term of office.

DATE & VENUE OF THE 18TH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF
FOREIGN MINISTERS.

35. The Conference welcomed and accepted the offer made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to host the 18th Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Saudi Arabia.

The Conference also accepted the offer made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to host the 19th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, to be held after the Sixth Islamic Summit.

The Conference decided to refer to the next Summit Conference a proposal that its future ordinary sessions would be held once between every two Summits in addition to the Ministerial preparatory Conferences prior to each Summit.

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS:

36. The Secretary General of the O.I.C. and the Chairman of the Conference made concluding statements at the end of the Conference, thanking all delegations for the spirit of cooperation,

solidarity and brotherhood that permeated the deliberations. They also thanked the technical and other staff for the excellent services provided to the Conference.

VOTE OF THANKS

37. At the conclusion of the work of the Conference Malaysia, Uganda and Kuwait, speaking on behalf of the Asian the African and the Arab Groups respectively expressed thanks and gratitude to His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, his government and the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the lavish and generous hospitality provided to the participating delegations and for the excellent arrangements made for the holding of the Conference which had enabled the Conference to work in an atmosphere imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and cordiality and to adopt far reaching and action oriented decisions.

ANNEX II

Report and resolutions on political,
legal and information affairs

R E P O R T
OF THE
POLITICAL, LEGAL AND INFORMATION AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
THE SEVENTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
AMMAN, THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
3 - 7 SHA'BAN 1408H (21 - 25 MARCH 1988)

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee, stemming from the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, met to examine the agenda items related to political, legal and information affairs. The meeting was attended by representatives from all the Member States present at the Conference.

H.E. Mr. Nabih El-Nimr, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, chaired the meeting. In his opening remarks, the Chairman welcomed the representatives of Member States emphasizing the significance of the present session which is convening in very critical circumstances with regard to the destiny, future and just causes of the Islamic nation, particularly the questions of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif. He expressed his hope that the deliberations of the Committee would be fruitful. Then the Committee Bureau was formed. The representatives of Senegal, Malaysia, Palestine were elected Vice-Chairmen and the representative of the Kingdom of Morocco elected as Rapporteur.

The Committee reviewed items 6 to 31 on its agenda. When the items relating to the questions of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict came up for consideration, it was decided to form a drafting committee, under H.E. Mr. Aun Al-Khasamena, Head of the Legal Affairs Department, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, to examine the draft resolutions related to Agenda items 6-9 and draft them in their final form, in order to save time and ensure an efficient outcome.

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee proceeded with the consideration of the rest of the resolutions. Each item was carefully examined and discussed elaboratively. An exchange of views followed each resolution, in a most comprehensive and positive manner and in a responsible brotherly spirit. The Committee was, therefore, able to conclude the deliberations by adopting the resolutions consolidating Islamic Unity and Solidarity, in a way ensuring the desired success.

The Drafting Committee, when considering the draft resolutions on the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli Conflict, discharged its tasks with great precision and efficiency, which prompted the representatives of all Member States to commend its efforts and to express their thanks and deep appreciation to its Chairman, H.E. Dr. On Al-Hadawena for his open-mindedness, wisdom and farsightedness.

The Political, Legal and Information Affairs Committee adopted the attached resolutions.

The following States put on record their reservations on some resolutions, or parts of them:-

<u>Member State</u>	<u>Resolution</u>
1. Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(a) Para 4 of resolution on <u>"The situation in Afghanistan"</u>
	(b) Para 1, Page 2 of the Resolution on <u>"the Palestinian Question and the Arab-Israeli Conflict."</u>
	(c) Para 1, Page 3 of the same draft resolution
	(d) Para 10, of the same draft

(e) Para 11, of the same draft

(f) Para 3, Page.2 of the draft resolution on "the Palestinian Uprising in occupied Palestine"

2. The Syrian Arab Republic

(a) Draft resolution on "the Islamic Court of Justice".

(b) Draft resolution on "the situation in Afghanistan".

(c) Draft resolution on the "Problem of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria".

(d) Draft Resolution on the Iraq/Iran conflict, Para 5;

3. The Sultanate of Oman

(a) Paras 1 & 2 of the resolution on the "Teachings of the History and Geography of Palestine."

(b) Paras 1 & 2 of the draft resolution on the "the Islamic Bureau of Military Coordination."

(c) Para 1 of the draft resolution on "the Palestine Stamp."

(d) Para 1 of the draft
resolution on "Al-Quds
Fund and Waqf."

(e) Para 2 of the draft
resolution on the
"Islamic Office for
Boycotting Israel."

At the close of the Committee deliberations, some delegations delivered speeches expressing thanks to and appreciation to His Majesty King Hussain Ben Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for patronizing and hosting the Conference, and paid tribute to the Government and people of Jordan for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegations. They also praised the wisdom, prudence and discretion of H.E. the Chairman, Ambassador Nabih El-Nimr, which enabled the Committee to complete its task in an atmosphere of responsibility and solidarity.

10/13-18

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RESOLUTION NO.1/17-P
ON THE
UPRISING OF THE PALESTINIAN ARAB PEOPLE IN
OCCUPIED PALESTINE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the OIC and the relevant resolutions adopted by Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences;

Stressing anew the principle of enhancing Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine by supporting their cause and their blessed heroic uprising;

Noting that the convening of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers coincides with the 20th anniversary of the battle of Karameh;

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council on the situation prevailing in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, particularly UN Security Council Resolutions 605 (1987) and 607 and 608 (1988);

Taking into consideration that the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilian persons in time of war concluded in August, 1949 apply to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the serious condition presently prevailing in the Palestinian and Arab territories due to the continued Israeli occupation, Israel's arbitrary

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practices, coercive measures, the perpetual confiscation of Arab land and property on which new settlements are built, the imposition of collective sanctions on the population, the desecration of the sanctity of Islamic and Christian Holy places and attacks, with toxic gas bombs, against people at prayer;

Expressing its total solidarity with the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and with their heroic countering of and resistance to the Israeli occupation authorities and the illegal measures and violations perpetrated by these authorities;

Hailing the increasing international support to the uprising of Palestinian Arab people in their homeland, Palestine, and commending the UN Secretary General for his report contained in document No. 19444/S issued on 21 January, 1988, and submitted to the Security Council in accordance with Resolution 605 of 1987;

1) Decides to call this session of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers "the Session of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people", as a tribute to their uprising in occupied Palestine.

2) Hails with great pride and esteem the Palestinian Arab people and their sweeping heroic uprising, which they are still waging against the heinous Israeli occupation forces, on every inch of the hallowed Palestinian soil, in defence of their homeland, Palestine, and their inalienable national rights, and commend their national unity.

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3) Affirms the unflinching stand of the Islamic States by the side of the Palestinian people in their ongoing Jihad and blessed uprising, until the total withdrawal of the Israeli enemy forces from all the Palestinian territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, is secured, and the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights through an international conference; urges Member States to commit themselves to the consolidation of the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories, materially, morally and politically, so that they may pursue their uprising and struggle, until an end is put to the tyrannical Israeli occupation, and they recover their homeland, Palestine, primarily Al-Quds Al-Sharif and exercise their national rights.

4) Affirms its rejection of any partial or individual solution that disregards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and seeks to abort their uprising and ignore the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative.

5) Condemns Israel's expansionist policy and continued occupation, and denounce its coercive practices, its violation of human rights and international humanitarian norms, the confiscation of land and property and the establishment of settlers' colonies, as well as its imposition of an "economic stranglehold" on the population to force them to end their courageous uprising and accept the policy of fait accompli founded on occupation, annexation and denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

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6) Denounces the United States of America for disregarding the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and refusing to deal with it as a basic party to the Arab-Israeli conflict and for providing sustained support to Israel; urges all nations to see to it that the USA refrains from providing any support to Israel that can entrench its repressive policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the Palestine occupied territories; warns the USA not to disregard the real significance of the uprising of the Palestinian Arab people who firmly adhere to their inalienable national rights and to adopt just and balanced policies that can lead to a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

7) Mandates the OIC Secretary General; to maintain his contacts with the U.N. Secretary General, the regional and international organizations and all other international groups and coordinate with them with a view to implementing Security Council Resolution 605, 607 and 608 in order to secure to the Palestinian people an international protection and the application of the provisions of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

8) In order to maintain support to the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising, the Conference decides:

a) To set up "Backing Palestine" Committees throughout the Islamic world to express solidarity with the Palestinian people and provide them with material and moral assistance so that they may consolidate their revolution and pursue their uprising until they liberate their homeland and exercise their right to self-determination.

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b) To call upon all Member States to continue to provide the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine with all forms of urgent and effective official and popular support, through available channels, and in coordination with the PLO, their sole legitimate Representative, so that they may pursue their legitimate struggle and vindicate their gallant uprising.

c) To request information institutions and publishing homes in Islamic States to continue intensify their coverage of news on the popular uprising in occupied Palestine and comment thereon with a view to promoting the awareness of international and Islamic public opinion in this connection, and acquainting them with the real conditions obtaining in occupied Palestine.

d) To mandate the General Secretariat and ISBO, in coordination with the PLO Information Department, to draw up a special information programme on the cause of the Palestinian uprising and its developments, in the interest of its national and Islamic objectives.

e) To request Muslim Ulemas and preachers of the Friday Khutbah throughout the Islamic world to promote an awareness of the Jihad of the Palestinian people and their heroic uprising within occupied Palestine, and consider the first Friday of the Holy month of Ramadan the day of solidarity with the uprising of the Palestinian people.

9) To request the Council of Ambassadors of Islamic States in the capitals of the world, in particular: those capitals on which the Israeli enemy still relies for its supply of weapons for aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, to exert all possible efforts.

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with official and information quarters so that they may continue to express their solidarity with the Palestinian people, denounce the racist Israeli crimes and call for their cessation.

10) To welcome the growing international support to the uprising to the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories, viewed as a legitimate action within the context of the Palestinian struggle against Israeli occupation.

11) To welcome the interest taken in the uprising by the world information media and organize an extensive international information campaign in order to isolate Israel at world level and expose its practices, action and schemes; to reaffirm the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent Palestinian State on their national soil, with Al-Quds as their capital, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

12) To express its thanks and appreciation to all States, international bodies and groups that declared their solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising, and denounced the brutal Israeli crimes, exposing them overtly and officially to world public opinion.

13) To express its thanks and appreciation to all popular forces, institutions and organizations, to individuals and information media who raised their voice in condemnation of Israeli crimes against the Palestinian people, and in support of their heroic uprising and inalienable national rights.

14) To keep the issue under consideration and request the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.2/17-P
ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION AND THE
ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987;

Welcoming with appreciation the resolutions of the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Amman from 8 to 11/11/1987 on the Arab-Israeli Conflict, the International Conference on Peace in the Middle East and the increasing consensus of international opinion for the convening of the International Peace Conference to find a solution to the conflict in the Middle East and the core of the conflict which is the Palestinian question, in all its aspects;

Considering that the foregoing resolutions have emphasized that the PLO is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people and that it has,

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alone, the right to represent them and attend on its behalf independently and on an equal footing all the Conferences and participate in all activities connected with the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, so as to ensure that the solution reached would be just, comprehensive and acceptable and in order to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

Calling for the sustained enhancement of Islamic Solidarity and the unswerving commitment of the Islamic States to stand together in support of the just struggle of the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and South Lebanon;

Emphasizing that the Palestine Question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and that the Zionist enemy's continuing occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and its refusal to withdraw from them, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, declaring it to be its unified permanent capital, its annexation of the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan and denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law, the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions, as well as international legitimacy;

Noting with deep concern the Zionist enemy's persistence in pursuing a policy of racism and expansionism and in escalating its acts of terrorism and repression against Arab civilians in the occupied territories;

Expressing full solidarity with the general popular uprising of the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories, and in their valiant confrontation with, and resistance to, Zionist racist and terrorist violence;

Emphasizing that the danger of Zionist aggression and expansionism threatens not only the Arab frontline States,

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but also the peoples and countries of the region, as well as international peace and security;

Noting that the Zionist enemy, in coordination and cooperation with world imperialism, is seeking to destabilize the Islamic States and threaten their independence;

Taking into consideration the new elements brought about by the Palestinian uprising on the international scene, which have generated the necessary momentum to end the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, foremost of which is Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and achieve a just, lasting, comprehensive and peaceful settlement to the conflict;

Declaring its support for the UN General Assembly resolutions 42/209-A of 11/12/1987 and 42/66-D of 2/12/1987 on the convening of an International Conference on Peace in the Middle East;

Reiterating the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine, and the firm commitment of the Islamic States to implement all the resolutions adopted on the Palestine question and the Middle East conflict;

1) Salutes with pride and admiration the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and Southern Lebanon, for their valiant steadfastness and unflagging resistance, which aim at putting an end to Israeli occupation.

2) Stresses the need for the Islamic States to exert intensive efforts to compel Israel to heed the United Nations resolutions which aim at establishing a just and

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comprehensive peace in the Middle East region on the basis of total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and at securing the inalienable national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their 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 Capital and under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

3) Stresses the need to mobilize all the potential and means of the OIC Member States in order to increase the capacity and potential of the PLO and the frontline States, at all levels, in support of their legitimate struggle to liberate their land and recover their usurped rights.

4) Denounces the policy of the United States Administration which continues to deny the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, to ignore the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, and refuse to deal with it as a main party to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and continue to extend unlimited support to the Zionist enemy in its occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, thus encouraging Israel to persist in its aggressive expansionist policy and to consolidate its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories; it denounces the use by the U.S.A. of its right of veto to prevent the adoption by the UN Security Council, of some resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Middle East, in contradiction with its responsibility as a superpower responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

5) Reiterates the commitment of Member States to intensify their efforts and coordinate their stand in all

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international fora with a view to increasing world cooperation to liquidate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and zionism in Palestine and South Africa.

6) Emphasizes that the Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territories and that the Zionist enemy must withdraw from it totally and unconditionally and return it to Arab sovereignty.

7) Calls upon Member States to refrain from establishing any form of direct or indirect diplomatic, consular, military, economic or cultural relations with Israel and urges those Member States that still maintain any form of such relations, at any level, to sever them.

8) Reiterates that the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the constant confiscation of land, and appropriation of water sources are null and void and are a violation of the principles of international law, concerning armed occupation, in particular, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War.

9) Emphasizes its rejection of any partial or separate solutions that do not fulfil the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, by-pass the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, and do not guarantee complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

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10) Stresses the need for sustained efforts in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace through the convening of an effective and fully empowered International Conference on Peace in the Middle East under the aegis of the U.N. to be conveyed by the U.N. Secretary-General and to be held with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with the other parties concerned, this being the appropriate approach for achieving a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement that guarantees the recovery of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the solution of the Palestinian question in all its aspects, and safeguards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

11) Decides to pursue its action by all ways and means in order to explain the Arab Peace Plan for solving the question of Palestine and the Middle East and enlisting international support for its implementation, the plan which was approved by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference at Fez in 1982, and endorsed by the Islamic Summit at Casablanca, and which was reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Amman in November 1987, which laid down its framework.

12) Decides to maintain contacts with the European community so that the latter may further develop its recent positive stand, implement its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and deal with the PLO so as to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

13) Expresses appreciation of the stand taken by the international community at political and information levels in support of Arab rights, and in condemnation of Israel's repressive policies and practices in the occupied territories; it also salutes the stand of the African States which oppose Israeli attempts at infiltrating into Africa.

14) Expresses appreciation of the constructive efforts of the UN Secretary General to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and the Palestine question and views favourably the contents of his report included in Document (S/19442) of 21/1/1988, which was submitted to the Security Council in accordance with Resolution 605.

15) Condemns Israel for its failure to comply with the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly on Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights, applying its laws and extending its jurisdiction thereon, and reiterates that this decision is illegal and therefore illegitimate, null and void and has no legal effects whatsoever, and that it is an act of aggression, according to the provisions of the UN Charter and resolutions.

16) Reaffirms its determination to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon as well as the unity of its people and institutions, ensure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territory and guarantee to Lebanon its full sovereignty over all of its territory and all national fields of action; salutes the steadfastness of the valiant people of Lebanon in their unwavering opposition to the Zionist occupation forces and their heroic national resistance to the Israeli invading forces in South Lebanon.

17) Expresses gratitude to the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, chaired by Senegal through its Permanent Representative, for the Committee's efforts to fulfil the tasks entrusted to it by the UN General Assembly.

18) Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a progress report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/17-P
ON THE
OCCUPIED SYRIAN ARAB GOLAN

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Having considered the item entitled "The Occupied Syrian Arab Golan, the Israeli decision to annex it, the coercive measures to which the Syrian Arab citizens there, are subjected and attempts made by Israel to compel them to accept the Israeli identity";

Recalling the Resolutions adopted by previous Conferences, the latest being Resolution 3/5-P (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling also Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) of 17/12/1981 and the relevant U.N. General Assembly Resolutions, the most recent being resolution 42/209 of 11/12/1987;

1. Salutes with admiration and pride the Syrian Arab people in occupied Golan for their valiant resistance to the coercive measures taken by Israel and its futile efforts to weaken their attachment to their Syrian Arab identity;

2. Reaffirms that Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on it is an illegal, null and void, act, with no legal effect whatsoever and constitutes a flagrant violation of the OIC Charter and resolutions, the UN Charter and relevant resolutions, and the norms of International Law;

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3. Strongly condemns for its persistence in Israel changing the legal status of the occupied Golan Heights, its demographic composition, and international structure;
4. Strongly condemns Israel for imposing the Israeli nationality and identity cards on Syrian Arab civilians. These measures constitute a flagrant violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1949 Geneva Convention and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the UN General Assembly and other international bodies;
5. Reaffirms that Israel's record, policies and practices prove that it is a non peace-loving state and that therefore, comprehensive mandatory sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the United Nations' Charter should be imposed against it.
6. Calls upon all States to sever diplomatic, consular, military, trade and cultural relations with Israel, stop the assistance given to it, take all measures needed to force it to rescind its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and refuse to recognize the consequences of this annexation, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and relevant UN resolutions.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/17-P
ON THE
CRITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED
PALESTINE AND ARAB TERRITORIES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the critical conditions resulting from the continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, the Syrian Arab Golan and Southern Lebanon; the developments consequent upon the heroic uprising of the Arab people in Palestine; and the valiant resistance and continued steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the Golan and South Lebanon; and the killings, torture, and other suppressive measures to which they are subjected at the hands of the Israeli occupation authorities in violation of international practices and conventions;

Expressing firm support for the uprising of the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and South Lebanon, and their valiant confrontation with, and resistance to, Zionist racist terrorist violence against their lives, their sanctities, and their possessions;

Determined to enable the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories to pursue their struggle and exercise their legitimate right to resist terrorism and Zionist racist violence with a view to putting an end to occupation and recover their and inalienable national rights;

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Reaffirming the unity of the struggle waged by the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and Southern Lebanon against Israeli occupation;

Referring to Article One of the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Times of War and under which the high-level contracting parties undertake to respect, and guarantee the respect of the provisions of this Convention under all circumstances;

1. Salutes with admiration and pride the Arab people in Palestine, the Golan and South Lebanon in their heroic and galant resistance inside the occupied Arab territories and their opposition with all available means to the Israeli acts of repression and genocide.

2. Expresses its appreciation to all the peace-loving peoples, governments, international bodies and organisations, and personalities that have promptly condemned the Israeli terrorist oppressive measures and exposed such measures before world public opinion, and calls upon them to continue and intensify such condemnation and to bring pressure to bear on the Israeli occupation authorities to halt these suppressive practices.

3. Requests that Islamic Popular forces be mobilized to rally round the legitimate struggle of the Arab people under occupation and that all forms of support be extended to them in their struggle, and expresses appreciation of the support afforded by the Islamic States and masses for that struggle. Also calls for encouraging any popular initiatives designed to provide assistance and extend its scope.

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4. Requests Member States to launch an intensive information campaign at international level, in order to further isolate the Zionist racist entity internationally, condemn its terrorist practices, expose its acts of genocide and war crimes, and to reaffirm the right of the Arab Palestinian people to defend their land and their inalienable national rights and to counteract the attempts of Zionist media at dividing the Palestinian people into those living inside Palestine and those living outside it, and at tearing their national unity apart

5. Exposes and condemns any attempts or initiatives aiming at containing, aborting and halting the uprising in order to introduce partial and defeatist solutions.

6. Requests the Security Council to shoulder its full responsibilities in respect of the violations, by the Israeli occupation authorities, of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, their persistence in committing the war crimes referred to in Articles (49) and (147) such as murder, torture, inhuman treatment, exile, deportation, detention, expulsion and displacement of Arab citizens from their homes, and stabilizing settlers' colonies. Compliance with these two articles is the responsibility of all parties to the Convention. Likewise, it is the responsibility of the International community, to force the occupation authorities to immediately put an end to such acts and practices and to ensure the return of deportees to their homes, in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

7. Requests the OIC General Secretariat to monitor and follow up the serious violations committed by the Israeli occupation authorities in occupied Palestine and Arab territories, which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity; and to submit report thereon to the UN Secretary General, for circulation as documents of the UN General Assembly and Security Council to all governmental and non-governmental international organisations concerned.

8. Requests the OIC Secretary General to submit to the Member States of the Organisation periodical reports on the implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/17-P
ON
ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF LEBANESE TERRITORIES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

In accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights;

In accordance with the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all the relevant resolutions adopted by previous OIC Conferences;

Considering that the authorities of the Israeli enemy have occupied and are still occupying certain territories in Lebanon and plundering possessions and property, in violation of all the principles of International Law and Human Rights;

1. Strongly condemns the continuing occupation by the Israeli enemy of Lebanese territories and also condemns all the inhuman practices of the Israeli enemy in the occupied areas, its slaughter, oppression and torture of the populations of these areas, the pressure, terror and displacement resorted to by Israel, prior to assimilating and annexing such territories. It further condemns the repressive methods used by Israel to impose the teaching of Hebrew in schools and to levy taxes on the local inhabitants, with the ensuing aggression against the educational, cultural and civilizational structures of these areas.

2. Hails the Lebanese national resistance against the Israeli enemy in the South and in Western Biqa'a and calls upon Member States to support this resistance and enhance the steadfastness of the inhabitants of these areas and to extend to them all forms of the material and moral assistance they need.

3. Calls on the United Nations and all its organs to force Israel to apply the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council in particular Resolutions 425 (1978) and 508 & 509 (1982) on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory beyond the internationally recognised boundaries, enforce respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and provide assistance to the Lebanese legitimate authorities in establishing their sovereignty over the entire Lebanese territory.

4. Decides to follow up this question at all levels and in all international fora and to support and assist Lebanon.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/17-P
ON
STRATEGIC ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND ISRAEL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the item entitled "the Strategic Alliance between the United States of America and Israel";

Recalling Resolutions 6/4-PIL(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, 10/15-PIL of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 11/16-PIL of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and 4/5-PIL (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Taking cognizance of the Final Communique of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare from 1 to 6/9/1987, the Non-Aligned Countries' held in New York from 5 to 7/10/1987;

1. Strongly condemns the agreements conducted between the United States of America and Israel on the Strategic alliance, signed on Teshrin-ul-Thani/November, 1981, the persistence of the US in supplying Israel with sophisticated weaponry and equipment, the participation of Israel in the Star War Programme, in addition to a significant economic assistance and the recent agreement concluded between them on the establishment of a trade-free zone; it considers all forms of support provided by the USA and the agreements concluded with Israel encourage Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

2. Also considers that this alliance has strengthened the aggressive role of the Tel Aviv expansionist regime which seeks to destabilize the area, and threatens its security and has encouraged this regime to further escalate its aggressiveness which poses a serious threat to international stability and to peace and security in the Middle East and hinders the efforts aimed at bringing about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

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3. Further considers that this alliance is detrimental to the interests of the Arab Nation and Islamic Ummah and constitutes a threat to the security of their States.

4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the practical results of this alliance and the action taken by Member States in implementation of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/17-P
ON THE
DECISION TAKEN BY THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION TO CLOSE
THE OFFICE OF THE PLO OFFICIAL MISSION TO THE U.N.
IN NEW YORK

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the of the OIC Charter;

Emphasizing the principle of Islamic solidarity with the blessed uprising of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine and of the Al-Quds Al-Sharif are the paramount cause of Islam, and that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people;

Expressing its high appreciation to all the countries of the world which recently made statement at the United Nations General Assembly rejecting the decision of the US Administration to close the Office of the PLO official mission to the UN, in New York, by 21 March 1988, at the latest;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the UN Secretary General for taking all legal measures and stands to ensure compliance with the Headquarters agreement, including recourse to international arbitration;

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1) Denounces the decision taken by the United States to close both the PLO Information Office in Washington D.C. and the Office of the PLO Official Mission to the UN in New York.

2) Considers the decision of the U.S. Administration a flagrant challenge levelled at the Palestinian people and their inalienable national rights as well as an attempt to deprive them of their natural and legitimate right to submit, through the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, their just cause to the international community.

3) Considers this decision a blatant violation of the Headquarters Agreement signed in 1947 by the US and the UN and an impediment to the ability of the UN of carrying out its functions.

4) Supports the efforts made by the UN Secretary General to implement General Assembly resolutions that call for compliance with the Headquarters Agreement in order to prevent the closing of the PLO Office in New York and enable the Organization to perform its official duties in its capacity as permanent observer to the U.N.

RESOLUTION NO.8/17-P.
ON THE
IMPEACHMENT OF ISRAELI CREDENTIALS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Recalling the violation by Israel of its commitments under the UN Charter, and its refusal to implement the Security Council resolution on the question of Palestine and the Middle East conflict, which constitute a flagrant infringement of Article 25 of the U.N. Charter;

Affirming its condemnation of Israel for its refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions that demand that it abrogates its law annexing occupied Al-Quds, and declaring it its eternal capital, as well as annexing the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

Noting that the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegations to attend the General Assembly sessions emanate from the occupying authorities in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

1. Declares that Israel, its policies and practices prove that it is not a peace-loving country, that it persists in violating the principles of international law and of the UN Charter, and that it reneges on its commitments set forth in General Assembly Resolution 323 (XXX) of 11/5/1949, by virtue of which it became a member of the United Nations.

2. Emphasizes the need to reject the credentials submitted by the Israeli delegation to attend the various sessions of the UN General Assembly.

3. Mandates the OIC Secretary General to submit an annual report to the Conference indicating the extent to which success was achieved in rallying support at international level.

RESOLUTION NO.9/17-P
ON
ISRAELI NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the resolutions of the previous sessions of the Islamic Conference, in particular Resolution 18/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, 13/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and Resolution 17/5-P (I.S.) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling Resolution 487 (1981), adopted unanimously by the Security Council calling on Israel to promptly submit its nuclear installations to the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Recalling resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Israeli Nuclear Armament, the last of which was Resolution 42/44 of 30/11/1987;

Recalling the UN General Assembly resolutions on the establishment of a Nuclear Free Zone in the Middle East, the last of which was Resolution 42/28 of 30.11.1987 which, inter-alia, call upon the States of the Middle East to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; to agree to subject all their nuclear activities to the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency; to declare their support for the establishment of such a zone and to deposit the relevant data with the Security Council;

Recalling resolution 470 of 25.9.1987 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which calls on Israel to subject all its atomic facilities to the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Stressing the fact that all the other States of the region have acceded to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty;

Recalling the sustained relations between Israel and South Africa in all fields, in particular the nuclear field;

Having considered the report of the OIC General Secretariat on the subject;

Recalling the findings of the UN Experts Committee on the Israeli Nuclear Armament published in the report of the UN Secretary General, Document No. A/42/581 of 16.10.1987 which stated, inter-alia, "It seems that Israel is adopting a deliberately ambiguous stand with regard to the possession of atomic weapons, which has greatly contributed to spreading terror in the region and concern in the international community". "There are important indications to the effect that Israel reached the threshold in which it became a nuclear State at least a decade ago"; and "The Experts Group wishes to state that there is no doubt that Israel now possesses the capability of manufacturing nuclear arms within a very short time indeed if it has not actually passed that stage.";

Recalling the findings of the study made by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, published as Document No. A/40/520 in 1985;

Noting with extreme concern Israel's refusal to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

Noting with great concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself to non-production or non-acquisition of

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nuclear weapons, or to subject its nuclear installations to the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency in spite of repeated calls to it to do so by the U.N. General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Deeply concerned over the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in its frenzied policy of nuclear armament, and in carrying out secret and illegal activities for the acquisition of fissionable material and nuclear detonation devices, as revealed in the reports published in 1985 by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and according to U.S. sources and other relevant information made public in October, 1986;

Deeply Concerned over the development, by the racist Zionist entity, of long-range missiles;

(1) Calls on the States of the world to strongly condemn Israel:-

(a) For refusing to abandon its policy of possessing nuclear arms.

(b) For refusing to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

(c) For consistently refusing to implement UN Security Council Resolution No. 487 (1981), and the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and International Atomic Energy Agency, calling on it to subject all of its nuclear installations to the system of safeguards.

(2) Strongly condemns once again, the collusion between Israel and South Africa in the sphere of nuclear armament which poses a threat to the safety and security of Africa

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and the Middle East in particular, and to international peace and security in general.

(3) Reaffirms the determination of Member States to continue their cooperation at the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant international fora to compel Israel to abide by the international resolutions, particularly to subject its nuclear installations to international inspection.

(4) Urges the Disarmament Conference to speed up the conclusion of an international statutory convention on banning military acts of aggression on existing nuclear installations operating for peaceful purposes.

(5) Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to stop all forms of scientific cooperation with Israel that may contribute to raising its nuclear capacity.

(6) Requests all States and organisations that have not yet done so to stop their cooperation with and assistance to Israel in the nuclear field.

(7) Calls on the States that have extended material and technical assistance to strengthen Israel's nuclear capacity, to issue official statements, in accordance with their commitments to international conventions on the quantities and types of the assistance given and the safeguard measures taken.

(8) Requests the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the Israeli nuclear activities and to update the study on Israeli Nuclear Armament in the light of the information available and to submit its report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the application of the provisions of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.10/17-P

ON THE

STATES WHO DECIDED TO RESUME OR ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS WITH THE ZIONIST ENEMY AND THE STATES
THAT STILL MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH IT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Inspired by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences which reaffirm the commitment of Member States to sever all diplomatic, economic, military, cultural and other direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling again that the maintenance or resumption of diplomatic, economic, military, cultural or other relations with the Zionist enemy contributes to the continuing usurpation of Palestine and the inalienable national rights of its people;

Calling attention to the resolution No.33/79 (30th Session) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 November, 1975 which affirms that Zionism is a form of racial discrimination;

Recalling Resolution No. 21 of the OAU Council of Ministers adopted at its Second Extraordinary Session held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 21 November recommending to the Member States of the OAU to maintain the severance of relations with the Zionist enemy;

Recalling Resolution No. 8/15-P of the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on checking the Zionist attempt to break through their isolation;

Recalling resolution 1057 (1986) of the Twenty-second Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity and resolution 1085 (D-45) of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 February 1987, which recommended the Member States to renew their adherence to the principle of non-establishment or resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel;

Having discussed the latest development concerning the resumption by some Member State governments of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, a fact that contributes to ending its isolation and strengthens its ability to persist in its repressive, settlers colonialist and expansionist practices and policies;

1. Deprecates the resumption by some States of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, as this action is contrary to the resolutions of Islamic Conferences, and those of the OAU Council of Ministers, and is considered to be a hostile act towards the Arab nation and Islamic Ummah;

2. Requests to the States that resumed their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position.

3. Appeals to the States that intend to resume or establish diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy to reconsider their position in order to avoid any negative consequences that might occur in their relations with the Arab and Islamic States.

4. Urges the Member States that maintain diplomatic or other relations with the Zionist enemy to abide by their commitment to the relevant resolutions of Islamic Conferences.

RESOLUTION NO.11/17-P
ON THE
ISLAMIC BUREAU FOR MILITARY COORDINATION
WITH PALESTINE/THE PLO

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceed from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious uprising as a matter of principle;

Expressing its deep appreciation to those Islamic States which support the Palestinian military effort and supply it with the basic requirements in terms of military posting, training and standard raising;

Convinced of the value of the effective role assumed by the Bureau for raising the military capacity of the Palestinian revolutionary forces in conjunction with the military commands of the Islamic States, and the PLO;

Pursuant to all the Islamic resolutions adopted in that respect;

DECIDES:

1. To maintain cooperation and coordination between the military commands of the Islamic States and the PLO, with a view to supporting the Holy Jihad and just struggle of the Palestinian people to free their occupied homeland, Palestine, and liberate the Holy Mosque of Al Aqsa and the Holy City of Al Quds from the clutches of the Zionist enemy.

2. That Islamic States continue to support the PLO in that field, and satisfy its growing needs for military ware, equipment, expertise, increased competence, and provide the necessary scholarships and training courses for its forces, in addition to strengthening bilateral contacts with that Organization.

RESOLUTION NO.12/17-P
ON THE
ISLAMIC OFFICE FOR THE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408 (21-25 March, 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Reaffirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with Palestinian people and their glorious uprising.

Expressing its highest appreciation to the Islamic States which established local offices for the Boycott of Israel;

Lauding the excellent efforts exerted by the Main Arab Boycott Bureau, and its effective participation in the action and activities of the Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel;

Convinced that Islamic boycott is an effective method, a legitimate weapon and one of the sovereign rights exercised by Islamic State against the Zionist enemy and against all those who support and protect him, in pursuance, of their right to protect their national interests and defend their just causes, primarily the question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

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Considering all relevant Islamic resolutions;

1. Calls upon all Member States to be fully committed to enforce the provisions of Islamic boycott of the Israeli enemy and endorse the general principles of boycott, the unified Islamic law, the statutes of Boycott Bureaus and their periodical meetings, and to consider them as part of national laws currently in force;
2. Calls on Islamic States which have not yet established local Boycott Offices do so, and appoint office directors who would liaise with the Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel, at the General Secretariat in Jeddah;
3. Decides that the Arab Boycott Bureau be considered as a local Islamic office and its directors as liaison officers with the Main Islamic Office for the Boycott of Israel;
4. Decides to endorse the conclusions of the Third Meeting of the Directors of Regional Islamic offices (Liaison Officers).

RESOLUTION NO.13/17-P

ON THE
ZIONIST COLONIALIST SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC;

Stressing the principle of consolidating Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its appreciation of the strenuous efforts exerted by the Islamic Experts Committee on ways of countering the dangers of Zionist colonialist settlement in Palestine and its proposal of ways and means whereby to support the Palestinian people and enable them to remain steadfast on the soil of their occupied homeland, Palestine, and recover their inalienable national rights;

Convinced of the importance of implementing the programme and plans drawn up by the Committee to check the practices of the Zionist enemy aimed at annexing the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, gradually assimilating them through a continuous process of judaization, establishing further settlements in these territories, attracting to them new Zionist immigrants, seeking to achieve lasting demographic and military superiority, effecting demographic, cultural and religious changes in these territories and following a policy of iron-fisted terrorism when dealing with their Palestinian Arab population;

Considering all the relevant Islamic Resolutions;

Decides to support and consolidate the efforts exerted by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.

RESOLUTION NO: 14/17-P
ON THE
MONITORING OF THE MOVES OF THE ZIONIST ENEMY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the principles of Strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Noting the efforts exerted for the monitoring of the moves of the Zionist Enemy, and the effective ways and means proposed to vindicate the Palestinian people and establishing them to exercise their inalienable national rights on the soil of their homeland, Palestine;

Aware of the importance of the plans and programmes proposed by the Committee to counteract the attempts and moves of the Zionist enemy to break out of its isolation and put an end to its ongoing denunciation at international fora and by world public opinion;

Also aware of the importance of exposing the Zionist enemy's constant violations of divine tenets, international law and human norms, as well as exposing its criminal practices and terrorist methods against Palestinians and their right to exist;

Referring to all relevant Islamic resolutions;

DECIDES:

To support and strengthen the efforts made by the Committee to follow up and implement its approved plan of action.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/17-P
ON
AL-QUDS FUND AND ITS WAQF

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Stressing the principle of consolidating Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States that unfailingly donate to Al-Quds Fund and Waqf, in particular the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Appreciating the vital role played by Al-Quds Fund in supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and consolidating their resistance within their occupied country Palestine, and particularly the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

Considering the effective role that could be played by the Waqf in ensuring to the Fund a steady flow of financial resources;

Recalling all the Islamic Resolutions adopted in this regard;

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1) Calls upon all Islamic States to cover the capital of Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, that amount to one hundred million Dollars each.

2) Requests the Islamic States to settle their statutory contributions to Al-Quds Fund and its Waqf, in addition to the donations pledged by some States but as yet not deposited at the Fund and Waqf accounts opened at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah.

3) Requests the General Secretariat to take the necessary measures and make the necessary arrangements within the following six months, in order:

- a) To convene the periodical meetings of the Board of Directors of the Fund;
- b) To enable the delegation entrusted with the collection of the donations pledged and contributions assessed to visit some Islamic States and carry out its mission;
- c) To convene the scheduled meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Waqf so that it may undertake its specified tasks.

RESOLUTION NO.16/17-P
ON THE
PALESTINE STAMP

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the principles and goals of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the need to strengthen Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and their glorious uprising, as a matter of principle;

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Islamic States still issuing the "Palestine Stamp" on a continuing and permanent basis;

Referring to the important function which the proceeds from the issue of a Palestine Stamp serves in providing for the families of Palestinian martyrs and freedom fighters;

Referring to all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

DECIDES:

1) That all Islamic States shall continue to issue the "Palestine Stamp" on a permanent and continuing basis as long as the question of Palestine and the Holy City of Al Quds remains unsolved.

2) To invite Member States that have as yet not issued this stamp to do so.

3) To invite those States that have not yet remitted the proceeds of the issue of that stamp to transfer them on a regular and orderly basis to the open account of the Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah, on behalf of the Palestine Welfare Society/PLO - Palestine Stamp.

RESOLUTION NO.17/17-P
ON THE
TEACHING OF A "HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE COURSE"
IN ALL THE SCHOOLS OF ISLAMIC STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H, (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the OIC Charter;

Stressing the principle of strengthening Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and their auspicious uprising;

Expressing appreciation for the intensive efforts made by the Committee of Experts on Education in preparing a unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine to be taught at all levels of school education in all Islamic States;

Recognizing the importance of informing the rising generations of the Islamic Ummah of the nature of the long historic struggle of the Palestinian people and their Arab nation and Islamic Ummah against the Zionist enemy and all those who both support and protect him, to secure and protect the eternal rights of the Islamic Ummah in Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and usurped Palestine, and to fulfil the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian

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people, particularly their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination, and to establish, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, their independent national state, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

Invoking all the Islamic resolutions adopted in this regard;

DECIDES

1. That the unified course in the History and Geography of Palestine be taught as a mandatory subject at all levels of school education in all Islamic States as of the next school year 1988-1989.

2. That the Islamic States be invited, together with all the institutions concerned, all charitable establishments, universities and the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah, to participate generously in covering the cost of printing the official curriculum text-books in the local and official languages of the non-Arabic speaking Islamic States which shall be specified by the Islamic Committee of Experts on Education.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/17-P

ON

AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Confirming Resolution 1/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit held in Makkah-Al-Mukarramah and Taif;

Confirming the sustained enhancement of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestinian people and the solemn obligation of Islamic States to declare Jihad to liberate the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and to support the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights;

Recalling the Resolutions of the U. N. General Assembly and Security Council stipulating as null and void all legislative and administrative measures and steps adopted by Israel which altered, or were intended to alter, the character and status of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in particular what is termed as the organic law on Al-Quds and declaring it the capital of Israel;

Reaffirming the principle of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the firm commitment of Member States to implement all resolutions concerning the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its full support to the uprising of our fellow brothers in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and countering Israeli aggression on holy places and particularly the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif;

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Condemning the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Palestine Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places there, under Israeli occupation, as a result of the annexation and judaization measures and desecration committed in the city, and of the serious peril and considerable damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been exposed, the persistent Israeli threats to the city and its future as an Islamic Arab city - where all the revealed religions had, during the Muslim rule, enjoyed full freedom for fourteen centuries - and the grave danger to international peace and security posed by the perpetuation of this situation;

Denouncing the continued racist acts of aggression and the attempts at judaization and the obliteration of the historical sites of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy places and archaeological sites in Palestine which preserve for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and history;

Condemning the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against people performing prayers in the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa and dispersing them by force of arms, gas, poisonous and incendiary bombs;

Commending the continuous efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of Morocco, to follow-up and implement the Resolutions of the OIC on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to safeguard the success achieved by the Palestinian people, led by their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, through their struggle in their occupied homeland, and at international level, and to pursue the necessary joint Islamic action to concretise these achievements;

RES.NO.18/10-P

Condemning the continuous efforts of Islamic States at the United Nations and all other international fora in support of the Palestine Question and Al-Quds Al-Sharif;

Expressing its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif and all the Islamic and Christian holy places there, under Israeli occupation, as a result of the annexation and judaization measures and desecration committed in the city, and of the serious peril and considerable damage to which its Palestinian inhabitants have been exposed, the persistent Israeli threats to the city and its future as an Islamic Arab city - where all the revealed religions had, during the Muslim rule, enjoyed full freedom for fourteen centuries - and the grave danger to international peace and security posed by the perpetuation of this situation;

Denouncing the continued racist acts of aggression and the attempts at judaization and the obliteration of the historical sites of the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi Al-Sharif, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and other Islamic and Christian holy places and archaeological sites in Palestine which preserve for the Arab and Islamic Ummah its civilization and history;

Condemning the acts of aggression perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities against people performing prayers in the blessed Mosque of Al-Aqsa and dispersing them by force of arms, gas, poisonous and incendiary bombs;

Commending the continuous efforts of Al-Quds Committee under the Chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of Morocco, to follow-up and implement the Resolutions of the OIC on Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to safeguard the success achieved by the Palestinian people, led by their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, through their struggle in their occupied homeland, and at international level, and to pursue the necessary joint Islamic action to concretise these achievements;

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1. Affirms the commitment to implement the content of the Islamic Programme of Action designed to confront the Zionist enemy, which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, and to consider the Question of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif as the paramount cause of Islam and Muslims, and the Jihad to liberate Palestine and the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and support the Palestinian people, the personal duty of every Muslim, man and woman;

2. Condemns the crimes and practices perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities and their continuous aggression on holy places, particularly the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa Al-Sharif, which constitute a serious violation of the principles of International law, the UN Charter and UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the Charter and Resolutions of the OIC, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

3. Confirms its firm determination to preserve the Islamic Arab character of the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the commitment to endeavour to liberate it and restore it to Arab Sovereignty.

4. Rejects and condemns Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and to introduce demographic changes therein and to consider such a decision as illegal, null and void, and with no legal effects whatsoever;

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5. Confirms the commitment of Member States to pursue and coordinate their action with those international groups which support Arab and Islamic right and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, with a view to implementing international resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, etc., on stopping the hostile measures and aggressive practices in this Holy City, in particular the deliberate violations of the sanctity of the Holy Mosque of Al-Aqsa and other sacred places, and the oppression of the City's Palestinian Arab inhabitants;

6. Invites all States to refrain from having any dealings with the Israeli occupation authorities which might be interpreted as an implicit recognition of acceptance of the fait accompli imposed by the proclamation of Al-Quds as the permanent and unified capital of the Zionist entity; and to invite all States which still maintain diplomatic relations with the Israeli enemy to refrain from transferring their Embassies or missions to the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

7. Lauds the stand taken by the Holy See condemning Israeli measures and practices perpetrated in the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and calls upon Member States to maintain contacts with the Holy See and other Christian religious institutions in order to adopt a unified Islamic - Christian stand to preserve the Arab identity and Islamic character of the city of Al-Quds.

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8. Calls upon Member States to coordinate their efforts at information level and to hold Seminars to promote public awareness of the Question of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine throughout world capitals and at grass root level, especially in the United States and Western Europe.

9. Calls on Member States to declare the twinning of their capitals with Al-Quds Al-Sharif, Capital of Palestine, in order to enhance Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people, and as a tribute by the Islamic Ummah to the inhabitants of this Holy City for their unflinching defence of the sanctity of the First Qibla and the Third Holy Mosque - the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and other sacred places, and for their unwavering steadfastness in the face of Israeli occupation and their admirable heroic resistance to it and their determined stand against Zionist designs aimed at the judaization of their Holy City.

10. Requests the General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report thereon to both the Al-Quds Committee and the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/17-P
ON
THE AL-QUDS COMMITTEE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers convened in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Islamic Conference;

Affirming the principle of strengthening Islamic Solidarity with the people of Palestine and their blessed uprising;

Expressing its deep appreciation to those Islamic States who follow up with practical implementation the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the meetings of Al-Quds Committee, in support of the Holy Struggle waged by the Palestinian people and their heroic steadfastness;

Recalling the praiseworthy efforts exerted by Al-Quds Committee, under the chairmanship of the sovereign of Morocco, His Majesty King Hassan II in following up the implementation of the Islamic resolutions on Palestine and the Holy City of Al-Quds;

Referring to all Islamic resolutions adopted in this respect;

Calls upon all Islamic States to commit themselves to the implementation of all the decisions and recommendations of the Al-Quds Committee, the most recent being those adopted at its extraordinary session held in Ifrane, Morocco, on 5 January 1988, and carry them out, to support the uprising of the Palestinian people and their blessed revolution.

RESOLUTION NO.20/17-P

ON THE

SANCTITY OF THE HOLY PLACES AND HAJJ RITES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the acts of sabotage and disruption perpetrated by Iranian pilgrims in Makkah Al Mukarramah during the Hajj season of 1407H which marred the sanctity of the Holy Places and of Hajj Rites, endangered the security of pilgrims to the Sacred House of God and resulted in the death of innocent victims;

Recalling the resolution adopted in this respect by the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in November 1987;

Determined to avoid the repetition of any acts of disruption and sabotage in the Holy Places in future;

1. Condemns the acts of disruption and sabotage perpetrated by the Iranian pilgrims in Makkah Al Mukarramah during the Hajj Season of 1407H.

2. Expresses complete solidarity with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and total support of the measures it is taking to secure a proper environment in which the pilgrims to the Holy House of God can conduct the Hajj ritual in safety and piety, and to prevent any offense against the sanctity of the Holy House of God and the feelings of Muslims and expresses its rejection of any acts of disruption in the Holy Places that may affect the security and safety of the Hajj and the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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3. Confirms the right of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, stemming from its responsibility for keeping and maintaining order and for safeguarding the Holy Places and the security of pilgrims to the Holy House of God, to take whatever deterrent measures it deems necessary to prevent the recurrence of such incidents of disruption and discord, and of any misguided practices that contravene the teachings of the True Islamic Religion, including the injunction against using the Hajj season to stage demonstrations and marches and to raise banners, such deterrent measures being taken to safeguard the sanctity of the Holy House of God, out of respect for the Hajj ritual and with a view to maintaining the unity and cohesion of Muslims.

4. Invites Member States to cooperate with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in implementing this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.21/17-P

ON THE
SPECIAL MEASURES DESIGNED TO ORGANISE AND SPECIFY THE
NUMBER OF TRAVELLERS GOING ON PILGRIMAGE TO THE
SACRED PLACES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Proceeding from the principles of the Charter of the OIC and its objectives which enjoin the sovereignty of every member and the enhancement of Islamic solidarity and cooperation in all matters likely to serve the interests of Islam and Muslims;

Taking into account the commendable intention of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of making it easier for all Muslims, men or women, to perform the Pilgrimage, and Umrah, and the Visit, as well as its praiseworthy efforts to organize satisfactorily the Pilgrimage and ensure to those performing it and the Umrah proper accommodation, easy access and decent transportation;

Taking note of the Memorandum submitted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia indicating that it was drawing up new plans, programmes and projects designed to expand the area of the two holy harams, develop and improve the buildings to accommodate the pilgrims, pull down the old ones and erect new premises, and set up the necessary organs, institutions and organizational structures towards that end;

Granting that hosting, ensuring an easy flow of pilgrims and a smooth organization of their movement requires a suitable organization of the groups of incoming pilgrims from various parts of the world, in such manner as would ensure for them the services provided by the competent organs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and be in keeping with the actual space available for performing Pilgrimage and Umrah rites.

THE CONFERENCE

1- Supports the measures to be taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia specifying a quota for pilgrims on the basis of a State population/ number of Muslims in the world ratio.

2- Requests that all Member States of the OIC cooperate with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all matters pertaining to the adoption of appropriate measures designed to afford equal chances for all the pilgrims, and ensure for them proper performance of their rites and suitable amenities.

RESOLUTION NO. 22/17-P
ON
THE IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution 6/3-Pol(IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al Mukarrahah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from 19-22 Rabi-ul Awal, 1401H (25-28 January 1981), Resolution 8/4/Pol(IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco, from 13 to 16 Rabi-ul Thani, 1404H (16-19 January 1984), and Resolution No.10/5-Pol(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait, from 26 to 28 Jamadi-ul Awal, 1407H (26-29 January 1987);

Reaffirming its commitment to the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, in particular, the commitment of Member States to seek a peaceful settlement of disputes that might arise among Member States and refrain from resorting to the threat or the use of force;

Recalling the principles and provisions of international law on respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;

Considering Security Council Resolutions on the Iran-Iraq Conflict, in particular Resolution 598 (1987) adopted on 20 July 1987, and the acceptance by Iraq of this Resolution on 23 July 1987, whereas Iran has hitherto refused to announce its acceptance of it;

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Expressing its alarm at the continuation and the escalation of the war which seriously threatens peace and security at regions and international levels;

Expressing again its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Islamic Peace Committee;

1. Expresses its support to Security Council Resolution 598 adopted on 20 July, 1987, and emphasizes the need for its implementation as an indivisible whole and the implementation of all its provisions, as set forth in the resolution.

2. Reaffirms the need for an immediate cessation of all military operations, the withdrawal of forces to the comprehensive exchange of war prisoners, shortly after the cessation of military operations, with a view to putting an end to their sufferings as early as possible, and sitting at the negotiating table to solve the dispute by peaceful means.

3. Affirms the application of the principles and rules of international law relating to respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force.

4. Expresses once more its satisfaction at the position of Iraq in accepting the Resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and Security Council Resolutions, in particular its Resolution 598 of 1987.

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5. Urges the Security Council to take the necessary measures in accordance with the Charter of the UN towards Iran for not having announced its acceptance of Resolution 598, as the party rejecting the Council Resolution, which obligates the two parties to arrive at a peaceful settlement through negotiations.

6. Requests the Member States to act in a concerted manner in order to put an end to the war, in accordance with the principles and bases set forth in the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.23/17-P
ON THE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 manner inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations;

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of Government and to choose their own economic, political and social systems, without any foreign interference, intervention, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

Seriously concerned over the 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 principled stand adopted by the Islamic Conference in its Resolutions relating to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan since January 1980;

Taking into account also the Resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the Sixth Emergency Special Session and its 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st and 42nd regular Sessions, as well as the decisions

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adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in February 1981, in Havana in June 1982, in Luanda in September 1985 and New Delhi in April 1986, the Seventh and Eighth Summits of the Non-Aligned countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 and Harare in September 1986, against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan;

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

Desirous of restoring the political independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic identity and its non-aligned character;

Recalling its decision to suspend the membership of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its invitation to member states to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan;

Also recalling its decision that member states stop all aid and all forms of assistance given to the present regime of Afghanistan;

Fully aware of the immense burden borne by Afghanistan's Muslim neighbours, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as a result of the asylum provided to millions of Afghan refugees driven away from their homeland by Soviet military occupation;

Deeply conscious of the need for a comprehensive solution to the grave situation created in Afghanistan as a result of the Soviet military intervention;

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Reaffirming that such a comprehensive solution requires:

- (a) the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan;
- (b) the creation of appropriate conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour;
- (c) the restoration of the political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan; and
- (d) the exercise of the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever.

1. Reiterates its deep concern at the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and the continued serious sufferings of the Afghan people including the 5 million refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

2. Demands, once again, the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan.

3. Welcomes the statement of the General Secretary Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev of 8 February 1988 announcing the intention of the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and expresses the hope that a comprehensive political solution will be expeditiously reached so that conditions of peace and stability are created in Afghanistan and Afghan refugees could return to their homes with dignity and honour.

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4. Commends the heroic struggle of the people of Afghanistan for the liberation of their homeland from the foreign forces and supports and recognizes the role of the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the restoration of the independent and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its identity as an Islamic country and decides to establish closer cooperation with the Afghan Mujahideen Alliance for the realization of the objectives of the just struggle of the Afghan people.

5. Deeply deplores the repeated violations of the air-space of Pakistan, the bombardment of its territory from the Afghan side and the terrorist acts perpetrated against Pakistan and appreciates the restraint exhibited by the Government of Pakistan in the face of these provocations

6. Expresses the hope that the agreement for a political solution of the Afghanistan problem being negotiated under the auspices of the U.N. Secretary-General's Personal Representative, will be concluded satisfactorily and signed as soon as possible to ensure the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

7. Expresses its satisfaction with the continued laudable efforts being made by the Secretary General of the United Nations to find a comprehensive solution to this question and encourages him to continue with these efforts.

8. Calls upon the foreign forces in Afghanistan to refrain from conducting any military operations during the process of their withdrawal.

9. Considers that the strict implementation of the agreements negotiated in the Geneva Proximity Talks will

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require the cessation on a reciprocal basis of military supplies from all sources to the concerned Afghan Parties.

10. Recognizes that the formation of a broad-based transitional government is essential for the restoration of peace and the creation of appropriate conditions to enable the Afghan refugees to return and the people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention.

11. Welcomes the principled position adopted by Pakistan to evolve a comprehensive political solution on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops, the return of the Afghan refugees, the restoration of Afghanistan's independent, non-aligned and Islamic charter and the exercise of self-determination by the people of Afghanistan.

12. Emphasizes the commitment of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to contribute in achieving a comprehensive political solution of the situation in Afghanistan which is of concern to the entire Islamic World, in accordance with the principles approved by the OIC and the International Community.

13. Decides to keep the seat of Afghanistan in the OIC vacant until the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, the return of the Afghan refugees and the formation of a government acceptable to the people of Afghanistan.

14. Decides to continue generous humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees as well as for their repatriation and rehabilitation in Afghanistan in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

15. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to study the magnitude of the needs of Afghanistan's economic reconstruction and to draw up specific programmes for participation by the Bank and OIC Member States in the process of economic reconstruction in Afghanistan.

16. Requests the OIC Secretary-General to contribute to the realization of the objectives of this Resolution and submit a report to the next Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/17-P
ON THE
SECURITY AND SOLIDARITY OF ISLAMIC STATES

(A)

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

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 peoples and all peoples throughout the world;

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

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 their capacity to safeguard their sovereignty, independence and national rights;

Recalling Resolution No. 16/11-P, 19/13-P, 17/14-P, 31/15-P and 20/16-P on the Security and Solidarity of Islamic States adopted by the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Noting that an inter-governmental experts group set up to study this matter has submitted its recommendations to the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Gravely concerned at the escalation of international tensions, the intensification of rivalries and conflicts, the increasing resort to the use or threat of use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, the non-settlement of disputes by peaceful means,

denial of the rights of peoples to self-determination and independence, attempts at creating spheres of influence and the relentless scramble for the control of world's resources which threaten the security, national independence and territorial integrity of developing countries, and specially of the Islamic countries, jeopardising their right to choose their own social and economic systems and violating the rules of good neighbourly relations among states;

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

Also expressing its deep concern at the continuing foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict, as well as other threats to the security and unity of member states;

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

Determined to vigorously pursue independent policies from the two power blocs in accordance with the principles of Non-alignment and to oppose foreign domination, hegemonism and spheres of influence, which result in the limitation of the freedom of member states to determine their own political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without any coercion, intimidation and pressure from outside;

Also determined to preserve the natural resources with which the Islamic countries are endowed and to use them 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.

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2. Firmly resolves to strengthen the security of Member States, through cooperation and solidarity among Islamic countries, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

3. Reaffirms the permanent and full sovereignty of the Islamic countries and peoples and all other countries and peoples over their natural resources and economic activities.

4. Expresses the determination of the Member States to preserve Islamic values and Islamic ways of life and to promote the Ummah's common spiritual, political, social and economic values.

5. Affirms the need for respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-intervention and non-interference as essential pre-requisites for the security 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 for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States, approved by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

7. Also calls upon Member States to inform the General Secretariat as soon as possible of the action taken in implementation of the recommendations of the Group of Experts for strengthening the security and solidarity of Islamic States.

8. Directs the General Secretariat to extend necessary assistance to the Member States in implementation of these recommendations.

9. Requests the Secretary General to convene, as soon as possible, another meeting of the Experts Group set up by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to review the progress made in implementation of its recommendations and to submit further recommendations to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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- B -

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of
Foreign Ministers also;

Noting the importance of the establishment and maintenance of security, peace and stability throughout the Islamic World and the further promotion of the climate of mutual confidence and solidarity among the Muslim countries;

Appreciating the need to devise confidence and security building measures suitable to the conditions prevailing in the Islamic World and serving the cause of security, peace and stability therein;

1. Requests the Secretary General to appoint from the Islamic States a group composed of five eminent personalities to study the question of confidence and security building measures among Islamic countries and to submit its conclusions to the 18th ICFM for consideration.

RESOLUTION NO.25/17-P
ON THE
TERRITORIAL DISPUTE BETWEEN LIBYA AND CHAD

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'aban 1408H (21-25 March 1988);

Realizing that the territorial dispute between Libya and Chad threatens the peace and security of the region;

Strongly reaffirming the commitment of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force against the national sovereignty of any State, its political independence and territorial integrity, or resort to any practice incompatible with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Commending the efforts exerted by the Organization of African Unity to settle this dispute within an African framework;

1. Requests the two parties to the dispute to refrain from any action likely to increase the dangers of that situation.

2. Affirms that the Organization of African Unity is the natural framework for the solution of this dispute and expresses its full support to this Organization.

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3. Urges the two sister and neighbouring States, Libya and Chad, to settle their territorial dispute through peaceful means, free from pressures and foreign interference, in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Charters of the OIC and OAU.

4. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution, in cooperation with the OAU Secretary General, and report thereon to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its next session.

RESOLUTION NO.26/17-P

ON THE
U.S. AGGRESSION AGAINST THE GREAT SOCIALIST
PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having discussed the Agenda item related to the U.S. aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

Believing in the common destiny of Islamic States and solidarity among them;

Proceeding from the principles and objectives enshrined in the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

Reaffirming the support pledged at all times by the OIC to the Islamic and Arab countries subjected to imperialistic and Zionist threats;

Taking into consideration that all states have a commitment to refrain from the use of force or the threat of the use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence, of other states;

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Recalling the statement of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which condemned the measures taken by the U.S. Administration against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and affirmed its right to obtain adequate reparations for the physical and human losses sustained;

Also recalling the Fifth Islamic Summit resolution which condemned the U.S. aggression against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and confirmed its right to reparations for the physical and human losses sustained;

1. Decides anew:

- a) To condemn the continuing U.S. aggression and plots against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;
- b) to support the right of Al-Jamahiriya to reparations for the physical damage and human losses sustained as a result of aggression;
- c) to support Al-Jamahiriya's right to reparations in conformity with U.N. General Assembly resolution No.38/41.

2. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in defending her independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity against the economic boycott measures which seek to undermine her plans for development.

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3. Condemns the U.S. economic boycott measures against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya which have been renewed this year, and calls for their cancellation forthwith as they violate international laws and conventions;

Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a progress report thereon to the forthcoming Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.27 /17-P

ON THE
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Namibia";

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Conference, the United Nations, and the OAU, and the resolutions adopted by these two organisations on the Question of Namibia;

Recalling in particular, Chapter VII of the United Nations' Charter on the application of mandatory sanctions;

Taking into account the declarations of the different international conferences on sanctions against the racist and occupationist minority regime in South Africa;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African Apartheid regime, its illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia and the plundering of its natural resources and its repeated aggressions against the Front Line independent states, and neighbouring countries are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and pose a serious threat to international peace and security.

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Endorsing the recommendations of the International Conference on the immediate independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986;

Welcoming the declaration of the Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held at Harare (Zimbabwe) from 1 to 6 September 1986 on the Question of Namibia;

1. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, by all available means including armed struggle.

2. Condemns strongly the escalation of State terrorism of the Pretoria regime through repeated violation of the territorial integrity of neighbouring African States.

3. Strongly reaffirms the continued legal responsibility of the United Nations towards Namibia and reiterates its demand for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia, in particular Resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) of the Security Council.

4. Emphasizes the validity of the decisions taken at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia from 17 to 20 September 1986.

5. Strongly condemns the South African regime for its plundering of national resources of Namibia, in flagrant violation of Decree No. 1 issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

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6. Vigorously condemns the obstructionist attitude of the South African regime, its installation of a puppet regime in Namibia, and its efforts to prevent the holding of democratic, free and fair elections on the basis of Resolution 435 (1978), to delay the accession of Namibia to independence.

7. Rejects categorically all attempts to link the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) to certain extraneous problems, like the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

8. Calls upon Member States to extend full support and material assistance to the Namibian people, through SWAPO within the framework of the Emergency aid in favour of Namibia, as well as on a bilateral basis, so that it can further intensify its armed struggle for the early independence of Namibia.

9. Expresses its total solidarity with the frontline States and neighbouring countries and calls upon Member States to increase their assistance to these countries against the repeated aggression of the racist regime of Pretoria on their peoples, their sovereignty, territorial integrity, security and stability.

10. Demands the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

11. Urges the OIC Ministerial Committee on South Africa and Namibia to pursue its efforts in order to achieve the objectives that were assigned to it, and calls upon Member States to extend all kinds of assistance to that effect.

12. Decides to include the item entitled 'Question of Namibia' on the agenda of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 28/17-F

ON
POLICIES OF THE APARTHEID OF THE RACIST MINORITY
REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa";

Recalling the Charters of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the United Nations, and the resolutions adopted by these Organizations on the policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa;

Bearing in mind the anti-racist position of the National Liberation Movements, particularly the African National Congress whose Charter of liberty adopted on 26 June 1955 stipulates inter alia, that "South Africa belongs to all those living in it, and that no government may claim to hold power there unless such power proceeds from the will of the entire people";

Convinced that the system of majority rule alone, based on the principle of universal suffrage in a United South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution;

Considering that the racist ideology of the South African apartheid regime, its repeated aggressions against the independent Front-Line States and the neighbouring states, are similar to the practices of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, and pose a grave threat to international peace and security;

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Convinced that only the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African Regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter can induce it to dismantle the inhuman system of Apartheid;

Commending the continuing international anti-apartheid campaign for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African Apartheid Regime;

1. Solemnly reaffirms the legitimacy and justice of the heroic struggle waged by the people of South Africa by all available means, including armed struggle.

2. Strongly condemns the white minority regime for its heinous policy of Apartheid which constitutes a crime against humanity.

3. Also condemns the collusion especially in the nuclear field, between the South-African regime and the Zionist entity, aimed at subjugating the African and Arab peoples and at impeding their economical and social development, and threatening international peace and security.

4. Expresses its indignation at the escalation of state terrorism of the Pretoria regime and its repeated violations of the territorial integrity of the neighbouring African States and the kidnapping and assassination of eminent South-African patriots.

5. Denounces the establishment of Bantustans designed to hamper and liquidate the struggle of the South-African people for a non-racial democratic society, uniting all the people of South-Africa irrespective of race, colour or creed, and appeals to all governments to refrain from any form of recognition of these puppet creations.

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6. Expresses support for the decision of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference for the establishment of the "Africa Fund" to support the states and peoples of Southern Africa in their struggle, and invites Member States to contribute generously to the Fund.

7. Urges Member States to encourage the opening and establishment, in their respective capitals, of representation offices of the recognised liberation movements of South Africa and to grant them the privileges and immunities needed for the accomplishment of their mission, and pays tribute to those Member States that have already allowed the opening of such offices.

8. Salutes and encourages the campaigns launched by legislators, non-governmental organizations, anti-apartheid movements, trade-unions and individuals, in North America, and Western Europe in support of the National Liberation Movements of Namibia and South Africa and the Front Line States, the countries bordering on South Africa.

9. Strongly condemns the brutal acts of repression against the South African population as well as the arbitrary detention of hundreds of persons some of whom have been assassinated in the jails.

10. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all the political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, the symbol of the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom.

11. Urges all Member States in the framework of genuine solidarity with the just cause of the people of South Africa to take the following measures already adopted either by the UN General Assembly or by the Security

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Council:

- Individual and collective action in the framework of the UN Charter in order to induce South Africa to dismantle Apartheid.

- Specific measures against the Apartheid regime namely to sever diplomatic, air, maritime, and commercial relations, with the minority regime.

- Political, national, humanitarian and other assistance to the victims of Apartheid and to the National Liberation Movements in South Africa.

- Publicity campaigns against the atrocities committed by the apartheid regime and for its elimination.

- Isolation of the minority racist regime through boycott in the area of cultural and sports exchanges, discouraging of immigration to South Africa, condemnation of the Bantustan policy and the banning of economic, military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa.

- To reject the policy of establishment of the Bantustans,

- To declare an embargo on arms supplies to South Africa.

- To desist from any collaboration with South Africa in the transfer of nuclear equipment, fissionable matter, technology and manpower.

12. Decides to include an item entitled "Policies of Apartheid of the racist minority regime in South Africa", in the agenda of the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

13. Requests the Secretary General to follow up this question and submit a report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 29/17-P
ON THE
SOUTH AFRICA'S DESTABILIZATION POLICY AGAINST
NEIGHBOURING INDEPENDENT STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, meeting in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the items entitled "the Question of Namibia" and the "Policy of Apartheid of the Racist minority regime of South Africa";

Recalling the provisions of the Charters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and of the United Nations Organisation, and their resolutions on the situation in Southern Africa;

Considering the destabilizing acts of the South African regime against the Front-Line States as one of the fundamental aspects of the Pretoria's aggressive and inhuman policy in Southern Africa;

Noting the similarity between the policies of both the Apartheid regime and the Zionist regime against their respective neighbouring States;

Deeply concerned by the military and nuclear alliance between South Africa and Israel, and by the serious threat it constitutes for peace and stability in Southern Africa, in the Middle-East and in the world at large;

Reaffirming its full support to the Resolutions of the Forth-second Ordinary Session of the UN General Assembly,

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which condemned South Africa's policy of destabilization against neighbouring independent States;

Recalling the Declaration of the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Harare (Zimbabwe), from 1st to 6th September 1986, on South Africa's destabilizing policy in the region;

Convinced that only the eradication of apartheid will foster an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in Southern Africa and create favourable conditions for the success of the endeavours of the people of the region to achieve their economic and social development;

1. Firmly condemns the aggressive policy of destabilization of the Pretoria regime towards neighbouring independent States, aimed at undermining their political stability and hampering their economic and social development.

2. Also condemns the continued acts of armed aggression perpetrated by South Africa against the Front Line States and particularly Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola.

3. Denounces South Africa's policy aimed at creating and supporting in some of these countries armed groups, the sole purpose of which is to destabilize these countries and maintain in them an atmosphere of war adverse to the process of national construction under way in these countries.

4. Expresses its strong indignation at the escalation of violence and the massacres of civilians in the countries

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of the region, and particularly in Mozambique and Angola, perpetrated either directly by the Pretoria regime, or by armed groups created, armed and supported by South Africa.

5. Deplores the assistance provided by some countries to such a policy and to the puppet armed groups acting at the service of the apartheid regime in some Front-Line States, an assistance which constitutes a violation of the principles of non-interference with the internal affairs, national independence and territorial integrity of these States.

6. Urges all States within the framework of authentic solidarity with the Front Line States, to refrain from providing any military, political or material assistance to these terrorist groups, which are the instruments of Pretoria's policy aimed at perpetuating the apartheid regime in South Africa, maintaining the illegal occupation of Namibia and furthering the destabilization of the neighbouring independent States.

7. Invites Member States to provide political, material and humanitarian assistance to the populations that are the victims of the terrorist, bellicose policy of Pretoria in Southern Africa.

8. Reaffirms its support for the decision of the 8th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries aimed at establishing the "Africa Fund" and urges all Member States to contribute to this important instrument of solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa.

9. Decides to include in the agenda of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers an item entitled "Destabilization Policy of South Africa towards neighbouring independent States".

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.30/17-P
ON THE
RESOLUTION ON CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, The Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408 (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling its previous resolutions on the subject, in particular Resolution No.15/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Emphasising that the African Development Crisis is of deep concern to the entire Islamic Ummah;

3. Noting with appreciation the positive response of the international community, particularly the Islamic Countries, to the economic difficulties being faced by the continent of Africa;

Expressing full support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African economic recovery and development 1986-1990 adopted by the Special Session of the General Assembly in May 1986;

Deeply concerned that despite the adoption of the Programme of Action, the structural problems of Africa continue to hinder economic development and could precipitate recurrent crises;

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1. Welcomes the efforts of African countries towards their economic recovery and development as set forth in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 adopted by the Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the OAU, held at Addis Abbaba in July 1985.

2. Calls upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the concerned international financial agencies to participate fully and effectively in the Recovery Plan contained in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

3. Calls upon member states to increase their assistance to the countries of Africa in order to enable them to initiate the necessary structural changes required to hasten their economic development.

4. Expresses appreciation for the countries which have provided assistance to Africa through bilateral or multilateral channels.

5. Decides that the focus of assistance of member states and the international community should be on the sector of agriculture in order to enable the countries of Africa to achieve food sufficiency as soon as possible.

6. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the resolution and to submit a report to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 31/17-P
ON THE
SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF THE SAHEL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling Resolutions 7/3-P(IS), 10/4-P(IS) and 16/5-P(IS) of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits as well as all the resolutions adopted by the previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the situation in the African Sahel;

- Expressing its grave anxiety over the disastrous effects of desertification in the drought-stricken countries which jeopardize agricultural production and further aggravate the economic crisis in those countries;

- Noting that in spite of the considerable assistance extended by member States, the Islamic Development Banks and International Organizations, the serious structural problems facing the Sahel countries will continue to cripple the economies of these countries in the absence of continued and increased foreign aid;

- Expressing its deep concern over the disastrous and persistent effects of desertification in the Sahel, accentuated by the endemic rainfall hazards and aggravation of food dependence;

- Also expressing anxiety over the continuing decline of the Sahelian countries' resources due to increasing indebtedness, continuous fall in world prices of raw materials and stagnating and even decreasing official development assistance (ODA);

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- Conscious of the impact of these different negative factors on the social and economic development efforts of the drought-stricken countries; of the limited material and human resources of the Sahelian countries, in relation to the objectives of desertification control and food self-sufficiency; of the need to reinforce solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel through increased assistance for the implementation of sizeable programs of desertification control and the consolidation of food security for the Sahelian population;

- Convinced that the fight against drought and desertification should be coupled with the setting up of food security stocks and a rapid warning system, rigorous management of water resources, improved national, regional and sub-regional communications, and agronomic research;

- Considering the significant losses of yields standing at 20%, caused every year by locusts, and the need to step up the preventive fight against desert locusts;

- Reaffirming the importance of implementing the long and medium term programmes, particularly those relating to reserve food stocks and agricultural production projects;

- Noting with satisfaction the highly positive results achieved by the first programme of emergency aid and development of 210 million dollars started off in 1981 for the benefit of the peoples of the Sahel;

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1 - Urges Member States to give priority consideration to the critical economic situation in the African countries of the Sahel for the promotion of the economies of the drought-stricken African countries.

2 - Addresses an appeal to all Member States to increase their aid to the fight against locusts which reduce food production drastically;

3 - Expresses its deep gratitude to the Member States and to the Islamic Development Bank for the aid and assistance already extended to the Sahel countries;

4 - Appeals again to donor countries to implement all the programmes of food aid and emergency assistance to rural development projects and increase their aid in farming, pest control, food security and natural management of water resources in the Sahel, as well as their support to pilot actions of desertification control;

5 - Mandates the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Islamic development institutions, to take the necessary steps to implement the new OIC/SAHEL Programme drawn along the following lines;

- Control of crop pests and diseases;
- food security;
- control and rational management of water resources;
- support of pilot action of desertification control.

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6 - Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to draft a schedule of follow-up and implementation of the present Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 32/17-P
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREE ZONES
IN AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recognizing that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons 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 lead to general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in various regions will serve to protect 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 Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

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

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 42nd Session on Israeli nuclear armament and the nuclear capability of racist South Africa;

Deeply concerned at the attempts and schemes of South Africa and Israel to acquire nuclear weapons;

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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 peoples;

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as of the proposal to convene under the UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

Bearing in mind the Declaration on 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;

1. Calls upon all states, particularly nuclear weapon 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 the Zionist entity and racist South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons which obstructs the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones.

3. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

4. Welcomes the decision of the ASEAN states to work towards the realization of South East Asia as a Nuclear Free Zone.

5. Requests all Member States to cooperate at the United Nations and other relevant International fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

6. Requests the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to follow developments in this regard and report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO 33 /17-P

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race;

Taking into consideration that it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the menace 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 the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the need for assurances by nuclear powers to non-nuclear weapon states to the effect that the former shall not resort to threat or use of nuclear weapons against them;

Further recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Emergency 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;

Noting with regret that it has not been possible to hold in depth negotiations at the Geneva based Conference on Disarmament 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 42nd Session has recommended that the Conference on Disarmament should actively pursue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreements to assure non-nuclear states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an International Convention and giving consideration to any other proposal seeking to secure the same objective;

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Expressing deep concern over the threat of use of nuclear weapons against the Islamic States, especially the danger posed by the Israeli and South African nuclear capability against the security of the African and Arab front line states and the Palestinian people;

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

2. Requests the members of the Conference on Disarmament to work urgently towards an agreement on an International Convention to assure non-nuclear states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. Recommends that Islamic States should continue to cooperate with Conference on Disarmament, at the United Nations General Assembly and at other international fora with a view to promoting the above mentioned objective aimed at strengthening the security of non-nuclear weapon states against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

4. Urges the two super powers and other militarily significant states to engage in serious negotiations under the aegis of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Chemical Weapons Convention and other measures of General and Complete Disarmament as well as devote greater attention to promote security, confidence building and disarmament measures at the regional level.

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

RESOLUTION NO 34/17-P

ON THE

CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE UNDER
THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO DEFINE THE MEANING
OF TERRORISM AND DISTINGUISH IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF
PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

In compliance with ethical and humane principles in which the Muslim Ummah believes, and inspired by its tolerant faith, civilization and traditions which rejects all forms of injustice, aggression and crime;

Convinced of the existence of an international consensus on the need to counter all forms of terrorism and to stem its causes and evils which are aimed against innocent individuals and their property and which violate national sovereignty and negate the rights of peoples;

In view of the absence of specific internationally agreed criteria to enable the world community to clearly distinguish between terrorism and national struggle;

Considering the need for international cooperation to elaborate a workable formula to effectively combat and check terrorism;

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence for all peoples under colonial and racist regimes, foreign occupation or other forms of foreign domination and recognizing the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements;

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Deploing all acts of terrorism including those committed, directly or indirectly by States and which spread violence and terror and aim at destabilizing States and communities;

Denouncing the frantic attempts to obliterate the distinctions between terrorism and legitimate struggle of peoples in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Recalling Resolution 1514 (1960) of the U.N. General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonized countries and peoples and Resolution 159 (XLII) of the U. N. General Assembly dated 7/12/1987;

Recalling Resolution 30/5-P (I.S.) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

1) Reiterates its support for the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

2) Commends the efforts exerted during the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the convening of such an International Conference.

3) Calls upon Member States to respond affirmatively to the request of the UN Secretary General, under the U. N. General Assembly Resolution 42/159 of 7-12-1987, for the views of States on the "convening of an International Conference under UN auspices to define "terrorism" and distinguish between it and peoples struggle for national liberation".

4) Expresses its gratitude to the General Secretariat for the symposium it held in Geneva on the subject of terrorism and requests it to organize another symposium on the subject " Definition of the meaning of terrorism and distinction between it and the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

5) Requests the Secretary General to make a report on the implementation of this resolution to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 35/17-P
ON
STRENGTHENING ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY IN THE
CONTROL OF HIJACKING

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the resolutions No.28/12-P, 25/13-P, 22/14-P, 19/15-P and 3/16-P on combating hijacking of aircraft adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers;

Taking into consideration that the hijacking of aircraft and the anguish caused to innocent passengers is a crime as grave as highway robbery which is prohibited by the Islamic Sharia in accordance with the text of the Holy Quran (Surate Al-Ma'ida/32);

Noting the recent increase in crimes of hijacking aircraft in spite of all international agreements and conventions prohibiting them and calling for the imposition of more severe sanctions against hijacking;

Deeply concerned at the increase of acts of violence against innocent passengers in addition to the dread, terror and suffering caused to them, and to their relatives and the physical and mental torture unjustifiably inflicted on other passengers contrary to the provisions of Islamic Sharia.

Greatly concerned at the increase in the hijacking of aircraft of OIC Member States for securing illegitimate objectives;

Aware that the escalating acts of violence associated with the hijacking of aircraft which have gone as far as murdering the innocent constitute a flagrant transgression of the precepts of Islam, the religion of all Member States of the OIC, which prohibits the slaying of any one whom God has forbidden, unless for a just cause;

Conscious of the need for the full observance of international conventions against hijacking;

1. Condemns all forms of international terrorism including crimes of hijacking aircraft and unlawful acts against the safety and security of civil aviation.

2. Calls upon Member States to refrain from yielding to the demands of hijackers which constitute a form of extortion contrary to the interests of the peoples and countries of the OIC and to established rules.

3. Calls upon Member States to take all necessary measures to curb such crimes and to inflict the most severe punishments against offenders involved in them or to hand them over to the other states concerned.

4. Calls upon Member States to expedite the ratification of, and adherence to, the Tokyo Convention (1963), The Hague Convention (1970), and the Montreal Convention (1971) on penalties for hijacking and guarantees for the security and safety of civil aviation and urges the states who have already adhered to these Conventions to strictly and firmly implement their provisions.

5. Calls upon all Member States, on whose territories hijacked planes land, to exert utmost efforts to foil the designs of the hijackers in accordance with international rules in this regard and in consultation with the country owning the aircraft, to prevent the aircraft from taking off, in accordance with the relevant international agreements.

6. Requests Member States, facing such situations to provide necessary assistance to the passengers, the crew members, the aircraft and the countries owning them, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements.

7. Requests the Secretary General to take the necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 36/17-P
ON THE
PROBLEM OF THE HORN OF AFRICA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Guided by the lofty principles and objectives of the OIC Charter calling for the eradication of racial discrimination and colonialism in all its forms;

Recalling Resolution 12/3-P(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in 1981 in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Recalling Resolution 25/14-P(IS) of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in 1983 in Dhaka;

Noting with deep concern that the situation in the Horn of Africa remains unchanged despite all the efforts made by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference both at Ministerial and Summit levels;

Further recalling Resolution 26/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference (Islamic Solidarity Session) held in Kuwait, State of Kuwait, from 26-29 Jumadi Al-Ula 1407H (26-29 January 1987);

Confirming the report submitted by the Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on that subject;

1. Calls on Islamic States to extend assistance to oppressed Muslim people of the Horn of Africa.

2. Requests the Secretary General to report on the situation to the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 37 /17-P

ON THE

ETHIOPIA'S OCCUPATION OF TWO TERRITORIES
OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Guided by the lofty principles of Islam and the noble objectives of the OIC Charter which enjoins the support of the struggle of all Islamic peoples for the maintenance of their dignity, independence and national rights;..

Taking into consideration the relevant principles enshrined in both the OIC and U.N. Charters for safeguarding international peace and security on the basis of justice and the inadmissibility of occupation of territory by force;

Recalling the declaration of the OIC Foreign Ministers' Coordination Bureau, which convened on 2 October, 1986 during the United Nations General Assembly(XLIV),

Recalling Resolution No. 27/5-PIL(I.S) of the Fifth Islamic Summit (the Islamic Solidarity Session), held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 Jumada Al-Ula, 1407H, (26-29 January, 1987);

Recalling the declaration of the OIC Coordination meeting of 1 January 1987, during the United Nations General Assembly(XLIV);

Reaffirming the OIC Secretary General's report thereon,

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Having considered the report submitted by the Somali Democratic Republic delegation;

1. Reaffirms all the relevant previous resolutions of the OIC on the support of and solidarity with the Somali Democratic Republic in its efforts to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity; and calls for the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of all Ethiopian troops from the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic, while urging Ethiopia to seek a peaceful, just and durable solution of the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

2. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 38 / 17-P
ON
THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the question of the Comorian Island of Mayotte, affirming in particular the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros as a State composed of four Islands, Anjocian, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Moheli;

Also recalling the pledges made by France on the eve of the self-determination referendum of 22 December 1974 held in the Comoros, to respect the territorial integrity of the Archipelago and its accession to independence;

Further recalling that, in accordance with the agreements signed on 15 June 1973 between the Comoros and France, the results of the 22 December 1974 referendum had to be considered on an overall basis and not Island by Island;

Considering that the separation of the Island of Mayotte from the other Comorian Islands constitutes a grave violation of the territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, and a serious handicap to the harmonious economic development of that country;

Convinced that a just and lasting solution of the question of Mayotte lies in the respect of the sovereignty,

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unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

Also convinced that an early solution to the problem is essential for the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

Taking note of the reiterated will of the Comorian government to engage, as soon as possible in a frank and sincere dialogue with the French Government aimed at accelerating the return of the Comorian Island of Mayotte into the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Bearing in mind the decisions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries on this question;

1. Reaffirms the unity and territorial integrity of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros and its sovereignty over the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

2. Expresses its active solidarity with the Comorian people and supports the Comorian people and Government in their legitimate political and diplomatic efforts to recover the Island.

3. Invites the French Government to respect the pledges it made on the eve of the 22 December 1974 referendum on the self-determination of the Comoros Archipelago, to respect the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

4. Invites the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to use their influence with France collectively and individually so as to induce it to accelerate the negotiations with the Islamic Federal

Republic of the Comoros with a view to expediting the effective return of the Island of Mayotte to the Comorian entity.

5. Requests the Secretary General to continue his contact with the French authorities in order to convey to them the deep concern of the OIC over this problem, to follow the development of the question in liaison with the Secretaries-General of the OAU and the U.N., and to make a report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 39/17-P

ON

REFUGEES

The 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, The Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408 (21-25 March, 1988)

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the question of Refugees in particular Resolution No.27/16-P of the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Resolution No.23/5-P(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit held in Kuwait in January, 1987;

Deeply concerned at the plight of millions of refugees throughout the world, a large majority of whom belongs to the Muslim community and has been compelled to seek assylum in neighbouring Muslim States;

Aware of the heavy political, economic and social burden which the presence of Refugees, places on the host countries, all of whom belong to the developing world;

Reaffirming full solidarity with the countries maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood;

Noting with concern that international relief assistance for the maintenance of refugees has been declining;

Believing that the problem of refugees can only be

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resolved through the creation of necessary conditions which would enable them to return to their homes in safety and dignity;

Recognising the central role of UNHCR in providing relief assistance to refugees in the world including a number of Islamic countries,

1. Urges member states to coordinate their actions at the international level in order to identify and mitigate the essential causes for the vast flows of refugees into the Islamic and other countries.
2. Further urges member states to increase their assistance to Islamic countries which are maintaining large numbers of refugees on their soil, taking particularly into account the economic and social difficulties caused by the presence of refugees.
3. Urges the international community, in particular the UNHCR to undertake concerted efforts to reverse the decline in assistance to refugees and to generate resources to ameliorate the sufferings of refugees in the Islamic countries.
4. Condemns all forms of coercion against the refugees including armed attacks against refugee camps and pressures exerted on countries sheltering these refugees.
5. Invites the General Secretariat to strengthen cooperation with the UNHCR, in order to effectively monitor the conditions of refugees and to provide adequate assistance to them till such time as they are enabled to return to their homes.

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RESOLUTION NO.40 /17-P
ON THE
MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN NON-MEMBER STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H, corresponding to 21-25 March, 1988.

Recalling that Muslim Minorities which represent one-third of the Ummah are living in non-Islamic countries;

Also recalling the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the resolutions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the international agreements on Muslim Minorities particularly those urging respect of human rights;

Further recalling the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on matters relating to the condition of Muslim minorities living in non-Islamic countries, especially resolution No. 22/5-PIL(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference requesting the Secretary General to make recommendations for adoption of procedures in accordance with international law, whereby the Organization of Islamic Conference could encourage and persuade the governments concerned to ensure the exercise by Muslim minorities of their religious, cultural, political and economic rights;

1. Appeals to Member States to pay attention to the problems of Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim States and to exert utmost efforts through contacts with such states to ensure that the Muslim minorities are treated in accordance with the provisions of the international law concerning human rights and basic freedoms.

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2. Expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary General on Muslim Communities in the non-Muslim countries submitted to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and endorses the recommendations made therein.

3. Conveys its thanks to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for the intensive efforts he has made to assist Muslim minorities and requests him to continue such efforts.

4. Commends the efforts of the Secretary General in setting up an Islamic Coordinating Committee, and requests him to continue his efforts to extend the Committee membership to other Islamic organizations and institutions concerned with the affairs of Muslim minorities, and to make a report on this question to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

5. Reiterates its request to the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to actively monitor the condition of the Muslim Minorities and to cooperate with Islamic organizations and associations for the implementation of the resolutions adopted on the minorities and to make a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.41/17-P

ON THE

QUESTION OF THE MUSLIM OF SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES

The 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'aban 1408 H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling Resoluton Nos. 4/4/-P, 25/8-P, 20/9-P 21/10P, 17/13-P, and 25/15-P and 28/16-P, adopted by the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the question of Bangsamoro Muslims, as well as the reference to the question of Muslims of Southern Philippines contained in the declaration of the 5th Islamic Summit;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat concerning the situation of the Muslims of Southern Philippines, and the report of the Quadripartite Committee,

Recalling the Tripoli Agreement of December 1976 signed under the auspices of the Quadripartite Committee of the OIC, which has not so far been implemented despite commitments made by the Government of the Republic of Philippines to comply with the letter and spirit of the Tripoli Agreement;

Reaffirming the continuing comitment of the

RES. NO 41./17-P

Organization of the Islamic Conference for the full and urgent implementation of the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement;

Also recalling the hope expressed in the final Communique of the 5th Islamic Summit for the success of the ongoing negotiations between the MNLF and the Government of the Republic of Philippines;

1. Expresses deep regret over the failure of the Government of the Republic of Philippines to honour its commitment to implement the Tripoli Agreement of 1976.
2. Affirms that the so-called steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Philippines including the formation of the so-called Consultative Council are in no way in conformity with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement, which clearly provides for the establishment of autonomy to the thirteen provinces, specified therein, and which constitutes a binding international agreement.
3. Condemns all forms of repression inflicted upon the Bangsamoro people and the denial of their fundamental rights.
4. Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Philippines to honour the commitment of the Tripoli Agreement made to the MNLF and the OIC representing the collective will of the Muslim nations.

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RES. NO.41/17-P

5. Strongly Urges member states to extend material, financial and humanitarian assistance to the MNLF to defend the Muslim people and Islam and to pursue its just and legitimate rights.

6. Requests the Quadripartite Ministerial Committee and the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to intensify efforts including contacts with the Philippines Government for the full and urgent implementation of the Tripoli Agreement and to report to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the outcome of their efforts.

RESOLUTION NO.42/17-P
ON THE
PLIGHT OF THE TURKISH MUSLIM MINORITY
IN BULGARIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from Sha'ban 3 to 7, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the item entitled "the Plight of the Turkish Muslim Minority in Bulgaria",

Recalling its resolution 30/16-P; the first report of the OIC Contact Group mandated to examine the conditions of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria; the relevant section of the Final Communique of the Fifth Islamic Summit; as well as the resolutions adopted by the OIC regarding the situation of the Muslim Minorities living in non-Muslim countries;

Noting with utmost concern the content and particularly the conclusions of the report of the OIC Contact Group on the Plight of the Muslims in Bulgaria, wherein it is stated inter alia:

- A) that the Muslims in Bulgaria have been subjected to official pressure and coercion in changing their Islamic names into Bulgarian Slavic ones which has the effect of destroying their Islamic identity,
- B) that the Muslims in Bulgaria have been denied the right to follow their religion freely and some of their religious rituals/rites such as circumcision of young children have been prohibited on pain of criminal prosecution,

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- C) that the Muslims in Bulgaria have been denied free use of their worship places (MOSQUES) and the restrictions on their use on a particular day in a week or on a particular time only is a negation of a basic religious right of Muslims,
- D) that the Muslims in Bulgaria, majority of whom are of Turkish origin, have been prohibited and denied the right to use their own language and to protect and preserve their cultural heritage, on pain of criminal prosecution and punishment for violation of such prohibition, and
- E) that there are several cases of split families on account of migration of Muslims from Bulgaria to Turkey and in some such cases very close relations like father, mother, son and daughter were separated from each other.

Taking special note of the State obligations of Bulgaria as underlined in the report of the OIC Contact Group;

- 1) Expresses its high appreciation to the OIC Contact Group for its very commendable work.
- 2) Takes note of the report of the OIC Contact Group submitted to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and endorses the recommendations therein.
- 3) Expresses its full solidarity with the oppressed Muslim Minority in Bulgaria.

RES. NO.42/17-P

4) Deplores the continuing repression against the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and practices aimed at the annihilation of the religious and cultural identity of the same and the eradication of Islam in Bulgaria.

5) Appeals to the Bulgarian Government to observe its obligations regarding the restoration to the Muslim minority, all their religious and cultural rights, as well as its basic rights and freedoms recognised by relevant bilateral and international instruments.

6. Takes note with satisfaction of the Turkish-Bulgarian Protocol signed in Belgrade on 23 February 1988 and expresses the hope that it will be instrumental in the realisation of the above-mentioned demands and objectives with regard to the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and therefore urges the parties concerned to fully implement this Protocol.

7. Decides to mandate the OIC Contact Group to monitor closely the situation of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria and to report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers annually.

8. Decides to remain seized with the question of the Muslim Minority in Bulgaria until it is satisfactorily resolved and states its determination to follow closely the conditions of the same and in particular its right to assert its religious and cultural identity.

9. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to report to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION No. 43/17-P

ON THE

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC
CONFERENCE AND INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, The Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408 (21-25 March, 1988),

Having examined the explanatory note submitted by the Secretary General on the question of Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the International and regional organizations;

Having received message of the Secretary General of the United Nations which the Conference decided to treat as an official document of the Conference;

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject adopted by the Islamic Conferences in particular Resolution No. 31/16-P the 16th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling also Resolution No. 3369 (XXX) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 October 1975, on cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations Organization;

Further recalling resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3 and 44/4 of the United Nations

RES. NQ.43/17-P

General Assembly on Cooperation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations;

Bearing in mind the desire of both Organizations to achieve closer cooperation in their search for solutions to world problem, relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, the Fundamental Rights of individuals and peoples and the establishment of a just and equitable new International Economic Order;

Noting the growing co-operation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and Specialized Institutions and other agencies of the United Nations;

Taking account of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the second annual meeting held in Geneva in July 1986 between the representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization and other U.N. Agencies and the encouraging results achieved so far in various fields identified by the two organizations for co-operation.

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the OIC and the United Nations contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the two organizations;

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1. Notes with satisfaction the report of the General Secretariat of the OIC in respect of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations.
2. Also notes with satisfaction the report of the Secretary General of the United Nations submitted to the 42nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly, as contained in Document No. A/42/388 and Add.1 on the state of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations.
3. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to continue to work for the expansion of cooperation between the OIC and the United Nations system through negotiating cooperation agreements, multiplying contacts and meetings between focal points designated by the two organizations.
4. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to strengthen also the cooperation and coordination existing between the two organizations to further the mutual interests in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.
5. Recommends that the Third General Meeting between the Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Secretariat of the United Nations and other organizations concerned within the U.N. system, should be organized in 1988 on dates and places to be determined through consultations between the two organizations, as already approved by the U.N. General Assembly.

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6. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to continue his efforts to improve cooperation with the Arab League, Non-Aligned Movement and the OAU as well as other regional and international organizations.

7. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report thereon to the 18th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.44/17-P

ON THE
DRAFT DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Faithful to the immortal teachings of Islam concerning freedom, justice, peace, fraternity and equality among mankind, without any discrimination on the basis of race, colour or creed;

Keenly aware of the dignity and rights to which all human beings are entitled according to the Islamic Shari'a;

Recognizing the importance of issuing a Document on Human Rights in Islam;

Having examined the Report of the General Secretariat, the Report of the Experts Committee and the final text of the draft Document on Human Rights in Islam;

After examining that matter, decides;

1. To refer the draft Document on Human Rights in Islam to the Ministers of Justice in the Member States for study and finalization.
2. To request the General Secretariat to follow up the draft and to submit the final text to the following Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION No.45/17-P
ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC LAW COMMISSION

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the explanatory note of the General Secretariat and the report of the Expert Committee to which the final text of the draft Statute of the International Law Commission, was attached;

Noting that the Experts Committee is of the view that many of the objectives of the Commission overlap with those of the Islamic Fiqh Academy;

1. Decides not to establish the International Islamic Law Commission.

2. Decides to refer the draft Statute to the Islamic Fiqh Academy in order for it to examine the possibility of undertaking the tasks envisaged for the Islamic Law Commission.

RESOLUTION No.46/17-P

ON

THE STATE OF RATIFICATION, ADHESION AND ACCEPTANCE OF
THE AGREEMENT ON IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE OIC

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 - 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21 to 25 March, 1988),

Affirming its desire to apply para (8) of Article VI of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the immunities and privileges of the Organization as well as the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges of the Organization;

Realizing the importance of the accession, by all Member States, to this Agreement:

Having considered the Note of the General Secretariat on the status of accession to this Agreement:

1. Urges all Member States which have not yet acceded to the Agreement on Immunities and Privileges to take early action to accede thereto.

2. Refers to the 18th ICFM the question of determining the Categories of the General Secretariat's Staff Members to whom the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the OIC is applicable.

RESOLUTION No.47/17-P

ON THE
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC COURT OF JUSTICE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988).

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences on the establishment of an International Islamic Court of Justice, particularly Resolution 11/3/PIL(IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Resolution 13/5/PIL(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait by virtue of which the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice was ratified and Article 3 of OIC Charter was amended to include the Court as the Fourth main Organ of OIC and entrust it with the settlement of disputes that might arise among Member States, in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Shariah and public or international law;

Affirming the conviction of Member States of the important and effective role that could be played by such Court, in promoting and reinforcing relations among OIC Member States;

Noting that the required number of ratifications of this amendment has not been reached although the resolution of the Kuwait Summit was adopted over a year ago;

Decides to:

1. Urge Member States to speed up their ratification of the Statute of the International Islamic Court of Justice and of the amendment of Article 3 of the OIC Charter so that the Court may fulfil its functions.

2. Request the Secretary General to make the necessary contacts with Member States for the implementation of operative Paragraph 1 of this resolution and report thereon to the Eighteenth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 48/17-P

ON
INFORMATION

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'bn 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolutions Nos. 10/4-P (IS) and 1/5-P(IS) approved by the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summits, the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs at its First and Second Sessions, Resolutions Nos. 29/10-P, 39/11-P, 30/14-P and 28/15-P of the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers relating to the convening of the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers;

Recalling Resolution No. 28/15-P adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which requests the General Secretariat to continue the implementation of the OIC Information Plan and also Resolution No. 33/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the Work-programme of the General Secretariat for 1985-86 Fiscal Year, approved by the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and relating to the implementation of this Plan;

Conscious of the fundamental role of Information within the Ummah and in the world;

1) Expresses thanks and profound appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for having accepted to host the First Conference of Islamic Information Ministers of Member States in Safar 1409H (end of September/beginning of October 1988).

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2) Requests the OIC General Secretariat to submit to that Conference a progress report on the implementation of the Information Plan of the OIC with all its technical and financial implications.

3) Requests the OIC General Secretariat to follow up the implementation of the Information Plan in conformity with the recommendations adopted by the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs.

4) Expresses deep gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs for the efficient role played by the Committee in strengthening cooperation among Member States in the field of Information and for the appeal be made to Member States so that they make voluntary contributions to the Special Fund set up for increasing the efficiency of the Information bodies of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 49/17-P

ON

THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the report of the General Secretariat of IINA, the report of the IINA Acting Director General, and the report of the Committee set up by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference to look into the administrative and financial situation of IINA;

Noting with concern the financial situation of IINA, which is constantly deteriorating, to such an extent as to jeopardize the very existence of the Agency, in spite of the appeals made to Member States to remedy to that situation;

Considering IINA's ability to play an important role in disseminating information about and among Muslim countries, in promoting understanding, strengthening solidarity and fraternity, and consolidating cooperation among Member States in the political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual fields; in publicizing and defending Islamic causes; and in correcting the distorted image and the misrepresentation of Islam and the Muslim world propagated by hostile international information media;

Recalling resolution 34/16-P of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which stipulated that in future IINA's budget shall be entirely financed through mandatory contributions from Member States, on the basis of the same scale of assessment as the budget of the OIC General Secretariat;

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Recalling also resolution 1/5-C (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit establishing a Committee of ten members to study IINA's administrative and financial situation, propose specific measures and submit its findings to the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs and to the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Having examined the Working Paper submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Conference, and endorsed the constructive proposals and positive initiatives contained therein and the generous donation made to cover the salaries of the existing personnel;

1) Requests the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to start paying the amounts due to the Agency, and urges regularity in the payment of the future contributions allocated to the Agency in the Organization's budgets;

2) Stresses the need for an early transfer of the Agency to the building donated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as Headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, provided that the General Secretariat shall assume the expenses of the transfer.

3) Decides that the unpaid entitlements of the existing personnel of the Agency shall be settled from the contribution pledged by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia allocated to the Agency and amounting to SR 2,063,196 (two million sixty three thousand and one hundred and ninety six Saudi Riyals), after which the contracts of their personnel shall be terminated; and urges Member States, in coordination with the General Supervisor of the Agency, to second some of the employees of their Agencies to IINA and to assume the costs of their salaries and allocations, as a form of assistance to the Agency to facilitate its work.

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- 4) Instructs the General Supervisor of the Agency, in coordination with the Chairman of the Executive Council to prepare a Provisional Operating Budget covering the minimum essential requirements of the Agency, pending a final solution of its problems.
- 5) Decides to hold an urgent extraordinary meeting of IINA General Assembly and Executive Council to examine the situation and problems of the Agency, to set the rules for improving its work, to update its Statutes and Financial and Administrative Regulations, modelled on the statutes and regulations applying to the Arab International News Agency Pool and similar institutions.
- 6) Requests the First Islamic Conference of Information Ministers to seek suitable solutions to the administrative and financial problems of the Agency.
- 7) Calls for the participation of Islamic States in the Arab International News Agency Pool and link the latter's Head Office with these agencies through Duplex and Facsimile Lines to ensure the flow of news between them.
- 8) Urges Member States to discharge their obligations and settle their arrears to the Agency as soon as possible. Urges also national agencies in the Member States to cooperate with IINA in the reception and transmission of news and provide it with news, reports and information on the projects and accomplishments of Member States.
- 9) Requests the OIC Secretary General to follow up the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a progress report on this matter to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the First Conference of Information Ministers as it convenes.
- 10) Expresses its thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its generous donation that will enable the Agency to fulfil its role in the best possible manner.

RESOLUTION NO. 50/17-P
ON THE
ISLAMIC STATES BROADCASTING
ORGANIZATION (ISBO)

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha-ban, 1408 H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the contents of the report of H.E. the Secretary General of OIC, and the report submitted by the Secretary General of ISBO on the situation, activities, achievements and the outcome of meetings held by ISBO in Kuwait from 17 to 21 Rajab, 1408 H (5-9 March, 1988);

Having considered the memorandum submitted by the Secretary General of ISBO, and the General Assembly resolution attached thereto on the membership of the Republic of Indonesia and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the statements made by the Heads of the two delegation in this connection;

Recalling resolution 1/5/EC/IS adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference;

Recalling the recommendations made by the Ministerial Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs at its first and second sessions in 1983 and 1985 on ISBO;

Recalling the resolution adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on ISBO.

1. Commends the efforts of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization and of its Secretary General in fulfilling the objectives of Islamic solidarity and enhancing the organization's international position in the field of information, particularly as regards teaching the language of the Glorious Quran to non-Arabic speakers, through television programmes;

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RES. 50/17-P

2. Expresses its thanks and appreciation to Member States which meet their obligations towards the Organisation and provide it with voluntary donations, equipment and programmes.

3. Expresses its deep concern over the accumulated outstanding arrears of some Member States, and urges them again to settle their arrears so as to enable the Organisation to implement the programmes and projects adopted by its General Assembly.

ANNEX III

Report and resolutions on economic affairs

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ICFM/17-88/EC/REP.

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

REPORT OF THE
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
OF THE
SEVENTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
HELD IN AMMAN, HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
FROM 3 TO 7 SHA'BAN 1408H (21-25 MARCH 1988)

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working sessions in Amman from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988).

2. H.E. Mr. Khalil Othman, Ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan acted as the Chairman of the Meeting.

3. The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the Economic Affairs Committee and expressed the hope that the work of the Committee would be crowned with success with the cooperation of all the participants. He stated that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was delighted to host this Conference, inspired as it is by the Islamic fraternal feeling of love and its deep-rooted belief in the importance of the solidarity and unity for the Islamic Ummah.

4. The following Member States were elected to the Bureau of the Economic Affairs Committee:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| - Malaysia | Vice-Chairman |
| - Republic of Senegal | Vice-Chairman |
| - Palestine | Vice-Chairman |
| - Kingdom of Morocco | Rapporteur. |

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

6. The General Secretariat was represented by His Excellency Tan Sri Abdul Rahman Jalal, Assistant Secretary General and Mr. A.K.M. Farooq, Director of the Economic Affairs Department.

7. The Meeting was also attended by the representatives of the following subsidiary and affiliated organs of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference:

- Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC), Ankara.
- Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR), Dhaka.
- Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), Casablanca.
- Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah.
- Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Jeddah.
- Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE), Karachi.
- Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

8. Invited observers from the International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB), Food and Agriculture

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Organisation (FAO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) also attended the meeting.

9. The Assistant Secretary General made a statement welcoming the participants to the meeting. He thanked His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal and the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for hosting the 17th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and for excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

10. The Director of the Economic Affairs Department made a statement introducing the Agenda items in which he, inter-alia, stressed the need for economic cooperation among the Member States in the context of the current grim international economic situation. He also highlighted the various on-going activities of the General Secretariat of the OIC in the implementation of the Plan of Action.

11. The Economic Affairs Committee discussed the items of the Agenda assigned to it by the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as described below:

"VIII. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

32. The World Economy and Islamic Countries.

a) Problems Facing the Islamic World in General.

b) Economic Problems of the Least Developed Member States.

c) Economic Problems of Land-Locked Member States.

d) Assistance to Drought-Stricken Member States.

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33. Implementation of the Plan of Action to
Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member
States.

A. Activities under the auspices of the Standing
Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation
(COMCEC).

(a) Cooperation in the Area of Trade:

- i. Promotion and Expansion of Trade.
- ii. The International Agreement on Jute
and Jute Products.
- iii. Production, Consumption and Commercial
Exchange of Olive Oil in the Muslim World.

(b) Cooperation in the area of Food Security
and Agricultural Development.

(c) Cooperation in the area of Industry.

- Status Report on the Islamic Cement
Association.

(d) Cooperation in the area of Transport and
Communications.

- i. First Ministerial Meeting on Transport
of the OIC Member States.
- ii. The Code of Conduct of Shipping Lines
and Cooperation in Combating Piracy and
Maritime Fraud.
- iii. Status Report on the Islamic Civil
Aviation Council.
- iv. Status Report on the Islamic States
Telecommunications Union.

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(e) Monetary and Financial Cooperation.

- i. Seventh Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States.
- ii. Status Report on the Activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks (IAIB).

(f) Technical Cooperation Among Member States.

B. Activities under the auspices of the Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH).

C. Cooperation in the area of Labour and Social Security.

D. Cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Re-insurance.

34. Reports on the Activities of the OIC Subsidiary Organs.

- (a) The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC).
- (b) Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR).
- (c) Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD).

35. Reports on the Activities of the OIC Related Institutions.

- (a) Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE).

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(b) Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

(c) Islamic Shipowners Association (ISA).

36. Status Report on Multilateral Agreements for Economic Cooperation Among the Member States of the OIC.

(a) Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among the Member States of the OIC.

(b) General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States of the OIC.

37. Progress Reports on:

(a) Foreign Debt of Africa.

(b) Special Economic Assistance to Chad.

(c) Cooperation between Islamic Countries against Epidemic Diseases."

12. At the conclusion of the deliberation each item, the Committee adopted the relevant Resolutions which appear as Annex I.

13. The Committee also made the following observations on some of the Agenda items:

- i. Under Agenda item No.33(A), "Activities under the auspices of the COMCEC", the Head of the Delegation of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as Rapporteur of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) apprised the Committee of its various activities for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen

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Economic Cooperation among Member States in the different priority areas.

- ii. With regard to Agenda item No.33 (a) (ii) relating to "The International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products" and No. 33(a) iii. "Production, Consumption and Commercial Exchange of Olive Oil in the Muslim World", the Committee agreed that instead of adopting similar resolutions as in the past, the General Secretariat should request Member States who have not done so to join the relevant International Agreement.
- iii. On Agenda item 33 (c) i. "Status Report on the Islamic Cement Association", the Turkish delegation submitted a proposal to amend its Statute to become a non-Governmental institution. However, after some deliberations, the Committee decided that if the present situation continues, Member States may approach each other for possible future cooperation in this field.
- iv. Similarly, on Agenda item 33(d) iii. relating to "Status Report on the Islamic Civil Aviation Council", and 33(d) iv. on "Status Report on the Islamic States Telecommunications Union", the Committee requested the General Secretariat to continue its efforts urging Member States to join these bodies.

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- v. Under item 22. B - "Activities under the auspices of the COMSTECH", the Head of the Pakistan delegation apprised the Committee on the on-going activities of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology (COMSTECH).
- vi. On item 36 (a) and 36 (b) relating to "Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States of OIC", and "General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among the Member States of OIC", the Committee, without adopting any resolution, requested the General Secretariat to urge Member States who have not yet signed and or ratified the above two Agreements, to do so as early as possible and to report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on their developments.

14. At the conclusion of work, the Head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on behalf of all the delegates, expressed his deep gratitude and sincere thanks to His Majesty the King, the people and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the traditional warm hospitality extended to all the delegates. He also appreciated the efficient and objective manner in which the Chairman presided over the sessions and for his contributions in guiding the deliberations of the meeting. Furthermore, he expressed his thanks and appreciation to the Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur for their positive contributions to the work of the Committee.

15. His Excellency Mr. Khalil Othman, the Chairman, then expressed his warm thanks and appreciation to all the delegates for their contributions to the successful outcome of this meeting. He also expressed his deep appreciation to the General Secretariat, the technical and administrative staff, for the preparatory work and for their unstinted efforts and assistance during the work of the Committee.

RESOLUTION NO. 1/17-E
ON
THE PROBLEMS FACING THE ISLAMIC WORLD IN GENERAL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Shā'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.1/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which reiterated the need for early launching of integrated global negotiations within the frame work of the United Nations in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 34/138 to restructure the present international economic order, including the holding of an International Conference on Money and Finance;

Also recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/138 pertaining to the launching of global negotiations on "International Cooperation for Development

Reiterating Resolution No.60/35 of the United Nations General Assembly on the International Development Strategy of the Third United Nations Development Decade;

Expressing deep concern at the continued and escalating international economic crisis in recent years which adversely affected the developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular, causing disequilibrium and imbalance in the structure of the world economy;

Noting with anxiety the economic, financial and commercial policies of the advanced industrialised countries which not only slackened international trade, but also adversely affected the growth rate of

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the developing countries, especially the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Noting with deep concern the continued deterioration of the world economy in its effects on Member States;

Deeply concerned at the lack of progress to redress the imbalances of the present international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order (NIEO), due to the reluctance of developed countries;

Noting with concern the adverse effect of these policies on the growth rates of the developing countries which remain not only significantly below the minimum necessary for their development, but also reduced the per capita income;

Also noting with deep concern the unsatisfactory progress towards implementation of the SNPA for the least developed countries for the 80s;

Expressing deep appreciation for the efforts made by the developing countries towards adjustments in the face of acute external difficulties; noting the steps taken by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to consolidate economic and commercial cooperation in the spirit of Islamic solidarity which constitutes an important element of cooperation among developing countries, in conformity with the principle of collective self-reliance;

Taking note of the reports and documents prepared by the General Secretariat and OIC affiliated institutions

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on the world economic situation and cooperation among Member States;

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

1. Requests Member States individually and collectively to participate effectively within the framework of U.N. and other international fora in the talks on the establishment of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) on the basis of UN General Assembly Resolution 34/138.

2. Endorses the efforts exerted by developing countries within the framework of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement to initiate global negotiations and international economic cooperation for development with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order.

3. Recommends that there should be immediate consideration of the issues of transfer of resources, debts, trade, money and finance by all international fora.

4. Calls upon the developed countries to take immediate measures, pending the start of global negotiations, aimed at world economic recovery, and the accelerated development of developing countries.

5. Stresses the importance of increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries in general, and the least developed countries in particular.

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6. Notes with satisfaction that, despite the sharp drop in oil revenues in recent years, the Islamic donor countries still provide significant external aid and that the amount of aid distributed to the least developed countries exceeds by far the SNPA recommendation of 0.15%.

7. Directs the General Secretariat in cooperation with the Ankara and Casablanca Centres, to follow up relevant developments.

8. Urges the Member States to continue to pursue their efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in a manner which would ensure at least a modicum of complementarity of their economies.

9. Further urges Member States to implement the provisions of Islamic Boycott against the Israeli enemy and open the markets of Islamic States to their respective national products and goods, in addition to promoting and marketing of Palestinian products, and granting preferential treatment to these products and, consequently develop the products of Islamic States and consolidate the steadfastness and jihad of the Palestinian people.

RESOLUTION NO.2/17-E

ON

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.3/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Taking note of the comments made by the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre in this regard;

Expressing concern over the aggravating economic problems of the Least Developed Member States in recent years due, inter alia, to diminishing bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries as well as the direct impact of the international economic crisis;

Noting with concern the slow progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) and of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme;

Noting with appreciation the increased financial assistance being offered by the Islamic Development Bank to the Least Developed Member States;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to continue to give special attention to the problems of the Least Developed Member States, to submit periodical progress

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reports in this regard, and requests the Ankara Centre to keep under constant review the problems of the Least Developed Member States and periodically update its study, on the subject, for submission to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Appreciates the assistance provided to the Least Developed Member Countries by Member States and the bodies of the OIC, as recommended by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, and hopes that such assistance will continue.

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 Conference.

4. Appeals to the international community and the Member States to implement fully and effectively the SNPA, approved by the UN, and to provide financial assistance to the Least Developed Countries and further appeals to developed countries to increase their contributions under the International Development Strategy and to follow the example of those States which have converted the debits of the Least Developed Countries into grants in order to facilitate the economic adjustment measures taken by these countries.

RESOLUTION NO.3/17-E

ON

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND LOCKED MEMBER STATES.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 - 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.4/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Economic Problems of the Land Locked Member States;

Taking note of the Report of the General Secretariat to implement the aforesated Resolution within the overall context of the economic problems of the Least Developed Member States;

Also noting the up-dated 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;

1. Appeals to the international community and the Member States in particular to implement the provisions of U.N. related resolutions and in particular the First Act of UNCTAD-VII.

2. Requests the General Secretariat 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-up 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.

RESOLUTION NO.4/17-E

ON

THE ASSISTANCE TO DROUGHT STRICKEN MEMBER STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.5/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Assistance to Drought-stricken Member States;

Noting with concern the grave dangers caused by drought and desertification, and the ensuing damaging effects on economic and social conditions specially in agriculture and food in the affected Member States;

Fully aware that affected States, belonging as they do in category of the least-developed, cannot, therefore, shoulder the growing burden of anti-drought and anti-desertification campaigns and the implementation of major related projects;

1. Appreciates the efforts of some Member States as well as IDB who have provided and still providing technical and financial assistance and food aid to the drought stricken countries and appeals to all Member States to generously contribute either bilaterally or through specialized agencies and all other regional organisations to the process of combating drought and the effects of desertification.

2. Calls upon international community to assist the drought stricken Member States.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to submit a progress report on the subject to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/17-E

ON

THE PLAN OF ACTION TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AMONG MEMBER STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988).

Recalling Resolution No.3/5-E (IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and Resolution No.2/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the progress of the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Also recalling Resolution No.1/5-E(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference on the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of OIC(COMCEC);

Noting with great satisfaction the activities of the OIC Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey;

Noting also with appreciation that the Second and Third Sessions of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation were convened in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey in March 1986, and in September 1987 respectively, which would raise economic cooperation among Member States to new dimensions and greatly assist in the implementation of the Plan of Action;

Recalling with appreciation the efforts of the General Secretariat, its subsidiary and affiliated organs in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

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Also noting with appreciation that the First Meeting of the Ministers of Transport was convened concurrently with the Third Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation in Istanbul, Turkey in September 1987;

Noting with satisfaction that the First Ministerial Meeting on Communications, a priority area of the Plan of Action, will be held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 5-8 September 1988, concurrently with the Fourth Session of the COMCEC;

Realizing that continuous efforts would have to be made by the Member States, including preparation of studies and convening of periodic meetings, to realize the recommendations in the fields covered by the Plan of Action;

1. Requests the Member States to render necessary assistance to the Standing Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation to expedite the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States.

2. Also requests the General Secretariat to continue to make efforts for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States in the light of Resolution No.1/4-EF(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference.

3. Urges the Member States to extend all possible assistance to the General Secretariat and the OIC subsidiary and affiliated organs to help implement the Plan of Action.

RESOLUTION NO.6/17-E

ON

THE PROMOTION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE AMONG MEMBER STATES.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3- 7 Sha'ban 1408H(21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.9/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Promotion and Expansion of Trade among Member States;

Noting the recommendations of the Ministers of Trade during the First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul from November 14-16, 1984 on a short term programme of trade cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction that the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme has become operational under the Islamic Development Bank;

Expressing satisfaction that feasibility studies on the establishment of a Regional Export Credit Guarantee Scheme and a Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union are being undertaken by the Islamic Development Bank;

Also appreciation the work undertaken by the Ankara Centre and the efforts exerted by the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to forge economic and commercial cooperation among Member States;

Noting with keen interest the report and recommendations of the expert group meeting on Trade Preferential Arrangements organized by the Casablanca Centre in Izmir (Turkey) on 25th and 26th October 1986, upon the invitation of the Republic of Turkey;

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Noting with satisfaction the studies and preparations by the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade for the establishment of a Trade Preferential System (TPS) among Member States;

Expressing satisfaction that the Casablanca Centre has completed the revised feasibility study on the creation of a Trade Information Network for Islamic Countries (TINIC) and organized Ad-hoc Expert Contact Group meeting on TINIC in Casablanca (Morocco) in February 1988;

Taking note of the recommendations of the 2nd Meeting of TPO's of Islamic Countries held in Tangiers from 8th to 10th June 1987;

Taking note with satisfaction the successful outcome of the Second Islamic Trade Fair held in Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco in April 1986;

Further noting with satisfaction that the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Trade Fairs will be held in Cairo, Egypt in October 1988, Tunis in 1990, and Sudan in 1992, respectively;

1. Welcomes the establishment of the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme under the Islamic Development Bank and urges all Member States to participate in this scheme, as soon as possible, to facilitate its optimum utilization.

2. Requests the early completion of various studies in the field of Trade by the Casablanca Centre in collaboration with other institutions as well as the comprehensive study on the possibility of counter trade deals among Member States in linear, triangular or rectangular basis.

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3. Takes note with satisfaction of the already completed steps towards the establishment of a Regional Export Guarantee Scheme;

4. Urges Member States to actively participate in the negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences and to coordinate their positions in these negotiations, keeping in mind that the proposed system will be complementary to any system which Member States may join.

5. Requests the Member States to actively participate at the forth-coming Third Islamic Trade Fair scheduled to be held in Cairo on October 10-19, 1988 and also the following Trade Fairs in Tunisia and Sudan in 1990 and 1992 respectively.

6. Requests the Director of the Casablanca Centre and the Secretary General of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to maintain their contacts with the Member States with regard to the organising of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Islamic Trade Fairs.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/17-E

ON

COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL
DEVELOPMENT

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988).

Recalling Resolution No. 7/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the follow-up action of the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic countries held in Ankara, Republic of Turkey in October, 1981;

Taking note of the Report of the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development held in Istanbul, Turkey in March 1986 and the Second Meeting of the Follow-up Committee held in Istanbul on December 9-11, 1987;

Re-emphasizing the importance attached to agricultural development as one of the main factors of economic development in the aforestated Resolution;

Taking into consideration that FAO has been extending technical assistance to the concerned Member States and agencies to accomplish the task of preparing the studies assigned to them by the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Islamic countries;

Also expressing appreciation to FAO for helping to organize the Fourth Coordination Meeting of the OIC Ministers of Food and Agriculture at its Headquarters in Rome on November 18, 1987;

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Emphasizing the importance of exchanging views and information among Member States relating to the vital sectors of Food and Agriculture;

Noting with satisfaction the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to host an Expert Group Meeting on Food and Agriculture in Cairo on May 28-31, 1988 to discuss some of the studies already completed in this field;

Welcoming the offer of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Third Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development on November 1-3, 1988 which will be preceded by a Senior Officials Meeting on October 31, 1988;

Notes that the Islamic Academy of Sciences, an agency of COMSTECH, is preparing a background document on Strategy for Food Security for consideration of the Third Ministerial Meeting on Food and Agriculture of the Islamic Countries;

1. Appeals to the concerned Member States to complete the studies and convene expert group meetings in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector on the specified dates in line with the recommendations of the Working Group set up by the First Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development at appropriate level.

2. Requests the Member States to participate in the Third Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development at appropriate level.

3. Also requests the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to continue to follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development.

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RESOLUTION NO.8/17-E

ON

COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF INDUSTRY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.8/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States;

Taking note of the Report of the Third Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation held in Istanbul, Turkey in June 1987;

Reiterating the importance of rapid industrialization of the Member States and promotion of joint ventures as an essential concomitant for achieving collective self-reliance and economic emancipation;

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

Appreciating 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;

Also appreciating UNIDO's contribution to the Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation, with special emphasis on joint ventures among Member States;

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1. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up with Member States and relevant Islamic agencies the implementation of the recommendations of the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation.

2. Urges Member States to extend all possible assistance to the General Secretariat in carrying out the aforesaid work.

3. Requests the Islamic Development Bank and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange to continue their efforts to encourage joint ventures among Member States.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/17-E
ON
THE FIRST MINISTERIAL MEETING ON TRANSPORT OF THE
OIC MEMBER STATES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/4-EF(IS) of the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference determining, among others, transport as a priority area of economic cooperation;

Noting with satisfaction that the First Meeting of the Ministers of Transport of the Member States was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from September 7-10, 1987;

Taking note of the Report of the First Meeting of the Ministers of Transport of the Member States;

Noting into consideration the recommendations made by the Expert Group Meeting within the OIC as to the ways and means of strengthening cooperation in various modes of transport;

Noting the importance of inter-relations among the various modes of transport;

Convinced that the rapid development in the area of transportation is an important element of the development of the commercial and economic cooperation among the Islamic countries to achieve collective self-reliance;

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1. Notes the Report and Resolutions of the First Meeting of the Ministers of Transport of the Member States.
2. Urges the Member States to implement the decisions of the First Meeting of the Ministers of Transport.
3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the Resolution.

RESOLUTION NO.10/17-E

ON

THE CODE OF CONDUCT OF SHIPPING LINES' ASSOCIATION AND
COOPERATION IN COMBATING PIRACY AND MARITIME FRAUD

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.29/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Code of Conduct of Shipping Lines' Association and Combating Piracy and Maritime Fraud;

Convinced of the need for increased cooperation, collaboration and complementarity among the Member States in the field of maritime trade, shipping and shipping lines;

Referring to the UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Association of Shipping Lines which came into force with effect from 6 October 1983;

Noting that the incidents of piracy and maritime fraud have been on the increase internationally;

Noting with satisfaction that the basic rules for ship registration to guide the Member States have been prepared by the Islamic Shipowners Association;

Referring to the efforts within the framework of UNCTAD towards the preparation of legislation which contains provisions for combating all forms of piracy and maritime fraud;

RES. NO.10/17-E

Desiring to exchange data and information on the shipping associations, the type of goods exchanged among the Member States as well as the routes by which their Vessels ply:

1) Urges the Member States to join UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Shipping Lines' Association which came into force in October 1983.

2) Also urges the Member States who are members of IMC to join the agreements and conventions organised by it in this connection.

3) Calls upon the Member States to advise the exporters and importers to accord priority dealing to public and private national maritime companies.

4) Also calls upon the Member States to draw up the conditions necessary for licencing maritime companies and institutions to pursue maritime businesses.

5) Requests the Member States to adopt appropriate measures for deterring the occurrence of acts of piracy and maritime fraud and to cooperate in the imposition and the carrying out of punishment against those who commit such crimes.

RESOLUTION NO.11/17-E

ON

THE SEVENTH MEETING OF GOVERNORS OF CENTRAL BANKS
AND MONETARY AUTHORITIES OF MEMBER STATES OF THE OIC.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.20/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Status Report on the Sixth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

1. Takes note of the outcome of the recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on March 30-31, 1987.

RESOLUTION NO.12/17-E

ON

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
ISLAMIC BANKS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.17/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Taking note of the annual report of the activities of the International Association of Islamic Banks;

Further noting with satisfaction that the Association has been coordinating the activities of the Islamic Banks and financial institutions in the private sector;

Appreciating the role played by the Association in providing technical assistance to the Islamic Banks, in organizing seminars, symposia, conferences and training programmes in Islamic economics and banking fields, assisting in the establishment of new Islamic Banks and in undertaking studies and research in Islamic banking;

Further noting with satisfaction the cooperation of the Association with the State Bank of Pakistan in organizing the next Expert Level Meeting on Islamic Banking scheduled to be held in April 1988;

1. Requests the International Association of Islamic Banks to continue to expand its technical assistance, study and research activities in Islamic banking and related fields.

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2. Urges the relevant subsidiary and affiliated bodies of the OIC to collaborate with the Association in its activities.

3. Requests the Association to submit the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Islamic banking to be held in Karachi in April 1988 to the next meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities and COMCEC.

4. Urges Member States to provide all necessary assistance to establish and strengthen the national Islamic Banks and financial institutions.

5. Calls upon the Association to continue to submit its progress report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

RESOLUTION NO.13/17-E

ON

THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.19/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Technical Cooperation among Member States;

Noting with satisfaction the ongoing training activities of the Ankara, Dhaka, and the Casablanca Centres in the field of technical cooperation among the Member States;

Noting with appreciation the publications by the Casablanca Centre of the Directory of Trade Training Organisation of Islamic Countries;

Noting with satisfaction that the IFSTAD has established consultancy services and scholarship programmes for the benefit of the Member States, continued with its data collection and dissemination activities, and organised the Coordinating Conference on Technology;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Islamic Development Bank in mobilizing the technical capacity of Member States, by setting up a programme for Technical Cooperation among the Islamic Development Bank Member States, in addition to its regular Technical Assistance Operations;

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Taking note of the cooperation between the UN System on the one hand, the OIC and its subsidiary and affiliated organs on the other;

Welcoming the enthusiastic response of the Member States, the national and regional agencies and the UN system to cooperate with the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and its agencies in the realization of the technical cooperation activities;

Taking note of the background paper of the General Secretariat and the report of the Ankara Centre on Technical Cooperation possibilities and modalities within the OIC Community, as directed by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Requests the Ankara, Dhaka and Casablanca Centres to continue with their activities in the field of Technical Cooperation.

2. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to continue to promote cooperation and exchange of expertise, and transfer of technology under its Programme for Technical Cooperation, while also collaborating with other OIC organs in this field.

3. Requests the Specialised Centres and institutions in the Member States to actively participate in the field of Technical Cooperation.

4. Urges the Member States to programme a certain percentage of their UNDP Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) for technical cooperation purposes.

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5. Appeals to the Member States to continue to support and participate to the maximum extent possible in the Technical Cooperation activities of the OIC agencies.

6. Requests the General secretariat to continue to follow up its cooperation activities with the UN System and with other relevant national, regional and inter-regional organisations.

RESOLUTION NO.14/17-L
ON
COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL
SECURITY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.27/16-L of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on Labour and Social Security;

Noting with satisfaction that the meeting of the Working Group, to finalize the Draft Bilateral Agreement on Social Security, set up by the Second Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security among the Member States, was held in Amman, Jordan, in September 1985;

Welcoming the offer of the Government of the Republic of Turkey to host the Working Group meeting to study the Draft Bilateral Agreement on Labour and Manpower Exchange in Ankara in May 1988;

1. Urges the Member States to offer to convene the Third Expert Group Meeting on Labour and Social Security to finalize the Draft Agreement on Social Security and on Labour and Manpower Exchange.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/17-E

ON

COOPERATION AMONG MEMBER STATES IN THE
FIELD OF INSURANCE AND RE-INSURANCE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.28/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Reinsurance;

Taking note of the status report submitted by the General Secretariat on the subject;

Also taking note of the comments of the Islamic Fiqh Academy on the proposal for cooperation among Member States in the field of Insurance and Re-insurance in accordance with the principles of Sharia;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to circulate the comments of the Islamic Fiqh Academy to the Member States for further action.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/17-E

ON

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

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.13/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Ankara Centre;

Taking note of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Centre held in June 1987 in Istanbul;

Taking into consideration the substantial progress achieved by the Centre in the implementation of its work programme, as reflected in the Report of its Director;

Taking due note of the role the Centre is playing in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

1. Notes the Report of the Thirteenth Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ankara Centre and the Centre's Work Programme for 1987/88.

2. Appeals to the Member States to regularly pay their mandatory contributions and settle their arrears.

3. Urges the Member States to actively participate in the activities of the Centre and to respond to the queries and questionnaires of the Centre.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/17-E

ON

ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL
TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA, BANGLADESH

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 14/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Dhaka Centre;

Taking note of the Reports of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Dhaka Centre;

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress on the training and academic activities of the Dhaka Centre, as reflected in the report of its Director;

Taking due note of the role of the Centre is playing in implementing its Plan of Action for human resources development;

1. Urges the Member States to make regular mandatory contributions to the budget of the Centre, and pay the arrears.

2. Requests all Member States to fully participate in the academic and training programmes offered by the Dhaka Centre and to provide relevant information as required.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/17-E

ON

THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE,
CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 15/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco;

Taking note of the reports of the Sixth session of the Board of Directors of the Centre held in Tangiers, in June 1987;

Noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved by the Centre in the implementation of its work programme;

Taking note of the role of the Centre is playing in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States;

1. Urges the Member States to regularly provide the Centre with detailed information.
2. Urges the Member States to make regular mandatory contributions to the budget of the Centre and pay the arrears.
3. Requests the Director of the Centre to coordinate with the Member States in the organisation of Islamic Trade Fairs.
4. Stresses the need for continuing and expanding cooperation with the UNCTAD and GAIT and calls upon the Casablanca Centre to organise seminars on the area of the GSTP amongst developing countries and on the new multilateral trade negotiations round.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/17-E

ON

THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND
DEVELOPMENT, JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 2/5-E(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit at Kuwait held on 26-29 Jumada-Al-Awal 1407H (26-29 January 1987) and its final communique;

Having noted with appreciation the achievements of IFSTAD as described in the Report of its Director General;

Taking note of the work assigned by the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Summit Conferences to the IFSTAD in connection with the implementation of the S&T Action Plan of COMSTIECH and its related projects;

1. Takes note of the resolutions adopted by the Scientific Council of IFSTAD in their 7th and 8th meetings.

2. Approves the nomination of Dr. Ali Al-Shamlan, Director General, Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science as recommended by H.E. the Secretary General of the OIC as a member of the IFSTAD Scientific Council.

3. Urges the Member States to make regular mandatory contributions to the budget of the Foundation and pay their arrears.

4. Requests the General Secretariat to prepare and circulate a comprehensive explanatory note relating to the proposal to amend the Charter of IFSTAD to the Member States for their comments on the understanding that the matter will be considered by the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

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RESOLUTION NO. 20/17-E

ON

THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND COMMODITY
EXCHANGE, KARACHI, PAKISTAN

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 16/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange;

Also noting the reports of the Seventh Meeting of the General Assembly of the Islamic Chamber held in Cairo, Egypt in January 1988;

Appreciating the progress achieved by the Islamic Chamber in its various activities particularly in the field of promotion of joint ventures;

1. Urges the Member States and the Islamic Solidarity Fund to make donations to the Islamic Chamber to enable it to finalize its work programme and complete the work on its building project.

RESOLUTION NO. 21/17-EONTHE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK, JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 18/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Development Bank;

Noting with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank continued to expand its operations and activities pertaining to Project Financing, Technical Assistance, Trade Financing, Special Assistance, and Technical Cooperation, as highlighted in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Bank;

Noting with appreciation that in addition to its existing trade and development financing operations, the Bank has launched two new schemes during 1407H, namely the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme and the Islamic Banks' Portfolio;

Also noting with satisfaction the active role the Bank is playing in carrying out the implementation of the recommendations of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States;

1. Urges the concerned Member States who have not done so to expedite settling their arrears as requested by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Invites the Member States to participate in the Longer Term Trade Financing Scheme and to benefit from it and the Islamic Banks' Portfolio as well as the existing operations.

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RESOLUTION NO. 22/17-E

ON

THE ISLAMIC SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION, JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 21/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the Islamic Shipowners Association;

Noting the report presented by the Secretary General of the Islamic Shipowners Association on the activities of the Association;

Noting with appreciation the report prepared by the Association on piracy and maritime fraud in pursuance of Resolution No. 29/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

1. Notes with appreciation the progress so far achieved by the Islamic Shipowners Association in bringing about cooperation among Member States in the field of shipping.

2. Calls upon the Member States who have not yet signed the Statute of the Association, to do so, as soon as possible, so as to enable it to increase its activities.

RESOLUTION NO. 23/17-E
ON
THE FOREIGN DEBT OF AFRICA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 31/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Foreign Debt of Africa;

Seriously concerned over the foreign debt of African countries which has been constantly and alarmingly growing during the past few years, together with the continuing high rates of interest, the instability of exchange rates and the increase in the mean ratio of debt-servicing;

Welcoming with satisfaction the declaration on the foreign debt of Africa adopted by the Extraordinary Summit of the OAU Heads of State and Government, held in Addis Ababa from 30 November to 2 December 1987, and the UN programme for Economic Recovery, adopted by the Extraordinary Session held in New York in 1986;

Appreciating the solidarity of OIC Member States and Islamic Organs and the assistance they provide to African countries to enable them to meet urgent needs;

1. Invites developed countries and national and multinational creditors to take appropriate measures to cut down the debt of African countries, in particular through staggered settlement of debts, deferred amortization, reduced or favourable interest rates, and general rescheduling and follow the example of those developed countries which turned part of their loans to developing countries into donations;

2. Calls upon OIC Member States to pursue their endeavours to find a lasting solution to the problem of the increasing indebtedness of African countries;

3. Requests the Member States that can afford to do so, and multilateral financial institutions, to pursue transfers of low-interest capital, including subsidies, to African countries;

4. Calls for the holding of an International Conference on the foreign debt of African countries which would serve as a forum for international creditors and African borrowers to discuss the issue of the Foreign debt of Africa and find appropriate short, middle and long-term solutions and urges the Member States as well as national and regional institutions to participate effectively in this Conference when convened.

5. Requests the OIC Secretary General to cooperate and coordinate with the DAU Secretary General and the ECA Executive Secretary, in order to prepare the proposed international Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 24/17-E

ON

THE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 33/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Special Economic Assistance to Chad;

Expressing concern at the unprecedented drought and its devastating effects on Chad and its economy;

Taking into consideration that drought has brought about a massive displacement of the population and created enormous social problems;

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad, as well as inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, concerning the serious food and health situation in Chad;

Recognizing the dire need of providing urgent humanitarian assistance to Chad;

Taking into consideration Resolution 39/195 of the U.N. General Assembly and its previous resolutions on assistance for reconstruction, uplift and development of Chad, as well as urgent humanitarian assistance and special economic assistance to that country;

Expressing gratitude to the Member States specially to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations who have already extended generous assistance to Chad;

Res. No. 24/17-E

1. Appeals to Member States, international community and inter-governmental organizations to continue to provide necessary humanitarian assistance and also to contribute to the economic uplift of Chad.

2. Invites the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference to coordinate with the U.N. Secretary-General to:

- a) help implement the Provisional Development Plan agreed upon in Geneva;
- b) mobilise special assistance for drought victims and to resettle displaced persons.

3. Requests the Secretary General of the OIC to keep the situation in Chad under review and report thereon to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Res. No. 25/17-E

RESOLUTION NO. 25/17-E

ON

THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES AGAINST
EPIDEMIC DISEASES

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 30/16-E of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the cooperation between Islamic countries against epidemic diseases;

Alarmed at the worldwide spread of infectious diseases and the magnitude it has reached in recent years, specially in view of the extensive travels within and outside the Member States and also during the Pilgrimage;

Appreciating the steps taken by the member States in the preventive and curative health measures in particular for the Pilgrimage season;

1. Urges Member States to exchange information and report promptly and efficiently on the outbreak of epidemics in any Islamic country in coordination with WHO and called for application of international health regulations.

2. Called for coordination in the fields of health and cooperation by applying the international health regulations such as compulsory vaccination of all pilgrims, coming to the Holy Land and the improvement of sanitary conditions as well as cooperation in their health education before departure through the appropriate media available in their own countries.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to follow-up this resolution.

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ANNEX IV

Report and resolutions on cultural and social affairs

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MERCIFUL, THE COMPASSIONATE

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF CULTURAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
OF THE
SEVENTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS, HELD IN AMMAN, HASHEMITE KINGDOM
OF JORDAN, FROM 3 TO 7 SHA'BAN, 1408 H,
(21-25 MARCH, 1988)

The Committee of Cultural and Social Affairs of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Amman from 4 to 5 Sha'ban 1408 H (22-23 March 1988) to examine the items related to Cultural and Social Affairs in the Draft Agenda of the Conference and to prepare the draft resolutions on the cultural and social items to be submitted for approval to the Plenary Session of the Conference.

H.B. Hussein Hammami, Ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan chaired the meeting. In a short address, he expressed his warm welcome to the delegations participating in the Committee and wished it success in its deliberations.

The following States were elected to the membership of the Bureau of the Committee: Malaysia, the Republic of Senegal, Palestine, Vice-Chairman, the Kingdom of Morocco, Rapporteur.

The General Secretariat was represented by H.E. Mr. Cherif Mohamed Lamin Haidara, the Assistant Secretary-General for Cultural and Social Affairs and the Islamic Solidarity Fund. The draft agenda submitted to the Committee included the following items:-

Item (36) - Islamic Universities:

- (A) Islamic University in Niger.
- (B) Islamic University in Uganda.
- (C) International Islamic University in Malaysia.
- (D) Islamic University in Bangladesh.

Item (37) - Islamic Cultural Institutes and Centres:

- (A) King Faisal Mosque and its affiliated Educational and Cultural Institutions in N'Djamena, Chad.
- (B) Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Mali.
- (C) Regional Institute for Complementary Education in Islamabad, Pakistan.
- (D) Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau.
- (E) Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Republic of Comoros.
- (F) Islamic Women's Organization.

Item (38) - O.I.C. Cultural and Social Subsidiary and Affiliated Organs and Institutions:

- (A) Research Centre for Islamic History, Arts and Culture, Istanbul.
- (B) International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage.
- (C) Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah.
- (D) Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Rabat.
- (E) Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, Riyadh.
- (F) The Islamic Committee of the International Crescent, Benghazi.

Item (39) The United Hejira Calendar for the Beginnings of Lunar Months and the Unification of Islamic Festivals.

- Item (40) Control of Narcotics and Drug Abuse.
- Item (41) The Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf.
- Item (42) The Establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research in Bangladesh.

The delegates and heads of the OIC subsidiary organs and affiliated bodies participated in the deliberations of the committee.

The members of the committee examined each item on the agenda separately, after hearing the explanations of each item, submitted by the General Secretariat and the heads of the OIC Cultural and Social organs.

The committee then reviewed the annual report on the financial situation of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its Waqf. The Committee heard with great interest the useful expose of Mr. Yousef Mohamad Saleh Al-Awadi, Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, who spoke extensively about the financial difficulties faced by the Fund whose resources have dried up and as a result, the Funds's ability to finance its budget and implement its programmes during the last three years has been negativley affected.

In accordance with the approval of the Conference Chairman, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted a brief working paper containing a proposal for requesting the OIC cultural institutions and centres to submit, in coordination with the General Secretariat, a general report on the cultural situation in the Islamic world. The contents of the working paper were examined and the Committee approved a draft resolution on that matter.

In respect of the Islamic Women's Organisation, the Committee took note of the recommendation of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, calling for further consultations among the Member States with regard to the idea of establishing that Organisation and entrusting the General Secretariat with the task of submitting a note on that matter to the Fourteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.

With regard to the item concerning the project for the establishment of an Islamic Centre for Advanced Medical Training and Research submitted by Bangladesh, the Committee stressed the importance of that project and its great usefulness to the health sector in Islamic States. The Committee entrusted the General Secretariat with the task of pursuing its contacts with Member States, in order to elicit their views and comments on the relevant note circulated to them.

The Committee also recommended that in case the ban on setting up new institutions is lifted, the project should be given due attention and priority. A spirit of Islamic brotherhood and total solidarity prevailed throughout the deliberations and discussions in the meetings of the Committee which greatly contributed to the smooth running of the Committee's work.

At the conclusion of its working sessions, the Committee approved the draft resolutions appended to the present report.

At the end of the Committee's meeting, His Excellency the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic took the floor to express the appreciation of the members of the Committee to His Excellency Ambassador Hussein Hammami, the Chairman of the Committee, for the wisdom, high competence and skill with which he conducted the proceedings.

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His Excellency the Chairman then expressed his warmest thanks to all the members of the Committee for the atmosphere of fraternity that prevailed during the meetings, and their sound understanding of the subjects studied and discussed, thus contributing to the successful completion of the Committee's work within the allotted time.

The Committee further expressed its deep appreciation of the serious work carried out by the General Secretariat in preparing the documents and submitting them to it and making a valuable contribution to its work.

RESOLUTION N° 1/17-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN NIGER

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling previous Islamic resolutions, in particular those of the 3rd and 4th Islamic Summit Conferences on the Islamic University in Niger, reaffirming the resolution of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Fez (Kingdom of Morocco);

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Government of Niger, the OIC General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees to ensure the normal start of the first academic year;

Having taken cognizance of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the present situation of the Islamic University in Niger;

Conscious of the financial, academic and administrative difficulties facing this University;

Reiterating the importance of the Islamic University in Niger for the propagation of Islamic culture and Arabic language in West Africa;

RESOLUTION N° 1/17-C

1. Urges Member States and the General Secretariat to lend material support and contribute in the annual operating budget of the Islamic University in Niger.
2. Commissions the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees to study the possibility of establishing a Polytechnic Faculty in coordination with the Government of Niger.
3. Requests the Islamic Development Bank to provide financial support for the completion of the remaining allotments of the project.
4. Commissions the Board of Trustees of the University to seek the resolution of the problems facing the University, and extends its thanks to the Chairman and all the members of the Board of Trustees for the praise-worthy results they have achieved.
5. Extends its thanks to the General Secretariat and the Islamic Solidarity Fund for their material and moral support.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/17-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN UGANDA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H(21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summit and Ministerial Conferences, particularly Resolution No. 2/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic University project in Uganda;

Noting the signing of the Agreement on the establishment, status and immunity of the Islamic University in Uganda, between the Government of Uganda and the OIC;

Expresses its appreciation for the determination of the Republic of Uganda to pursue the implementation of the project;

Further expresses its satisfaction at the efforts made by the OIC-Uganda Joint Committee for starting the courses at the University;

1. Requests the General Secretariat to complete the study to assess what could practically be achieved with the funds available to the University and determine the minimum requirements needed to achieve the goals and objectives of this project.

2. Calls upon the OIC-Uganda Joint Committee to pursue their cooperation and coordination with a view to enabling the University to carry out its functions, in accordance with its statutes and Headquarters Agreement concluded between the Government of Uganda and the OIC.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/17-C

3. Appeals to the Member States and General Secretariat to endeavour to provide material assistance as a contribution to the annual budget for the functioning of the Islamic University in Uganda.

RESOLUTION NO.3/17-C
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN MALAYSIA

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the International Islamic University in Malaysia;

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Taking into consideration the continued progress made by this University;

Expresses appreciation to the Government of Malaysia for continued financial and other support;

Also express appreciation to the Member States which have extended moral and material assistance to the University;

1. Requests the General Secretariat, all OIC Organs and Member States to further contribute to the progress and development of the International Islamic University in Malaysia to sustain its operational capacity and enable to become fully operational.

2. Urges all Member States, which have not yet concluded Agreements of Co-sponsorship of this University, within the context of their bilateral cooperation with Malaysia, to do so at an early date. /...

RESOLUTION No.3/17-C

3. Requests all Member States and Islamic Solidarity Fund to contribute to the maximum extent possible to this Institution by providing material support, curricula, sending teachers and granting scholarships for the students of this Institution to enable them to pursue studies in this University.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/17-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY IN BANGLADESH

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by Islamic Summits and Ministerial Conferences on the Islamic University in Bangladesh;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Appreciating the steps taken by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to establish the University;

Considering the progress so far achieved for the establishment of this University, completing other required works;

1. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States and Islamic Institutions which have extended assistance to the University project.

2. Urges all Member States to provide adequate technical assistance and donations to the University so it may achieve its targeted objectives.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the People's Republic of Bangladesh and follow-up the implementation of the project.

4. Directs the General Secretariat to seek technical aid from Islamic and Arab Universities through the secondment of academic cadres and the provision of scholarships and books.

RESOLUTION N° 5/17-P

ON

KING FAISAL MOSQUE IN NDJAMENA, CHAD

The Seventeen Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, the Fifteenth and the Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on the King Faisal Mosque in Ndjamena, Republic of Chad;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat.

1. Reiterates that in view of the pressing need of the population for the educational and social services provided by this Islamic institution, the King Faisal Mosque must be considered one of the Islamic educational institutions that require special attention on the part of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.
2. Requests again the Government of the Republic of Chad and the General Secretariat to prepare the technical study needed to repair the mosque and its out-buildings, and communicate to Member States.
3. Calls upon all Member States to raise the funds needed to repair and equip the Mosque and its out-buildings.

RESOLUTION NO. 5/17-D

4. Requests all Member States to contribute to the maximum extent possible to this Institution by providing curricula, seconding teachers and granting scholarships for the graduates of this Institution to enable them to pursue their university studies.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/17-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES AND
RESEARCH IN TIMBUCTU, MALI

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and the Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, particularly Resolution No.7/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu, Mali;

Having taken note of the recommendations adopted by the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note prepared by the General Secretariat;

Commends the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of Mali and the General Secretariat for implementing the project;

1. Appeals to all Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and other Islamic Institutions to continue to provide material support to the Regional Institute of Islamic Studies and Research in Timbuctu to enable achievement of the objectives;

2. Requests those Member States which have technical facilities for training in the fields of

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RESOLUTION NO. 6/17-C

manuscripts maintenance and restoration, to extend scholarships to the Institute to enable development of required expertise.

3. Exhorts the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture to pay more attention to the Institute and to extend technical assistance to its staff so as to facilitate utilization of the wealth of Islamic manuscripts already in its possession and also further acquisitions.

RESOLUTION NO. 7/17-C
ON THE
REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR COMPLEMENTARY
EDUCATION (RICE) IN ISLAMABAD

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'aban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling previous resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference on the teaching of Arabic Language and the spread of Islamic Culture;

Considering that the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers had reiterated the promotion and dissemination of the Arabic language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking countries of Asia, and early establishment of the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Pakistan;

Further considering that the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference had reaffirmed importance of the establishment of this Institute;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Keeping in view the explanatory note prepared by the General Secretariat;

RESOLUTION NO. 7/17-C

1. Reiterates the necessity of establishing the Regional Institute for Complementary Education (RICE) in Islamabad, Pakistan, and of disseminating and promoting the Arabic Language and Islamic culture in non-Arabic speaking countries of Asia.
2. Expresses appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Pakistan for establishment of this Institute.
3. Appeals to Member States, the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the World Federation of International Arabic Islamic Schools to contribute generously towards this project.
4. Entrusts the General Secretariat with following up the implementation of this project and submit a report thereon to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/17-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC CENTRE IN GUINEA-BISSAU

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'han 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the resolution of the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference and resolution No. 9/16-C adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

Considering the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having taken note of the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the Centre;

1. Requests the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the General Secretariat to continue their coordination with a view to speeding up implementation of the project taking into consideration the priority accorded to construction of the two mosques, within limits of the material resources currently available.
2. Expresses sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the Member States and Islamic Institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/17-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE IN MORONI,
ISLAMIC FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF COMOROS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling various resolutions adopted by the Conferences of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers on the establishment of an Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni, Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros;

Considering the need of the Muslim people in the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros for establishment of such a Centre;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on the Centre;

1) Requests the General Secretariat to continue its coordination with the Government of the Islamic Republic of the Comoros with a view to overcome the difficulties hindering establishment of the Islamic Cultural Centre in Moroni;

2) Expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to those Member States and Islamic Institutions which have extended financial assistance to the Centre;

3) Urges all Member States and the Islamic Institutions to extend every possible assistance to this project.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/17-C
ON
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND
CULTURE, ISTANBUL

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'aban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling various resolutions of the Conferences of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers, particularly, Resolution No. 19/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture in Istanbul;

Having noted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having considered the report submitted by the Director General of the Centre on the Centre's activities and future plans;

1. Commends the efforts of the Centre as represented by its leading achievements.
2. Approves the report which includes the plan of action of the Centre for the current year.
3. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the host country for the material and moral support it has constantly extended to the Centre thus enabling it to satisfactorily perform its tasks.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/17-C

4. Requests the Member States to pay their contributions regularly in order to enable the Centre to carry out its current plan of action and plan for the future.

5. Calls upon the Member States, institutions and philanthropists from the Muslim world to continue to support the Centre in furnishing and equipping the newly restored building according to the needs and requirements of the Centre and expresses its thanks to those that offered assistance.

RESOLUTION NO.11/17-C
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling previous resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, particularly Resolution No.20/16-C, adopted by the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage;

Taking note of the report of the Commission on the Commission's activities and future plans;

1. Commends the Commission for organising the first competition of "King Fahd Award for Design and Research in Islamic Architecture", and the first "international competition for Calligraphy".

2. Expresses sincere gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Bin Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Commission, for his continued patronage and guidance to the Commission.

3. Calls upon the Commission to continue cooperation with the Member States for preservation of the Islamic heritage, with a view to collating Member States' efforts in this field.

4. Expresses satisfaction with the full coordination existing between the Commission and the Istanbul Centre as the executive organ of the Commission.

RESOLUTION NO. 11/17-C

5. Approves the future Plan of Action included in the Commission's report.

6. Calls upon the Commission's Secretariat to organise a training course for specialists in the restoration of manuscripts, in cooperation with the Suleimaniyeh Library in Istanbul, for the benefit of Member States which need such a rare expertise.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/17-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY

The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban 1408H, (21-25 March 1988),

Reaffirming the preoccupations and goals of the IFA which consist in working for the unity of the Islamic Ummah and for closing and reunifying its ranks so as to make it stronger, invulnerable, more firmly committed to its tolerant faith and enlightened by the guidance of Islamic Shari'ah in facing up to all the challenges and problems that block its way in present-day life. This is to be achieved through sound salutary Ijtihad which traces every matter back to the sources of Shari'ah, its fundamental origins and along its Ijtihad.itinerary;

Reiterating its support for the system upon which the work of the Academy is based, a system which was defined by the Academy's first Conference in Makkah Al-Mukarramah and has been applied since then by IFA Planning Department to the issues it has studied and the practical arrangements it has laid down to ensure the realization of IFA's goals and purposes;

Expressing its appreciation of the important resolutions which IFA adopted at its second, third and fourth sessions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, after studying a host of issues and deliberating and discussing the views put forward thereon;

RESOLUTION NO. 12/17-C

Commending the stands taken by the Academy against subversive movements, and the efforts it is mustering to realize the constructive projects it has undertaken -- such as the Comprehensive Collection of Fiqh Rules, the Encyclopaedia of Economic Affairs and Dealings, and the simplification of Fiqh -- with a view to protecting Islam, elucidating its fundamentals and precepts publicizing its rulings, promoting awareness of the guidance and virtue contained therein, and solving the various issues brought before the Academy's Council, which concern the contemporary life of Muslims;

Expressing satisfaction at the excellent and commendable accomplishments reflected in the three issues of the Academy Review and in the symposiums and scholarly meetings which the Academy has organized either jointly with other Islamic Scholarly Institutions, or independently.

1). Urges Member States to support the efforts of the Academy and to extend their due care and sponsorship to its activities so that the Academy may pursue its task in the best possible manner.

2). Calls on the Academy to redouble its scholarly endeavours in cooperation with experts, specialists and researchers, in collaboration with Islamic Scholarly Institutions and Regional Organizations and in coordination in all fields of research and study.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/17-C

ON

THE ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO)

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Taking into consideration the progress report submitted by ISESCO on the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the programmes of ISESCO's three-year Plan of Action (1985-1988);

Recognizing the important role assumed by ISESCO in the educational, scientific and cultural fields throughout the Islamic World;

Proceeding from the resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences and the recommendations of the Second Session of the Standing Committee on Information and Cultural Affairs with respect to ISESCO;

1. Commends the significant accomplishments of ISESCO in the implementation of the resolution No. 22/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and the programmes of ISESCO's three-year Plan of Action in the educational, scientific and cultural fields.

2. Urges the Member States that have not yet signed the Charter of ISESCO to do so at an early

RESOLUTION NO. 13/17-C

date thereby giving concrete form to Islamic solidarity and support to educational, scientific and cultural work in the Islamic World.

3. Appeals to the Member States of ISESCO that have not paid their contributions to the budget of ISESCO to hasten to discharge such obligations in order to enable ISESCO to implement its programmes and play its role in the best possible way.

4. Encourages ISESCO to join the governing bodies or Boards of Trustees of all Islamic Universities established by the OIC and to extend moral and technical assistance to these institutions.

RESOLUTION NO.14/17-C

THE SPORTS FEDERATION OF ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988);

Recalling the resolutions of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, on the establishment of the Sports Federation of Islamic Solidarity Games;

1. Urges all Member States to take active interest in all future activities of the Federation, as well as in the forthcoming Islamic Solidarity Tournaments Games and particularly in organising its first round, which is to be sponsored by the Federation.

2. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, General President of Youth Welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and President of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation, for his great interest in and care for the Federation and his work for the attainment of its noble objectives.

RESOLUTION NO.15/17-C

ON THE

ISLAMIC COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRESCENT, BENGHAZI.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'aban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly, resolution No. 21/16-C of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent;

Considering the report of the Chairman of the Committee on its sixth meeting held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in Safar, 1408H (September 1987);

Convinced of the important role which should be assumed by the Committee in the humanitarian and relief field;

Appreciating the coordination of the General Secretariat of the OIC and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in signing the Headquarter's Agreement;

Expresses its sincere thanks to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the material support it has extended and the administrative and logistic facilities it continues to extend to the Committee for establishing the Headquarters in Benghazi;

1. Urges the Member States which have not yet signed the Agreement of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent to do so as early as possible, so that the Committee start its functions and accomplish its noble aims;

RESOLUTION NO. 15/17-C

2. Invites all Member States to support the efforts of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent during its formative phase and provide it with moral and material support.

3. Calls upon Member States and institutions of the Islamic world to consolidate the practical programme for mother and child care within the context of the Muslim family and contribute to the consolidation of the Refugee Assistance Programme, in accordance with its pressing priorities, on a voluntary basis;

4. Urges the Islamic Solidarity Fund to contribute to the financing of the health and social programmes of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent in the areas of the Islamic world where they are most urgently needed.

5. Requests the endorsement of the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Islamic Committee of the International Crescent.

RESOLUTION NO.16/17-C
ON THE
UNIFIED HEJIRA CALENDAR FOR THE BEGINNING OF
LUNAR MONTHS AND THE UNIFICATION OF ISLAMIC
FESTIVALS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the establishment of a unified Hejira Calendar for the beginning of lunar months and for Islamic Festivals;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Thirteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Having examined the explanatory note submitted by the General Secretariat on this subject and the report of the Seventh session of the Committee on the Unified Hejira Calendar held in Djakarta, Republic of Indonesia, in Dhul Qai'da (June, 1987);

Commending the steps taken by the General Secretariat with a view to unifying the Hejira Calendar and the Islamic Festivals;

1. Urges all Member States and Islamic institutions to utilise the almanacs prepared by the Committee on the Unified Hejira Calendar as the basis for their calendars.

RESOLUTION NO. 16/17-C

2- Reminds Member States of the resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences calling for the adoption of Friday as the weekly holidays and for mentioning the Hejri date corresponding to the Gregorian date.

3. Requests all Member States, the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy to study the possibility of setting up an advanced observatory in every Islamic State for the purpose of securing accurate astrological data for the unification of the calendar.

4. Reiterates its invitation to those Member States that have as yet not joined the Committee on the Unified Hejira Calendar to do so and to participate actively in its periodic meetings with a view to maximizing coordination among Islamic States as regards the unification of the beginning of lunar months and of Islamic Festivals.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/17-C
ON THE
NARCOTICS CONTROL AND DRUG ABUSE

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/5-C(IS) of the Fifth Islamic Summit on Drug Abuse and Control;

Recalling also the Resolutions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers respectively on Drug Abuse and Narcotics Control;

Noting with satisfaction the encouraging response and participation of many countries including Muslim countries at the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDAIT) in June last year;

1. Urges Member States to support all efforts and programmes related to drugs, its abuse and trafficking being undertaken by the UN and its related agencies.

2. Calls upon Member States to increase further vigilance on the dangers posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking and in this context take individual or collective efforts to utilise the tenets of Islam in prohibiting narcotics and creating aversion and repulsiveness towards the use of drugs.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/17-C

3. Urges Member States to develop bilateral and regional cooperation in preventive education, the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuses including religious counselling modalities emphasising Islamic values.

4. Welcomes the offer made by the Government of Turkey to host the Expert Committee Meeting on Narcotics to be held in Istanbul, during October, 1988 to examine ways of promoting cooperation among Member States in combating the drug problem and urges Member States to actively participate at the said meeting.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to undertake a study on the general situation of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in Muslim countries with a view to sharing experiences and formulating specific programmes within the Muslim countries to combat drug. The study should be presented to the next ICFM.

RESOLUTION NO.18/17-C
ON THE
ISLAMIC SOLIDARITY FUND AND ITS WAQF

the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3-7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21- March, 1988),

Recalling Resolution No. 315-C(15) of the Fifth Islamic Summit (The Islamic Solidarity Session) held in Kuwait in 1407H (1987), which emphasized the importance of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and its objectives designed to strengthen the solidarity of the Islamic Ummah through the participation in religious, cultural, scientific and social programmes whether in the OIC Member States or in favour of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States;

Noting with appreciation the accomplishments of the ISF during the last twelve years, and aware of the need to develop the potential of the ISF and its financial resources to enable to have a positive influence on the cultural structure of Islamic communities;

Noting with satisfaction the initiation of the ISF Waqf operations after finalizing arrangements for its foundation, and emphasizing the need to subscribe to reach the authorized capital, which would generate a regular return that would enable the ISF to finance its annual budget and thus ensure continuity in its noble mission;

Emphasizing its total commitment to the maintenance of this important institution which is a truly honourable symbol of Islamic solidarity;

Having taken note of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund on the financial difficulties and obstacles besetting the efforts of the ISF to finance its budget and implement its programmes for the last three years, in view of the depletion of its resources, which brought to an end several of the scheduled activities;

1. Expresses sincere thanks and profound appreciation to those Member States which made generous and regular contributions to the Fund, and urges all Member States to

RESOLUTION NO. 18/17-C

make voluntary and regular contributions, each according to its capacity, to enable the Fund to establish and implement its annual budget in the light of the foregoing.

2. Requests the Permanent Council of the Fund, in cooperation with the General Secretariat and the Board of Trustees of the Waqf, to organize periodic visits to Islamic countries in order to propound the lofty objectives of the Fund and its Waqfs, and to intensify the efforts in urging Islamic States, institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions to the Fund and its Waqf.

3. Calls on all Member States to make donations, each according to its capacity, to the Waqf, and requests those States that have previously pledged contributions to the Waqf capital to promptly remit those contributions to make it possible to invest them as early as possible.

4. Entrusts the Permanent Council of the Fund, in cooperation with the General Secretariat, with the task of increasing the resources of the Fund and its Waqf by all possible means, such as organizing donation campaigns in Member States during the sacred month of Ramadan, it being the month of Islamic Solidarity, in full coordination with the competent authorities in member states, the bodies supervising the donation campaign to be specified by these authorities.

5. Requests the Fund to continue to support the OIC subsidiary institutions and bodies, and thus provide important projects with further support, in parallel with other forms of assistance.

6. Approves the contents of the report submitted by the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund.

RESOLUTION NO. 18/17-C

7. Endorses the decision of the Permanent Council to approve the Closing Account for the Financial Year 1986-87 and the provisional budget of the Islamic Solidarity Fund for the Financial Year 1987-88.

8. Expresses thanks and appreciation to the Permanent Council, its Chairman, the Board of Trustees of the Waqf and its Chairman, as well as the Executive Management of the Fund, for their efforts to achieve the objectives of the Fund and its Waqf.

RESOLUTION NO.19/17-C
ON THE
CULTURAL SITUATION IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Noting with great interest the cultural aspects of life in Islamic societies;

Conscious that the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation as envisaged by the OIC Charter, can only be achieved through the study of the cultural realities of our Islamic world;

Desirous of assessing the overall achievement of its cultural institutions in the light of the general report;

Decides that it is necessary for all subsidiary cultural institutions of the OIC to submit a periodical report about the Islamic cultural situation relevant to its field of expertise to the Secretariat, which would in turn prepare the general report and forward it to the Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs for consideration and study.

ANNEX V

Report and resolutions on
administrative and financial affairs

R E P O R T
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
OF THE
SEVENTEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Administrative and Financial Affairs Committee of the Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988) met to examine the Agenda items referred to it by the Conference.

The Committee meetings were chaired by Ambassador Yasin Istambouli, of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The Committee bureau was formed as follows:

- Vice Chairman: Senegal, Malaysia, Palestine.
- Rapporteur : Morocco.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with a statement in which he welcomed delegations and wished them a pleasant stay in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He commended the efforts of Morocco, the Chairman of the Sixteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the efficient manner in which it had conducted the proceedings of the preceding conference. In his statement, the representative of Morocco expressed his thanks to the new Chairman and wished him success in his work.

The Committee then proceeded to examine agenda items according to their order in the Agenda:

I- NINTH REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONTROL ORGAN ON THE FINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING ON 30 JUNE 1987 (RES.NO.1/17-AF).

After examining this report, the Committee recommended that it be adopted and requested the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs to comply with the observations made therein.

II- BUDGETS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1987-88.

Having considered the report of the Eighteenth Session of the OIC Permanent Finance Committee on the proposed budgets for Financial Year 1987-88, the Committee recommended that it be adopted as follows:

1. Budget of the OIC General Secretariat (Res. No.2/17-AF):

U.S.\$ 7,600,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

2. Budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara (Res.No.3/17-AF):

U.S.\$ 2,000,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

3. Budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka (Res. No.4/17-AF):

U.S.\$2,200,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

4. Budget of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca (Res.No.5/17-AF):

U.S.\$ 1,300,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

5. Budget of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul (Res.No.6/17-AF)

U.S.\$ 1,700,000.00 to be financed as follows:

- US\$1,650,000.00 through the mandatory contributions of Member States.
- US\$ 50,000.00 through the Centre's own resources.

6. Budget of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul (Res.No.7/17-AF):

US\$ 900,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

7. Budget of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah (Res. No.8/17-AF):

US\$2,000,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

8. Budget of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), Jeddah (Res. No.9/17-AF):

US\$ 1,400,000.00 to be financed entirely through the mandatory contributions of Member States.

During the deliberations of the Committee, several Member States expressed reservations on any increase in

the budgets of the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs over those of the previous financial year. The Committee also took note of the following reservations on the budgets of some subsidiary organs:

- The State of Bahrain and the Sultanate of Oman reserved their position on the budgets of all centres except those of the General Secretariat and the Islamic Fiqh Academy.
- The Republic of Comeroon reserved its position on the budgets of all centres except those of the General Secretariat and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.
- The State of Qatar reserved its position on increasing its assessed contribution as approved by the Fifth Conference of Foreign Ministers.
- The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros reserved its position on the budgets of the centres except that of Islamic Fiqh Academy.
- The State of the United Arab Emirates reserved its position on the budget of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

As regards changing the date of the start of the Financial Year to 1 January, instead of the 1 July, the Committee recommended that it be approved in principle, but to go into effect after deliberations of the Expert Committee charged with reviewing the Administrative and Financial Regulations of the O.I.C.

III- PROPOSED REVISED SCALE OF ASSESSMENT OF MANDATORY CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES TO THE BUDGETS OF THE OIC GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS (RES.No.10/17-AF):

After an exchange of views on the study prepared by the Ankara Centre on the scale of assessment of the contributions of Member States to the budgets of the OIC General Secretariat and the subsidiary organs, the Committee considered that this matter needed further study and updated statistical information and new data on Member States. Therefore, the Committee Secretariat should prepare another study on the subject and that a specialized open-ended committee recommendations to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the OIC Permanent Finance Committee.

Pending completion of the study and its submission to the next Ministerial Conference, the Committee recommended that contributions of Member States should be assessed on the basis of the scale of assessment adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, held in Sanaa.

VI- INTERIM REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE O.I.C. (RES.No.11/17-AF):

Following an extensive discussion of the item in which the representatives of Member States expressed their views - which pointed to the importance of reviewing the functioning of the OIC, particularly its structure, regulations and subsidiary organs, in order to improve performance, eliminate overlapping and duplication, institute effective coordination among these organs, and to rationalize expenditure in a way that will ensure optimum

use of all available resources. The discussion reflected a general trend calling for an early completion of the task of the Experts Committee within a definite deadline.

The Committee recommended the following:

- To re-entrust the Nine-Member Committee with the task of its work while keeping its membership open to Member States wishing to participate in its deliberations.
- To instruct the OIC General Secretariat to circulate the Committee report containing the study prepared by the Saudi Institute of Public Administration, and the views of the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs to Member States immediately after this Conference; and to request Member States to send their comments on the Report to the Secretariat not later than three months from the date of sending the report.
- To request the General Secretariat to convene the next meeting of the Experts Committee immediately after receiving comments on the report from Member States. The Committee should complete its work before the end of November 1988. The General Secretariat should then transmit the final report of the Committee of Experts to Member States immediately after its finalisation and should submit the report, together with the recommendations of the Committee, to the Eighteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers.

V- REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS TO REVIEW THE PERSONNEL REGULATIONS AND THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE OIC AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS (RES.NO.12/17-AF):

After consideration of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts and considering that

the study has not yet been completed, the Committee recommended an extension of the mandate of the Inter-governmental Committee of Experts to complete the task assigned to it and to submit its report and the draft regulations it will formulate to the General Secretariat for study before transmission to Member States and submission to the Eighteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers.

VI- THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OIC GENERAL SECRETARIAT AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS (RES.No.13/17-AF):

The Committee noted with deep concern the precarious and difficult financial conditions facing the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs due to the delay or non-payment of mandatory contributions by some Member States.

Considering that the General Secretariat and its subsidiary organs could not carry out in an effective and optimal manner the duties entrusted to them unless sufficient funds were made available to them, the Committee recommended that the Ministerial Council should make an appeal to Member States to fulfil their financial obligations in time and to urge Member States that have arrears of contributions to promptly settle them.

While appreciating the efforts of the General Secretariat in reducing its expenditure, the Committee urges it to continue such efforts.

At the conclusion of the Committee proceedings, the members of the Committee expressed their gratitude

to the Chairman for his excellent conduct of its deliberations and expressed their thanks to the members of the Bureau and the General Secretariat as well as all those who contributed to the success of the Committee's work.

Amman,
7 Sha'ban 1408H
25 March, 1988.

Mustapha Abdul Haq
(Rapporteur)

RESOLUTION NO.1/17-AF
ON THE
NINTH REPORT OF THE FINANCE CONTROL ORGAN OF THE
OIC ON THE FINAL ACCOUNTS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING
30 JUNE, 1987.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the Ninth Report of the Finance Control Organ of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on the Final Accounts of the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs for financial year ending 30th June, 1987;

Having considered the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee of the OIC on the report of the Finance Control Organ;

1. Approves the Ninth Report of the Finance Control Organ.

2. Directs the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to comply with and implement the observations contained therein.

RESOLUTION NO. 2/17-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANISATION
OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1987/88.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Taking note of the austerity measures adopted by the General Secretariat for minimising expenses and taking into consideration the economic situation of Member States;

Approves the budget of the General Secretariat of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the financial year 1987/88 amounting to US\$7,600,000.00 (Seven million and six hundred thousand US Dollars) to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.3/17-AF
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES,
ANKARA, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1987/88.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, Ankara, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, for the financial year 1987/88 amounting to US\$2,000,000.00 (Two million US Dollars), to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.4/17-AF
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH, DHAKA, FOR
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1987/88

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, for the financial year 1987/88 amounting to US\$2,200,000.00 (Two million and two hundred thousand US Dollars), to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.5/17-AF

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF TRADE, CASABLANCA, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
1987/88.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade, Casablanca, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the Islamic Centre for Development of trade, for the financial year 1987/88 amounting US\$1,300,000.00 (One million and three hundred thousand US Dollars), to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.6/17-AF
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY,
ART AND CULTURE, ISTANBUL FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
1987/88

The Seveenteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988);

Having examined the budget proposals of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, Istanbul, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, for the Financial year 1987/88 amounting to US\$1,700,000.00 (One million and seven hundred thousand US Dollars) to be financed as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| - US\$1,650,000.00
(One million six hundred and fifty thousand US Dollars) | by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. |
| - US\$50,000.00
(Fifty thousand US Dollars). | From resources of the Centre. |

RESOLUTION NO.7/17-AF
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
PRESERVATION OF THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE,
ISTANBUL, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1987/88

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural Heritage, Istanbul, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the International Commission for the Preservation of the Islamic Cultural heritage, for the financial year 1987/88 amounting to US\$900,000.00 (Nine hundred thousand US Dollars), to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.8/17-AF
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC FIQH ACADEMY, JEDDAH FOR
THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1987/88

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban, 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the Islamic Fiqh Academy, for the financial year 1987/88 amounting to US\$2,000,000.00 (Two million US Dollars), to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.9/17-AF
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT, JEDDAH, FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR 1987/88

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having examined the budget proposals of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah, for the financial year 1987/88;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the budget proposals;

Approves the budget of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, for the financial year 1987/88 amounting to IS\$1,400,000.00 (One million and four hundred thousand US Dollars) to be fully financed by mandatory contributions of Member States at the rate of assessment approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.10/17-AF

ON THE

PROPOSED REVISED SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER
STATES TO THE BUDGETS OF THE O.I.C. GENERAL
SECRETARIAT AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Having considered the study submitted by the Ankara Centre on the proposed revised scale of contributions of Member States to the budgets of the OIC General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs;

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Finance Committee on the above-mentioned proposals and noting that the matter requires more comprehensive statistical information and data on Member States;

1. Entrusts the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre to conduct further study of the matter and to collect latest relative statistical information and data from Member States.

2. Commissions an open-ended specialised technical committee to review the study to be prepared by the General Secretariat and the Ankara Centre and to make appropriate recommendations on the subject to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Permanent Finance Committee.

3. Decides that, pending completion of the study, contributions of Member States shall be assessed on the basis of the prevailing scale as approved by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO.11/17-AF
ON THE
FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE OIC GENERAL SECRETARIAT
AND THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Shaban, 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Aware of the important role played by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference through the General Secretariat and the subsidiary organs, on both Islamic and International levels for consolidating Islamic Solidarity and cooperation and for defending Islamic causes;

Recognizing that the efforts exerted by the General Secretariat and the Subsidiary Organs to carry out the numerous tasks assigned to them in various fields by Islamic Conferences require financial support;

Deeply concerned at the uncertain financial conditions of the General Secretariat and Subsidiary Organs due to the delay in payment of contributions by some Member States, a situation that jeopardises their activities and the accomplishment of tasks entrusted to them;

1. Urges Member States to honour their financial obligations regularly and in time.

2. Appeals to member States which have not yet done so to pay the arrears of their contributions.

3. Urges the General Secretariat to pursue its efforts to rationalize its expenditures.

RESOLUTION NO.12/17-AF
ON THE
EXPERT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE OIC.

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March, 1988),

Recalling Resolutions No.10/13-Af adopted by the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, No.11/14-Af adopted by the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and No.1/AF/IS-5/87(FM) adopted by the Meeting of Foreign Ministers preparatory to the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, on the functioning of the OIC;

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Third Meeting of the Experts Committee to examine the Functioning of the OIC held in Jeddah from 20-22 Safar 1408H (13-15 October 1987);

1. Commends the efforts exerted by the Experts Committee to examine the Functioning of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and approves its report.

2. Extends the mandate of the Nine-Member Committee so as to enable it to complete its work; and decides that other Member States may participate in its work.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to transmit to Member States the report of the Experts Committee and the study prepared by the Saudi Institute of Public Administration as well as the views of the General Secretariat and of the OIC-related Centres and Institutions

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immediately following the conclusion of the work of this Conference, and requests Member States to communicate their comments to the General Secretariat within three months of the date of sending the report.

4. Authorises the Committee to evaluate and review the functions, performance, structure, rules and regulations and budgets of the OIC bodies, including making proposals on the possibility of their restructuring.

5. Requests the General Secretariat to convene the next meeting of the Committee immediately after receiving the comments of Member States, so that the Committee may conclude its work before the end of November, 1988.

6. Directs the General Secretariat to communicate the Committee's final report to Member States upon its completion, and submit the report and recommendations of the Committee to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for decision.

RESOLUTION NO.13/17-AF

ON THE

REPORT OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS COMMITTEE
ON THE REVIEW OF THE STAFF RULES AND REGULATIONS AND
THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND ITS
SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

The Seventeenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, from 3 to 7 Sha'ban 1408H (21-25 March 1988),

Recalling Resolution No.3/15-Af adopted by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers establishing an Inter-Governmental Experts Committee to consider the draft Administrative and Financial Regulations of the OIC General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs prepared by the Institute of Public Administration of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

1. Extends the mandate of the Inter-Governmental Experts Committee so as to enable it to accomplish its task and submit its Report and its proposals of draft Regulations to the General Secretariat three months before the date of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. Requests the General Secretariat to convene the next meeting of the Inter-Governmental Experts Committee as soon as possible.

3. Requests the General Secretariat to submit the Committee's Report and draft Regulations to the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for decision.
